January 7th, 1902.

Mr. Fred Fulton,

Iola, Kansas.

My dear Sir:

The University of Chicago has no department of mechanical refrigeration and cannot give you instruction in that subject.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper

January 7th, 1902.

Mr. Fred Fulton,

Iola, Kansas.

My dear Sir:

The University of Chicago has no department of mechanical refrigeration and cannot give you instruction in that subject.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper

POSTAL CARD - ONE CENT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THIS SIDE IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.

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University of Chic
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Jan 1-02

Answered JAN 7 1902

Francis W. Shepardson,
Secretary to the President.

Gentlemen

If your school has a course of mechanical refrigeration please send me a catalogue of same

Yours Truly
Fred Fulton
Iola Ks.

3

CONDUCTED BY
MINOR L. CHAPMAN

108 LaSALLE AVENUE
CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Jan.28th, 1902.

Friends Large gifts

Our Day,

Jan. 25, 1902.

108 Lasalle Ave., Chicago.

President William R. Harper,

Dear Sirs:-

Morgan Park, Ill.

I regret to say that I do not have information on the subject suggested in your recent letter, and I am therefore unable to make a proper reply.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

Our Day.

108 Lasalle Ave., Chicago.

Dear Sirs:-

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Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

CONDUCTED BY
FRED'K L. CHAPMAN

108 LaSALLE AVENUE
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

(22)

Jan. 25, 1902.

President William R. Harper,

Morgan Park, Ill.

Dear Sir:

We are informed, perhaps not reliably, that the example of Mr. Carnegie and other wealthy men in giving their money to special educational objects, is having a serious effect on church benevolences. One man who is responsible for raising $150,000 every year is qouted as saying:

> " Any man able to give $5,000 seems in this day morally certain to have some fad to give it to. Since Mr. Carnegie came into the giving field everything is completely demoralized. "

Will you advise us, as briefly as you please, what has been your own observation. Are the enormous gifts to education affecting donations to religious enterprises?

Thanking you in advance for your anticipated favor, we are,

Sincerely yours,

OUR DAY.

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Morgan Park, Ill.

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Sincerely yours,

OUR DAY.

The Cosmopolitan Magazine
Editorial Department

Irvington-on-Hudson,

New York, April 6, '02.

Friends

(1)

My dear President Harper:--

I am sending you by this morning's mail a copy of a proposition to which I have given many years of thought, and which I have at last determined to put forward with serious effort to bring about its accomplishment. There should be a quarter of a million dollars provided to pay the expenses of the representatives at the proposed World's Congress. Why should not your great University and Mr. Rockefeller provide this sum which seems so necessary for the world's enlightenment? I am not anxious that The Cosmopolitan should have credit in this, and

April 14th, 1902.

Mr. John Brisben Walker,

Irvington-on-Hudson, New York.

My dear Mr. Walker:

I have read with much interest your plan for a world congress. It is possible that Mr. Rockefeller would consider such a matter, but I am afraid that I am not the person to present it to him, in view of the fact that there are so many needs of the University of Chicago that must be satisfied. I sympathize with you in the generalidea of this congress, and wish very earnestly that it may be carried out.

Hoping that you will succeed, I remain

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper

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Irvington-on-Hudson, New York.

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W. R. Harper

e Cosmopolitan Magazine.
Editorial Department.

Irvington-on-Hudson,

New York, April 8, '02.

(3)

My dear President Harper:--

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the first opportunity because there is no other mind from which I feel sure of such immediate appreciation of so broad a proposition.

Yours sincerely,

John Hopkins Barrows

Dr. William R. Harper,
Pres. University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

W/

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to his needs.

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I would gladly drop out of sight in connection with it.

Do not throw this matter lightly aside, but make a study of its provisions. I think you will perceive that it is absolutely logical throughout and that it will accomplish good to a degree never before equalled by any dozen movements in the world's history.

I take it for granted that Mr. Rockefeller is a man who takes delight in accomplishment rather than simply connecting his name with the progress of the world; but there is no question in my mind that he who provides the money for this movement will be immortalized by his action. Further, I have no question that I shall get the money. I am giving you

sight in con-

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

From every man according to his ability: to every one according to his needs.

VOL. XXXII. MARCH, 1902. No. 5.

UNDER the direction of THE COSMOPOLITAN, the preliminary work has been begun in Europe and America looking to the assemblage in 1903 of

A WORLD'S CONGRESS

composed of one hundred members who shall represent the most important peoples of the globe. This will be held either in Washington or in Paris, as may seem best after other arrangements have been completed.

All attempts at international congresses have been failures, up to the close of the nineteenth century, because invariably men were selected for diplomatic, political or personal reasons. This effort will be made on altogether different lines. Five hundred names will be put in nomination, representing the highest thought and most practical statesmanship of all nations. There will be no personal, political or diplomatic reasons guiding the final selection. The hundred will be chosen by a consensus of the ablest opinions obtainable among the peoples to be represented and elsewhere. The qualifications sought for in the selection will stand in the following order of relative importance :—

First. Sincerity of purpose.
Second. Earnestness.
Third. Clear thinking—that is, ability to see the truth.
Fourth. Broad experience in affairs.

Representation will be given to nations as nearly as possible in proportion to their importance in international affairs, in population, and in the world of intellect. Great Britain, with her position in this world of thought, in population, and especially in view of the necessity of having well represented such masses of humanity as India and governments of such advanced ideas as New Zealand—Great Britain, with her states of Canada, India, Australia and New Zealand, together with Scotland, Ireland, Wales and England—will without doubt be assigned a larger representation than any other nation. Germany, France, Russia and the United States will come next, and to these five countries will be assigned a little more than one-half the entire number of seats. Japan with its new ideas and China with its questions affecting the welfare of the entire human race will be important.

The order of discussion before the Congress will be determined by the delegations themselves. The majority of delegates in each delegation shall select the subject which seems to them of the highest importance for the interest of their own country as it concerns the harmony of nations. These subjects will be presented to the Congress in order of a priority assigned to nations according to population. If China should be shown to have the largest population, China's delegation would present the first subject for discussion, England and Russia following. In this way it would be possible to bring the interests of each country having relation to international affairs before the Congress.

If China regarded its indemnity tax as levied without justification—in amount out of proportion to the equities, and as bearing unjustly upon an impoverished people—it would be able to secure an impartial presentation of the subject by the ablest minds of the world.

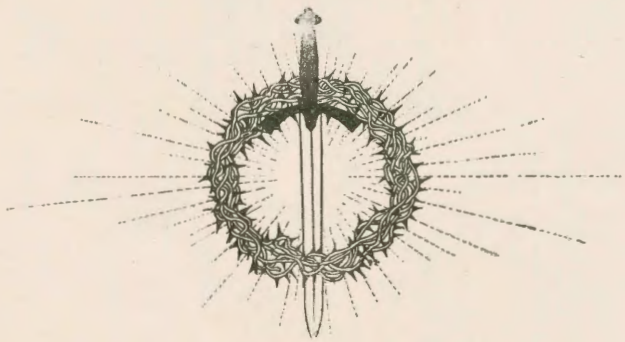
What would be the result of such a Congress?

Even a single session would be of far-reaching importance. But if kept in permanent session, there would be no use for peace or arbitration commissions. It would by its vigor of thought, its exposure of superficial and selfish reasoning, its deliberations sent into every home by means of the press, by its presentation of truth, create a public sentiment which no ruler or parliament would dare disobey.

It would possess a moral power which would be irresistible.

The time has arrived when the affairs of every people, however humble or remote, have become the business of every other people. There must be a harmonious adjustment of the world's interests.

There should be a fund of at least a quarter of a million of dollars to pay the expenses of delegates while in session. THE COSMOPOLITAN will endeavor to secure this through the intervention of the leaders in the American world of finance and thought.



Logan School,
Minneapolis, Minn. May 1, 1902.

President Harper,
Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—

I trust you will pardon my intruding upon one whose time I know to be precious. I appeal in an important educational cause to one who is everywhere recognized as a high authority upon all educational questions.

We are now defending the Minneapolis Teachers' Retirement Fund measure before the Supreme Court, and we are assured by

Filed
Brief filed
prepare a
pardon
Thos Hall

high legal authority that the success of the case rests upon our ability to establish, to the satisfaction of the court, the educational value of the measure.

The decision of the lower court — adverse — was based upon the assumption that the measure is merely a philanthropic device for the relief of disabled teachers, entirely outside the province of our Board of Education, as having no direct bearing upon the welfare of the schools.

Our present effort is to maintain the claim that, while the fund is derived entirely from deductions from teachers' salaries, and while the measure was first recommended to our Board of Education by an 87½ % vote of our entire teaching corps in its favor, our Board in adopting and maintaining the measure has done so mainly upon the ground that it is wise and enlightened public policy, materially and most favorably affecting the welfare of the schools, and that this judgment is in accordance with that of the best educational authorities upon the subject.

If we are right, will you kindly give us a word of testimony in favor of the educational value of teachers' retirement funds in general?

Your name would carry great might in the argument, and our Board of Education and our Board of Trustees of the Retirement Fund, as well as our body of teachers, would be deeply grateful for your valuable assistance.

We hold that the establishment of such a fund tends to enhance the efficiency of the teaching corps:-

First, by preventing too great delay in retiring teachers who have already spent their best years in the service, but whose insufficient savings will not provide for the support of their declining years:—

Secondly, that, by providing in advance for her years of helplessness, not only frees the teacher her

in spirit from the care and anxiety which would otherwise oppress and unnerve, but that, by freeing her mind from heavy demands for her future, it also leaves her greater liberty to devote her time, her best energies, and much more generous means to the great aim of every ideal teacher — self-improvement for the sake of her profession and the children under her care.

We believe that with the present meager salaries most teachers must choose between adequate provision for the future and adequate means for that self-improvement and self-development which demand a very considerable expenditure for books, for courses of special

training, for travel, and for opportunities for contact with the brightest minds in the educational field — advantages which are costly, but without which no teacher can reach the highest possible efficiency in her profession.

We hold that the Retirement Fund in providing for the safety of the teacher's future, becomes the equivalent of a very considerable addition to the teacher's salary, and therefore a measure of special public welfare in a community unable to offer sufficient salaries to retain the best talent in its teaching corps.

We believe that as the years go by during which our bright young teachers are acquiring that experience which makes much more effective their natural talents and greatly enhances their professional value, the accumulation of the Retirement Fund becomes at last an anchor when, at the height of their usefulness, the temptations to other fields of lighter work and greater remuneration might otherwise become irresistible; and that in cities like our own, which furnish for teachers valuable experience, abundance of hard work and comparatively low salaries, the Teachers' Retirement Fund becomes a measure of great public value as tending to retain in the corps the best teaching

talent, which would otherwise be strongly drawn elsewhere.

If this is sound educational doctrine will you give us the benefit of your personal endorsement of these views? It would be of inestimable value to us.

Yours with profound regard,

(Miss) Clara E. Jennison,
of the
Board of Trustees
of the
Minneapolis Teachers' Retirement Fund.

Address
2300 James Ave. N.,
Minneapolis.

Teachers Nat'l Benefit Assn.

(10)

Friends

#1523 "O" St.

Lincoln Nebr Feb. 8 1895.

Wm R. Harper.

Prest. Chicago Univ.

Honored Sir.—

The "Teachers National Fraternal Benefit Association" has recently been organized under the laws of the State of Nebraska for the purpose of offering to the Educational Classes of the State and to the Nation Fraternal Life Ins. Sick Benefits, Accident Indemnity and Survivorship Endowment and many other benefits at a minimum cost. The plans

have been endorsed by our best citizens, approved by the most experienced Life Ins. men and Actuaries, and has the moral support and influence of many prominent Educators and others among whom I name Hon. A.K. Goudy ex State Supt. its worthy Prest. Hon. G.M. Lambertson Chief Atty. of this City, Genl. F.M. Drake, Founder of Drake University, Des Moines, Ia. Pres. F.W. Parker Ph.D. Cook Co Normal, Englewood, Ill. Richard Edwards, Ex State Supt. Bloomington Ill. Miss Estella Reel, State Supt, Wyoming, Hon Newton Bateman, Knox Coll. Galesburg, Ill. et al.

We most respectfully solicit your name and title as one of our Honorary Advisory Board to appear with those I have named whose consent has been kindly given.

We will forward to your address prospectus, circulars &c as soon as issued. We desired to complete these lists before going to print. We have the Certificate of Authority from the Auditor of State. An early and favorable reply will greatly oblige

M. P. Givens.

A. K. Goudy
Supr Prest.

Sec'y
1523 O. St.

Friends (3) 1902

and the others.

We like Washington very much. Mrs.Hubbard is especially pleased with it. We live in the high Northwest section, on Mount Pleasant, where the air is clear and free from malaria. Altogether we are very much pleased. When we move out a little further we will be in more open suburbs, but still within about twenty minutes ride of the White House. There is talk of the National Bureau of Standards going into the new Department of Commerce. This would be a splendid thing for all concerned, I think.

Is Dr.Veblen still Managing Editor of the Journal of Political Economy? I have prepared an article which I think covers a somewhat new field in Economics, in connection with standards and standardization, which I wish to submit to him.for reading and possibly publication.

Thanking you for giving me the privilege of rendering you any service, I am as always

Yours very cordially,

Harry D. Hubbard.

and the other.

We like Washington very much. Mrs. Stewart is especially pleased with it. We live in the high Northwest section, on Rock Creek, where the air is clear and free from malaria. Altogether we are very much pleased. When we move out a little further we will be in more open suburbs, but still within about twenty minutes ride of the White House. There is talk of the National Bureau of Standards going into the Department of Commerce. This would be a splendid thing for all concerned, I think.

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Thanking you for giving me the privilege of reading you articles, I am always

Yours very cordially,

T. W. Stewart

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
WASHINGTON

file

December 19,1902.

My Dear Dr.Shepardson:-

I was very glad indeed to receive a letter from you this morning. I am sending you Wm.L.Wilson's photograph as you request, and am having a copy of General Wheeler and Ex-Comptroller Eckles from negatives. They are promised Monday noon. The three amount to $1.50 in all, 50 ¢ apiece. That is the best I could do.

I follow eagerly every scrap of university news I receive,- but naturally in a giant institution like Chicago it is impossible to know all that is going on.

I attended the dedication of our new High School in Philadelphia. President Roosevelt delivered the address. Of course you know I am a Philadelphian, my folks live there, and I graduated from the old High School. The new building cost $1,500,000, and exceeds anything I have seen in the way of an educational building. They have two astronomical observatories, one with a 15-inch Brashear objective, and one with a new 8-inch objective, a transit instrument of improved pattern, and in all about $50,000 worth of scientific apparatus connected with the department of Astronomy. That is a department in which I am especially interested.

The other departments of the High School are developed to a wonderful degree since I left Philadelphia ten years ago. You will be interested to know that the Professor of Astronomy at the High School was the first to propose a National Bureau of Standards, and was chairman of a Convention held in Philadelphia back in 1887 at which a whole session was given to discussing the proposition.

The National Bureau of Standards is fortunate in having hitched its wagon to a star. Our estimates of expenditures for the next fiscal year were placed at more than double those of last year, and the estimates have just passed the Committee of the House, which practically ensures the appropriation. Our total appropriation, (about $200,000, not including buildings) will permit the employment of a staff of 58 in the scientific and other departments of the Bureau. Our buildings are progressing somewhat slowly but will be models of arrangement for the purposes to which they are to be put.

I was delighted to hear of the new million. That is certainly fine. How does the University look upon the action of Harvard, Brown, and Pennsylvania in reducing the A.B.course to 3 years? I think it would be better to give a Junior degree at two years, and allow those who do not wish professional courses subsequently to take a full four years course and receive a Bachelor's degree. Eliot certainly has certainly struck a blow at the "large colleges". Give my kindest regards to Dr.Harper, Miss Cobb

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I was delighted to learn of the new million. That is particularly fine. You have the privilege back upon the nation of Harvard, Brown, and Pennsylvania in reducing the A.B. course to 3 years. I think it would be better to give a Junior degree at two years, and allow those who do not wish professional courses subsequently to take a full four years course and receive a Bachelor's degree. Eliot certainly has certainly struck a blow at the "large colleges". Give my kindest regards to Mr. Harper, hope that

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Ann Arbor, May 13th, 1902.

Pres. W. R. Harper,

My dear Sir:

I am strongly inclined to believe that the North Central Association movement defining units of study and the order in which these should be pursued, together with the simplification and unification of high school inspection by the various universities and colleges, will prove the most important uplift given the schools of this state for many a day. It will furnish something tangible, systematic and scientific which will form a guide for an school man to follow.

2. A very fierce battle is being fought in this state in behalf of centralized rural schools. Nothing tangible has been accomplished beyond arousing a very strong public sentiment, owing to defect in the law, but we are

hoping and expecting great things from the next legislature. Heretofore the State Grange has bitterly killed every movement in this direction, but now their ranks are breaking and many are coming to advocate the change. Owing to the poor condition of our district schools this means much to Michigan.

3. The recent legislation in Ohio in behalf of normal training of teachers and state inspection of schools has much significance for us also.

4. It is perhaps too early to say anything about the Cecil Rhodes' scholarships, but they have created no little interest.

5. The rapidly growing demand on the part of our high schools for teachers of athletics, manual training and domestic science is also significant of important educational tendencies.

Very truly

A. S. Whitney

THE CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD

FRANK G. NOYES, Editor and Publisher.

Trends
Banking by Mail

November 20th, 1902.

Mr. Charles Ravell,

The Chicago Record-Herald.

Nov. 15, 1902.

My dear Sir:-

I am greatly interested in your letter of November 15th, but I am afraid I have no advice to give. I trust that you will be successful.

Yours very truly,

Pres. W. R. Harper,

University of Chicago,

City.

Dear Sir:

"BANKING BY MAIL" as a simple commercial proposition is going to have a great moral effect upon the masses.

If the banks in the future will furnish an easy, popular and cheap way of getting the deposits of the people to the banks, thrift will then become a national virtue.

I would feel honored for any suggestions you might make regarding the enclosed plan.

Yours very truly,

Charles Ravell

November 20th, 1902.

Mr. Charles Ravell,

The Chicago Record-Herald.

My dear Sir:-

I am greatly interested in your letter of November 18th, but I am afraid I have no advice to give. I trust that you will be successful.

Yours very truly,

.D-HERALD

AND PUBLISHER.

Nov. 15, 1902.

Pres. W. R. Harper,
University of Chicago,
City.

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Yours very truly,
Charles Ravell

A PLAN FOR SAVINGS BANKS TO MAKE DEPOSITING OF MONEY BY MAIL EASY, SAFE AND POPULAR.

Close observations show that the heads of families, who are savings bank depositors, are represented at the bank mostly by women and children, as it is impossible for the wage-earner in the factories, mills, wholesale houses, railroad-shops, etc., to go to the bank during banking hours. In consequence, the enthusiasm and desire to save suffer greatly owing to the necessity of depending upon someone else's disposition and convenience. The time necessary for the trip downtown and car fare are also considered by the depositor.

Wage-earners in the factories upon receiving their checks in the majority of cases go to the saloon opposite to get them cashed, or to leave part of their pay envelopes for drinks bought on credit. This gives the saloon-keeper the first chance at his salary, the family gets the second, the storekeeper next and the banker last. My plan will give the banker the first chance and will also promote saving.

In Chicago there are about 150,000 saving bank pass books in the hands of savings bank depositors, while there are over one million wage-earners, and the city is growing at the rate of 100,000 people a year, mostly of this class. The banks in their newspaper advertising give the reader who intends to save money merely a choice of banks. The advertising is weak in this regard, because it does not educate the masses to save and make it easy for them to do so. My plan briefly is this:

The banks can make it easy and profitable for the public to save money. The newspaper advertising can make it easy for the wage-earner to get a pass book and open an account. The express companies, through their 840 branch offices, can get the money to the banks. The pass book is the key to the situation, and it must be slightly changed and an important addition made to it. In the back of the pass book now in general use in savings banks there can be printed a series of coupons in duplicate, with the right hand coupon made detachable from the book.

SEE EXHIBIT A.

The depositor makes his own bank entry upon both coupons (date, amount, etc.), tears out the right hand coupon and buys an express or postal order for a like amount and mails both to the bank, which returns a postal receipt next day, after crediting the account numbered the same as the coupon that was sent with the money. With this form of coupon there is little chance for error.

SEE EXHIBIT B.

This book can be used either for depositing in person or depositing by mail. To illustrate: This is pay day at the McCormick Harvester Co. John Smith is in line before the paymaster's window and receives his envelope. He will deposit $5 in his bank, stepping to the next window, which is a branch express office, he buys an express order for $5 and a stamped envelope. He puts the express company's receipt for the $5 in the pocket on the cover of his pass book, then makes his own entry upon both coupons, tears out the right hand one and puts it in the envelope with the express order, then drops it in the letter box in the office or upon the corner. The whole transaction takes but a few moments, and it is not necessary for him to move twenty-five feet from the spot where he received his wages, his pass book shows the bank transaction and he has the express company's receipt for the same and the money is on its way to the bank.

The example of a few men using this "easy method" will have a moral effect upon the entire establishment that will benefit the employe, employer and the bank.

At recent bankers' conventions I have heard discussed "Express Company Competing With Banks." If these consolidations of railroads mean that eventually the railroads will do the express business themselves and take the profits, it also means that the express companies, when forced out of the express business, will go in the banking business.

With nearly 1,000 express offices now established in Chicago which can receive deposits as well as sell money orders, and, owning a downtown bank, the express companies would certainly be equipped with an up-to-date branch banking system within the scope of the present laws, and which would be severe competition to any Chicago savings banks depending entirely upon the depositor coming downtown and making his deposit in person. If the Chicago clearing-house savings banks would adopt this form of a pass book and arrange with the express companies to make a flat rate of 3 cents for amounts under $10 sent as deposits to the banks, it would only cost a total of 5 cents to get a deposit to the bank. The express companies, through the largely increased business, will get the profits that they are looking for, and the banks could make a future competitor a valuable ally to their institutions, made possible only by the public depositing money in the banks through the branch express office, which necessitates a safe, easy and popular way to bank by mail.

With this plan in operation, the express companies would undoubtedly open express offices in wholesale houses, factories, mills, railroad-shops, freighthouses, car barns, big stores and office buildings; in fact, wherever there are a large number of wage-earners working and drawing their salaries. At the present time they are establishing their branch offices largely with the idea of getting the business of the firm rather than that of the employes. At present it costs 10 cents to send $10 by express or postal order to the bank, and necessitates the writing of a letter, buying of a 2-cent stamp and other time consuming details that the average wage-earner will not undertake, besides he does not have the pass book as an incentive for saving and a constant reminder of his growing bank account.

My plan supplies the facilities for making it easy and cheap to deposit money in your bank by mail.

I take pleasure in submitting this plan, believing it to be a profitable one for the banks to put into operation, and asking only in return your good will. Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. RAVELL,
Record-Herald Advertising Department.

(Form 971.)

THE EASY WAY TO BANK BY MAIL

Page 1.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK

CREDIT THE ACCOUNT

NAME OF DEPOSITOR
Charles Ravell

Amount Deposited	Date Deposited
$ 5.00	No. 6/28
Book Number	**Detached Coupon**
884257	22

Sent by mail order drawn upon

Express Order Upon
am *Express Co.*

U. S. Postal Order Upon
Postoffice.

Check, Draft Upon
Bank.

U. S. Postal Currency.

Fill out the above blank spaces, tear out this coupon and mail with the draft, check, postal order or currency to the bank.

(Form 970.)

Page 2.

NAME OF DEPOSITOR
Charles Ravell

DEPOSITED BY MAIL WITH

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK

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THE CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD

FRANK B. NOYES, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Nov. 29th.1902.

Mr. William R. Harper,
University of Chicago,
City.

Dear Sir:

I thank you for your kind interest as expressed in yours of Nov. 15th. I have received many letters from bankers, educators, labor leaders, etc, which is a compensation in itself.

Not beinga capitalist, and unable to endow colleges, libraries, hospitals, etc. and wishing to do my share of the world's work, I have given this idea and plan to the bankers without any royalties or any compensation to myself whatever, and only hoping that it will cut Chicago's drink bill of $40,000,000. annually down to nothing. You see I am an optimist.

Yours very truly,

Charles Ravell

THE CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD

FRANK B. NOYES, PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER.

Nov. 20th, 1902.

Mr. William R. Harper,

University of Chicago,

City.

Dear Sir:

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Not being capitalist, and unable to endow colleges, libraries, hospitals, etc. and wishing to do my share of the world's work, I have given this idea and plan to the bankers without any royalties or any compensation to myself whatever, and only hoping that it will cut Chicago's drink bill of $40,000,000 annually down to nothing. You see I am an optimist.

Yours very truly,

Charles Ferrell

National Association of Automobile Manufacturers

Seven East Forty-second Street

New York

February 4th, 1903.

NATIONAL GOOD ROADS CONVENTION
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY COMMISSION
AND
NATIONAL GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION
AT CHICAGO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH 1903

JOHN BRISBEN WALKER
JOHN WESLEY ALLISON } COMMITTEE
MILTON J. BUCLOCH

Mr. John Brisben Walker,
7 East 42nd St., N. Y.

My dear Mr. Walker:-

I appreciate very much indeed the courtesy of your letter of January 31st inviting me to be present at the Convention on Good Roads and to speak at the Auditorium. I regret to say that another engagement on that evening will prevent my acceptance.

Hoping that the convention may be most successful, I remain

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

DEAR SIR:-

With a view to securing united action by those interested in the improvement of the highways, and especially to urge the passage of the important bill now before Congress, proposing national aid to the amount of Twenty Millions of Dollars, providing the several states shall make appropriations in proportion to their population, a convention has been arranged to be held at the Auditorium, in Chicago, on February 20th.

Three organizations, interested in this movement for the improvement of highways, have united in the call for this Convention:

The National Highway Commission:
Gen. Nelson A. Miles, President.
Col. John Jacob Astor, } Vice-Presidents.
Col. Albert A. Pope, }
John Brisben Walker, Secretary.

The National Good Roads Association:
Col. W. H. Moore, President.
H. W. Richardson, Secretary.

The National Association of Automobile Manufacturers:
S. T. Davis, Jr., President.
Harry Unwin, Secretary.

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JOHN WESLEY ALLISON } COMMITTEE
MILTON J. BUDLONG

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R. W. Richardson, Secretary.

The National Association of Automobile Manufacturers:
S. T. Davis, Jr., President.
Harry Unwin, Secretary.

The Committee, having the Convention in charge, especially desires your presence on the platform, and your co-operation in making the Convention an event of national importance.

Yours very truly,

John Bishop Wade
Chairman

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

Jan 31/03

National Association of Automobile Manufacturers
Seven East Forty-second Street
New York

NATIONAL GOOD ROADS CONVENTION
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY COMMISSION
AND
NATIONAL GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION
AT CHICAGO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH 1903

JOHN BRISBEN WALKER
JOHN WESLEY ALLISON } COMMITTEE
MILTON J. BUDLONG

(49)

Jany 21st 1903

Dear Doctor Harper,

The Committee is anxious to have from you a ten minute speech at the night session of the Convention at the Auditorium on Feby. 20th. I hope you will give your valuable assistance in this important movement to redeem the badroads of the middle west. President Roosevelt Mr. Depew and Senator Lodge have also been invited to speak. ~~Officers~~ Sincerely yours

John Brisben Walker
Chairman

William R Harper D.D.
President of Chicago

Friends

February 26, 1903.

Mrs. Adelaide F. Chase, Corresponding Secretary,

Mothers Birthday Club of America, Boston, Mass.

Dear Madame:

I regret to say that I am not in a position to be of service in the matter which you present. I have knowledge of no facts and I must be in the position of a learner rather than a teacher.

Yours truly,

W. R. Harper

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W. R. Harper

Mothers Birthday Club of America.

(INCORPORATED.)

General Offices.
100 Boylston Street,
Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Adelaide F. Chase,
Corresponding Secretary.

Boston, Mass. Feb. 19, 1903.

President Harper,
Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

In view of the recent utterances of Pres. Roosevelt and others on the subject of racial suicide, we take the liberty to send you a copy of our Prospectus and would like your opinion on our plan to improve the conditions surrounding motherhood; to encourage legitimate birth in moderation and discourage interference with nature.

A small volume might be written upon the value of our plan which is so philanthropic and far reaching in its results. It means that, with this aid, young people may marry upon a small income if they wish, because they can by a little foresight, provide in advance for the expense of the family; it means freedom from anxiety for the prospective mother, and therefore happier pre-natal influences, results of which will be felt in generations to come; it means comforts, good care and best medical attendance and nursing for both mother and child thus often saving precious lives and ensuring future health; it means something left over, to make a first payment on a home of its own for the family perhaps, a nest egg invested carefully for the rainy day, or for the education of the child later on; it means children welcomed and not dreaded, love and joy in happy homes, children brought up properly, a nation benefited by intelligent and upright citizens.

Our Advisory Board is not yet complete although the following is a partial list: Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Micah Dyer, Mrs. Mary Pamela Rice, Mary Walker Jones, M.D. and Mrs. E. M. H. Merrill, all of whom are so well known in philanthropic and humane work that we presume it quite unnecessary to detail the same to you.

Thanking you in advance for any co-operation you may see fit to extend to us, we are,

Yours truly,

Mothers Birthday Club of America,

Adelaide F. Chase
Corresponding Secretary.

Dic. A. F. C.

P.S. Enclosed find stamp for reply.

Mothers' Birthday Club
of America.
(INCORPORATED.)

Headquarters:
Mothers' Birthday Club
Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Adelaide J. Pope
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Yours truly,

Mothers Birthday Club of America.

Corresponding Secretary.

Sec. A. F. C.

P.S. Enclosed find stamp for reply.

Friends
Lake Front

March 31st, 1903.

Mr. Francis W. Parker,

1410 Marquette Building, Chicago.

My dear Mr. Parker:-

I hope that you will give the bill prepared for the Merchants Club and introduced into the House and Senate your cordial support. I cannot think of anything more advantageous to the future development of the City of Chicago and all of its interests than the adoption of this bill which will secure th dedication of the lake front from Jackson Park to Lincoln Park for park pruposes. Will you not give it your hearty support?

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

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Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

Friends

June 17th, 1904.

National Business League,

Stock Exchange Building, Chicago.

Gentlemen:-

I am emphatically in favor of a six years term for the President of the United States.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

June 17th, 1904.

National Business League,
Stock Exchange Building, Chicago.

Gentlemen:-

I am emphatically in favor of a six years term for the President of the United States.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

SIX-YEAR ONE-TERM

FOR THE

PRESIDENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES

AS A PROPOSITION

TO PROMOTE THE GENERAL WELFARE

ISSUED BY THE
NATIONAL BUSINESS LEAGUE
Chicago, U. S. A.

12951 STROMBERG, ALLEN & CO., PRINTERS.

Six-Year-One-Term for President.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Business League, held in Chicago January 14, 1904, a movement was inaugurated, by unanimous adoption of the following preamble and resolutions, to amend the Constitution of the United States, so as to provide for a six-year presidential term, making the chief executive ineligible for re-election:

WHEREAS, In view of the vast, diversified and rapidly increasing industries and commerce of the United States, and the multitude of people relying on the successful operation of productive and trade enterprises, which, to be continuously and evenly prosperous, should be unhampered by frequent distracting influences of the public mind; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States of America is, as provided in section 1, Article II of the Constitution of the United States, elected to office for the brief term of four years, and thereafter is eligible for re-election as President for a like term or terms; and

WHEREAS, A presidential campaign, aside from its frequent recurrence, and by reason of its expensive methods, inevitable political excitement over candidates, new issues and the possibility of a change of policy by new administrations, especially as to the tariff and finances, involves the commercial interests of the country in a condition of unrest and uncertainty, producing a partial paralysis of business activities and delaying promotion of new undertakings for at least one year before and possibly for some time subsequent to, the election of a chief executive; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, as a measure of the greatest import to the manufacturing and commercial interests, wage earners and the people generally, by reason of a consequent longer period of industrial tranquillity and prosperity; also as a means of relieving the President of many annoyances that seriously interfere with the unrestricted discharge of his official duties to the people, the National Business League hereby recommends an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, fixing the presidential term at six years and making the chief executive ineligible for re-election; and be it also

Resolved, That the National Business League hereby adopts the proposition as an important subject of its efforts for the common good, on which its best endeavors shall be directed, until the aforesaid proposed amendment is duly ratified by the states and confirmed by the Congress of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington, to all manufacturers, commercial organizations, prominent business firms and the press throughout the country.

Article V of the Constitution of the United States, governing the proposed amendment, follows:

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode

of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

HOW A PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN AFFECTS BUSINESS.

Public Opinion for May 5, 1904, in commenting on what may be expected as a result of this year's presidential contest, quotes *World's Work* for May, as follows:

"The presidential election is an influence in the business situation. In nearly every presidential year there has been an increase in the number of business failures, and in 1872, 1884, 1896 and 1900 there was also an increase in the aggregate of liabilities of bankrupt concerns. Money usually goes out of the country in presidential years. There was an excess of gold exports over gold imports in 1860, 1864, 1868, 1872, 1876, 1884, 1892, 1896, and 1900; in other words, in every year of a presidential election, but two, since the beginning of the civil war. In 1876, 1884, and 1896 there was a noticeable decline in loans and discounts of the national banks. Bank clearings in New York, which are a good barometer of the activity of speculation as well as of trade, declined in 1868, 1876, 1884, 1888, and 1900. Customs receipts decreased in four presidential elections since 1868. Merchandise exports per capita declined in four such years. The effect of the political campaign is even more vividly shown by the course of Wall street's stock market, always sensitive to every changing condition and every element of doubt and fear. Speculation usually drags in presidential years. The sales of the New York stock exchange declined to 54,654,096 shares in 1896 from 65,583,232 in 1895; and to 138,312,266 in 1900 from 173,912,086 in 1899."

PERIODS OF DISTURBANCE.

All this shows that presidential years are periods of disturbance to prices, with usually a falling tendency while the time of uncertainty exists, and with a rally when the strain of the contest is passed. At least one year out of four may be said to be lost to business enterprise on a large scale, and, if there is a change of parties in control of the government, there may be further uncertainty until the policy of the new administration is definitely known.

SIX-YEAR-ONE-TERM FOR PRESIDENT.

BY ALEXANDER H. REVELL.

In considering the question of a six-year term for President, with non-eligibility for re-election, the feature most likely to appeal to the business world is the relief, in a measure, of a too frequent political activity on the part of the public, and an obviation of the general and widespread disruption of commerce; a condition universal among the people of the United States at the time of a presidential campaign, and of incalculable financial loss to the country. This is not only true of the direct and immediate effect of a presidential campaign, but in a greater and more far-reaching

way—uncertainty as to trade and fiscal government policies of the incoming administration.

A statement often heard at the present time is: "This will be an off year; presidential year, you know." Great and important enterprises will be stopped for months, perhaps a year, and some may never see their birth or finish. The public mind will soon be inflamed by extravagant views of the most radical issues, until men, who in ordinary times are accredited with the most eminent wisdom, are ready to abandon hope for the future of the country in case the party of their adoption should meet defeat at the polls.

It may also be said that of all the honors open to the American citizen in public life, not even excepting the first election as President, there is none so great as to be chosen a second time President of the United States. It has grown to be considered a reflection upon the qualities of a first-term President, if he is not rewarded by a re-election. In the nature of things and to reach the acme of what may be considered human ambition, a first-term President must conduct himself so as to realize this end.

Perhaps De Tocqueville, one of the most renowned authorities on republican institutions, was somewhat severe when he said: "It is impossible to consider the ordinary course of affairs in the United States without perceiving that the desire of being re-elected is the chief aim of the President; that the whole policy of his administration, and even his most indifferent measures, tend to this object; and that, especially as the crisis approaches, his personal interest takes the place of his interest in the public good. The principle of re-election renders the corrupting influence of elective governments still more extensive and pernicious. It tends to degrade the political morality of the people, substituting intrigue for patriotism."

Doubtless these several aspects of the question were conscientiously and profoundly considered by the founders of our government. But it should be considered that we have, in a degree, outgrown the edifice constructed a century and a quarter ago for a people at that time almost altogether pastoral in their pursuits. In this country now each four years business and finances are violently affected by national politics and national economical questions. These questions and problems always come up in presidential years as surely as day follows night.

While there may be some good (much of it theoretical) come from meeting these questions so often, there is positive injury which can almost be computed.

Vast numbers of industrious people are dependent for their livelihood upon the successful operation of manufacturing establishments, which can only rely upon being profitably conducted during continued periods of business stability. Wage earners cannot find steady employment unless the products of their labor can be satisfactorily marketed. The interests of both labor and capital are, therefore, mutual in the necessity for the continuance of long periods of commercial and industrial activity.

When our patriotic forefathers, with all their profound wisdom, framed the Constitution and projected the form of our national government, four years seemed an appropriate term of official service for the President. With them it was wholly a question of experiment, and they determined it in accordance with their best judgment. Only political interests seemed then to be involved, as there were no great industries in existence likely to be injuriously affected by changes of administration. But the country, through its wonderful development, has apparently outgrown the limit of their distant view. It has certainly become a question worthy serious consideration, whether the time has not already arrived for a re-adjustment of our constitutional provisions relative to the executive administration of the government. It is not unreasonable to presume that, with the advantage of experience and suitable consideration of the changed conditions, amendments can be made that will render the Constitution more useful and make its operations more in harmony with our present political and material necessities.

As already referred to, the first and last years of every national administration are naturally seasons of political activity; so that, under a term of four years, barely two years of quiet can be expected. If the presidential term were lengthened to six years we might fairly anticipate at least four years of continuous exemption from political strife. The longer intervals of political tranquillity between the presidential campaigns could not fail to be promotive of conditions favorable to the conservative development of business enterprise in all departments of industrial activity.

Objection to a longer presidential term will perhaps be made on the ground that if an unsatisfactory President should be chosen it would take a long time to get rid of him. A review of our past history and reasonable consideration of the character and services of our Presidents do not substantiate this view as a valid obstacle to

the proposed change. The objection certainly would not offset the advantage of relief from the present eligibility of the President for re-election. The lengthening of the interval between the disturbing influences of the recurring presidential campaigns, resulting from the addition of two years to each administration, would certainly outweigh all objections of this character. Whatever would tend to minimize the present evil of the political disturbance of business affairs could not fail to prove advantageous to the country at large.

To avoid every complication of personal consideration, the date when the amended constitutional provisions suggested above should take effect and become operative should be fixed several years ahead. Even under the most favorable progress which such a measure would naturally command, it could hardly be expected to reach maturity before the election of 1908. This would afford ample time for the suitable and dignified consideration of a proposition so vitally affecting the framework of our constitutional fabric.

It is certain the proposition submitted is worthy of agitation and consideration by the American people, and if it be found that the industrial and political interests of the country advise less frequent partisan agitation and consequent disturbance of business interests, the proposed change should be given a trial.

While this will not prove a panacea for all industrial or financial disturbance, it would seem manifestly unwise not to find a way, if possible, to correct an apparent evil in our present plan of executive administration.

EDITORIAL.

Chicago Daily News.

In urging the adoption of a constitutional amendment extending the presidential term to six years, and forbidding the re-election of a chief magistrate of the nation, the Executive Committee of the National Business League has thrown its influence on the side of an important reform.

The business men of the country realize keenly that with the presidential year they are entering upon a period of political turmoil which in the existing circumstances is worse than useless. There are no great issues pressing for settlement. The country is prosperous and contented. Yet the approach of the national campaign has set the demagogues at work hunting issues and manufacturing party cries merely to get the voters stirred up and to render the public uneasy and apprehensive. The psychological effect of all this

must be to spread the blight of uncertainty and vague alarm in business affairs, to the grievous hurt of the people generally. Why not lengthen the presidential term and thus reduce the number of these costly disturbances?

Students of political conditions are well aware that the first term of every President is largely influenced by the desire of himself and his supporters in and out of office to prepare the way for his re-election. Thus it comes about that the inducements to run the administration so as to gratify the President's personal ambition are almost irresistible. The interests of millions of people are continually subordinated to his longing for a second term.

To give the President a term of six years, with no possibility of obtaining a second under any circumstances, would be to bestow upon the country a larger measure of tranquillity and a government genuinely planned to promote the general welfare.

Record-Herald, Chicago.

No doubt the argument that will appeal most strongly to the business interests of the country, in fact to all men who love the peaceful pursuit of productive industry, is found in the fact that a six-year term would make the intervals between presidential campaigns longer and the disturbance of business conditions less frequent. The average business man does not believe that his aversion to political excitement and upheaval is incompatible with patriotism. He is willing to have the country "set on fire" by the spellbinders and business suspended for a few months in order to elect a President, provided it doesn't come too often. Once every six years would suit him perfectly.

But to most men who are familiar with politics and politicians the strongest feature of the proposed amendment is the one-term idea. If the President were ineligible for re-election he would be absolutely free and untrammeled in the administration of his high office. He need not be hampered by the hungry horde of place-hunters that generally dogs the steps of the President for months after his election. The business of "laying wires" to hold state delegations for a future nominating convention would be a thing of the past. The most high-minded, patriotic President is not free from an ambition to succeed himself. It is too much to expect him to offend the leaders who control the sources of party power, even though a high sense of public duty may seem at times to demand it.

The six-year-one-term idea for President will grow in popular favor the more its very obvious benefits are studied and understood.

12891

FORM 9

NATIONAL BUSINESS LEAGUE

(NON-PARTISAN)

ORGANIZED JANUARY 26, 1897

GENERAL OFFICES

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING

LA SALLE AND WASHINGTON STREETS

Telephone Main 4435.

CHICAGO, U. S. A., June 11th, 1904

ADVOCATING THE FOLLOWING PUBLIC MEASURES:

Reorganization of the United States Consular Service on the "merit system" for the extension of our foreign trade.

"I have demonstrated by acts my belief that in the selection of consuls there should be a test of fitness more in accordance with business methods and the public interests than party affiliation on the part of the applicant."— Grover Cleveland.

Ratification of the commercial treaties.

Establishment of reciprocity as a principle tending to the more perfect commercial amity of nations.

"Our foreign policy should be an American policy in its broadest and most comprehensive sense; a policy of PEACE, of FRIENDSHIP, of COMMERCIAL ENLARGEMENT."— James G. Blaine.

"God and man have linked the nations together. No nation can longer be indifferent to any other."

"Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not."
— William McKinley.

Reclamation, by the United States Government, of the arid regions of the West, through irrigation and conservation of water supply by means of storage reservoirs, and main line canals, thereby rendering arable, lands sufficient for the subsistence of 50,000,000 people, and sale of such reclaimed lands by the government, in small farms, to actual settlers and home-builders only.

Repeal of the Desert Land Act, Timber and Stone Act, and Commutation Clause of the Homestead Act.

"From the time my eyes first rested on the great uncultivated plains which lie between the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean, my wakening dreams have been filled with visions of the incalculable wealth which the touch of living water will bring to life from those voiceless deserts."—Thomas B. Reed.

Dr. William R. Harper,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

As a measure to benefit industrial, commercial and financial interests, the National Business League, as indicated by the leaflet herewith, has taken the initiative in a movement to so amend the Constitution of the United States as will lengthen the Presidential term to six years, making the Chief Executive ineligible for re-election; the principal reasons for the proposed change being:-

1. Presidential campaigns are too frequent; are enormously expensive; are paid for by business interests, and keep the country in a state of turmoil and uncertainty most of the time, to the great disadvantage of both labor and capital.

2. Presidential years show an increase in the number of business failures, decrease of exports, bank clearings, stock sales and commercial transactions generally.

3. Presidential campaigns indefinitely prevent the beginning and check the growth of industrial enterprises.

4. The President, during his first term, naturally being anxious to succeed himself, is kept busy considering the demands of politicians, making appointments and planning for a second term; meanwhile important legislation for the general good waits.

In this connection the Executive Committee of the League begs to ask for your opinion of the proposed amendment, as a measure that will materially lessen the annoyances that handicap business activities; giving such additional reasons for the change as may occur to you.

Anticipating your early and favorable reply, I remain,
Very truly yours,

A. B. Burham
General Secretary.

National Advisory Committee.

C. G. Abercrombie	President The Montgomery Brewery	Montgomery, Ala.
Alexander Rice	Wholesale and Retail Clothier	Montgomery, Ala.
W. F. Vandiver	W. F. Vandiver & Co., Wholesale Grocers	Montgomery, Ala.
Morris M. Cohn	Ex-President Board of Trade	Little Rock, Ark.
F. B. T. Hollenberg	President Hollenberg Music Co	Little Rock, Ark.
Little Rock Board of Trade	Geo. R. Brown, Secretary	Little Rock, Ark.
M. J. Keller	M. J. Keller Co., Men's Furnishing Goods	Oakland, Cal.
Gen. Harrison G. Otis	President The Times-Mirror Company	Los Angeles, Cal.
Hugh Craig	Ex-President The Chamber of Commerce	San Francisco, Cal.
P. N. Lilienthal	Manager Anglo-Californian Bank	San Francisco, Cal.
I. J. Truman	President Columbian Banking Co	San Francisco, Cal.
Hon. Daniel N. Morgan	Ex-Treasurer United States	Bridgeport, Conn.
C. S. Mersick	President The Merchants National Bank	New Haven, Conn.
Max Adler	Strouse, Adler & Co., Importers and Mfrs	New Haven, Conn.
John Trice	President The Citizens Bank & Trust Co	Tampa, Fla.
I. S. Giddens	I. S. Giddens & Co., Wholesale Grocers	Tampa, Fla.
Robert J. Lowry	President The Lowry National Bank	Atlanta, Ga.
Hon. Wm. J. Northen	Ex-Governor of Georgia	Atlanta, Ga.
Jas. P. Verdery	President Enterprise Mfg. Co., Cotton Goods	Augusta, Ga.
J. W. Cabaniss	President The Exchange Bank	Macon, Ga.
I. B. English	English, Johnston & Co., Cotton Factors	Macon, Ga.
W. E. McCaw	President McCaw Mfg. Co., Cotton Seed Products	Macon, Ga.
D. G. Purse	President Savannah Board of Trade	Savannah, Ga.
Horace A. Crane	Vice-President Southern Bank	Savannah, Ga.
Geo. Frederic Stone	Secretary Board of Trade	Chicago, Ill.
Edgar D. Harber	Pres. Harber Bros. Co., Wholesale Farm Machinery	Bloomington, Ill.
W. H. Binnian	President Acme Harvester Co	Peoria, Ill.
A. S. Oakford	Oakford & Fahnestock, Wholesale Grocers	Peoria, Ill.
B. Warren, Jr	Warren & Co., Grain	Peoria, Ill.
Edward J. Parker	Cashier State Savings, Loan and Trust Co	Quincy, Ill.
Chauncey H. Castle	Comstock-Castle Stove Co	Quincy, Ill.
C. H. Williamson	President Chamber of Commerce	Quincy, Ill.
J. D. Waterman	President Forest City National Bank	Rockford, Ill.
C. S. Brantingham	Sec. and Treas. Emerson Mfg. Co., Agr. Wks	Rockford, Ill.
E. H. Keeler	Secretary Rockford Lumber and Fuel Co	Rockford, Ill.
R. F. Herndon	R. F. Herndon & Co., Dry Goods	Springfield, Ill.
August Brentano	President Southern Stove Works	Evansville, Ind.
Philip C. Decker	President German Bank	Evansville, Ind.
A. C. Rosencranz	President The Vulcan Plow Co	Evansville, Ind.
M. B. Wilson	President The Capital National Bank	Indianapolis, Ind.
Horace E. Kinney	Ex-President Board of Trade	Indianapolis, Ind.
John H. Barker	President Haskell & Barker Car Co	Michigan City, Ind.
John T. Remey	President National State Bank	Burlington, Iowa.
J. G. Rounds	President Citizens' National Bank	Des Moines, Iowa.
M. M. Walker	President M. M. Walker Co., Com. and Grain	Dubuque, Iowa.
W. H. Day	President Standard Lumber Co	Dubuque, Iowa.
F. S. Kretsinger	President The Iowa Farming Tool Co	Fort Madison, Iowa.
C. Hood	President Emporia National Bank	Emporia, Kan.
E. W. Snyder	President Manufacturers' National Bank	Leavenworth, Kan.
W. N. Todd	The Bittmann-Todd Grocer Co	Leavenworth, Kan.
Hon. Jas. A. Troutman	Troutman & Stone	Topeka, Kan.
W. H. Davis	Parkhurst-Davis Mercantile Co	Topeka, Kan.
Henry Watterson	Louisville *Courier-Journal*	Louisville, Ky.
F. E. Boothby	President Merchants' Exchange and Board of Trade	Portland, Me.
Hon. Wm. G. Davis	President National Traders Bank	Portland, Me.
Wallace F. Robinson	Ex-President Chamber of Commerce	Boston, Mass.
Thos. Strahan	The National Wall Paper Co	Chelsea, Mass.
Chas. H. Conant	President Lowell Board of Trade	Lowell, Mass.
Hon. Chas. S. Ashley	Mayor	New Bedford, Mass.
Francke W. Dickinson	Ex-President Board of Trade	Springfield, Mass.
Wilder D. Stevens	Foster, Stevens & Co., Iron Hardware, etc	Grand Rapids, Mich.
W. H. Anderson	Ex-President Board of Trade	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Harvey J. Hollister	Cashier Old National Bank	Grand Rapids, Mich.
C. C. Billinghurst	Cashier The National Lumberman's Bank	Muskegon, Mich.
Thos. Hume	Hackley & Hume, Lumber	Muskegon, Mich.
H. M. Peyton	President American Exchange Bank	Duluth, Minn.
W. S. Moore	Spencer, Moore & Co., Grain Commission	Duluth, Minn.
A. M. Marshall	President Marshall-Wells Hardware Co	Duluth, Minn.
S. A. Harris	President National Bank of Commerce	Minneapolis, Minn.
F. G. Winston	Winston, Farrington & Co., Wholesale Grocers	Minneapolis, Minn.
H. M. Kinney	Manager Winona Wagon Co	Winona, Minn.
Louis Botto	President Natchez Cotton & Merchants' Exchange	Natchez, Miss.
Andrew G. Campbell	President The First Natchez Bank	Natchez, Miss.
S. H. Lowenburg	I. Lowenburg & Co., Grocers, Cotton Factors	Natchez, Miss.
A. D. Brown	Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co	St. Louis, Mo.
Walker Hill	President American Exchange Bank	St. Louis, Mo.
Hon. E. O. Stanard	President E. O. Stanard Milling Co	St. Louis, Mo.
S. H. Burnham	President American Exchange National Bank	Lincoln, Neb.
J. C. Harpham	President Union Commercial Club	Lincoln, Neb.
A. T. Richardson	Secretary Argo Mfg. Co., Starch	Nebraska City, Neb.
Chas. T. Page	Treasurer Page Belting Co	Concord, N. H.
Jos. W. Congdon	Vice-President Phoenix Silk Mfg. Co	Paterson, N. J.
Peter Quackenbush	Quackenbush & Co., Dry Goods	Paterson N. J.
Edward T. Bell	President First National Bank	Paterson, N. J.
John Scudder	President The First National Bank	Trenton, N. J.
Hon. Gorton W. Allen	Henry & Allen	Auburn, N. Y.
G. H. Nye	President Cayuga County National Bank	Auburn, N. Y.
Edwin D. Metcalf	G. Mgr. D. M. Osborne & Co., Harv. Machinery	Auburn, N. Y.
C. P. Mosher	Barker, Griswold & Co., Clothiers	Auburn, N. Y.
Wm. F. Wendt	President Buffalo Forge Co	Buffalo, N. Y.
Seymour Dexter	President Second National Bank	Elmira, N. Y.
Alexander E. Orr	Ex-President Produce Exchange	New York City, N. Y.
Gustav H. Schwab	Oelrichs & Co	New York City.
R. A. Downey	R. Downey & Co., Shipping and Commission	Oswego, N. Y.
John T. Mott	President First National Bank	Oswego, N. Y.
John Marsellus	President John Marsellus Mfg. Co	Syracuse, N. Y.
Salem Hyde	Neal & Hyde, Wholesale Dry Goods	Syracuse, N. Y.
E. K. Martin	President Board of Trade	Yonkers, N. Y.
Wm. H. Doty	President The First National Bank of Yonkers	Yonkers, N. Y.
John S. Armstrong	President The National Bank of Wilmington	Wilmington, N. C.
Jas. H. Chadbourn, Jr	President The Wilmington Chamber of Commerce	Wilmington, N. C.
F. W. Kerchner	Ex-President Chamber of Commerce	Wilmington, N. C.
Geo. W. Crouse	President Aultman, Miller & Co., Harvesters	Akron, Ohio.
Michael O'Neil	Pres. and Mgr. The M. O'Neil & Co., Dry Goods	Akron, Ohio.
W. W. Clark	President The City National Bank of Canton	Canton, Ohio.
J. J. Clark	Ex-President The Canton Board of Trade	Canton, Ohio.
Wm. Chisholm	Manager Chisholm Steel Shovel Works	Cleveland, Ohio.
Sylvester T. Everett	Vice-Pres. The Cleveland Ter. & Val. R. R. Co	Cleveland, Ohio.
Harry A. Garfield	Garfield, Garfield & Howe	Cleveland, Ohio.
H. R. Groff	Childs-Groff Shoe Co	Cleveland, Ohio.
A. E. Adams	Secretary The Dollar Savings & Trust Co	Youngstown, Ohio.
Henry Wick	President The Ohio Steel Co	Youngstown, Ohio.
Geo. L. Fordyce	Geo. L. Fordyce & Co., Dry Goods	Youngstown, Ohio.
W. A. Graham	President The First National Bank	Zanesville, Ohio.
John Hoge	Schultz & Co., Soaps	Zanesville, Ohio.
A. H. Devers	Closset & Devers, Manufacturers and Importers	Portland, Ore.
H. Wittenberg	Vice-President Portland Cracker Co	Portland, Ore.
Robert E. Wright	President Allentown National Bank	Allentown, Pa.
J. Frank Black	President Chester National Bank	Chester, Pa.
S. Greenwood	Real Estate, Insurance	Chester, Pa.
Wm. Spencer	President The First National Bank	Erie, Pa.
Edward Bailey	President Harrisburg National Bank	Harrisburg, Pa.
Chas. A. Disbrow	Pres. and Mgr. Harrisburg Boot and Shoe Mfg. Co	Harrisburg, Pa.
Richard M. Reilly	Ex-President Board of Trade	Lancaster, Pa.
E. C. Felton	President The Pennsylvania Steel Co	Philadelphia, Pa.
J. H. Michener	President The Bank of North America	Philadelphia, Pa.
William T. Rolph	Manager R. G. Dun & Co	Philadelphia, Pa.
H. J. Heinz	President H. J. Heinz Co	Pittsburg, Pa.
Asher Miner	Vice-President Miner-Hillard Milling Co	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
John B. Coryell	President Lycoming National Bank	Williamsport, Pa.
S. T. Foresman	President Bowman-Foresman Co., Lumber	Williamsport, Pa.
J. B. Duble	President Williamsport Board of Trade	Williamsport, Pa.
Henry B. Metcalf	Manufacturer and Banker	Pawtucket, R. I.
W. A. Clark	President The Carolina National Bank	Columbia, S. C.
W. B. Lowrance	Lorick & Lowrance, General Merchants	Columbia, S. C.
D. R. Loveman	D. B. Loveman Co., Dry Goods, etc	Chattanooga, Tenn.
C. V. Brown	Ex-President Chamber of Commerce	Chattanooga, Tenn.
H. L. Armstrong	Cashier Continental National Bank	Memphis, Tenn.
F. W. Brode	President F. W. Brode & Co	Memphis, Tenn.
A. G. Ryley	President H. Wetter Mfg. Co	Memphis, Tenn.
C. W. Schulte	President The First National Bank	Memphis, Tenn.
A. J. Harris	Ex-President Chamber of Commerce	Nashville, Tenn.
Ira H. Evans	President The New York and Texas Land Co	Austin, Tex.
E. P. Wilmot	President Austin National Bank	Austin, Tex.
Walter Tips	Hardware	Austin, Tex.
Albert P. Tenison	President Tenison Bros. Saddlery Co	Dallas, Tex.
Wm. M. Robinson	Manager Parlin & Orendorff Co	Dallas, Tex.
James Moore	President Board of Trade	Galveston, Tex.
Edwin Chamberlain	Chamberlain & Gillette	San Antonio, Tex.
Chas. Hugo	President Alamo National Bank	San Antonio, Tex.
W. H. Rowe	Pres. Bear River Irr. & Ogden Water Works Co.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
O. B. Barker	Ex-President Board of Trade	Lynchburg, Va.
John W. Craddock	Craddock, Terry & Co., Boots and Shoes	Lynchburg, Va.
R. C. Quinn	Guggenheimer & Co., Imp. Dry Goods	Lynchburg, Va.
Herman Chapin	President Boston National Bank	Seattle, Wash.
C. H. Clarke	Kelley, Clarke Co., Shipping and Commission	Seattle, Wash.
Robert Moran	Moran Bros., Ship Builders	Seattle, Wash.
Geo. S. Brooke	President The Fidelity National Bank	Spokane, Wash.
O. C. Jensen	Jensen-King-Bird Co., Hardware	Spokane, Wash.
Jos. H. Spear	Sec. and Treas. Wash. Brick, Lime & Mfg. Co	Spokane, Wash.
Hullihen Quarrier	President The Delaplain Dry Goods Co	Wheeling, W. Va.
E. E. Bentley	President Batavian Bank	La Crosse, Wis.
A. Hirshheimer	Pres. La Crosse Plow Co., Agricultural Implements	La Crosse, Wis.
Jas. J. Hogan	La Crosse Coffee and Spice Mills	La Crosse, Wis.
N. B. Van Slyke	President First National Bank	Madison, Wis.
Samuel Higham	President Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co	Madison, Wis.
E. P. Bacon	E. P. Bacon & Co., Grain Commission	Milwaukee, Wis.
David Vance	Ex-President Chamber of Commerce	Milwaukee, Wis.
H. M. Wallis	President J. I. Case Plow Works	Racine, Wis.
Herbert E. Miles	President Racine-Sattley Co	Racine, Wis.

Note.—The remainder of the National Advisory Committee is printed in the annual report and membership list of the League, every important city in every state of the Union being represented.

Wild and impossible

Trends in Inflation

June 17, 1904.

Mr. Charles Schenken,

637 C Street N. E.,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:-

Your letter of May 1st was duly received together with the accompanying printed form. It is not possible for me to take up matters of this kind.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper

June 17, 1904.

Transfer page

Mr. Charles Schenken,

837 C Street N. E.,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:-

Your letter of May 1st was duly received together with the accompanying printed form. It is not possible for me to take up matters of this kind.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper

Mild and impossible

J L L

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637 C Street N. E.,

Washington, D. C.

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W. R. Harper

June 17, 1904.

Mr. Charles Schenken,

637 C Street N. E.,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:-

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Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper

Mr Laughlin
Please take this
W. R. Harper

Washington D.C.
May 1st, 1904

Prof. W. R. Harper
Chicago Ill.

(25)

Dear Sir.

Enclosed please find a Currency Bill. I respectfully ask your opinion regarding its merits, as I wish to perfect the same by the time Congress commences again.

I will mention just a few of the benefits it is intended to accomplish in the first twenty-six years:

It would save in interest to cities, counties etc $7,500.000.000

" " " " on the National debt " 1,000.000.000

" " " " paying off the " " " 1,000.000.000

" " pay into the U. S. Treasury a profit of " 750.000.000

" " cause a gain in Tax revenue now lost to cities etc of " 1,550.000.000

" " pay off city and county debts to the amount of " 7,500.000.000

It would save to the city of Chicago the sum of $ 15.000.000 in interest.

You will please notice the feature providing for the redemption or retiring and cancelling of every dollar issued at an average rate of about four per cent a year. There are other benefits too numerous to mention to be derived by this bill and I would thank you for an opinion.

Very Respectfully Yours

Charles Schenker

637 C Street N. E.

Washington DC

A BILL

To Increase the Volume of Currency and For Other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall accept the bonds, or other interest-bearing obligations of any State of the United States, or any legally authorized bonds issued for municipal purposes by any city or county in the United States, and issue therefor United States notes to the amount of the obligation.

SEC 2. These obligations shall be redeemed in twenty-six annual payments. The amounts of the payments from one to twenty-five shall be five per cent of the whole amount of the obligation and the twenty-sixth payment shall be three and eighty-six one hundreths per cent of the whole amount of the whole obligation.

SEC. 3. The rate of interest shall be two per cent on the whole amount outstanding, and shall be a part of the amount paid annually.

SEC. 4. The amount received for interest shall be applied to the payment of all expenses, such as the printing of bonds, issuing and redeeming of notes and other expenses of operating, enforcing, and perfecting the requirements of this Act: *Provided,* That the amount of interest received with the twenty-sixth payment shall be cancelled and retired as provided in section six.

SEC. 5. Any surplus arising from this source shall be applied to the purchasing and retiring of all interest and non-interest bearing debt of the United States.

SEC. 6. That the amount received in payment of the capital shall be cancelled and retired from circulation if the same be received in United States notes authorized by this Act, but if the same be received in other kinds of money the same shall be held in trust by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to be exchanged for such United States notes only, the United States notes so exchanged to be cancelled and retired from circulation.

SEC. 7. That in any case where the amount required for any purpose, the completion of which requires a longer time than one year, a part of the whole amount may be issued annually, the interest to commence from the time the notes are issued: *Provided,* That no series of bonds shall be issued or accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury for a less amount than ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 8. The denominations of these notes shall be as follows: One fourth ten-dollar, one half five-dollar, and one fourth one-dollar notes.

SEC. 9. That the amount of notes issued during any one year shall not exceed one hundred dollars per capita, inclusive of all other money in circulation.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL WASHINGTON 2

Compliments of
Chas. Schenken
637-C Street N.E.
Washington DC

A BILL

To Increase the Volume of Currency and For Other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall accept the bonds, or other interest-bearing obligations of any State of the United States, or any legally authorized bonds issued for municipal purposes by any city or county in the United States, and issue therefor United States notes in the amount of the obligation.

Sec. 2. These obligations shall be redeemed in twenty-six annual payments. The amounts of the payments from one to twenty-five shall be five per cent of the whole amount of the obligation and the twenty-sixth payment shall be three and eighty-six one hundredths per cent of the whole amount of the whole obligation.

Sec. 3. The rate of interest shall be two per cent on the whole amount outstanding, and shall be a part of the amount paid annually.

Sec. 4. The amount received for interest shall be applied to the payment of all expenses, such as the printing of bonds, issuing and redeeming of notes and other expenses of operating, advertising and providing the requirements of this Act: *Provided*, That the amount of interest received with the twenty-sixth payment shall be cancelled and retired as provided in section six.

Sec. 5. Any surplus arising from this source shall be applied to the purchasing and retiring of all interest and non-interest bearing debt of the United States.

Sec. 6. That the amount received in payment of the capital shall be cancelled and retired from circulation if the same be received in United States notes authorized by this Act, but if the same be received in other kinds of money the same shall be held in trust by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to be exchanged for such United States notes only, the United States notes so exchanged to be cancelled and retired from circulation.

Sec. 7. That in any case where the amount required for any purpose, the completion of which requires a longer time than one year, is a part of the whole amount now to be issued annually, the interest on commence from the time the notes are issued: *Provided*, That no series of bonds shall be issued or accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury for a less amount than ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 8. The denominations of these notes shall be as follows: One hundred, ten-dollar, one half-dollar, and one fourth-dollar notes.

Sec. 9. That the amount of notes issued during any one year shall not exceed one hundred dollars per capital inclusive of all other money in circulation.

Telephones { 2857 / 2858 } Cortlandt

Cable Address "Nammu," New York

Codes Used: A. B. C. Lieber's, Commercial Cable, Western Union

The National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America

November 10th, 1904

Mr. Marshall Cushing,

170 Broadway, New York.

M.B.R.

My dear Sir:-

General Offices: 170 BROADWAY, (Maiden Lane and Cortlandt Street.)

In reply to your letter of September 16th, after taking up the matter somewhat carefully, it occurs to me to say that as a matter of fact there is no industrial education at the University of Chicago up to this time. The so-called industrial education, or technical education is something which we have been planning for and working toward, but which up to this time has not been developed in any sense. An article on this subject therefore would be like an article on the snakes in Ireland, namely, there are none. Under these circumstances I am inclined to think it hardly worth while to take up the matter.

Yours very truly,

Secretary

W. R. Harper

Prof. William R. Harper,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:-

In reply to your letter of September 16th, after taking up the matter somewhat carefully, it occurs to me to say that as a matter of fact there is no industrial education at the University of Chicago up to this time. The so-called industrial education, or technical education is something which we have been planning for and working toward, but which up to this time has not been developed in any sense. An article on this subject therefore would be like an article on the snakes in Ireland, namely, there are none. Under these circumstances I am inclined to think it hardly worth while to take up the matter.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America

General Offices: 170 BROADWAY, (Maiden Lane and Cortlandt Street,)

M.B.R.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16, 1904

Ohlett

215

Dear Dr. Harper:

Yes, it will be a very great pleasure to us if you will have some one write upon industrial education as we find it at the University of Chicago. Of course the picture of the author can go with the article. My thought was that since such enterprises have not been unknown an article could be prepared for you of which you would approve and with which we could use your picture.

Yours most truly,

Marshall Cushing

Secretary

Prof. William R. Harper,
Chicago, Ill.

Surbeafeed
Will you do it?

Dear Mr. Harper:

Yes, it will be a very great pleasure to us if you will have some one write editorial education on the line in at the University of Chicago. For course the picture of the author goes with the article. My thought was that since such enterprises have not been unknown an article could be prepared for you of which you could approve and with which we could use your picture.

Yours most truly,

Secretary.

Prof. William R. Harper,
Chicago, Ill.

Telephones: 397, 398 Cortlandt
Cable Address: Namuna, New York
Codes Used: A. B. C. Lieber's, Commercial Cable, Western Union

The National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America

General Offices: 170 BROADWAY, (Maiden Lane and Cortlandt Street.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1904

Dear Doctor Harper:

It was not my idea at all by the enclosed letter, which I take to be the one that you referred to, to ask you to prepare an article, but simply to have you pass along to your proper department the information about the open shop--provided of course that it would be of interest to any of your departments,- the library anyhow, I should say; and it was also to suggest that if you should ever get up a debate it might be a good thing as this information would assist one side or the other in making a presentation. I know that you are the busiest man in Chicago, but even in the matter of the article you could probably designate one of your numerous assistants to prepare such a thing, say on the industrial or commercial side of education or some such subject as that, of from fifteen to eighteen hundred words, which would be of value to our readers because it would be of interest to all the employers of the country and would reach them. If this could be used with your name and picture, it would, of course, be doubly interesting. I would not suggest this, as I know you will understand, if I did not think it would be of benefit to the University and certainly do yourself no harm.

Yours very truly,

Marshall Cushing

Secretary

Dr. William R. Harper,
Chicago,
Ill.

Mr. Marshall Cushing,
170 Broadway, New York.

E.L.

My dear Sir:-

I am compelled to say that I am not acustomed to have my picture and name used with articles for which I am not the author.

I shall be glad to arrange with some other member of the University to write the article proposed, but in that case the name of that person must accompany the article. I appreciate your good wishes, and if this will meet your purpose, I shall be glad to co-operate in this way.

Yours most truly,

Mr. Marshall Dawson,

170 Broadway, New York.

My dear Sir:-

I am compelled to say that I am not accustomed to have my picture and name used with articles for which I am not the author. I shall be glad to arrange with some other member of the University to write the article proposed, but in that case the name of that person must accompany the article. I appreciate your good wishes, and if this will meet your purpose, I shall be glad to co-operate in this way.

Yours very truly,

E.L.

TELEPHONES: {3397 / 3398} Cortlandt

CABLE ADDRESS
Namusa," New York

CODES USED: A. B. C. Lieber's,
Commercial Cable, Western Union

The National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America

General Offices: 170 BROADWAY, (Maiden Lane and Cortlandt Street,)

223

NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1904

Dear Doctor Harper:

It was not my idea at all by the enclosed letter, which I take to be the one that you referred to, to ask you to prepare an article, but simply to have you pass along to your proper department the information about the open shop--provided of course that it would be of interest to any of your departments,- the library anyhow, I should say; and it was also to suggest that if you should ever get up a debate it might be a good thing as this information would assist one side or the other in making a presentation. I know that you are the busiest man in Chicago, but even in the matter of the article you could probably designate one of your numerous assistants to prepare such a thing, say on the industrial or commercial side of education or some such subject as that, of from fifteen to eighteen hundred words, which would be of value to our readers because it would be of interest to all the employers of the country and would reach them. If this could be used with your name and picture, it would, of course, be doubly interesting. I would not suggest this, as I know you will understand, if I did not think it would be of benefit to the University and certainly do yourself no harm.

Yours most truly,

Marshall Cushing

Secretary

Dr. William R. Harper,
Chicago,
Ill.

The National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America

(General Offices: 170 BROADWAY, Maiden Lane and Cortlandt Street)

New York, Sept. 27, 1904

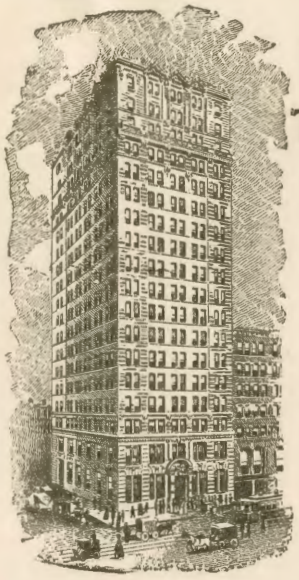
Dear Doctor Harper:

It was not my idea at all by the enclosed letter, which I take to be the one that you referred to, to ask you to prepare an article. But simply to have you pass along to your reader department the information about the Open Shop--providing of course that it would be of interest to any of your departments. The library anyway, I should say; and it was also to suggest that if you should ever get up a debate it might be a good thing as this information would assist one side or the other in making a presentation. I know that you are the busiest man in Chicago, but even in the matter of the article you could probably designate one of your numerous assistants to prepare such a thing, say on the industrial or commercial side of education or some such subject as that, of from fifty to eighteen hundred words, which would be of value to our readers because it would be of interest to all the employers of the country and would reach them. If this could be done with your name and picture, it would, of course, be doubly interesting. I would not suggest this, as I know you will understand, if I did not think it would be of benefit to the University and certainly do yourself no harm.

Yours very truly,

Mr. William R. Harper,
Chicago,
Ill.

Secretary



TELEPHONES: {3397 / 3398} Cortlandt

CABLE ADDRESS
Namusa," New York

CODES USED: A. B. C. Lieber's,
Commercial Cable, Western Union

The National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America

General Offices: 170 BROADWAY, (Maiden Lane and Cortlandt Street,)

NEW YORK, September 2, 1904

Dear Sir:

We take the greatest pleasure in sending you in this mail the September issue of our American Industries, official organ of this Association, (largest trade body in world,) which is accompanied, as you will see, by a sixteen page supplement devoted to various considerations touching the closed shop and the open shop. It occurs to me that if one or more of your debating societies should desire in the autumn to discuss this question, the proper officer of your valued institution, or of such society or societies, might like to have this matter on file for reference. In fact, this industrial issue is so vital to the interests of all, (and for that reason, perhaps, deserves discussion everywhere so much, in order that the truth may be known,) that we venture to suggest that one or more debates upon this question, if they could properly be arranged, would be alike interesting from the standpoint of the discussion itself and rewarding as a matter of economic study.

With great respect, your most truly,

Marshall Cushing

Secretary

Telephones: 397 / 398 Cortlandt Cable Address Namous, New York Codes Used: A. B. C. Lieber's, Commercial Cable, Western Union

The National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America

Sept. 6th, 1904

General Offices: 170 BROADWAY, (Maiden Lane and Cortlandt Street.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 31, 1904

Mr. Marshall Cushing,
170 Broadway, New York.

E.L.

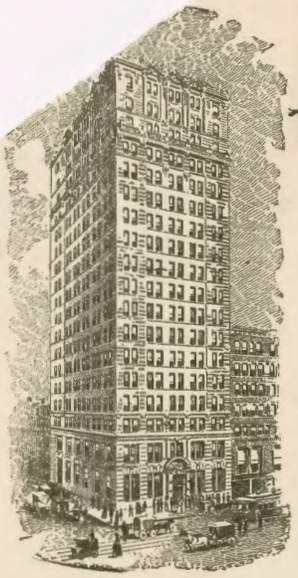
Dear Sir:

Our Association (the largest trade body in the world) took strong ground at our recent Ninth Annual Convention at Pittsburg (see Proceedings sent you in this mail) in favor of an aggressive policy in behalf of industrial education and trade schools. Our semi-monthly organ, American Industries (copy of which I also send you in this mail) stands ready to support this patriotic advance in every possible way; and I ask you not merely to look over the proceedings and the paper, but at your convenience, and perhaps your early convenience, to write something for us upon some phase of this subject, preferably the one closest to you and of the most interest to you; so that with your kind permission we might print it in American Industries. I have in mind, first, the cause; second, the help that we should hope that this publication would be to your own institution and yourself--hardly needing to add that personally I should be under many obligations for your favorable response to this request.

Yours most cordially,

Marshall Cushing
Secretary

College of Commerce & Administration,
Chicago, Ill.



TELEPHONES: {3397 / 3398} Cortlandt

CABLE ADDRESS
Namusa," New York

CODES USED: A. B. C. Lieber's,
Commercial Cable, Western Union

The National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America

E.L.

General Offices: 170 BROADWAY, (Maiden Lane and Cortlandt Street,)

56

NEW YORK, Aug. 31, 1904

Dear Sir:

Our Association (the largest trade body in the world) took strong ground at our recent Ninth Annual Convention at Pittsburg (see Proceedings sent you in this mail) in favor of an aggressive policy in behalf of industrial education and trade schools. Our semi-monthly organ, American Industries (copy of which I also send you in this mail) stands ready to support this patriotic advance in every possible way; and I ask you not merely to look over the proceedings and the paper, but at your convenience, and perhaps your early convenience, to write something for us upon some phase of this subject, preferably the one closest to you and of the most interest to you; so that with your kind permission we might print it in American Industries. I have in mind, first, the cause; second, the help that we should hope that this publication would be to your own institution and yourself--hardly needing to add that personally I should be under many obligations for your favorable response to this request.

Yours most cordially,
Marshall Cushing
Secretary

College of Commerce & Administration,
Chicago, Ill.

The National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America

General Offices: 170 BROADWAY, (Maiden Lane and Cortlandt Street.)

NEW YORK, AUG. 31, 1904

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Yours most cordially,

Secretary

College of Commerce & Administration,
Chicago, Ill.

TELEPHONE 3586 CORTLANDT.

FRANCIS H. RICHARDS,

ENGINEERING AND PATENT OFFICES,
MECHANICAL LABORATORIES,

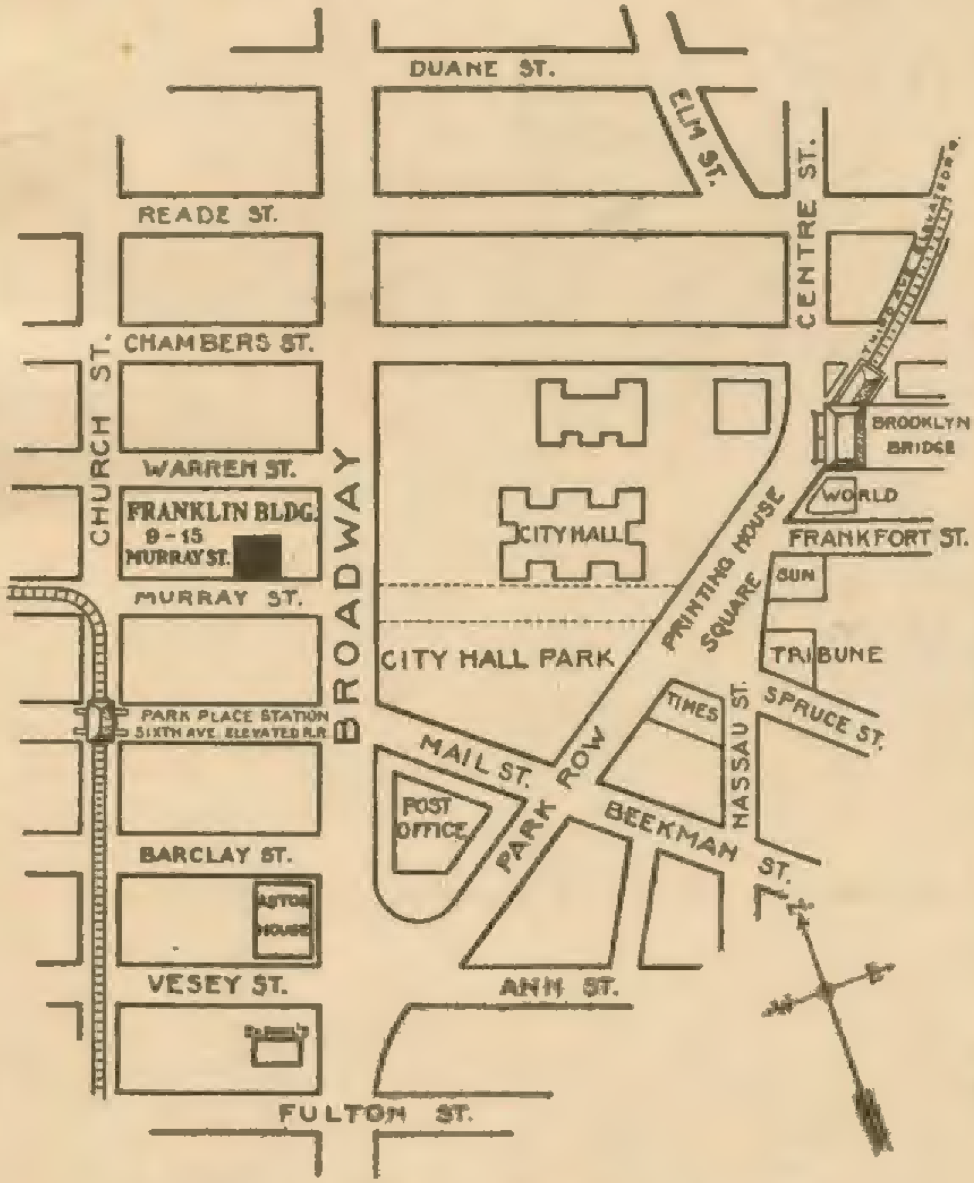
9 TO 15 MURRAY ST.,

NEW YORK.

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
MECHANICAL ENGINEER,
EXPERT IN PATENT CAUSES,
DRAWINGS, MODELS, MACHINES.

FRANCIS H. RICHARDS

ENGINEERING and PATENT OFFICES.



9-15 MURRAY ST. NEW YORK

GASOLINE AS A CURATIVE AGENT.

Experiments made during the past two years in the use of gasoline as a wash for the curing of skin eruptions etc. indicate that it is probably of great value and by its aid it may become possible to successfully treat affections heretofore considered incurable. The gasoline appears to act not only to clean, but in a sense to sterilize, the surfaces. Indeed, the effect is so marked that it may be compared with cauterizing although there appears to be no destructive action on the living tissues, and it has apparently no solvent effect whatever on the delicate cuticle in the process of formation at the edge of a sore or wound. It may possibly prove to be the best and most available substance for quickly treating bites of animals and those bruises and wounds which so often lead to lockjaw.

Whereas water applied, even momentarily, to the forming cuticle at the edge of an obstinate sore often acts to destroy the continuity of the new formation, gasoline appears to cleanse and sterilize without effecting the least injury.

Besides being one of the deadliest of the germicides gasoline has the important advantage of being immediately disposed of by complete evaporation.

The remarkable effects by surface applications of gasoline would seem to indicate its probable value as an application to the lungs, since it may be taken in relatively large quantities by breathing air saturated with it. Suitable experiments carried out in a methodical manner limiting the period of treatment to a brief period repeated at intervals under proper conditions, would most probably result in a cleansing of the air passages more thoroughly and effectively than could safely be accomplished in any other way.

FHR-JJG
2/6/05.

Inserts

This matter is one that deserves investigation

F.H. Richards

GASOLINE AS A CURATIVE AGENT.

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PHP-116
R/6/05.

August 19, 1903.

CHIEF ENTOMOLOGIST DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C.

Dr. L. O. HOWARD:

Dear sir:

An article in The New York HERALD this morning reminds me of a matter that may be of interest to you regarding the treatment of "San José Scale". This pest has been seriously affecting pear trees in Connecticut and especially at Hartford where I reside, Having some good sized trees in my yard, and several trees in adjoining yards having been nearly destroyed by the "scale", I instituted some experiments to see what could be done to stay the ravages of the pest on my own trees.

Of course the question of labor is important, but where a few valuable trees are growing in the yard of one's residence, it is practicable to go to more labor in the matter than would be feasible perhaps in large orchards, especially out in the country. Accordingly I set one of my men at work and all of the larger limbs, and as far as possible reaching up into the smaller branches, the bark was thoroughly brushed with gasoline. We first tried some experiments to ascertain the effect on the leaves. . It appears if a leaf is thoroughly saturated with gasoline it will turn black and crawl up some, but a slight wetting of the leaves does not seem to materially injure them. We find that going over the bark with a small sized paint brush dipped in a pail of gasoline so as thoroughly wet the surface by a single stroke of the brush did not prove quite sufficient. Therefore we always brushed the bark both ways by at least two strokes of the saturated brush over a given surface. The gasoline appears to instantly destroy all of the living and half-grown insects and the brush if of proper stiffness breaks most of the little caps under which the insect grows.

If the bark is considerably rough more care must be taken to get the gasoline well under the projecting fragments of the bark and especial care should be taken to saturate the inner angle where the branches join one to another, these localities usually being a perfect hive of the insects.

One of my pear trees, about six inches in diameter two feet from the ground, was very thoroughly treated in this way and within a short time assumed a very healthy and vigonous appearance in marked contrast with the trees not so treated. After a time many of the insects, which at first were on the new wood at the tips of the branches where they could not be reached by the brush, would gradually scatter over the whole tree. The particular tree referred to was twice treated, the second treatment occurring some two or three weeks after the first one. While many of the insects remain a vast majority of them were destroyed at the first treatment.

In carrying on these experiments we examined the bark and leaves of the tree and studied the "scale" with a magnifying glass of a power of about twenty diameters, carefully noting the effect of the gasoline on the insects, also on other kinds of insects abounding in fruit trees before we applied the gasoline treatment to the whole tree.

Our experiments were begun too late in the season to ascertain what effect the gasoline would have on the "scale" if applied before the trees leaf out in the spring. Possibly at that time the treatment would be less effective but possibly, also, the gasoline might then be applied with a hose the ground being protected by a blanket in case there should be grass or other vegetation that would be destroyed by the falling spray.

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Chief Entolomogist-2 8/19/03.

In view of the possibility which this treatment offers of saving fruit trees in such cases as I refer to it would seem to be of importance whether or not the method would be practicable for use in a more extensive way.

If the Agricultural Department has recently published any literature relating to this subject I should be glad to have a copy of any such papers or circulars which may have been prepared for general distribution.

One further point should be noted: the brush if made of bristles should be comparatively stiff yet not too stiff to apply the gasoline smoothly. We found the results much better when the bristles were kept sharp at the end by being cut square across so that under the magnifying glass they showed sharp corners well adapted for breaking through the caps and thus letting the gasoline have access to the insect underneath. It is my belief that a brush made of wire and bristles mixed together would be superior, but care must be taken that the brush does not "scatter" the fluid and thus interfere with the work.

Yours very truly,

FHR-JJG

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Yours very truly,

PHR-LLG

President:
SAMUEL G. SMITH, D. D.
St. Paul, Minn.

Treasurer:
J. G. PHELPS STOKES,
New York City.

Official Editor:
MRS. ISABEL C. BARROWS,
105 E. 15th Street, New York City.

General Secretary:
ALEXANDER JOHNSON,
Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

THE THIRTY-SECOND

National Conference of Charities and Correction

AT PORTLAND, OREGON, 1905.

OFFICE OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

A. W. CLARK, OMAHA, NEB.

November 28th, 1904.

Rev. A. Q. Clark,

Omaha, Neb.

638

My dear Mr. Clark:-

I am very glad to get your letter of November 25th. I do not see how any committee can make a report until it has studied the whole situation very thoroughly. There has been no time in which to do this. Besides, the situation should be studied comparatively. It is unnecessary for me to tell you that everything in this world is now looked at from the comparative point of view. I am very anxious that your committee and the other committees shall study the other Baptist Theological Seminaries, and also the Theological Seminaries of other denominations before reaching any conclusion or making any recommendations. Am I not clearly right in this position? Of what value is a recommendation unless it is the result ofcareful, minute, pains-taking scientific investigation? I can say all this to you very frankly because I know that you will agree with me absolutely. Some of the other members of the committee would not be so hearty in their agreement. I am delighted to know that you are coming. This meeting will mean a great step forward.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

A W Clark

Rev. A. G. Clark,

Omaha, Neb.

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National Conference of Charities and Correction

AT PORTLAND, OREGON, 1905.

OFFICE OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

A. W. CLARK, OMAHA, NEB

Omaha, Nebr., Nov. 23, 1904.

Pres. Wm. R. Harper,

University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

638

My Dear Instructor:

Your favor just to hand giving information concerning the work of standing committees under appointment of the committee of One Hundred. Allow me to assure you of my sincere gratitude for this communication. I understood that each special committee would be expected to report at the beginning of the sessions December 12th, and on that account by correspondence with Dr. Henderson and each member of the standing committee on Ecclesiastical Sociology I had prepared, as best I could, a report which has been submitted to each member of the committee. I will be very glad to avail myself of the additional matter mentioned in your communication.

I wish to say that I have urged the attendance of each member of the committee and hope to meet all of them on that occasion.

With best wishes for the prosperity of the University and of the Divinity School and with best wishes to you personally and to your family, I remain as ever

Yours very truly,

A. W. Clark.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHILD SAVING INSTITUTE

FOR THE

Year Ending October 31, 1904.

New Building, 18th and Ohio Streets, Omaha, Neb.
TELEPHONE 1991.

OFFICERS:

GEORGE F. BIDWELL - - - - - President
GUY C. BARTON - - - - - Vice-President
J. FRANK CARPENTER - - - - - Secretary
C. W. LYMAN - - - - - - - - Treasurer
A. W. CLARK - - - - - - Superintendent
MRS. A. M. EDWARDS - - Assistant Superintendent
MISS MELLIE REED - - - - - - - Matron

BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

GUY C. BARTON
GEORGE F. BIDWELL
J. FRANK CARPENTER
E. A. CUDAHY
C. W. LYMAN
H. J. PENFOLD

Report of C. W. Lyman,
Treasurer Child Saving Institute,

From Oct. 31, 1903, to Oct. 31, 1904.

—RECEIPTS—

On hand October 31, 1903..	$949.89	
November receipts.....	574.85	
December.....	1,074.29	
January.....	1,030.71	
February.....	685.08	
March.....	682.58	
April.....	404.02	
May	707.16	
June.....	756.40	
July.....	501.79	
August.....	488.54	
September.....	525.44	
October.....	910.82	
		9,291.57

—DISBURSEMENTS—

November	$674.32	
December.....	1,016.11	
January.....	718.41	
February.....	688.17	
March.....	780.83	
April.....	673.26	
May.....	704.63	
June.....	840.61	
July.....	706.60	
August.....	757.37	
September...	801.20	
October.....	878.86	
		9,240.37
On hand October 31, 1904,		$51.20

Respectfully submitted.

C. W. Lyman, *Treasurer.*

ANNUAL REPORT.

October 31, 1903, to October 31, 1904.

ANOTHER year's work has just closed and we are permitted to present to our friends a brief statement of results. The importance of the work grows upon us and its necessity is apparent to all who look at the scores of helpless, destitute and neglected children.

"I Am in Need of a Home."

To remove a child from evil surroundings or to provide a home for a destitute child costs only a few dollars, but those who take part in such a work lessen the sum of human misery and increase the sum of human happiness in the world.

We all know that character is moulded for all time in childhood. Neglect the child and let him be educated in crime, and afterwards he will cost society many thousands of dollars, besides exerting an evil and debasing influence over other lives. It is good economy to save the neglected children to good citizenship. In doing this the Child Saving Institute is helping to depopulate reformatories, jails and poorhouses.

Work Accomplished for Homeless Children.

Number on hand Nov. 1, 1903	34	
Number received during the year	188	
Number readmitted	67	
TOTAL		289

Number provided with homes	118	
Number restored to parents	106	
Number who died under six months of age	15	
Number who died over six months of age	2	
Number who left without permission	2	
Number on hand Nov. 1, 1904	46	
TOTAL		289

Work Accomplished for Homeless Children During Seven Years Past.

Number received and provided for, the year 1898	40
Number received and provided for, the year 1899	131
Number received and provided for, the year 1900	190
Number received and provided for, the year 1901	204
Number received and provided for, the year 1902	241
Number received and provided for, the year 1903	288
Number received and provided for, the year 1904	289
TOTAL FOR SEVEN YEARS	1,386

Items Taken from Monthly Reports of the Superintendent for the Past Year.

Homes visited and cases investigated	315
Letters written	1,656
Miles traveled	23,221

VISITING AND SUPERVISING CHILDREN.

The volume of our work increases year by year. Children are taken to homes every week, thus increasing the number to be visited and supervised. These are scattered through adjoining states and the majority of them are in the country, making it often necessary for long drives to reach them. This work, however, must be done. Few realize

Left Destitute and Homeless after Death of Mother. Now in an Excellent Home for Adoption.

the necessity for it and some institutions and societies neglect it. It has been found by experience that conditions are constantly changing in the homes of the people and it is often necessary

either to remove a child or to change unfavorable conditions. To fail in this is to lose the final objects in view in the work. In order to properly do this important work it has been necessary to

"Take Me for Adoption."
This Represents the Attitude of Many in the Nursery.

increase our force of helpers, thus increasing the expenses for the year and the per capita cost of the children in the Home.

BROKEN HOMES.

Peculiarly sad experiences occur in our work week after week, when parents disregard the parental relationship and the children suffer, often

shedding bitter tears. Shall they be taken from their parents? We are slow to do this. The children often constitute the only hope for perpetuating the home.

To educate the parents and bring them to see their responsibilities and to rehabilitate a broken home is a noble service. We undertake this work in all cases where it is possible, and often refuse to allow parents to sign papers of relinquishment and make final surrender when they come to us for that purpose. Separation of children from parents is serious business. Poverty alone is never a sufficient reason. The Child Saving Institute stands for the home and often cares for children temporarily for the purpose of aiding in maintaining it and for preventing families being broken up. The results along this line the past year have been exceedingly satisfactory.

The mother of this boy died in a hospital. Her dying request was that the Child Saving Institute find a home for her homeless, dependent child, which has been done.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

First of all we are thankful to our Heavenly Father for the blessings of the past year, and that He has kept us from all disasters.

Recently adopted by excellent people who plan much for future development and comfort of the baby.

We are thankful to all the donors of money, provisions, groceries, clothing and household supplies; to the newspapers of the city and country

for their valuable aid; to the railroad companies for free transportation in placing children, and for cancelling of freight charges on goods sent from the country to the Institute; to dealers and companies of the city for reduction in prices of articles purchased; and to liverymen who furnish horse and buggy each month for making collections.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Attention is directed to the valuable services of the physicians on the medical staff. By reference to their names it will be seen they are men

A Bright, Motherless Jewel. Now Cared for by Good Foster Parents.

of high standing in the city and are all busy men. At great cost to their own business they have taken turns in daily attendance at the Institute and in giving lectures and in office service. For all these services the Board wishes to express deep appreciation.

NURSERY COMMITTEE.

The Board of Trustees has always recognized the Nursery Committee as a necessity in the work, and it has always been the fixed policy of the Board to confer with the ladies of this committee on all matters relating to the work. We wish the public to know our appreciation of their valuable services. By reference to their report it will be seen they have raised a large amount of money and secured many donations of clothing,

A Recent Group of Nurses in Nursery.

supplies, etc. In addition to this, much information has been given by them and sympathy and interest in the work created. They have been constant and regular in visits to the Home and in aiding in the plans for care of the children.

ATTORNEY.

We take pleasure in mentioning that our attorney, Mr. E. M. Morsman, Jr., has drawn all legal papers required in the work and has conducted cases in the courts and given legal advice as needed. His services have been greatly appreciated.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The course in a Training School is time well spent by young ladies. If they have homes of their own they have had valuable experience to assist them in time of sickness. If they follow nursing as a profession and are known by the physicians to be skillful and faithful they are always employed—the supply never equaling the demand—and they are always well remunerated.

REPORT OF NURSERY COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE.

MRS. EDGAR ALLEN	MRS. C. W. LYMAN
MRS. H. H. BALDRIDGE	MRS. JAS. MARTIN
MRS. GUY BARTON	MRS. J. A. MCNAUGHTEN
MRS. G. F. BIDWELL	MRS. H. J. PENFOLD
MRS. E. N. BOVELL	MISS FANNIE PERRY
MRS. J. F. CARPENTER	MRS. M. C. PETERS
MRS. A. W. CLARK	MRS. J. B. RAHM
MRS. E. A. CUDAHY	MRS. C. N. ROBINSON
MRS. ED. DICKINSON	MRS. W. I. STEPHENS
MRS. A. M. EDWARDS	MRS. H. L. STREIGHT
MRS. J. D. FOSTER	MRS. C. H. WALWORTH
MRS. L. HOUSEHOLDER	MRS. W. D. WILLIAMS
MRS. GEO. A. JOSLYN	MRS. I. F. WILSON

It is difficult to pick up the many threads of a year's work, spool and weave them into so small a space as the report of the Nursery Committee must occupy in our annual booklet. A short summary can not include many details. The Committee has proceeded during the year along the general lines in the conduct of its affairs.

Believing there is no child so lowly that around it the glories of the waiting world do not shine, we would make the environments of our dear little ones such as will best help them to rightly use the world's gifts. We have many friends who seem to understand our needs, who have greatly assisted us in meeting them.

The daily average of children cared for has been larger the past year than ever before, as

some have had to remain for months to be treated by specialists. The general health of most of our children has been good, but during the summer many sick babies were brought to us too late to have our care and nursing avail.

Through the Thanksgiving offering from the schools of our city we received much useful clothing and food. We were kindly remembered by many friends when the holidays came. A Christmas tree was loaded with presents for all.

The May party given to aid the Committee fund was a success socially and financially. The picnic at Courtland Beach was a delight to all. The matinee at the Auditorium tendered the children and attendants by the Horse Show Association was greatly enjoyed. The general fund was increased over $100 by a lunch booth at the Ak-Sar-Ben carnival.

The donations of new garments from the Needle-Work Guild of America have been a great help. Their gifts are all new, and carefully selected with reference to the needs of our children. We gladly, gratefully bear our testimony to the great practical value of this Association. To each of the helpers who have cheerfully and faithfully applied themselves to the work which has held the Institute in its present commendable and prosperous condition, we return our grateful thanks. They gain their honors by earning them.

RECEIPTS.

Cash collected from pledges	$706.61	
" " " donations	66.10	
" " " small sav'gs banks	142.68	
" " " Surprise, Neb.	5.00	
" " " Wahoo, Colon, and Cedar Bluffs	21.25	
" received " Busy Bees	7.12	
" " " May Day Party	107.71	
Total receipts for year		$1,083.38
Cash on hand October 31st, 1903		249.97
Total receipts		$1,333.35

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for soliciting and collecting	$240.00	
Amount paid for material for nursery	88.41	
Amount paid toward milk, medicines, and nursery supplies	834.65	
Amount turned into general treasury for the year, on pledge of $50 per month (raised Jan. 1st, 1904, to $100 per month)		$1,163.06
Balance on hand October 31st, 1904 (including reserve fund of $100)		$170.29

DONATIONS: Chicken; vegetables; fresh fruit; lard; flour; canned fruit; jelly; plum butter; shoes and clothing; dolls; scrap-books; toys; quilts; comforts; crokonole; games; nuts; rocking-horse; baby

sacques; mittens; pillow-cases; two leather-covered chairs; writing-desk; papers; books; a dry mangle, presented by a generous citizen; a weekly donation from one packing-house. We have had several donations from the other packing-houses; King's Daughters of St. Martin's Church, $10 in material; ladies of St. Mary's Ave. Congregational Church, $10 for material; rubbers; caps; ties; hose; valentines; baby carriages; child's bed and mattress; three-quarter bed and mattress; one wood bed; 27 infant's skirts; 25 infant's dresses; overcoats; 10 lbs. meat; Easter eggs; candy; roses; two bowls and pitchers; swing; malted milk; sewing machine; one roll oil-cloth; gasoline stove; granite-ware; bedding; hickory-nuts; sugar; lace curtains; kitchen utensils; tinware; ribbons and silk for money bags; flowers; hammock; night-gowns; fireworks; bread; magic-lantern; 200 lbs. flour; washing-machine; breakfast food; 30 doz. eggs from the country; basket of fruit; 10 baskets tomatoes; 1 bu. sweet corn; 6 lbs. chocolate bonbons; basket of buns and rolls; hats; girl's coat; 1 bu. beans; 11½ lbs. pork; 22½ lbs. beef roast; 1 qt. pickles; 80 lbs. pancake flour; 4 gals. maple syrup; 258 bu. potatoes, money, wheat, vegetables, etc., from kind friends at Shelby.

MRS. JAMES MARTIN, *Chairman of Com.*
MRS. EDGAR ALLEN, *Vice-Chairman.*
MRS. C. H. WALWORTH, *Secretary.*
MRS. H. J. PENFOLD, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF MEDICAL STAFF.

Board of Trustees, Child Saving Institute:

Gentlemen:—The medical staff of your Institution beg leave to make the following report:

During the fiscal year just closed, the health of the inmates has been unusually good, and the mortality among the foundlings has been very small. We heartily appreciate the co-operation of the Assistant Superintendent and nurses, and take pleasure in acknowledging that to their care and attention is largely due the credit.

The Medical Board have found it necessary to make rules limiting the number of infants to the capacity of the building. By utilizing the west ward during the day, we have been enabled to


A GROUP OF BABIES IN THE NURSERY

care for more infants than would have been possible had they been confined to their own ward during the entire twenty-four hours.

The lessened mortality from summer diarrhœas during the past summer, has, in our opinion, been

due to several causes. Among these we may mention care in procuring and handling of the milk, with trained skill in modifying the milk to make it suitable to each individual case, the isolation of any baby showing slight symptoms of disease, and the rigid rules enforced in their daily care. In this way we have prevented the infection of one infant from another.

The medical staff, appreciating the generosity of the Board of Trustees, look forward hopefully to the time when the capacity of the Institution can be greatly enlarged, and beg leave to suggest that if the Board should add to the building, that the medical staff be given the privilege of making suggestions as to the sanitary arrangement and planning of the same. Respectfully submitted,

H. M. McCLANAHAN, M. D.

Colonel Noel Gaines,

Insp. Gen. K. S. G.

State of Kentucky
Adjutant Generals Office. November 5,1904
Frankfort.

October-31st-1904.

Colonel Noel Gaines,

BRIG-GEN. PERCY SALY.
ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Adjutant General's Office,

Honorable Wm R. Harper,

Frankfort, Kentucky.

President of Chicago University,

My dear Sir:

My Dear Sir:- Your letter of the 31st inst. is at hand.

I regret to state that President Harper does not see his way clear to take up the point which you present.

Yours very truly,

Answered NOV 4 1904
Henry P. Chandler
Secretary to the President

I have this day written herewith hand you a copy of a letter
Secretary of State Mr. Hay, and ask that you
read same and consider it, and if you will hear me or read my proof that
I will submit on the seven propositions therein stated.

I assure you there is no politics in this, and if you fear anything of the sort, you may place it to one side until after the election, but then I beg of you to consider same.

I love my God and my country and its people, as I am sure you do. My only desire is to do good. You are a strong man everyway, and you know right from wrong, and Christ from Anti-Christ, and no wrong influence can be worked on you. You should therefore not hesitate to listen to even one of God's most humble servants.

I will not indluge in any of my wisdom or any mans wisdom, and the proof I shall submit will ONLY glorify God, who rightly deserves it only.

I feel a great and wonderful power can be wrought if God makes this matter as plain to you as He has to me . We all have to come down to it and be saved alike, and you being a fair and sensible man, will I know listen at least to me.

I inclose you a clipping of a paper that you may see my letter on the "Canteen Question", and from it you may see who I am. Read the editorial in Army & Navy Journal and Army Register of Oct-22nd, based on this.

I am, Very sincerely and respectfully,

Noel Gaines.

I would come up there and see you if you wish me,

Yours very truly,

BRIG-GEN. PERCY HALY.
ADJUTANT GENERAL.

October-31st-1904.

Answered NOV 4 1904
Henry P. Chandler,
Secretary to the President.

Honorable Wm R. Harper,

President of Chicago University,

CHICAGO ILL.

My Dear Sir:-

I have the honor to herewith hand you a copy of a lettter I have this day written the Secretary of State-Mr. Hay, and ask that you read same and consider it, and if you will, hear me or read my proof that I will submit on the seven propositions therein stated.

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I am, Very sincerely and respectfully,

Noel Gaines,

I would come up there and see you if you wish it,

A COPY

FRANKFORT KENTUCKY,

October-31st-1904.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State,
Mr. John Hay,
Washington.

My Dear Sir:-

The undersigned a citizen of this Republic, has carefully read your note of October 31st instant addressed through our Governments Representatives, to the Governments Signatories to the Acts of the Hague Conference of May-18th-1899, in which you carry out President Roosevelts instructions relative to proposing a second Hague Conference.

This invitation of the President of the United States, invites all nations of the earth to join in a peace conference. He practically indorses the general system of the establishment of an International Peace Congress to meet periodically in the interests of and maintenance of general peace among men and nations.

In the name of the Most High God- the Creator of all the World, and the Maker and Giver of all the most wonderful laws and forces that controls all things, I declare the following to be true, and stand ready to defend them with proof:

1st.- That God's plan and means must be used to bring peace to men or to nations, or to the earth.

2nd.- That the plan to bring peace to men or nations, as ~~enumerated~~ enunciated by the Acts of the Hague Conference of May-18-1899, and that proposed by the numerous World Peace Congresses recently held in this country, and that now proposed by President Roosevelt in calling a second Hague Conference, IS NOT GOD'S PLAN, and therefore will of a certainty, fail.

~~3rd.~~-

3rd.- That any plan whatsoever proposing to bring righteousness, peace and happiness, to men or nations, OTHER THAN GOD'S PLAN, is the devils plan.

4th.- That if the devils plan be used, a flat failure will ensue, or else the devil will be overthrowing his own Kingdom, a thing he is not ~~ant~~ to do.

5th.- That it is a mark of infidelity on part of men or nations, to show a want of confidence in God's plan (that He has put before us), to bring peace to men, or to nations, or to the earth.

A COPY

FRANKFORT KENTUCKY,

October-31st-1904.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State,
Mr. John Hay,
Washington.

My Dear Sir:-

The undersigned a citizen of this Republic, has carefully read your note of October 21st instant addressed through our Government Representatives, to the Governments signatories to the Acts of the Hague Conference of May-1899, in which you carry out President Roosevelt's instructions relative to proposing a second Hague Conference.

This invitation of the President of the United States, invites all nations of the earth to join in a peace conference. He practically endorses the general system of the establishment of an International Peace Congress to meet periodically in the interests of and maintenance of general peace among men and nations.

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3rd.- That any plan whatsoever proposing to bring righteousness, peace and happiness, to men or nations, OTHER THAN GOD'S PLAN, is the devils plan.

4th.- That if the devils plan be used, a first failure will ensue, or else the devil will be overthrowing his own Kingdom, a thing he is not apt to do.

5th.- That it is a mark of infidelity on part of men or nations, to show a want of confidence in God's plan (that He has put before us), to bring peace to men, or to nations, or to the earth.

6th.- That Gods plan to bring peace to men or nations, is through the New Covenant He promised to the world, and which He will actually make now with all individuals on earth, who seek it believing. A peace sought through Covenants made between men or nations, is absolute proof they know nothing of God's Covenant, and are not living under it.

7th.- That as whole nations, rulers and all, escaped not who brake God's Covenant of old, and were all distroyed; of a certainty we now shall not escape swift and terrible punishment, who violate God's present and everlasting Covenant with men.

Sincerely and respectfully,

Noel Gaines

6th.- That God's plan to bring peace to men or nations, is through the New Covenant He promised to the world, and which He will actually make now with all individuals on earth, who seek it. A peace sought through Covenants made between men or nations, is absolute proof they know nothing of God's Covenant, and are not living under it.

7th.- That as whole nations, rulers and all, escaped not who break God's Covenant of old, and were all destroyed; of a certainty we now shall not escape swift and terrible punishment, who violate God's present and everlasting Covenant with men.

Sincerely and respectfully,

Noel Edwards

December 31, 1904.

Frankfort, December-28th-1904.

Honorable Wm R. Harper,
President of Chicago University,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Hon. Noel Gaines,
Inspector General of Kentucky,
Frankfort, Ky.

My Dear Sir:- My dear Sir:-

On October 31st, I sent you my letter, or a copy of my letter addressed to Hon John Hay respecting the Presidents Calling of the Second Hague Conference, and although you in your letter of the 5th of November, expressed the wish that you did not care to take up the point by me raised, I nevertheless beg to now enclose you a copy of an article I have just written for the Army & Navy Review, Washington City, upon the special request of that Editor.

I very earnestly desire that you read this article, and probably from the run of same, you will catch the key-note to my proof that I offered to submit regarding the Peace Congresses. Please read this very carefully, and I should love to hear from you, if you care to say What you think of the points therein made. Not so much with reference to the advisability of replacing of the Canteen in Army Posts, but rather that part respecting the REMEDY for drink and all other evil.

Very Truly and Faithfully Yours,

Noel Gaines.
Inspector General of Ky.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 28th, with the accompanying document, and thank you for the same. I shall be glad to examine the points presented, but the press of other business prevents my doing so for the present.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

Hon. Noel Gaines,

Inspector General of Kentucky,

Frankfort, Ky.

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W. R. Harper

Frankfort, December-28th-1904.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Honorable Wm R. Harper,
President of Chicago University,
CHICAGO, ILL.

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Very Truly and Faithfully Yours,

Noel Gaines.
Inspector General of Ky.

Transfer, November-Dec.-1906.

Honorable Mr. Hunter,

President of Chicago University,

Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Sir:-

On October 31st, I sent you my letter, of a copy of my letter addressed to Hon John Hay regarding the Venezuelan Claims or the Second Hague Conference, and although you in your letter of the 5th of November, expressed the wish that you did not care to take up the point by me raised, I nevertheless beg to now enclose you a copy of an article I have just written for the Army & Navy Register of Washington City, upon the special request of that Editor.

I very earnestly desire that you read this article, and probably from the tone of same, you will catch the key-note to my proof that I offered to submit regarding the Peace Conference. Please read this very carefully, and I should love to hear from you, if you care to say what you think of the points therein made. Not so much with reference to the advisability of publishing of the contents in Army Posts, as but rather that part respecting the MEMORY for drink and all other evil.

Very Truly and Faithfully Yours,

Independence Concerns of Ky.

A COPY

NORTHWESTERN

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE,

David D. Thompson, Editor.

Chicago Dec-8th-1904.

Inspector General Noel Gaines,

Frankfort Ky.

Dear Sir:-

Will you kindly send me a copy of your letter protesting against the restoration of the canteen in army posts? I see it referred to as a remarkable document.

Yours sincerely,

D. D. Thompson.

+ + + + + +

The above will show how this article is being taken.
The Editor of the Register of Washinton, first refused to publish anything I wrote, but afterwards changed his mind, and requested me to write an article Specially for his paper, which I did.
Gaines.

A COPY

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CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

David D. Thompson, Editor.

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Gaines.

A COPY

THE PENTECOSTAL PUBLISHING CO.,

The Pentecostal Herald,

Rev. H.C.Morrison,
Pres & Editor,

Louisville Ky Dec-19th-1904.

Hon. Noel Gaines,

Frankfort Ky.

Dear Brother:-

Your letter received, containing your article, and the letter to the Editor of the Army & Navy Register. And leaving it optional with me as to which one we should publish. I am sorry that the matter has been delayed, and will at the earliest date possible, give space to it in our paper.

I assure you that we are in hearty sympathy with everything you write. You have our sanction and prayers.

We shall be glad to have you call on us when in the city. With kindest regards, we are,

Yours in Christ,

The Pentecostal Herald,

By John Paul.

This is a Evangelist Morrisons pen pass.

A COPY

THE PENTECOSTAL PUBLISHING CO.,

The Pentecostal Herald,

Rev. H.C.Morrison,
Pres & Editor,

Louisville Ky Dec-Jan-1904.

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Frankfort Ky.

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I assure you that we are in hearty sympathy with everything you write. You have our sanction and prayers.

We shall be glad to have you call on us when in the city. With kindest regards, we are,

Yours in Christ,

The Pentecostal Herald,

By John Paul.

The Evangelistic Appearance for Jesus.

A COPY

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY (U.S.A.)

The Editor of The Army & Navy Register:-

Notwithstanding you and a great majority of the army, most emphatically differ with me on the Canteen Question, and that most of you feel such attacks as recently made by the undersigned are not based on anything which contributes to the discipline, morality or contentment of the soldier body, yet such supreme confidence and belief have I in the Real and Only Plan to uplift a people, which can be attained only through religious and moral regeneration of the individuals constituting that people, and well knowing that all of the forces behind that Truth are so irresistable and constantly at work, that I am moved to beg of all concerned, not to believe they in their own strength can solve the present problem wherein the discipline, morality and contentment of the soldier body is threatened.

I urge upon all, the folly of men believing they can successfully raise the moral standard of one man, a body of men, a nation or a number of nations, by plans of their own invention.

That the "discipline, morality and contentment of the soldier body" is bad, I agree. That the number of desertions from our flag is growing at an alarming rate, I agree. I do however differ with General Chaffee, General Burton and all others, who claim that the passage of man-made-laws or placing back inside the Army Posts, Saloons wherein soldier boys acting as Saloon Keepers, handing over the counter intoxicating liquors to the men (even if supervised by officers who themselves drink) is a cure for those unhappy and evil causes.

There are causes for the increased desertions, the decline in discipline and low standard of morality of the men, and I shall present some real truths on those points; but it appears that admitting the honesty of purpose on part of some of the officers of the army, who are so strenuously advocating the Canteen's restoration, as that truthful cause, that they are short sighted in considering the DIFFICULTIES OF THE MOMENT, instead of the attainment of a high morale that can come only through the hearts of men, and accomplished by the planting there, the Kingdom of God, a power that comes from God only. Such a cure would be permanent. Desertions would decrease, discipline would be improved and the morale elevated a million fold.

The Truth is, the inability of the soldiers to easily obtain liquor is not the cause for the increased desertions, and poor discipline and ill contentment of the men; but rather the low standard of morals of men and officers, growing out of drinking intoxicating liquors in any form, whereby their morality, sense of honor and patriotism is gradually destroyed; coupled with the tyranical treatment of the enlisted men (all of whom are Americans and will not tolerate tyrany) by almost the whole of the younger officers of the army and a great many of the older ones, are REAL CAUSES. I testify to this from personal observation. These officers have made a gulf between them and these men they command, that is akin to that, between foppish royalty and the poor peasantry in a despotic Monarchy.

Either intoxicating liquors are morally good, and our soldiers ought to have their benefit, or they are morally bad and they should not be cursed with them. All the arguments of the Canteenists are really arguments against

themselves, when they affirm the INCREASE IN CRIME since the abolition of the Canteen, for they themselves assert that it is caused by LIQUOR (obtained outside). Now if liquor obtained outside causes crime, why champion it in any form? If pointing a loaded rifle at you at 100 yards distance would be considered bad and dangerous, in the name of reason, would the danger be lessened by coming up closer to you and still pointing it at your head? Would you not yell, go farther off, not closer! Take it away altogether! Therefore, if liquor on the outside causes crime, dont bring it closer, in easier reach, in order to lessen crime, but take it farther away! take it away altogether! Which would have been done long ago if this Nation was in fact a Christian Nation, and not a sham like many others, where the devil runs everything to suit himself.

I do not claim nor do I believe man can legislate righteousness in man, or by the passage of man-made-laws, can distroy the desire in mens hearts for drinking intoxicating liquors; but while God's True Sons on earth are preaching the New Covenant Plan-the Kingdom of God planted in their hearts, to kill all desire for drink (and all other evil), they do not want our Governments to be acting the part of the TEMPTER, tempting men by handing out liquor in its hands to the very people being preached to. And when the people of a State or Nation, or a goodly number thereof, have this Kingdom of God planted in their hearts, all officers chosen to administer Governments will be men who likewise have received from God the New Covenant, and then of a certainty, that Government will not be acting the TEMPTER to the very people who give it existence.

Tempting should be the business of the devil only, and not a free Government like ours. If we are all honest in seeking the True remedy to stop desertions, and raise the standard of morality in the army, and consequently increase the patriotism of our soldiers and citizens permanently, let us find a plan that will deal with the individual from the least to the greatest. Will drinking intoxicating liquors (in any form) that poisons and deadens the brain, so help the heart as to accomplish that purpose? Or, will plaiting God's pure and perfect laws-the Kingdom of God, in the heart and mind, accomplish it?

I warn all, that when 5,873 men out of 56,439 desert the stars and stripes in Free America in one year, something is the matter WITH THE PATRIOTISM AND HEARTS OF THOSE MEN, I do not believe the remedy lies in feeding them on intoxicating liquor more easily obtained, ob by liquor at all.

The true plan to save men from strong drink, (and every other evil) is God's Plan, of which I referred to in my letter to Secretary Taft on October 17th. It is by bringing about a destruction of the desire that is in mens hearts to drink. And this destruction is accomplished only through the New Covenant, which God established on earth over 1800 years ago. This New Covenant is the Kingdom of God planted in mens hearts, and comes from God, through the Holy Ghost, ONLY. It is written that Jesus Christ was the Messenger of, and is the Mediator of the New Covenant. It is also written that this same Jesus declared, "I must preach the Kingdom of God to other cities, FOR THEREFORE AM I SENT". And, "that the Kingdom of God is within you". It is further written," that the Kingdom of God is righteousness, joy and peace, in the Holy Ghost". Hence, we find that this that He preached almost solely about, and said it was what He was sent for, and that all His parables was about it, and is what He taught

us to pray for, and said it is within us, and which He was the Messenger of, and is the Mediator of, IS, the Kingdom of God within us, or righteousness, peace and joy (within us) by the Holy Ghost. These then beigg within us, and from God, they are truly God's laws written in our hearts and minds and inward parts, as it is written by the Prophets saying "what God's New and Everlasting Covenant would be"-Jer 31:31; Mal 3:1 & 2; and Heb 8 & 12, which has been kept hid by Wolves in Sheeps Clothes for over 1800 years.

The Old Covenant (Mosaic Covenant) was God's Laws written on tables of stone etc. Then men were to obtain righteousness peace and good morals through obedience to that written law. But men utterly failed to keep that law. God therefore in His great mercy in the fullness of time made a New Covenant (New Law) to be written in mens hearts and mind instead of on tables of stone or books, which is the Kingdom of God planted in the hearts of men, as so plainly described above.

General Chaffee is now asking the Governors of States to enact vigorous laws to stop, or aid in decreasing, desertions from the colors. The cause for this desertion exists in mens hearts, and the trials in inventing so many silly plans to find a remedy, proves how far the great men of to-day are out of tough with the Lord God Almighty. The proof that men-made-laws cannot bring peace or good morals to men or nations,is, that all the statutory laws that has ever been enacted has not stamped out crime, or even lessened it. It continues and increases daily, and jails and prisons continue to be enlarged.—Who are men anyway and what realm do they hail from WITH THEIR OVERSUPPLY of wisdom in trying to OUT DO the Almighty?

The whole CAUSE AND CURE lies in and through the hearts of men. If they are to be proud of their country and flag, patriotic, brave and right-righteous and God loving, it can never be attained by forcing men-made-laws upon them to such an extent that there is no room for God's law which the Most High established on earth over 1800 years ago, which is the Kingdom of God within, and through the Gate of the New Covenant. A cure or remedy sought through covenants(laws) made by and between men or Governments, is absolute proof they know nothing of God's New Covenant, and a flat failure will be the doom of all such silly plans; because if such plans or laws as invented by men should prove to be a success, then the feeble creatures in the form of men would prove to be far greater in wisdom, than the Lord God Almighty is Himself.

Respectfully,

Noel Gaines.

State of Kentucky
Adjutant General's Office.
Frankfort.

BRIG-GEN. PERCY HALY.
ADJUTANT GENERAL.

November-4-1904.

Hon. Wm R. Harper,

President of Chicago University,

CHICAGO ILL.

My Dear Sir:-

A few days ago I sent you a copy of my letter to Mr. Hay on the Peace Question, and so desirous am I for you to know of my earnestness and honesty in this matter, that I drop you the inclosed copy of an editorial printed on the 22nd October on the Army & Navy Register, of Washington City.

I am entirely conscious of the fact that many great and brainy men are honestly and earnestly striving to bring about a stable peace, and that most of them are intellectual giants so to speak, in our worlds affairs. But I shall be indeed happy to find only one whose faith is as strong as his intelligence. Such a man coupled with his great position and all that of this worlds stores that the same great God, has placed into his hands, can be instrumental in carrying a real blessing to all mankind.

Please read this editorial which will tell you something of the humble man who is desirous of getting you interested along the lines pointed out in my letter to Mr. Hay.

Very Respectfully and Sincerely,

Noel Gaines.

(Editorial in Army & Navy Register-Oct-22nd) The Secretary of War has received a letter from Noel Gaines, the Inspector General of the State of Kentucky. The author writes in vigorous protest against the argument of Inspector General Burton of the Army in favor of the Canteen. The letter is a rambling production with the qualities of a temperence appeal and otherwise notably as containing the charge that army officers are law-breakers and hypocrites. This allegation is based on the assumption that there exist at numerous posts officers clubs where liquor is sold and where the horrid examples excite the enlisted men to conduct that is "revengful, reckless and obstinate". The protest would be ignored were it not for the fact that it comes from a man who has some standing in his home community, who held a commission in the Volunteer Army during the war with ~~sp~~ Spain and who later was a 1st Lieutenant of the artillery arm, resigning from the military service in September 1902. Gaines did fine service in the Philippines, where he unearthed the commissary frauds and played a prominent and effective part in the punishment of the culprits. Afterward, while he was attached to the Inspector Generals Department as a volunteer officer he was instrumental in dealing with certain untoward conditions in ~~Militk~~ Manila at a time when treachery was rampant and it required nerve to tackle the secret offenders. It is understood that Gaines belongs to a family which is or has been largely interested in distillery business in Kentucky, but that incident need not of course, make him ineligible as an agitator against the canteen. Gaines bear a good reputation on account of his volunteer service, and that recollection is the only thing which saves him from being held up to ridicule on account of a letter which does him no special credit, however one is inclined to give him the "benefit of the doubt."

I certify that the above is a correct and true copy of the editorial printed in the Army & Navy Register of Washington City, of Oct-22nd-1904.

Marrett

Captain & Q.M. 2nd Infty K.S.G.

(Editorial in Army & Navy Register-Oct-22nd) The Secretary of War has received a letter from Noel Gaines, the Inspector General of the State of Kentucky. The author writes in vigorous protest against the argument of Inspector General Burton of the Army in favor of the Canteen. The letter is a rambling production with the qualities of a temperance appeal and otherwise notably as containing the charge that army officers are lawbreakers and hypocrites. This allegation is based on the assumption that there exist at numerous posts officers clubs where liquor is sold and where the horrid examples excite the enlisted man to conduct that is "revengful, reckless and obstinate". The protest would be ignored were it not for the fact that it comes from a man who has some standing in his home community, who held a commission in the Volunteer Army during the war with Spain and who later was a 1st Lieutenant of the artillery arm, resigning from the military service in September 1902. Gaines did this service in the Philippines, where he wrestled the commissary trunks and played a prominent and effective part in the punishment of the culprits. Afterward, while he was attached to the Inspector General's Department as a volunteer officer he was instrumental in dealing with certain wayward conditions in Manila at a time when treachery was rampant and it required nerve to tackle the rascal offenders. It is understood that Gaines belongs to a family which is or has been largely interested in distillery business in Kentucky, but that incident need not of course, make him ineligible as an agitator against the canteen. Gaines bear a good reputation on account of his volunteer service, and that recollection is the only thing which saves him from being held up to ridicule on account of a letter which does him no special credit, however one is inclined to give him the benefit of the doubt."

I certify that the above is a correct and true copy of the editorial printed in the Army & Navy Register of Washington City, of Oct-22nd-1904.

Gaines & G.H. and Lafty K.S.G.

TELEPHONE 2889 GRAMERCY CABLE: LESOCIAL, NEW YORK
287 FOURTH AVE., NEAR 23D ST., NEW YORK

Friends

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER SERVICE

November 30, 1904.

GARDEN CITIES

As an evidence of what the American Institute of Social Service can do for European investigators, I have asked M. Georges Benoit-Levy of Paris, sent on a special mission by the Minister of Commerce and the Musee Social of Paris, to briefly summarize his experiences. M. Benoit-Levy is the General Secretary of the Garden City Association of France. His first call in the United States was at the rooms of the Institute, where we discussed what cities he should visit and whom he should see in each place. Next he was given letters of introduction, which brought him in instant touch with the leaders. He was given desk room at the Institute, and used it for making appointments; his correspondence was sent in its care so that it could be at once forwarded to him as he might direct. During his trip, all the material in the shape of documents and reports were forwarded to New York, where they were held for him, and will be packed and sent to his steamer. In a word, the Institute was practically his headquarters during his stay in America. This is social service. Any person who has gone to Europe for a study trip, will instantly appreciate what the above facilities mean. The same kind of service has been rendered Dr. Schomerus of Hamburg after a six months' study of America. An increasing number of European investigators are thus availing themselves of the facilities of the American Institute of Social Service.

"Commissioned by the Musee Social and by the Minister of Industry and Commerce to study the Garden Cities' movement in the United States, I went to New York four months ago. My first visit was to the American Institute of Social Service, which I feel is the best laboratory for social searches. Discussing with Dr. Strong and Dr. Tolman—all my trip through the United States was planned in the ninth floor of the Charities Building. Before going I was furnished with letters of introduction by the Institute, and before to report on my social trip I am glad to thank in this letter the Musee Social of Paris and the American Institute of Social Service of New York, who made it possible.

"Every reader of this letter knows the intensive development taken in every country by the Garden City movement. First in England and now everywhere on the continent, there are associations merely of manufacturers who build new cities on model requirements of hygiene and beauty—not workmen's cities but garden cities of health and goodness open to everyone who asks for a right life. The statement of the movement on the continent is reported in my book, "The Garden City." My object in coming to the United States was to study the future of garden cities in this last country—I say the future because if there are not yet many garden cities in the United States there shall be many in a short time, and the future of America is bounded with the future of its Garden Cities. To make Garden Cities is not only the matter to buy a ground and to build cottages surrounded

by gardens. In these cottages must be well educated citizens, in the factory must be cordial relationship between capital and labor, in the city itself must be a spirit of good citizenship. In the United States all these feelings are growing up. And what I have noticed is that:

Some trials of Garden Cities.

Betterment extensively developed in factories.

Excellent education for the forthcoming generations in the public schools.

Creation in many cities of civic associations either to improve the spirit of the citizens or to improve the beauty and hygiene of the city

"Among the Associations to improve the cities I shall mention the Laurel Hill Association which has transformed Stockbridge in a Garden City; the St. Louis Association which has made of the new part of St. Louis a City Beautiful; the Springfield Association; the Louisville Association, and many others. I have noticed the work of improvement made at Minneapolis and at Indianapolis, and other cities. I have noticed, too, the work of beautifying accomplished by the Pennsylvania Railway Companies and the Seaboard Line, where prizes are given to the best kept cities along the line.

"As Public Schools, those I visited impressed me very much. It was when Mr. Heinz took me to the Homewood Public School of Pittsburg, and when I observed the Sumner School of Washington. The children are taught by being amused and from the kindergarten to the high school the teaching is nothing but artistic and musical.

"As Garden Cities, the best trial is Dayton where the Loan and Building Associations have builded everywhere lovely cottages among flowers and trees, and where a great firm, the National Cash Register, has propagated from his own plant the spirit of good taste, of hygiene and good citizenship over all the city. This National Cash Register factory is nothing but wonderful. Elbert Hubbard in the Garden City of East Aurora tries to apply on a small scale the ideas of a Garden City, and the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates have laid out a model village which shall be the starting of a Garden City. At Leclaire, near Edwardsville, where Mr. N. O. Nelson has a model village in co-partnership with his people, I spent three days examining this beautiful village. In creation I have seen the model village of Pigeon Creek and of Tratford City, and I am just reading now Alabama City was created on the lines of a Garden City by M. G. Nichols, a graduate of Harvard.

"The creators of the new cities shall be the manufacturers, and so much they have adopted the social betterment policy, so much we can expect to have in a short future good creation of good cities. I have visited many plants during my trip, and those I shall especially mention are: The Natural Food Company of Niagara, the Sherwin-Williams Paint Company, where the working people have libraries, lecture rooms, bath rooms, restaurants, etc., etc., and over all, healthy and clean workshops. 'It pays us more than it costs,' told me one of the directors. 'It pays us because the people appreciate what one do for us and they give us

better work and fair collaboration.' Stetson, the hatter, has by the same policy avoided any strike for 40 years, and he has created a Loan and Building Association which enabled 19 of his workers to have their own homes at Philadelphia. I have visited the Schenectady General Electric Company's works, who employed 10,000 employes, and where at the entrance of the factory you find a beautiful park.

"When at Pittsburg, I stayed eight days to investigate the home of the 57. The home of the 57 is a factory where the most powerful engine is the heart power. Everybody, animals and humans, seem happy in this factory. Anywhere you go, either in the stable where the horses are furnished with Turkish baths, electric fans, etc., or in the factory where you find a magnificent auditorium with mottoes of high spirit; restaurants; rest rooms; libraries; rooms well ventilated—you feel this place is more a home than a factory, viz., it is the factory of the future Garden Cities. Blessed is that man who in the dark Pittsburg has planted such a sunshine. One day a working girl told me, 'Yes sir, we are glad nowhere but in our home,' and as I asked 'What do you call your home?' the girl answered, 'The home of the 57, the Heinz Pickle's Factory.' I think such an eulogy pays more than money. Not only in factories but in stores, as at Siegel-Cooper, Marshall Field, John Wanamaker's, etc., this social welfare is extensively developed.

"My best visit in the United States was to a man who is not only a great diplomat but a great economist, viz., the Hon. President Theodore Roosevelt. What I had the favor to hear from him during the audience at the White House shall be the conclusion of this letter: 'I believe in your Garden Cities, and I trust the civic evolution of America will give to every man the chance of a right and of a happy life. This will be done merely by our industrials who have done so much for social welfare, and this will be done if they establish their plant in the country where healthy and beautiful cities can be created.' That is the meaning if not the textual words of what said President Theodore Roosevelt.

"For myself I believe strongly after having made my social trip, America is the country of the future for Garden Cities."

(Signed) W. H. TOLMAN,

Director.

N. B. The Institute has a few copies of M. Benoit-Levy's book, "Le Cite Jardin," in French, which it will send on receipt of the published price, $1.50.

Inserts

February 18,1905

Mr.W.H.Brown,

520 The Temple,

Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr.Brown:

I have received and examined with much interest the plan for consolidating the parks. The bill if part of a definite and comprehensive scheme of charter reorganization would be eminently desirable. I am unable, however, to approve the scheme of isolated acts, any one of whom may be adopted, leaving the present system of government essentially untouched. If that should be the case, I see little to be gained by consolidating the parks alone; in other words, I am not in favor of a series of little "pop gun" charters.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper

February 18, 1905

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Chicago, Illinois.

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Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper

CHICAGO NEW CHARTER CONVENTION. 6

520 THE TEMPLE, La Salle and Monroe Streets

Telephone, Main 3365.

Chicago, Feb. 15, 1905.

Prof. Harry Pratt Judson,

University of Chicago, City.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the Consolidation bill drafted by the committee of six appointed by the executive committee. The bill was reported unanimously by the drafting committee to the executive committee, by which it was adopted at the meeting held Monday, Feb. 13. As you were not present, and as it is desired to have the favorable expression of all the members, I am requested by the chairman to ask your approval of the bill in writing.

Yours very truly,

W H Brown

Secretary.

Chicago, Feb. 15, 1905.

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Yours very truly,

Secretary.

Answered FEB 22 1905
Henry P. Chandler,
Secretary to the President

See p. 3567 (1)

February 23,1905

Friends

Dr.H.D.Callahan,

Van Vaba, Texas.

My dear Sir:

I regret to state that President Harper is unable to take up your question in regard to the Preservation of Sound [illegible] of the Arctic regions, and I myself have not the knowledge necessary to answer it.

Regretting that we cannot give you more help, I am,

Yours very truly,

H. P. Chandler
Secretary to the President

Secretary to the President.

Dr. H. D. Gallaher,

Van Vabe, Texas.

My dear Sir:

I regret to state that President Harper is unable to take up your question in regard to the Preservation of Animals of the Arctic regions, and I myself have not the knowledge necessary to answer it.

Regretting that we cannot give you more help, I am:

Yours very truly,

H. P. Chandler
Secretary to the President

Secretary to the President.

San Saba Texas Feb., 14, 1905

Prof. Harper.

Chicago Ills

Dear Sir:—

A number of people here are very much interested in a statement which puzzles them very much and have asked me to appeal to you to verify it, if it is true.

And to save you the time incident to a letter I enclose the statement on a seperate page and assure you it would be a great favor if you would just write yes or no and sign your name.

Hoping to have the honor of returning the kindness at some time I am

Yours very truly

H. C. Callahan

Sounds produced by the human voice have been confined (owing to the low temperature) within the ice, or atmosphere, or some other inanimate object (not a phonograph or such device) in the Arctic Circle and after the elapse of as much as a month have been liberated (by a thawing process) and distinctly heard.

Is this true?

Bureau of Economic Research

BLISS BUILDING

PROF. FRANK PARSONS, Ph D.
DIRECTOR DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY.

Boston, Mass.,
~~Washington, D. C.~~ Nov. 1, 1905.
11 St. James Avenue.

Dr. Wm. R. Harper,

Chicago, Ill.

Friends

Dear Sir:

If you favor the 8-hour day as a means of uplifting the laboring classes, securing better and fairer conditions and moving toward a higher civilization, will you kindly sign the enclosed and return it to me, to be used with other expressions from leaders of thought and action in an effort to develop a still stronger and more active public sentiment than now exists in favor of the 8-hour day?

If you for any reason should not feel like signing the enclosed, will you kindly send a word of explanation in order that your silence may not be misinterpreted by the friends of the 8-hour movement?

Respectfully,

Frank Parsons

For Committee on Public Sentiment.

Please sign one or both of these forms
and return to

1. We favor the eight-hour day:

2. Believing that the eight-hour day means a longer and richer life, a fairer diffusion of wealth and power, a better citizenship and a higher civilization through leisure for education, recreation, civic and social life, we welcome each step in the progress of the eight-hour movement, and earnestly hope for the success of the typographical unions in their efforts to secure the eight-hour day:

Friends p. 3

(1)

November 3rd, 1905.

The Editor,

The Daily Chronicle,

Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Dear Sir:-

I have just read an interesting editorial in your issue of October 27th, in which you discuss Senatnr Dolliver's reported charge that the economic teachings in the University of Chicago are dominated by corporate interests, as witness the change of heart on the railway rate question experienced by Professor H. R. Meyer after coming to Chicago from the University of Wisconsin. You have probably noted before this Senator Dolliver's frank statement that his charge was based on a mistake of identity. He had confused, as many others have done, Professor Balthasar H. Meyer of Wisconsin, the well-known advocate of the extension of government activities, with ProfessorHugo R. Meyer, of Chicago, whose recent book is opposed to government control of rates. Professor Balthasar Meyer is still in Wisconsin, and so far as is known has

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not changed his views on the subject. Neither has Professor Hugo R. Meyer, who came to Chicago from Harvard two years ago. The ideas he holds to-day on the subject are the ideas he has held during many years of investigation.

Aside, however, from the question of the truth of the particular example on which the charge was based, the inference drawn in your editorial that the professors of economics at the University of Chicago modify their opinions at dicaation, is too serious to be passed over. If such were the case, if they were so lacking in backbone and so recreant to their scholar's trust, they would deserve all the critisism and opposition that might be directed against them. It is surely hardly necessary to confute such a statement. The utmost freedom of thought and speech is claimed and granted by members of the staff; no attempt, direct or indirect, has ee ever been made by any official, trustee, or benefactor of the University of Chicago to influence or restrain in the slightest the formation or expression

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of opinion by any professor. The University authorities have nothing to do with the character of the conclusions reached by members of its faculty on any of the vexed questions of the day; all it desires is that investigation be carried on in accurate, scientific, scholarly spirit.

As a matter of fact, the professors in the department of economics are by no means a unit on the subject in question, not on many other important issues. The majority are, as it happens, opposed to the conclusions reached by Mr. Meyer. Professor Laughlin agrees with him in great part, but Professor Hill, who gives the chief courses, on railway subjects, Professor Veblen, and Professor Davenport are all strong advocates of government regulation of rates. All, whether for or against such regulation, have formed their opinions wholly unhampered by outside interference or suggestion. I am sure you would agree with me that no other course would be possible to men of honor and self-respect, qualities of which it is fair to assume the

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November 3rd, 1905.

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Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) O. D. Skelton.

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Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) O. D. Skelton.

November 21st, 1905.

My dear Mr. Small:-

I am sending you Taylor's outline. Why can't you and Henderson get together field and get the money for this for a three years trial. It would require $7500., $2500. a year. Other departments are raising money for their work. You know that we cannot get anything from the east for new work at present. The only hope is to raise the money from other persons. I turn over the scheme to you and Dr. Henderson with the full expectation that you will secure $2500. a year for three to five years for its conduct.

Hoping that you will notify me at the earliest date that this has been accomplished, I remain

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

N.B. Neither one of you has been handicapped by an effort of this kind in fifteen years. It is time that you made such an effort in order to bring yourselves into true relationship with your sociological environment.

November 21st, 1903.

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WILLIAM R. HARPER
President

ALBION W. SMALL
Head of Department of Sociology
and
Dean of Graduate School of
Arts and Literature

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF
SOCIOLOGY

Friendly Towards Social Service School

The University of Chicago
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

Chicago, December 9th, 1905.

Dr. William R. Harper,

The University.

My dear Chief:

I have just received a telephone message from Graham Taylor, asking for an interview with Dr. Henderson and myself on Monday. We have been planning to enter on the campaign that you suggested and have canvassed the names of the men whom it would be advisable to approach. Meanwhile, Professor Taylor asked us to wait two or three days until he could make a move that he had been contemplating. He now shows what the move was and tells me that Victor Lawson has promised to guarantee $2,000. a year for three years, with the probability of continuing the same on condition that the management of the school and of the fund shall be in the control of the Trustees of Chicago Commons. That Board is further to be reconstructed so that it will contain representatives, official and otherwise, as may hereafter be determined; that is, representatives either of the Trustees or the Faculties of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Northwestern University and University of Chicago. Before we have the interview with Taylor on Monday I hope you can send me a message indicating your wishes as to whether we should un-

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The University of Chicago
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

dertake to head off this change. I am personally ready to follow either direction that you shall prefer. My own view is, however, that we have very little to gain by attempting to control the management of that school. I think we could, under the proposed arrangement, have practically all the influence with it that we want, with less responsibility, than if we undertook to make it at present an integral part of the University. Taylor also said that if that thing were done the Relief and Aid Society would give the school the permanent use of rooms on the third floor of its building, which would be preferable, for reasons I do not understand, to the rooms of the College for Teachers. I am reporting this, not to impose on you unnecessary business but in order to keep you completely in touch with the whole situation. My immediate reason for this is that Taylor indicated a desire to publish the programme for the Winter and Spring with an announcement of this prospective management. He says that the school has turned in so far this year to the University more than the estimate for the whole year. He also wants to continue his own Summer Quarter arrangement with the University, if possible, and I should say that this nexus would be altogether desirable. I hope it will not burden you too much to have some one telephone me on Sunday your wishes with respect to the matter.

P. T. O.

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The University of Chicago
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

3. W. R. H.

I should certainly be in to see you every day if I did not feel that I could diminish the strain on your good-nature by taking my news from you at second hand.

Sincerely,

Albion W. Small.

S. W. R. R.

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Sincerely,

OFFICE OF THE EXAMINERS

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

Germanic Dept.

119

Jany 10, 1907

Trends in Phonographic Records

January 11th, 1907.

My dear Mr. Kern:-

Your favor of the 10th inst. is received. I note what you say about the correspondence work. I understand that the experiment in the Romance department will continue throughout the winter quarter. It seems to me that it should be studied systematically and scientifically and not base its conclusions on a mere impression. Until a report of this test is received therefore, it seems to me hardly worth while to plan for a linguistic laboratory. The plans could take shape so as to be put into operation at the opening of the autumn quarter.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

After fully considering the question of using the phonograph in the correspondence work, the Dept. decided that at present it would not be wise to introduce it in the Correspondence Dept. for German phonographic records and the Romance Dept. has inaugurated what must still be considered an experiment. We thought it wise to delay the matter. Mr. Cutting as I understand has conveyed this to Mr. Mallory.

I have taken special pains to acquaint myself with every phase of the phonograph as a device in Modern Language instruction and believe that its use as supplement to the teacher's class-room work is much more

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Very truly yours,

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c Dpt.

The University of Chicago
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

Jany 10, 1907.

My dear Dr. Judson,

After fully considering the question of using the phonograph in the German correspondence-work, the Dep't decided that at present it would not be wise to endorse the request of the Correspondence Dep't for German phonographic records and book. Since the Romance Dep't has inaugurated what must still be considered an experiment, we thought it wiser to await their results. Mr. Cutting, as I understand, has conveyed this to Mr. Mallory.

I have taken special pains to acquaint myself with every phase of the phonograph as a device in Modern Language instruction and believe that its use as supplement to the teacher's class-room work is much more

June 10, 1907

My dear Mr Gibson,

Quite fully conscious of the question of having photographs in the Chinese compositions, I still believe that at present it would do no ill to make the venture of the Comparative Art in Chinese Philosophic records and text. Since the Chinese Art has frequently not much skill to commend or recommend, we think it may be well the result. The Cutting as I understand has command the 5 Mr. Mallory.

I have taken special pains to represent equally with any plan of the photographs as done in Twelve Chinese instances and believe that it was a supplement to the text's clear. Your work is much more

The University of Chicago
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

valuable. If the University has available funds, I would strongly urge the equipment of a linguistic laboratory with perhaps twelve instruments — as it exists in several Eastern colleges and in the progressive schools of Germany and France.

If in Mr. Mallory's judgment announcement of phonographic work in German would be conducive to increasing his registration, I would like to call attention to the practice followed at Wisconsin. They there use the records of the Annapolis Naval Academy for pronunciation, independent of the subject-matter of the course. This would obviate the expense of making master-records and accompanying book.

Respectfully Yours

Paul O. Kern

probable. If the University has available funds I would strongly urge the equipment of a linguistic laboratory with phonetic tube instrument — as it exists in several Eastern colleges and in the phonetic laboratory of Vienna and Paris.

If in the Malloy's judgment economy and of photographic work is where most by economy to increasing the efficiency, I would like to call attention to the proposed of Hirsch. Also this was the reason of the Romanistic Travel Reading for promotion in behalf of the study-material of the course. This would obviate the expense of making manuscript and accompanying text.

Respectfully yours

Ed O. Sisson

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Friends

May 25, 1907.

My dear Canfield:

Your favor of the 15th inst. was duly received. Since then the Birdseye's book has come. I have been reading it with much interest. Many of the suggestions fall in line with my own direct experience, especially within the last year. The suggestions are exceedingly important. I shall finish it myself and also call the attention of others in our faculty to it.

Thanking you for calling it to my attention, I am

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Mr. James H. Canfield,
Columbia University,
New York.

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Mr. James H. Canfield,
Columbia University,
New York.

L. CANFIELD
BRARIAN

Columbia University
in the City of New York
Library

222

Personal

Friends

May 15 1907

President Harry Pratt Judson LL D

University of Chicago Chicago Illinois

Dear President Judson

I have asked the publishers of Birdseye's "Individual Training in our Colleges" to send you a copy of the book as soon as it comes from the press.

For nearly a year I have watched the making of this book with great interest. It is not ideal, and the thought which it contains is not wholly new -- but I sincerely believe it to be a book worthy of your careful reading. I hope it may mean, at your University and elsewhere, a forward movement in the matter of larger and more efficient personal influence between studentsm and between students and faculty.

If after looking it over you really feel that you are not interested in it, will you not be good enough to place it in the hands of that member of the faculty who is most keenly interested in student life, and is most influential in the student body.

With kindest regards

Cordially yours

James H. Canfield

Columbia University
in the City of New York
Library

JAMES H. CANFIELD
LIBRARIAN

Personal

May 25 1907

President Harry Pratt Judson LL D
University of Chicago Chicago Illinois

Dear President Judson:

I have read the publication of Birdseye's "Individual Training in our Colleges" and send you a copy of the book as soon as it arrives from the press.

For nearly a year I have watched the making of this book with great interest. It is not that any of I cannot which it contains is not wholly new -- but I sincerely believe it is a book worthy of your careful reading. I hope it may prove, at your University and elsewhere, a forward movement in the matter of larger and more efficient personal influence between students and between students and faculty.

If after looking it over you really feel that you are not interested in it, will you not be good enough to place it in the hands of that member of the faculty who is most keenly interested in student life, and most influential in the student body.

With kindest regards

Cordially yours

James H. Canfield

Inventor

August 23, 1907

Mr. E. W. Woods,

Engineer 66, Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My dear Sir:-

I am sorry that there is little likelihood of our being able to test your invention in one of our buildings. I hope that you may be able to secure an adequate test of your idea and that you may be very successful in establishing it.

Yours very truly,

Secretary to the President

August 23, 1907

Mr. E. W. Woods,

Engineer 66, Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My dear Sir:-

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Yours very truly,

Secretary to the President

Chicago August 22nd 1907

To the President and Faculty
Of The University of Chicago

Gentlemen—

I hereby send for your inspection a circular and copy of Prospective of the Natural pressure Tempered Air System — thinking your institution a worthy one to pass on the probable merits of the device — as you would conclude — there has been some experimenting of which these claims are the outcome — However there has been no demonstration in a regularly constructed building

I would be very much pleased indeed — if the first real and practical demonstration could take place under the direction of of your great institution — and it seems to me that if it is destined to be the long looked for improvement — that will give perfect atmospheric conditions in our beautiful architecture. Then it would not be presumtious

2

On My part to Sugest this favorable public introduction for it—

The Claims here enumerated May seem exagerated — but I will ask your indulgence until further developements. And I am quite willing to give any desired - reasonable - evidence that I intend the direct improvement in living conditions for for the People above selfish gain -

yours very Truly
E. W. Woods —

Engineer 44
Wabash ave
Chicago —

P S. The Patent has been allowed —

Please return the papers in case of rejection

EWW.

National Government Centralization Trends

14

December ~~2d~~, 1907.~~27, 1907.~~

President Judson,

Mr. John W. Milton,

Dear Sir: Waco, Texas. 1513 Clay St.

We are making here at Baylor University an investigation of the prevailing centralizing tendency in the U. S. Our publicists and thinkers have not expressed themselves directly upon this subject in their public utterances, and we are compelled to appeal to you for information. The thought you have given to public affairs and your influence in the same movements give weight to your opinion which I am now seeking.

The question is: Whether or not Centralization, both as to method and tendency, is a sign of healthy development, when the evils are outbalancing the good. Is there a menace in Centralization?

I am not supporting any particular line of thought so far. What I am seeking is new light from men who can speak with authority. I do not ask you to answer questions, but suggest any line of investigation you deem important.

It will greatly help me if your reply is in hand by the 20th of January. If you have the subject before, I will use your name in connection with your views on the question.

With many thanks for your kindness and assistance in this investigation, I am,

Yours,

1513 Clay St.

My dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 27th of November is received. It seems to me hardly practicable to attempt to answer the questions relating to your investigation. The mere expression of my opinion on these various heads would be of little or no value.

On the other hand, to enter into the discussion at length would involve presenting an elaborate thesis with a careful investigation of facts under the same heads. This I have not the time at present to undertake. The investigation, it seems to me, will not lead very far, however, unless those who are able to undertake it have the time to make a thorough treatment of the subject.

Regretting not to be able to serve you, I am

Very truly yours,

J. W. Milton

H. P. Judson

E.K.

December 24, 1907.

Mr. John V. Milton,

Waco, Texas. 1815 Clay St.

My dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 27th of November is received. It seems to me hardly practicable to attempt to answer the questions relating to your investigation. The mere expression of my opinion on these various heads would be of little or no value. On the other hand, to enter into the discussion at length would involve presenting an elaborate thesis with a careful investigation of facts under the same heads. This I have not the time at present to undertake. The investigation, it seems to me, will not lead very far, however, unless those who are able to undertake it have the time to make a thorough treatment of the subject.

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Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

14

Waco, Texas, Nov. 27, 1907.

President Judson,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

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The question is: Whether or not Centralization, both as to method, fact, and tendency has reached the stage in its development, when the evils are outbalancing the good. Is there a menace in Centralization? If so where is it?

The questions appended are suggestive only of my own line of thought so far. What I am seeking is new light from men who can speak authoritatively. Do not limit yourself to the questions, but suggest any line of investigation you deem important.

It will greatly help me if your reply is in hand by the 20th of Dec. If you have no objections, I will use your name in connection with your views on the question.

With many thanks for your kindness and assistance in this investigation, I remain,

Yours, Jno. D. Miller

1513 Clay St.

E.K.

Nationalization

Government Centralization

Waynesburg, Pa.,
July 5, 1907.

Prof. H. P. Judson,
Univ. of Chicago

Dear Sir:-

I have a student of Waynesburg College and have been selected as the debater of my literary society for the inter society contest to be held the following collegiate year. The question for debate as stated is, "Resolved: That the present tendency to strengthen the powers of the Federal Government by centralization is desirable" Any material or information bearing on this subject which you could send me or inform me where to obtain would be greatly appreciated,

Yours very respectfully,
Harry W. Millikin
33 W. Franklin St.

July 11th, 1907.

My dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 5th inst. was duly received. The material to which you refer is very extensive. You will find in some recent speeches of Secretary Root and Senator Knox interesting discussions on the subject.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson.

Mr. Harry W. Millikin,
23 West Franklin St., Waynesburg, Penn.

July 11th, 1907.

My dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 5th inst. was duly received. The material to which you refer is very extensive. You will find in some recent speeches of Secretary Root and Senator Knox interesting discussions on the subject.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Mr. Harry W. Milliken,
23 West Franklin St., Waynesburg, Penn.

70

Waynesburg, Penna.,
July 5, 1907.

Prof. H. P. Judson,
University of Chicago
Honored Sir:

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Harry W. Millikin
331 W. Franklin St.

MERCHANTS TRADE JOURNAL

A MAGAZINE OF NATIONAL CIRCULATION FOR RETAIL MERCHANTS

By W. J. PILKINGTON

Des Moines, Iowa

4/7/08

Friends

April 15, 1908

President Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

During the past year or so, the writer owing to his work as editor and proprietor of the Journal, which is a national magazine for retail merchants, has been making an investigation of business conditions, and they are then apply to the retail trade. This investigation has lead me to the conclusion that much deception and dishonesty is practiced today in the commercial world.

I have become so thoroughly impressed with this and so determined that this condition must be changed that I have become an enthusiast in behalf of "honest business methods." The thought has come to me and I would like to know whether or not our universities and colleges are appreciating this existing condition of whether or not, they are giving their students and teachers the to come into their institutions the necessity of honest business practices.

Is it not a fact that but little attention is paid to this by the average university and college. I am willing to grant you that what is done in holding up religious and moral tone among the students is commendable, but would it not be well for our institutions of learning to emphasize the necessity of absolutely honest business methods in all transactions.

I fear that the American people, not only in the retail trade but in practically every avenue of life, have drifted away from the principles of absolute truthfulness and honesty, that this deception is permeating every fiber of our national life.

To me this is a very, very important question. The people of this nation are recognized as a commercial people and in fact, commercialism is our national life ylaide and bends to the influence of commercialism. This being true, is it not of the utmost importance that we continually emphasize the necessity of honest business methods and honest practices in all departments of life.

If we as a nation, allow the impression, even to the very small degree, to prevail that any trickery, deception or dishonest is excusable, in either the business, the commercial or religious life, will it not in time undermine us as a nation? Will it not, in time be our downfall?

Feeling as I do, I simply write to ask if it is not possible for you, at the head of a great institution of learning,

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 7th inst. was received. I have no doubt that there has been for many generations such a situation in the business world as that to which you refer. I do not know in what specific line this particular form of honesty could be treated in a beneficial way by colleges. It is simply one branch of the whole system of social organization. I shall be glad if we shall be able to be of any service, but I doubt whether any new 'movement' would be efficacious.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Mr. W. J. Pilkington,
Merchants Trade Journal,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Transcribe

April 15, 1908

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Merchants Trade Journal,
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A MAGAZINE OF NATIONAL CIRCULATION FOR RETAIL MERCHANTS

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Des Moines, Iowa

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President Chicago University,
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I have become so thoroughly impressed with this and so determined that this condition must be changed that I have become an enthusiast in behalf of "honest business methods." The thought has come again and again, whether or not, our universities and colleges are appreciating this existing condition or whether or not, they are laying stress enough on teaching those who come into their institutions the necessity of honest business practices.

Is it not a fact that but little attention is paid to this by the average university and college. I am willing to grant you that what is done in holding up religious and moral tone among the students is commendable, but would it not be well for our institutions of learning to emphasize the necessity of absolutely honest business methods in all transactions.

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To me this is a very, very important question. The people of the United States are recognized as a commercial people and in fact nearly everything in our national life yields and bends to the influence of commercialism. This being true, is it not of the utmost importance that we continually emphasize the necessity of honest business methods and honest practices in all departments of life.

If we as a nation, allow the impression, even to the very small degree, to prevail that any trickery, deception or dishonest is excusable, in either the business, the commercial or religious life, will it not in time undermine us as a nation? Will it not, in time be our downfall?

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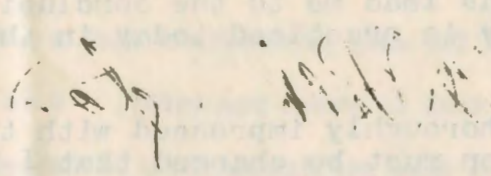

MERCHANTS TRADE JOURNAL

A MAGAZINE OF NATIONAL CIRCULATION FOR RETAIL MERCHANTS

By W. J. PILKINGTON

Des Moines, Iowa

to bring about the condition whereby this campaign for honest business methods will be emphazised among those who while being trained can also be molded into enthusiasts for absolute honesty.

Any consideration you can give this thought, certainly will be acceptable.

Yours truly,

W. J. Pilkington

Lexington Hotel

Michigan Boulevard and 22nd St.

George B. Ross
Proprietor.

Chicago, May 19 1909

Dr Harper
Chicago University

Dear Sir

I hope Hon Geo P Foster or the Chairman of the Committee on Public Building & Grounds of the House of Representatives at Washington will receive a Petition in favor of the passage of the Enclosed Bill signed by the President Professors & Students of the University of the West.

Mr Foster introduced the bill for me & I hope you will show him that it has influential friends

Respectfully Yours
Jas H Condon
502 Journal Bldg
City

Away

WILLIAM H. CONDON
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery
NOTARY PUBLIC
Suite 502 No. 160 E. Washington Street
CHICAGO, ILL.

56TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION.

H. R. 11020.

Friends

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APRIL 26, 1900.

Mr. FOSTER (by request) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

To establish a pantheon for illustrious women at Washington, District of Columbia, and to appoint commissioners therefor.

Whereas every man worthy of the name loves and honors woman; and

Whereas Lincoln, the incomparable, echoed the thought of millions of his sex when he said, "All I am or can be I owe to my angel mother," and yet he and his prototype, Washington, left to others the pleasure of marking the last resting place of her whose memory he so fondly cherished; and

Whereas woman's sphere of usefulness is now too enlarged to leave her good deeds unacknowledged, except in response to toasts to "the ladies," at annual banquets, where honeyed phrases without number are lavished upon them, but which fade from the memory with the sound of the speaker's voice; and

Whereas gallantry suggests, and justice demands, at the hands of the men of our day, some fitting and tangible evidence of the wisdom and worth, as well as the noble self-sacrifice in peace and in war, in pestilence and in battle, of "the women of America," whose generosity and noble devotion to the cause

of freedom in all our wars, as well as whose liberality in founding philanthropic and educational institutions, have made the names of Packer, Drexel, and Caldwell as familiar as those of Frances E. Willard, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Julia Ward Howe; and

Whereas one of America's great women, Helen Gould, has generously founded a Temple of Fame for Men, it becomes the duty of the representatives of the people of the United States in Congress assembled to rise to the dignity of the subject and to prove themselves equal to the occasion by passing the following measure: Therefore,

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That for the purpose of establishing and maintaining at
4 Washington, District of Columbia, a pantheon for illustrious
5 American women, a corporation is hereby created to be
6 known and designated as the Woman's Pantheon Directors,
7 to have perpetual succession, with power to contract and be
8 contracted with, and to have, hold, and use personal and real
9 estate in trust for the United States; to have and use a com-
10 mon seal, adopt by-laws, rules, and regulations expedient or
11 necessary.
12 SEC. 2. That the President of the United States is
13 hereby authorized and empowered to select five directors,
14 three at least of whom shall be women, who shall serve
15 without compensation for the term of two years and until
16 their successors shall be appointed and qualify.

1 SEC. 3. That each of the directors shall have the right
2 to draw upon their treasurer for their necessary traveling ex-
3 penses upon furnishing itemized vouchers therefor.
4 SEC. 4. That the said directors shall have the power
5 and authority to accept or select the site for the pantheon,
6 erect and maintain the same, and are hereby clothed with all
7 powers incident to their office and undertaking.
8 SEC. 5. That the said directors shall biennially elect one
9 of their number president, vice-president, second vice-presi-
10 dent, corresponding secretary, and financial secretary, and also
11 elect a good and responsible party for treasurer for the term
12 of two years and until his successor shall be duly elected and
13 qualified.
14 SEC. 6. That all of said directors shall constitute a board,
15 over which the president shall, ex officio, preside, and which
16 board shall let all contracts, employ all assistants or help, and
17 do any and all the business to be transacted.
18 SEC. 7. That said board, through its president, shall bien-
19 nially, in September, report all its transactions, with any sug-
20 gestions deemed advisable, to the President of the United
21 States.
22 SEC. 8. That all moneys shall be drawn upon the order
23 of the board of directors, when signed by the president and
24 attested by the financial secretary, with the seal annexed.
25 SEC. 9. That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars

is hereby appropriated for the purchase of grounds, lands, or real estate, if none are donated, or the use thereof given for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, and for the purpose of erecting thereon an appropriate edifice, building, or buildings, and fitting, furnishing, and caring therefor, to be specially dedicated to, and used for, placing and exhibiting therein marble or bronze statues of illustrious American women, said building to be known and designated as the Woman's Pantheon of America.

SEC. 10. That each of the States at its sole charge and expense shall have the right to present three statues in marble or bronze for admission to said pantheon, and the District of Columbia shall have the same privilege.

56TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION. } **H. R. 11020.**

A BILL

To establish a pantheon for illustrious women at Washington, District of Columbia, and to appoint commissioners therefor.

By Mr. FOSTER.

APRIL 26, 1900.—Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed.

Dr. Daniel S. Hager.

165

Friends Psychic Investigation

Sept. 22, 1909.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President U. of C.

Dear Sir:-

Perhaps you will remember of my calling on you two years ago while making a personal canvas to find out who might be interested in psychic research in the city as well as among the professors in the University of Chicago.

In the "American Magazine" for Oct. Prof. Wm. James comes out squarely for Psychic Investigation. The literature too for the past few years has been favorable to this work.

I think the time is here when Chicago should take an interest in this work and I am positive that a society of some sort could be organized and backed by eminent men. In fact a temporary organization was effected a year ago but owing to the apathetic condition of men whom we believe should help we concluded to defer further organization until the proper psychological time arrives.

With the arrival of the famous medium Eusapia Pallidino in New York next month and with the desire of the famous medium Baily of Mr. Thomas Stanford's circle of Melbourne to come to America I think we surely ought not to let these opportunities go by to do a little work along these lines in this great intellectual and commercial center.

Now I will thank you if will show this letter to any of the Professors who might be interested in this work and if it will elicit any favorable comment and there is any desire to cooperate by them, I would be pleased to meet them personally and confer as to what has been done and as to what class of people are interested morally as well as financially.

Thanking you in advance for any courtesy you may show in this work, I remain, Sincerely Daniel S Hager M.D. (Rush)

Member Society for Psychic Research (am) 740 N. Madison St Chicago

Chicago

Sept. 22, 1909.

Mr. Harry Pratt Judson,

President U. of C.

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Member Society for Psychic Research (Lon) 740 W. Madison St. Chicago

September 24, 1909

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 22d inst. received. I am not myself especially interested in the matter to which you refer, and therefore could hardly undertake to bring it to the attention of members of the faculty. I do not know whether any of them would care to take up the matter.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J.

Dr. Daniel S. Hager,
740 W. Madison St., Chicago.

September 24, 1929

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Very truly yours,

H. G. G.

Dr. Daniel S. Hager,
740 W. Madison St., Chicago.

DEEP WATERWAY COMMITTEE

1227 AMERICAN TRUST BLDG.

GEO. M. REYNOLDS, TREAS.
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK

CHICAGO, ILL., April 8, 1910.

Friends

Prof. Harry Pratt Judson,

Chicago.

Dear Sir:-

Your Committee found it necessary to secure the services of Mr. Lyman E. Cooley, Engineer, and suitable assistants to prepare necessary maps, charts, data and all information possible so that the "Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Water Way" question could be forcibly and intelligently presented, in the most favorable manner possible, first, to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives, who as you know made a favorable report, resulting, after hard work, in the bill passing the House. Later Mr. Cooley presented the subject in the strongest manner possible before the Committee on Commerce, of the Senate, and there is every reason to believe that a most favorable report will be rendered by this Committee to the Senate, resulting in its being passed by the Senate, and the final consummation of the work in securing an initial appropriation of $12,500,000, practically pledging the Government to this most important work.

Therefore, your Committee retained Mr. Cooley and gave him authority to engage such assistants and help as was necessary in preparing these maps, charts, data, etc., to properly present the case to the Committee above referred to, their being in attendance some time at Washington answering the questions of various Congressmen and Senators on the different Committees of the House and Senate.

Necessarily, these expenses must be paid and your committee having this campaign of education in hand and assisting in the work at Washington have pleged themselves to meet the necessary expenses of Mr. Cooley and assistants and the cost of making the maps, charts, obtaining information, etc.

I was present in Washington when the arguments and testimony were presented to the Committee on Commerce of the Senate and can thoroughly vouch for the large amount of preparation and work that had been done by Mr. Cooley and his assistants and the vast detail of maps, charts and information prepared, and could thoroughly appreciate the importance of having this work done in advance, in order to make a proper presentation of the case before the various committees, which has resulted so far in the successful passage of the bill through the House and its probable final consummation.

You know the importance of the work and the importance of the campaign of education.

A letter was sent out by our committee several weeks ago, soliciting funds to defray this expense. Sufficient money has not yet been subscribed to cover all of it; therefore we are compelled to make another appeal. It cannot be expected that a few should bear the burden of this expense or that any considerable portion of it should fall on a few of the many interested. A small amount from each would clean up the indebtedness. Therefore, you should appreciate the importance of lending your assistance and take from the shoulders of those who have given their time to this project the bearing of any more than their share of financial burden.

I would like very much if you would see your way clear to send in your check for such amount less than $100 as you would feel free to contribute. A number have sent in checks for $100 and from that down to $25; any amount you see fit to send in will be appreciated. Checks should be made payable to George M. Reynolds, Treasurer, (President of the Continental National Bank).

Your early consideration and contribution will be very much appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Lewis Ricks

Chairman of the Committee.

Frends

Junior Colleges

OFFICE OF
BOARD OF EDUCATION
1144 MAIN STREET

DAVENPORT IOWA

July 22/10.

President Harry P. Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:-

The Board of Education here is considering the advisability of offering in our high school to graduates of the school a course covering the first two years of college work, provided the work can be so done as to be accepted by the colleges and universities.

I should like very much to have your opinion of the feasibility of such a plan. Can you name schools in which this plan has been tried? Has it proved successful? Would your institution be willing to accept the work of such course as equivalent to that of your freshman and sophmore years? If so, under what conditions?

A full and frank expression of your opinion will be highly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Frank L. Smart

July 22/10.

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University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

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OFFICE OF
BOARD OF EDUCATION
1144 MAIN STREET

DIRECTORS

DAVENPORT IOWA

July 22/10.

President Harry P. Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

July 26, 1910

Dear Sir:-

The Board of Education here is considering the advisability of offering in our high school to graduates of the school a course covering the first two years of college work, provided the work can be so done as to be accepted by the colleges and universities.

I should like very much to have your opinion of the feasibility of such a plan. Can you name schools in which this plan has been tried? Has it proved successful? Could such a course be accepted by colleges as equivalent to that of your freshman and sophmore years? If conditions?

A full and frank expression of your opinion will be highly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Frank L. Smart

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 22d inst. is received. The plan to which you refer I think entirely practicable in large high schools. It is moreover, I think, a very desirable plan. If properly organized and properly carried out I have no doubt that our college faculty would give credit for so much of the work as covers the first two college years. I understand that similar work has been done by the Goshen High School. It is done by the Bradley Institute in Peoria, Illinois, and at Lewis Institute in Chicago, and in both cases with entire success.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

H.P.J

Superintendent Frank L. Smart,
1130 Main St.,
Davenport, Iowa.

July 26, 1920

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Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Superintendent Frank L. Smart,
1130 Main St.,
Davenport, Iowa.

Friends

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

81

Woodstock, N.Y.

~~CHICAGO~~ July 31, 1910

Dear Prof. Judson:

You may possibly remember the plan I mentioned to you to get our economic graduate students to coördinate their studies in allied departments. In our Economic Seminar (course 71), on the Relation of the State to Industry, we hope to have the modern laissez faire treated from various points of view. In the series of twelve meetings, we hope to have Sharey, Tufts, Freund, Merriam, Small &c. Will you be willing to discuss "The Expansion of Modern Legislation", Dec. 1, 1910, Thursday, 4:00-5:30 P.M.? I think you assented to my general request to join in the plan, but I should like to arrange the series definitely. It would be a great help to have you in the series, and the scheme is, I think, important enough to warrant the request. The instructor will take about 40 minutes, leaving about the same time for discussion.

Sincerely yours,

J. Laurence Laughlin

Professor J. Laurence Laughlin,
Woodstock, New York.

imperative of course I shall be present.

Thanking you for the courtesy of the suggestion, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Professor J. Laurence Laughlin,
Woodstock, New York.

THE RELATION OF THE STATE TO INDUSTRY

Seminar (71), 1910-11.

i. Aristotle

ii Turgot and Laissez Faire

iii Adam Smith and his School

iv Municipal Activities of the State Today

v The Expansion of Modern Legislation

vi Relation of the State to Moral Questions in Industry

vii Rights of Individuals to be Guaranteed by the State

viii Field of the State in Relation to Industry

ix The Duty of the State to Large Business Enterprise

x The State and Social Reform

xi Modern Laissez Faire

xii Summary

Professor J. Laurence Laughlin,
Woodstock, New York.

Professor J. Laurence Laughlin,
Woodstock, New York.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

Woodstock, N.Y.

July 31, 1910

August 13, 1910

Dear Mr. Laughlin:-

Your favor of the 31st of July is received. It will give me pleasure to discuss the subject which you suggest, "The Expansion of Modern Legislation", in the seminar on the 1st of December. This must be subject to one qualification, that I never am sure at that time of being in the city. Unless my absence is imperative of course I shall be present.

Thanking you for the courtesy of the suggestion, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Professor J. Laurence Laughlin,
Woodstock, New York.

August 13, 1910

Dear Mr. Laughlin:-

Your favor of the 31st of July is received.

It will give me pleasure to discuss the subject which you suggest, "The Expansion of Modern Legislation", in the seminar on the 1st of December. This must be subject to one qualification, that I never am sure at that time of being in the city. Unless my absence is imperative of course I shall be present.

Thanking you for the courtesy of the suggestion, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Professor J. Laurence Laughlin,
Woodstock, New York.

Release to the State
Insurance Journals

(4)

October 11th, 1905.

Mr. John F. Dryden,

Newark, N. J.

My dear Sir:-

I am sorry to say that in the present state of President Harper's health it is impossible for him to consider the questions presented with your letter of the 5th, and I feel sure that answers by anybody else would not serve your purpose.

If the President were well he would be deeply interested in the points which you present and I am sure would readily give you his judgment.

Yours very truly,

H. P. Chandler
Secretary to the President

Secretary to the President.

October 12th, 1905.

Mr. John F. Dryden,
Newark, N. J.

My dear Sir:-

I am sorry to say that in the present state of President Harper's health it is impossible for him to consider the questions presented with your letter of the 5th, and I feel sure that answers by anybody else would not serve your purpose. If the President were well he would be deeply interested in the points which you present and I am sure would gladly give you his judgment.

Yours very truly,

H. P. Chandler
Secretary to the President

Secretary to the President.

. F.Dryden, U.S.S.

Newark, N.J. October 5, 1905.

(4)

My dear Sir:-

In his last annual message President Roosevelt called the attention of Congress to the necessity for Federal legislation providing for the regulation and control of insurance companies transacting interstate and international business. In compliance with an increasing demand from insurance policyholders, and others interested in the public welfare, I introduced into the last Congress a bill to this effect, providing that there should be established within the Bureau of Corporations a Division of Insurance, and that policies of insurance were deemed to be articles of commerce and instrumentalities thereof. The bill was introduced too late to secure final consideration, but the demand for such a measure has become even more apparent in the meantime, and I expect to reintroduce the same, possibly with slight modifications, into the Congress which is to meet in December.

The bill will be introduced on behalf of the policyholders of all American insurance companies, in the firm belief that their present and future interests demand the additional protection of a Federal statute regulating insurance transactions between the States, in addition, of course, to such supervision and regulation as constitutionally belongs to the States from which the companies derive their charters. Furthermore, that by eliminating a considerable amount of needless State supervision the following important benefits are expected to result:

1. An increase in the security of the policyholders.
2. A decrease in the expense rate and the cost of insurance.
3. A decrease in the burden of needless taxation.
4. A decrease in the amount of clerical labor now indispensable to meet the requirements of some fifty States and Territories.
5. The stamping out of fraudulent insurance enterprises.
6. Adequate national protection for American companies transacting business in foreign countries.

Since thus far interstate insurance transactions have not been brought within the scope of congressional action, I desire to secure an expression of views from the interests affected by such a measure, and I, therefore, take the liberty of troubling you with a few questions to which I would like to have you reply either YES or NO, as the case may be, together with any additional comments of your own which you may wish to make upon the matter.

If entirely convenient, kindly fill in and return to me the attached blank in the enclosed stamped envelope and accept in advance my sincere thanks for your courtesy and co-operation in my effort to secure a comprehensive expression of qualified public opinion upon a matter vitally affecting the welfare of the American people.

I am,

Very truly yours,

John F. Dryden

William R.Harper, Prest.,
Chicago University,
Chicago,Ill.

FEDERAL REGULATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Q.1 Do you endorse the suggestion of President Roosevelt, that insurance companies engaged in interstate insurance business should be regulated by and brought under the control of the Federal government?

Q.2 Do you hold the insurance business to be a national rather than a local interest, and properly entitled to the solicitude and care of the National government?

Q.3 As a matter of personal opinion, do you hold the business of insurance to be commerce, or an integral and indispensable element of commerce, in the sense in which this term is used in everyday language?

Q.4 Are you in any way apprehensive that it would be inexpedient or inadvisable to increase the power of the Federal government to the extent implied in the regulation of insurance by Congress?

Remarks:-

(Signed)

From Pres't. Chicago University,

Chicago, Ill.

(Please answer the four questions by a simple Yes or No.)

A.H.A.

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Remarks:-

(Signed)

From Pres't. Chicago University,

Chicago, Ill.

(Please answer the four questions by a simple Yes or No.)

A.H.A.

Friends

Chicago, November 24, 1911

Dear Dr. Goodspeed:-

Apropos of Professor Cumont's lectures on astrology, I ran across an odd thing the other day in the course of some of my reading on that subject. As it is rather out of the way he may or may not have come across it. It is in Azurara: "Discovery and Conquest of Guinea", Vol. I, P. 29. This is one of the Hakluyt series, in the Historical Library, and I believe was originally published about 1450.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J.

H. P. Judson

Dr. Edgar Goodspeed,
The University of Chicago.

Chicago, November 24, 1911

Dear Dr. Goodspeed:-

Apropos of Professor Cumont's lectures on astrology, I ran across an odd thing the other day in the course of some of my reading on that subject. As it is rather out of the way he may or may not have come across it. It is in Azurara: "Discovery and Conquest of Guinea", Vol. I, p. 29. This is one of the Hakluyt series, in the Historical Library, and I believe was originally published about 1450.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Dr. Edgar Goodspeed,
The University of Chicago.

Astrology
Prospectus

Bennett

1544 Broadway
New York City
October 12th/98

Mr William R. Harper.
Dear Sir.

Enclosed you will find one of my circulars, describing my book, "Astrology". It is elegantly bound in cloth, and gold, contains 347 pages, and is printed on fine paper. It has been endorsed by the press, as the most complete manual of research and instruction yet extant; facinating in its clearness, and completeness.

The price of the book, to the public is $3-, but to the colleges, the price including postage will be $2-.

The Astor library, and Columbia college, have both

taken the book, and placed it in their respective libraries, as a reference on Astrology. Being a scientific work, that is needed in all college libraries, I shall be pleased to receive the favor of a Reply.

Awaiting the same,
I Remain
Respectfully Yours
Mme. E. H. Bennett.
per W. H. T

Mr William R. Harper
pres. University of Chicago

ASTROLOGY

AN EASY AND COMPREHENSIVE TREATISE

ON THE INFLUENCE OF THE HEAVENLY BODIES AND THE METHODS OF CASTING HOROSCOPES.

Compiled and Arranged from the Works of the Masters of the Middle Ages and Wm. Lilly, with the Corrections and Emendations of their Disciples, Bringing the Science of Divination to Date.

BY

ELLEN H. BENNETT

Madame Bennett has been known all over the world for the past 31 years, as the most successful and scientific practical astrologist n America, Her advice has been sought by people in every walk of life; and her predictions have been so generally verified as to astonish the leading scientists.

In addition to her practical work she has devoted years to the careful study of the entire subject of Astrology, and now offers to the public the result of her investigations, in a volume that has no equal as an expounder of the truths of Scientific Astrology.

To those interested in the subject and who desire to understand the first principles of Astrology, this will prove a most helpful book, and to those who wish to become experts it will be a reliable guide and practical text-book.

It is the most recent and complete book on Astrology that has yet been published, and Madame Bennett is the first woman who has ever entered the field as an authoress on the subject.

Look over the Contents and see how much it contains that you should know.

CONTENTS

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