ON BEHALF OF THE
CHICAGO RABBINICAL ASSOCIATION
THE RABBI, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS
OF ISAIAH CONGREGATION
CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO ATTEND
THE EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY
CELEBRATION
OF
DR. B. FELSENTHAL

AT THE TEMPLE
CORNER VINCENNES AVENUE
AND FORTY-FIFTH STREET,
SATURDAY, DECEMBER TWENTY-EIGHTH
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND ONE
AT 9:30 A. M.
4809 Prairie Ave.
Chicago, January 8, 1902

Dr. W. R. Harper,
Pres. of the University of Chicago.

Dear and much esteemed Sir:

By your kind words of congratulations on the recent eightieth anniversary of my birthday you have indeed honored me very much, and you have caused me sincere joy; and I cannot but sincerely thank you for this. May I say so for this sign of friendship. I am happy, and grateful to Divine Providence, that I can report that, despite of my advanced years, I enjoy good health, and that I feel like a man who, when asked, can say, 'I am 80 year young.' Like Caleb, the son of Ephraim—who, however, was 5 years older than I am at present, when he said so—I may explain:

I shall not detain you with a much longer letter, for I know your time is valuable. I close then with many greetings and by subscribing myself as

Yours, very sincerely,

R. K. Loewenthal
Dr. T. W. Goodspeed,
Sec'y, University of Chicago,
    City.

My dear Sir,-

I enclose letter from Congressman Mann referring to the matter of the designation of the University as a depository for public documents. I have had some correspondence with Mr. Mann in respect to this matter and have spoken of it to President Ryerson.

For fear that I should forget it, I enclose Congressman Mann's last letter and kindly request you at the next meeting of the Board to see that a resolution is passed expressing the purposes indicated by Mr. Mann's letter.

Very truly yours,

(Enclosure.)
Mr. T. M. Goodspeed
Sec'y Univeristy of Chicago

City

My dear Sir,

I enclose letter from Congressmen Manuel, referring to the
matter of the erection of the University as a ceded property
in the State of Illinois. I have had some correspondence with Mr. Manual
in regard to this matter and have spoken of it to President Harriman.

I beg to be allowed to add that I am most anxious to encourage Congressmen
Mr. Manual's letter and kindly request you to the next meeting of the
House to see that a resolution be passed expressing the importance
indicated by Mr. Manual's letter.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

(Enforcement)
Eli B. Felsenthal,
Chicago Stock Exchange Building,
City.

My dear Eli:—

I succeeded in having the University Library designated as a depository for public documents in place of the Cook County Normal School. When your University Board meets, I think it would be a good idea to have some resolution passed in regard to the matter, for I wish it to appear that the University desires this, as you certainly do, in case anything is stirred up about it. It has been no easy matter to accomplish this result since it involved the dropping of a depository already designated, an action which the Government officials are very averse to taking.

Yours very respectfully,

James R. Mann
Dr. William R. Harper,

President Chicago University.

My dear Sir:—

Your favor of the 28th of Sept. expressing your appreciation of my efforts in having the University Library designated as a depository for public documents, duly received. You state that you will be glad to express this appreciation with greater formality to the persons whom I may designate, and ask if I will inform you to whom you may write. As there are no persons over me in this matter, and as in this case I was the court of final resort, it is entirely unnecessary for you to go to the trouble to express your appreciation with greater formality to any other persons. Originally I asked that your Board of Trustees might act in order that in making a change of public depositories, I might at least seem to be acting at the request of the depository which I should thus designate; but as I took the responsibility of acting long before your trustees held a meeting, nothing further is now necessary. As to the documents which will be deposited I refer you to your librarian.

Yours very respectfully,

[Signature]

[Handwritten note: Mr. Dyer, please return]
Mr. William L. Hagan,

Prest Gent Ollendo University,

I am most pleased to announce that you will be the Honorary Librarian of the University Library. Your letter which accompanied the recommendation of the Board of Visitors will be read to express the appreciation with which the Board of Visitors have been pleased to accept your letter of acceptance. I am sure that your acceptance of the position will be a valuable addition to the general interests of the University. You are hereby requested to accept the position and to report to the University Library at the earliest possible date.

I am informed that you are at present occupied with the preparation of a report which will be presented to the Board of Visitors. I understand that this report will be of great importance to the University Library and that it will be published in the near future. You are hereby requested to complete this report as soon as possible and to submit it to the University Library.

I am also informed that you have agreed to the appointment of a new assistant librarian, Mr. John Doe, who will assist you in the management of the Library. You are hereby requested to arrange for the introduction of Mr. Doe to the staff of the Library and to inform me when this has been done.

I am greatly pleased to be able to make this appointment and to have this opportunity of working with you. I am confident that your work will be of great value to the University Library and that you will be a valuable addition to the staff.

Yours very respectfully,

[Signature]
President W. R. Harper,

My Dear Sir,—

I send draft of agreement to be made between the University and Mr. Thurber, concerning which you may wish to make a report at the Board meeting this afternoon. I regret that other pressing engagements prevent my being at the meeting.

In regard to the matter of the application of the Y.M.C.A.; if I were at the Board meeting this afternoon, I should say that after consideration of the matter that the application should be allowed, but that we should make it with the understanding that the room set aside in the Cobb Hall should be used as headquarters of other associations having like purposes, and the room should be designated as "Association Room" rather than "Y.M.C.A. Room". In addition to this the permission granted by the Board should be terminable at any time at its option, and, as was suggested, the secretary should be confirmed by the Board and subject to removal at any time by the Board.

Everything considered, I conclude that objections to the application, so far as the constituency that I represent is concerned, should not be allowed to have any weight as against the wholesome influence which the Y.M.C.A. would exert. As to the point made by Judge Shorey that the giving of the room for the
Dec. 10, 1939

President W. R. Harper,

Mr. Dean Sir,-

I find myself of sovereign to ask me to attend the University and Mr. Thunder, according with you may wish to make a report at the Board meeting this afternoon. I regret that other pressing engagements prevent my being at the meeting.

In regard to the matter of the subscription of the

Y.W.C.A.; I was at the Board meeting this afternoon.

I say that after consideration of the matter that the subscription does not seem to agree with the manuscript, but that we cannot make it fit the room set aside by the Board. I feel that the room is the only适合 arrangement for the purpose, and the room should be considered as "Association Room" rather than the private of the Board. In addition to this, the arrangement of the room may be altered at any time of the opinion was expressed, the secretarial ability of the Board is expected to be

wartime consideration I conclude then application for applications.

I am pleased to hear the congratulation of the correspondence that I represent to the application to refer the correspondence not be allowed to have any weight as essential to the correspondence influence within the Y.W.C.A. monograph. As to the point made by another source that the giving of the room for the
purposes desired is a perversion of the funds of the University, I think while this may be technically true, there are none of the donors of funds to the University who would not heartily acquiesce in the granting of the permit, and gladly waive the technical objection suggested.

On the whole, therefore, I should vote in favor of the resolution, and you may count my vote, if you like, in favor of the proposition.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Upon reflection, I must express my opposition to the resolution you have presented. I am inclined to vote against it. My concerns lie in the potential impact on the future of the University and the importance of maintaining our educational standards.

On the whole, I see no compelling reason for the proposed changes. It is crucial that we preserve the integrity of our academic programs, and I believe that the resolution as proposed does not adequately address these concerns.

Respectfully,

Very truly yours,
450 W. Randolph St.
Chicago, Feb 25, 1892

Prof. W. R. Harper, City

Dear Sir:—The letter of Rabbi H. Kohut, of New York, which a few days ago I left in your office, has no doubt been handed to you. As I do not know at what time I might be so happy as to find you in your office, I beg leave to ask you in writing: please inform me what I shall answer to Dr. Kohut in regard to the subject-matter of his above-mentioned letter. By giving me this information, you will indeed oblige me.

I take this opportunity of sincerely congratulating you to the very hopeful outlooks and promising future of the Chicago University. You, dear Doctor, and mainly you are the man to share able and wise management of the affairs of the University, the present excellent state of the still embryonic institution is due. May God bless your efforts still more!

I am particularly gratified that you have secured the services of Dr. Henoch, a Professor of Rabbinical literature. He is able, enthusiastic,
and in every way qualified. If now an able man would be appointed as teacher of talmudic and midrashic literature, the new University might send some even as a Jewish-theological Seminary. Hebrew Grammar, Reading of the O.T. and philological comments upon it, Introduction to the books of the O.T., etc., also Semitic languages and literatures in a wider sense—these and other branches the Jewish students might study under you and other non-Jewish Professors. This is only a thought hastily thrown out.

I remain, dear Sir,

Your very respectfully,

B. Felsenthal
450 W. Randolph St.
Chicago, June 26, 1892

Mr. W. R. Harper,

Dear Sir:

First of all, let me sincerely congratulate you upon the unparalleled success which the young Chicago University thus far has had. May the same continue! May it grow! And may the University in every regard prosper! And you, dear Sir, under whose management the beginnings of the institution have been so wonderfully great, - may you enjoy for a large number of years the happiness of seeing the University under your guidance become stronger from year to year, and marching on to the heights of success as an institution for true learning and scholarship.

I think I may add here, that a few days ago a letter from me in the interest of the University was published in the Illinois Staatszeitung.

I mailed to your address just now 2 copies of a report which I wrote recently "On cremation from a Jewish standpoint." This report will be laid
before a convention of Rabbis, to be held in New York in the first week of July next. I presume, the subject may have a little interest for you. I shall be highly gratified if you would review it, seriously review it, in Hebrew.

You will notice that the subject, or my method of treating it, appeals to the Biblical scholar for considering it.

The second copy please hand to any friend whom you think it might be of interest, and who eventually may be willing to publicly review it.

with highest regards and best wishes

Yours

R. Frankenthal
Chicago, Febry 22, 1892

Prof. W. Harper, A.B.

My dear sir:

I received a letter from Dr. M. Kohut, 39 Beckman Place, New York, which letter you will find here enclosed. Please read it, and inform me then kindly what I should answer to Dr. Kohut. Or it might perhaps be still better if you yourself would write to him and explain matters.

I regret very much that again I have failed to see you in your office. With the old Jewish greeting.

I remain,

Yours truly,

R. Plesenthal

450 W. Randolph St.
Prof. William R. Harper,
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Sir:

I attended a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Standard Club last evening, and suggested the matter of your delivering an address before the Club. The proposition was very warmly received. There will, however, be no meeting during the present month. The earliest date that can now be fixed is about the 15th of January, but the Board will consult your convenience as to the date—either in January, February or March.

I take the liberty, in this connection, of suggesting the theme for such address,—say, University Education, or, The Scope of University Education. My idea is, that in an address to the members of the Club, quite a number of whom are business men who have not enjoyed the advantages of higher education, to dwell somewhat upon the general method of university work, so as to lay the foundation for outlining the peculiar scheme proposed for the University of Chicago.

The address may be made the means of interesting the members of the Club, and others, in the great work before us, and in this way redound to the advantage of the University.

I have not yet had an opportunity to speak with any one in relation to the matter of the Hebrew library, but am keeping the matter in mind, awaiting the fitting time and person to communicate with.

Trusting that you may be able to find the time to deliver the address, and that you will not take offense at my having suggested the theme, I am,

Very truly yours,
December 6, 1939

Dear Mr. Weiser,

I attended a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Council of University Presidents in Chicago last week, and understood the matter of your agency in this connection to be of considerable importance. The proposition was very warmly received. The President of the Council, however, did no meeting of the Board in the absence of the President, and I am therefore unable to report the facts of the matter, but I shall report to the Board with your consent, as to the facts of the matter in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee.

I take the liberty to state connection of the Secretary of the President of the University of Illinois, the University of Chicago, and the University of Michigan. In their meeting, and I am authorized to offer my congratulations to the members of the Council, and to urge that in the interest of the matter, the Council, in the interest of the University of Michigan, the University of Illinois, and the University of Chicago, make the means of interesse of the members of the Council known to the members of the University. I have not yet had an opportunity to discuss with any one in the matter. I have, however, communicated the matter to the President of the University of Illinois, and to the President of the University of Michigan, and I trust that you may be able to find the time to gather the facts and to inform me of the facts. I will, of course, be happy to take any action or of my having suggested the matter. Very truly yours,

[Signature]
29 Sept. 1890

My dear Doctor,

At the suggestion of Dr. Goodspeed and Mr. Nordheim you enquired — which Embodied the idea presented at the meeting of the Com. at 60 Pacific and of W. Nordheim this Emperor. We shall present report to this. By tomorrow, but anything you may have to say will not come too late. Very truly yours,

Eli B. Felsenthal
Dr. W. R. Harper,
New Haven, Conn.

My Dear Sir:

I have your favor of the 5th, in relation to the question which you desire counsel employed by the Committee to answer. I saw Dr. Northrup to-day at the office of Mr. F. A. Smith, and the Dr. was on the point of going over to see Mr. John N. Jewett, who has been selected to give us an opinion upon the question involved in the contemplated union of the University and the Theological Union. You will undoubtedly learn from him further particulars.

Permit me to say, in relation to the matter of your contemplated address to the Standard Club, that it is doubtful whether there will be any banquet before the middle of March. I shall feel obliged to you if you will keep me posted of the time when you expect to be in the city.

Very truly yours,

Eli B. Felsenthal
My Dear Sir,

I have your favor of the 8th. At the suggestion of the Committee of which I was chairman, I hastened to call on Mr. A. Smithe and the Dr. who were on the board of directors of the National and the John K. Jowett, who has been selected to give us an opinion upon the question of the endowment of the University and the Technological Institute. You will no doubt be interested in the final report which I shall be reluctant to give you.

I am commanded with the utmost respect,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Dr. T.W. Goodspeed,
City.

Dear Sir,—

I enclose memorandum of agreement between The Disciples Divinity House of the University of Chicago and The University, the form of which only Mr. Smith and myself have attempted to correct. We submit this memorandum as our report.

Under the resolution adopted, I believe that this is to be submitted now to a committee who have a right to make such changes as they desire.

Yours very truly,

ENCLOSURE.
Dear Sir,

I am a member of the committee of the Department of Chemistry of the University of Chicago. We propose to hold a meeting on Monday, April 30, 1894, at 10 A.M. in the Smith and Wesson Buildings.

I enclose a memorandum of agreement between the professors of the University and the Department of Chemistry regarding the appointment of Mr. Smith and Wesson to certain positions. We submit this memorandum as our report.

Under the resolution adopted, I believe that this committee, as well as any other, can have a right to make such changes as they believe to be necessary.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

E. H. Rose

Dr. T. W. Goodspeed,

Sec'y. University of Chicago,

City.

Dear Sir,—

I happened to speak with Dr. Hirsch the other day in reference to the convocation address to be delivered in January, and he asked me the question whether the board had established a custom not to thank its convocation orator for his services. The question suggested another one on my part which was whether we had failed to make proper recognition to him. He said that he had received no word. I think we ought in all such cases to express our sense of obligation.

If there is not too much other business, I should like to have a motion to that effect made at the meeting of the Board this afternoon, which I am prevented from the press of other business, from attending.

Yours very truly,

Eli B. Felsenthal.
Dr. W. R. Harper,

CITY.

My dear Doctor,—

On my return to the office this afternoon, a lawyer of my acquaintance telephoned me asking me to give him the corporate title of the University, which I did. He said that he desired it because he was drawing a Will in which the testatrix was making a bequest of $300,000 to the University.

In answer to my question he stated that she desired to designate the purpose, and further stated that she was very much interested in kindergarten work, and wanted to leave a certain amount for buildings and furnishing, and a further amount for endowment.

He did not give me the name of the lady. I requested him to have her call on you and stated that possibly she might desire to see some of the work done now. He said that she was going away for the present and would be gone during the winter.

If you think it worth your while to take up the matter, I can give you the name of the lawyer and I could go to see him with you. He stated that his client is worth several millions of dollars.

Sincerely yours,
My dear Doctor:

On my return to the office this afternoon, a letter came for me, stating that they had written to Dr. S. of the University to send a representative of the College to the University, which I did. I saw that the letter was a request for a meeting to discuss the various matters that had been discussed at a previous meeting.

I wrote a letter to the doctor, saying that I had spoken to the President and the Board of Trustees, and that we had agreed to meet the next day to discuss the matter in more detail.

I hope that I may have your opinion on this matter, as I believe that it is in the best interests of the College and the University.

I am looking forward to seeing you.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Saturday Evening

My dear Dr. Harper,

Even since the announcement
of Mr. Field's gift I have desired
to converse with you relative to a
thought in my mind that perhaps
Mandell Brothers could be
induced to follow the noble
example of their names' rival
Heidel, and to build a fine gymnasium on
"Marshall Field" - The more I think
of it the purer does seem
that such a consummation is
possible. Have, wholly absorbed
during all this week in the trial of
An important cause else would have communicated with you some time. I wish you would have the kindness to make an appointment so we can discuss the best method to be pursued.

Ever sincerely your

Eli B. Belcher

Hog Island Bend
Saturday Evening

My dear S. Harper:

Ever since the announcement of Mr. Field's gift, I have desired to communicate with you relative to a thought in my mind that perhaps the Marshall Brothers could be induced to follow the noble example of their benefactor, and build a fine gymnasium on "Marshall Field." The more I think of it the more I am convinced that such a consummation is possible. I have been wholly absorbed during all this week in the trial of
an important cause else would have communicated with you sooner. I wish you would have the kindness to make an appointment so we can discuss the best method to be pursued.

Ever sincerely yours,

Eli P. Belmont

1108 Grand Bond—
هـ سنّة 65:5 قررناَ قطع النَّاس .

فَلَمَّا قَالَهُمَّ أَخْفَفْنِ عَنْهُمْ أَفْتَاحَهُمْ يَدُهُمْ

لَيْسَ لَهُمُ الْخُطْبَةُ. لَوْ كَانَتُ لَهُمُ الْخُطْبَةُ

بَلَّ لَقَدْ أَنْبَأْنَاهُ بِهِ نَبِيًّا قَدْ سَمِعَهُ بِالْهُدَى.

كَمْ مَرَّتُمْ يَوْمًا لَكُمْ ذُكْرًا

وَقَالَ النَّاسُ إِنَّهُ أَكَابَرُ أَبَاءِكُمْ
March 27th, 1901.

Mr. E. S. Felsenthal,
Stock Exchange Building, Chicago.

My dear Mr. Felsenthal:

Your kind letter of March twenty-fifth has been received. You did not need to apologize. The difference between us in this matter is simply this: It is something which I remembered. I am sure I am just as likely to forget things as anyone; but I very rarely remember things that did not take place.

I appreciate very much your kind words and the spirit which prompts your letter. I have been very sorry to miss you from so many Board meetings; but I can easily understand that the other duties which fall upon you make your attendance difficult.

Very truly yours,
SEND the following message subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

To

Dr. B. Felsenthal,

The Temple, Corn r Vincennes Ave. & 41st St., Chicago.

Accept heartiest congratulations upon celebration your eightieth birthday.

Important engagement made long ago hinders my presence. May many years still be yours.

William R. Harper

Dec. 28th, 1901
ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

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

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

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

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

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

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.
April 28th, 1904.

Mr. S. L. Felsenthal,
100 Washington St., Chicago.

My dear Mr. Felsenthal:

I wish to thank you for your kindness in sending me the little book. I shall take great pleasure in examining it. It is very kind of you to show me this courtesy.

With much appreciation, I remain

Yours very truly,
Mr. E. A. Paton

120 West 40th St.
Chicago

My dear Mr. Paton:

I wish to thank you for your kindness.

In sending me the little book, I expect to have great pleasure in examining it. If it is very kind of you to show me the complete arrangement.

With much appreciation, I remain

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
Dr. William R. Harper,

Chicago.

My dear Doctor:—

I am sending you a little book entitled "Thoughts in Verse and Prose" from the pen of Walter Bissinger, my nephew, who was one of the victims of the Iroquois fire. At the time of his death he was only fifteen years old. The productions are remarkable for a boy, and you will doubtless agree with Doctor Hirsch, who, in his introduction to the little book, says:

"The promise of a larger fame among the greater bards, whose songs have cheered pilgrimizing mankind on the path of upward tending, was richly fore-shadowed in the notes which from early childhood his tender fingers drew from the lyre of his love-filled heart."

Very sincerely,

[Signature]

April 25th, 1904.
My dear Doctor Harper:—

This article from the Record Herald of to-day may have escaped your eye. It is consoling to know that "There are others." We might almost incorporate the letter into our minutes as an expression of our condition.

Sincerely yours,

Eli B. Felsenthal

Dr. William R. Harper,
President University of Chicago,
Chicago.
My dear Doctor Helber:

This article from the record Healthy of

October may prove essential your eye. It is convenient to know that

there are other views which should incorporate the letter into

our minutes as an expression of our condition.

Sincerely yours,

T. F. Andrus

Dr. William R. Helber

President University of Chicago
June 14th, 1905.

Mr. E. B. Felsenthal,
4108 Grand Boulevard, Chicago.

My dear Mr. Felsenthal:

Will you permit me to recite very briefly a few facts concerning the budget of the University for the year closing June 30th?

1. It was decided in November last that the previous estimate of receipts from all sources for the year closing June 30th, 1905, would fall short of realization to the amount of $83,000 to $85,000. Of this $23,000 or $25,000 was a shortage on invested funds, and $60,000 was a shortage on receipts from student fees and other sources.

2. In anticipation of this step had already been taken to reduce the expenditures of the present year to the extent of $63,000 or more, and the result of the year's work, as it now appears, shows that there will be an actual reduction as compared with the original estimate of expense of about $60,000.

3. There would still remain, however, a deficit of about $23,000, unless it should be provided for in some other way. Toward this probable deficit Mr. Rockefeller has contributed
June 16th, 1908

Mr. E. B. Rootenfust

1000 Grand Boulevard, Chicago

My dear Mr. Rootenfust:

Will you permit me to recite very briefly a few facts concerning the budget of the University for the next calendar year.

It is gathered in newspapers that the President has submitted an estimate of receipts from all sources for the next fiscal year of from $5,000,000 to $5,500,000, as a surety on invested funds, and $5,500,000, as a mortgage on revenues from students fees and other sources.

In anticipation of this report, I have already passed upon the expenditure of the present year. I am of the opinion that the expense of the present work, if continued with the utmost economy of expense, will not exceed $600,000. Even with this economy, however, there will be an essential reduction as compared with the arbitrary estimate of expenses of present work.

I therefore propose, if possible, to reduce the expenses of the present year to the extent of $520,000 more, and to keep the receipt of the present work as it is.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Printed Name]
$10,000. to cover the loss on Chicago Terminal bonds sold during the year. This leaves us on the first of June with a probable deficit of about $13,000. unless it shall be provided in some way.

It is extremely desirable that we should be able to show no deficit at the end of the year. This result will have a large bearing upon the effort already formulated to secure in the autumn the capitalization of the annual deficit of $245,000. The Trustees have requested the President of the University and the Business Manager to take steps to secure this amount. We believe it to be a critical moment in the history of the University. The administrative officers have certainly done all that could be expected of them in cutting out so large a sum from the estimate of expenditures. They have gone so far in this respect that it may fairly be questioned whether they have acted wisely; but it has been done and it only remains to secure about $13,000. to clean up the work of the year without a special deficit. This, of course does not include the budget of the Law School. The present exigency would not appeal to any except those intimately acquainted with the situation. The general public, or friends of the University generally, cannot be asked. Mr. Heckman has subscribed $500. to this sum if the entire amount can be secured. I myself will subscribe $500.
The President has been asked to raise $15,000.00 to study the extent of the need of a permanent endowment.

It is extremely important that we should be able to show no deficit of $50,000 after the first year. The Trustees will pay a fair proportion of the deficit at the University, but the deficit at the University must be made up by the endowment fund.

I believe it is a matter of moment in the future of the University. The automatic increase in the University's income has come to an end, and it is important to see that the Trustees take the necessary steps to ensure that the University's financial position is maintained. Any increase in the University's income will be in accordance with the budget.

The automatic increase in the University's income will cease, and it is important to see that the University takes the necessary steps to ensure that the University's financial position is maintained. Any increase in the University's income will be in accordance with the budget.

The automatic increase in the University's income will cease, and it is important to see that the University takes the necessary steps to ensure that the University's financial position is maintained. Any increase in the University's income will be in accordance with the budget.
I am writing to ask whether you will consent to make a contribution to the sum and if so how much. I need not assure you that a special gift at this time would be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,
I am writing to ask whether you will consent to make a contribution to the sum and if so how much. I have not named you that a check be sent at the time when wanted to Ernest.
July 31, 1905.

Mr. Eli B. Felsenthal,

4108 Grand Boulevard,

Chicago.

My dear Mr. Felsenthal:

I am writing on behalf of the committee consisting of Mr. Heckman and myself to announce to you that the entire sum of $9,800.00 has been subscribed by the individual members of the Trustees toward the current expenses of the year, and that with this sum the University Budget, including that of the School of Education, is closed without a deficit.

I am sure that we congratulate ourselves upon this important fact.

The payment of the subscription may be made to Mr. Wallace Heckman at your convenience.

Yours very truly,
July 27, 1908

Mr. R.E. Peasent

4108 Grand Concourse

Chicago

My dear Mr. Peasent:

I am writing on behalf of the committee consisting of Mr. Hechman and myself to inform you that the entire sum of $80,000 has been accepted by the influential members of the Trustees toward the current expenses of the year, and that with this sum the University budget, including that of the School of Hugomtion, is on hand without a deficit.

I am sure that we can gratefully recommend upon this important fact.

The report of the superintendence may be made to Mr. W.J.Lee Heckman at your convenience.

Yours very truly,
Dr. William R. Harper,
President University of Chicago,
Chicago.

My dear Dr. Harper:

I have your recent letter in relation to the library left by the late Mr. Julius Rosenthal. Mr. Rosenthal left two sons, James and Lessing, both of whom are lawyers. Lessing was associated with his father in the practice of the law. I had a talk with James Rosenthal the other day and learned from him that his father's library had been properly catalogued and was now stored; that there were a number of applications from various sources for the books, and that it was the intention of the family to make a gift to some institution, and that the request coming from you through me would receive due consideration. I shall again take up the matter with both James and Lessing at an early date.

I trust that the marked improvement in your physical condition which we noted with so much pleasure on the occasion of the meeting at your house still continues, and that you may again be restored to complete health.

With very highest regards, believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

Eli B. Felsenthal.
INCOME, ALTHOUGH VERY LARGE, DOES NOT KEEP PACE WITH UNIVERSITY'S EXPENSES.

BY WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

NEW YORK, May 21.—President Eliot of Harvard wants to add $2,500,000 to the university's income and to reduce the professor's salaries in order to increase the salaries of the professors and to increase the endowment fund.

The highest salary now paid by the corporation is $8,000 a year to a professor in the University. The corporation, therefore, must increase the salaries of the professor and teachers in order to keep pace with the increased cost of living.

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President Eliot in the recent address of the board of overseers pointed out that in the course of the year 1866-1867 a new and larger building of a much more commodious nature should be erected for the purposes of Harvard College. The President showed how the increase in the number of students had necessitated the construction of a new building. He emphasized the importance of the new building for the continued prosperity of the university. The President's speech was widely reported in the press and it helped to raise the funds needed for the construction of the new building.

The new building was completed in 1868 and it became known as the new Harvard Building. The building was designed by the architect Charles Bulfinch and it was constructed using the best materials available.

In the same year, the Harvard Corporation also decided to increase the endowment of the university. The endowment was increased by the sale of the land that was donated by the Reverend John Harvard. The increase in the endowment was used to support the education of students and to improve the facilities of the university.

The new building and the increased endowment helped to establish Harvard College as one of the leading universities in the United States. The university continued to grow and to attract students from all over the world.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ILLINOIS LAST WEEK.

THEatre of the Aft.

Joe Weber's All-Star.

Bunco Co., Inc., Hiigly-Pigglely.

Collin McCall & Co., Extra Matinee.

POWERS'.

Mr. P. C. Whitney Presentes NNC.

SCHUMANN-HEINK.

In "LOVE'S LOTTERY".

NEXT NIGHT.

CHICAGO'S GREATEST MUSICAL COMEDY SEASON.

SECOND EDITION.

THE ISLE OF BONG BONG.

Grant Opera-House.

Mrs. WIGGS & THE BACKWOODS MAN.

SUMMER: PRICES.

GRAND.

LAST EIGHT TIMES.

LEW FIELDS.

GARRICK.

TONIGHT.

F. C. WHITNEY'S "Mental Cocktail,"

PIFF & PANE.
A dash each of white pepper and paprika. Heat almost to the boiling point and pour about 10
Italian brandy. Simmer a short time. A good portion of fresh
young green beans (green and white) and put them in cold
water. Fry the charding dish with a little butter or oil, add a
little brandy, a stock of onion, some drops of brandy, a piece of
carroway, and put it to season with a little
salt, pepper, and a few drops of fresh
chard. Then remove the ham, vegetables and
sponge and put the bean dish from the cold
water. Cook gently until quite tender, take
out, dry, put a little dried chard in the dish, return the beans in it and heat for
five minutes. Serve the dish in a square
bowl. It is a very agreeable and
invigorating dish for the stomach.

Wash the parsley thoroughly,
pick off the stalks, and tear the leaves
dry it very carefully, as left at all dainty
it will never become dry. Put the
parsley in the charding dish in a tablespoonful of
but give it a tablespoonful or two of
sauce or batter. Boil the sauce in a
pan and let it set in a dish. The
parsley may be served cold, or
fried in a sauce and used in the
same way as the ham.

Coffee Cheesesteak—Shred a dozen
cheesesteak (French or Italian), let them for five
minutes, then add cold water, drain, and
move the dish. Put them in the charding
dish with enough fresh water to cover them and a tablespoonful of
salt. Bring to the boil and
break them up. Put in the charding
dish with a tablespoonful of
white sugar, a 1/2 of a cupful of
chard. Then pour the charding
and serve hot.

MELON FOR A DAY
MELON FOR A DAY
MELON FOR A DAY
MELON FOR A DAY

Boiled Melon
Boiled Melon
Boiled Melon
Boiled Melon

\[ \text{Cucumber,} \]
\[ \text{Rutabaga,} \]
\[ \text{Cabbage,} \]
\[ \text{Broccoli,} \]

BREWER'S MELON
BREWER'S MELON
BREWER'S MELON
BREWER'S MELON

Raw Cucumber
Raw Cucumber
Raw Cucumber
Raw Cucumber

\[ \text{Celery,} \]
\[ \text{Sorrel,} \]
\[ \text{Spinach,} \]
\[ \text{Spinach,} \]

CHERRY BLOSSOMS
CHERRY BLOSSOMS
CHERRY BLOSSOMS
CHERRY BLOSSOMS

Note: few leaves from the scarlet clover from fruits. If crushed and mixed with salt and oil in a
salad, it makes a fine salad. If eaten raw, it is
It is a most

\[ \text{Celery,} \]
\[ \text{Sorrel,} \]
\[ \text{Spinach,} \]
\[ \text{Spinach,} \]
December 16, 1914.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Dr. Judson:—

I had a discussion the other day in Chicago with the head of the Progressive Party of California concerning the attendance at our University and he boastfully remarked that the attendance at California exceeded our own. I was inclined to think that this statement was in line with the usual big figures which are attributed to Californians. On his return to California, my visitor sent me a copy of "The California Outlook" containing the figures which I enclose. These figures seem to bear out his statement.

I thought you might be interested in looking them over. You will observe that Chicago is not mentioned in the list.

Yours very sincerely,

Eli B. Felsenthal
My dear Mr. Johnson:

I have a proposition for you to consider

I am Assistant Dean of the University of Chicago and am in charge of the faculty of the University of Chicago. I am writing to ask if you are interested in

I thought you might be interested in

And please let me know if you are interested in the letter.

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]
preoccupied to care, afraid to move, afraid to change, eager for a false peace, unwilling to pay the daily costs of sanity. We in America are not immune to what some people imagine to be the diseases of Europe. Nothing would be easier for us than to drift into an impossible situation, our life racked and torn within and without. We, too, have our place in the world. We have our obligations, our aggressions, our social chasms, our internal diseases. We are unready to deal with them. We are committed to responsibilities we do not understand, we are the victims of interests and deceptive ideas, and nothing but our own clarified effort can protect us from the consequences. We, too, can blunder into horror.

California First

By Chester H. Rowell

FIGURES just compiled by Henry T. Claus for the Boston Transcript place the University of California and in some respects almost first, among American universities in point of size. The figures for the first twenty-one universities are as follows:

1—Columbia .................................. 10,961
2—California ................................ 8,481
3—Pennsylvania ............................. 7,368
4—Michigan ................................ 6,302
5—New York University ................... 5,875
6—Illinois .................................. 5,620
7—Ohio State University ................... 5,535
8—Wisconsin ................................. 4,901
9—Cornell ................................... 4,848
10—Northwestern ............................. 4,632
11—Harvard .................................. 4,516
12—Syracuse ................................ 4,000
13—Nebraska ................................ 3,793
14—Yale ...................................... 3,289
15—Washington ............................... 2,788
16—Iowa ...................................... 2,273
17—Pennsylvania State ...................... 2,246
18—Purdue .................................. 1,961
19—Stanford ................................ 1,884
20—Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1,818
21—Princeton ................................ 1,665

This puts Columbia university in New York City at the top, with 10,961 students, but inasmuch as 5,590 of the Columbia students are assigned to the summer session and only 3,179 of the California students, it follows that in students taking the regular course, California and Columbia are substantially equal, and far exceed any other American universities. These figures are interesting not merely as showing the great prestige, but also as illustrating the great change in the center of gravity in American universities which has taken place in the past generation.

A quarter of a century ago, for instance, Harvard, with about its present numbers, ranked first, instead of eleventh as now, while Michigan ranked second. Yale was third and most of the others on the present list were far to the rear of any modern standards. The University of Illinois, now sixth on the list, was practically a country agricultural school. Cornell had but barely emerged from the small college stage. The old California college, which is now the University of California, had perhaps three or four hundred students. Stanford University did not exist. Michigan was just beginning to follow Michigan as the pioneer in the system of state universities. The university of Iowa was insignificant; the university of Washington was unheard of, and the university of Nebraska, if it existed, was too insignificant to be considered. In fact, in the short generation measured by the quarter of a century, the entire growth of western education and practically the entire growth of the state university system, with the exception of the University of Michigan, has taken place. Probably two-thirds of the university students in the United States are now registered in universities which either did not exist or were of no importance twenty-five years ago, while the great universities of Harvard and Yale have increased in size almost not at all. Even Michigan university, the pioneer state university, has only doubled in size in twenty-five years, while the University of California is probably twenty times as large as it then was. During this generation, the course of empire and of population has moved steadily westward, but the course of enlightenment has moved even more rapidly. The seat of culture as represented by higher education is no longer in the East. The proportion of university graduates increases rapidly as the line moves westward, and it is not too much to say that California at this moment contains more persons who have enjoyed or are enjoying the advantage of higher education, not merely than any other American state, but than any other state or nation that now exists or ever did exist. To the extent that enlightenment is represented by university education, the present population of California is the most enlightened population that the world has ever seen.

In the schoolhouse in Belleville, Wisconsin, a few evenings ago, upon motion of the Catholic priest, the Methodist minister was elected president of the community's social center for the coming winter.

Then three basketball teams were formed, including the priest, the minister, the blacksmith, the editor, a farmer, the keeper of the village restaurant, a dentist, a clothier, a teamster, a druggist, a garage owner, the banker, saloon-keeper, a hardware merchant and a house painter.

They differed in religion, in politics, in incomes, in status, about as widely as men can differ. But in the common school building, in the free democracy of the school center, they agreed to lay aside their differences for the novel purpose of discovering how much good fellow there was in meeting together, now and then, as equals, as brothers.

In the democracy of play, in the democracy of frank discussion of public questions, they are finding out, to differing men of Belleville, that, as human beings, they are amazingly alike, once you get below the surface.

And out of this agreeable discovery will come, for Belleville, more tolerance, more kindness of feeling, more give and take, than it had ever known before. Even when they shall differ again—as, of course, they often will—it won't be with as much bitterness, as much bigotry, as much mean hate, as of yore.

It's a wonderful solvent, is brotherhood.—Stockton Record.

IN ACCOUNTING for the spectacular triumph of Charles S. Whitman, lately elected Governor of New York State, one obscure but mighty factor must not be overlooked. That is the secret and moving conviction held by thousands of Italians, negroes, poor Jews, bootblacks, pushcart peddlers, porters, and others of the rank and file that Whitman is the one man in office in New York City who has stood like a stone wall between them and the oppression of the corrupt members of the police force. This belief as not advertised or paraded to any great extent, but it was a granite foundation for Whitman's campaign, just as it was for those of the late Mayor Gaynor. Men's hearts still turn toward justice and will while the earth stands—Collier's.
THE CALIFORNIA OUTLOOK

good. We say this without any prejudice whatever against the Socialists. If they have a majority of votes they are entitled to run the government, and are welcome to take full responsibility for the democratic checks that have become part of our polity. But we thought that the people of Los Angeles had unmistakably decided that they wanted non-partisan majority rule. Do they understand that what is proposed would encourage, stimulate, force and glorify the organization of partisan groups? Do they understand that while war and disease and the like are being paid for on a non-partisan basis it is proposed to engraft on our city government, really by subterfuge, a wholly undesirable and unfair scheme of partisan elections?

Do they understand that preferential voting is by many regarded as immensely superior to proportional representation and is in fact in use in many cities that have commission government, while so far as we are aware, proportional representation is not in use in any American city. Do they know that proportional representation was rejected by the last Cleveland, Ohio, charter commission, which regarded it as not practicable, and that Cleveland adopted preferential voting instead; and the proposal of the Socialists to abolish non-partisanship and restore party primaries and partisan elections was emphatically rejected by the voters. Do they, in fact, know the difference between a proportional representation and preferential voting, under which latter plan the majority, at a single election, is bound to prevail?

Finally, do they really understand at all what is proposed?

We advise them not to decide until they read the text of the amendment. If then they understand and approve they should, of course, vote yes; but if they do not understand—and it will be nothing to be ashamed of—vote NO. That would be intelligent voting.

Force and Ideas

From The New Republic

EVERY sane person knows that it is a greater thing to build a city than to bomb it, to plough a field than to trample it, to serve mankind than to conquer it. And yet once the armies get loose, the terrific noise of a shock of war makes them seem a mere2,3,2,4,2,5 and dull and sentimental. Trenches and shrapnel, howitzers and forts, marching and charging and sieging—these seem real, these seem to be men's work. But subtle calculations in a laboratory, or the careful planning of streets and sanitation and schools, things which constitute the great peaceful adventure of democracy, seem to sink to so much whimpering futility.

Who cares to paint a picture now, or to write any poetry but war poetry, or to search the meaning of language, or speculate about the constitution of matter? It seems like fiddling when Rome burns. Or to edit a magazine—to cover paper with ink, to care about hopes that have gone stale, to launch phrases that are lost in the uproar? What is the good now of thinking? What is a critic compared to a battalion of infantry? This, men say, is a time for action, any kind of action. So, without a murmur, the laboratories of Europe are commandeered as hospitals, a thousand half-finished experiments abandoned. There was more for the future of the world in those experiments than we dare to calculate. They are tossed aside. The best scholarship is turned press agent to the General Staff. The intellectual labor is absorbed, the government built on the surplus of wealth are dropped, for the armies have to be financed.

Merely to exist has become a problem, to live finely seems to many a derelict hope.

Yet the fact remains that the final argument against cannon is ideas. The thoughts of men which seem so feeble are the only weapons they have against overwhelming force. It was a brain that conceived the gun, it was brains that organized the armies, it was the triumph of physics and chemistry that made possible the dreadnaught. Men organized this superb destruction; they created this force, thought it out, planned it. It has not yet gone beyond their control. It has gotten into the service of hidden forces they do not understand. Men can master it only by clarifying their own will to end it, and making a civilization so thoroughly under their control that no machine can turn traitor to it. For while it takes as much skill to make a spade as a ploughshare, it takes a critical understanding of human values to prefer the ploughshare.

That is why civilization seems dull and war romantic to unimaginative people. It requires a trained intelligence to realize that the building of the Panama Canal by the American Army is perhaps the greatest victory an army ever won. Yet the victories of peace are less renowned than those of war. For every hundred people who can feel the horrors of the battlefield, how many are there who feel the horror of the ploughshare. For every hundred people who admire the organization of war, how many are there who recognize the wasteful helter-skelter of peace?

It is no wonder, then, that war, once started, sweeps everything before it, that it seizes all loyalties and subjugates all intelligence. War is the one activity that men really plan for passionately on a national scale, the only organization which is thoroughly conceived. Men prepare themselves for campaigns they may never wage, but for peace, even when they meet the most acute social crisis, they will not prepare themselves. They set their armies on a hair-trigger of preparation. They leave their diplomacy archaic. They have their troops ready to put down labor disputes; they will not think out the problems of labor. They turn men into military automata, stamp upon every personal feeling for what they call the national defense; they are too timid to discipline business. They spend years learning to make war; they do not learn to govern themselves. They ask men to die for their country; they thing it a stupid strain to give time to living for it.

Knowing this, we cannot abandon the labor of thought. However crude and weak it may be, it is the only force that can agglomerate a passion and wrong-headedness of this disaster. We have not the patience, the learning and the power to make war; they do not learn to govern themselves. They ask men to die for their country; they thing it a stupid strain to give time to living for it.

We shall not do better in the future by more stumbling and more panic. If our thought has been ineffective we shall not save ourselves by not thinking at all, for there is only one way to break the vicious circle of action, and that is by subjecting it endlessly to the most ruthless criticism of which we are capable. It is not enough to hate war and waste, to launch one, unanalyzed passion against another, to make the world vast a debating ground in which tremendous accusations are directed against the Kaiser and his generals, the diplomatists and the gun manufacturers. The guilt is wider and deeper than we think. It is a wrong to all those who live carelessly, too lazy to think, too
Chicago, December 19, 1914

Dear Mr. Felsenthal:—

Thanks for yours of the 16th inst. with enclosed sheet from "The California Outlook". The figures of various institutions here given are enormously swollen. The last catalogue of Columbia University, for instance, gives the not total of resident students as 6404. The summer students added in Colorado, California, and some other places are not on the basis of our summer quarter at all. Of course also it is true that in the various state universities there are many short courses. Students in brief courses in agriculture and pharmacy and what not swell the total very greatly. Why the University of Chicago should not be included in the list compiled for the "Boston Transcript" I hardly know. Several other institutions are omitted. I don't see in the list Minnesota, with its great registration.
Chicago, December 16, 1925

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for your note of the 14th.

I trust with appreciation your view "The California Outpost"

The letter of various institutions have given me an opportunity for instance. Given the fact that the California University, the University of California, the University of Colorado, the University of the South, and some others;

sanctions their agreement with the principle that the place of each summer quarter at

III. Of course, this is the shelter that in the vacation...

May the opportunities create the many more connections

San francisco in their courses in extramural and parastatic

Within the University of California, many not not only...the faculty very clearly. Why the...

If the University of Chicago showing not been included in the...

I fear to say for the "San francisco" I partly know. I won't see

general after institutions the organized. I won't see.
Some years ago, when discussing with a class some questions as to the different sections of our country, one young man remarked that he had noticed the farther west one goes from the Atlantic Coast the broader the ideas and the larger the outlook on life. I told him that was interesting and asked him where he came from. He replied he came from California. Possibly that might illustrate the California document.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Eli B. Felsenthal,
Title & Trust Bldg., Chicago.
since some time ago, when familiarizing with a clear
some confusion as to the different sections of our
community. One young man remarked that he had noticed
the teachers meet one room from the Atlantic Coast the
professor the lecture and the lecture the outline of life.
I told him that we interpreted and seek him awake to
come from. He replied, 'I came from California.'
Lectures that might influence the California government.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. H. L. Trestler
Title of Trust, Rifle, Colorado
February 19, 1917.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Dr. Judson:—

Upon inquiry I learned that Mr. Alex Bauer, whom I thought of in connection with a subscription to the medical school, is at present in Pasadena, California, and probably will not return for some time. We will lay for him upon his return.

I am advised by Rabbi Joseph Leiser of Joplin, Missouri, who is married to one of my sisters, that he has made an application for the position at the University during the summer quarter as special lecturer on the drama, etc. It would please me greatly if a place could be made for him. He is a capable man and, as you doubtless recall, one of the early graduates of the University, with rather a broad experience in preaching as well as in producing plays and newspaper work.

With assurance of my highest esteem and kind regards, believe me to be

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]

EBF.—FJ.
My dear Dr. Judge:  

I was deeply saddened to hear of the recent death of Mr. Austin. I understand that he was a respected member of the medical community and made significant contributions to the field of medicine. His dedication to patient care and his unwavering commitment to his patients will be greatly missed.

I am writing to express my sincere condolences to you and your family. Mr. Austin was not only a skilled physician, but also a devoted family man. His loss will be felt deeply by all who knew him.

With all my respects and regards,

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
November 17, 1919.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, President
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. President:

Several years ago I spoke to you relative to the possibility of a position on the faculty for my brother-in-law Rabbi Joseph Leiser who is one of the early graduates of the University of Chicago. He has, since his graduation, had a number of Jewish congregations under his charge. Much of the time he has been away from the City. His last position was at Lexington, Kentucky. His wife and children have been living in Chicago for some time and he, being unable to find a place for them in Lexington, has sent in his resignation and practically concluded to abandon rabbinical work and seek some other employment.

During the war Rabbi Leiser had charge of Welfare work for the Jewish soldiers at Columbus, Ohio. He much prefers doing work of this character or newspaper work.

It occurred to me that it might be possible to establish at the University, a position of student advisor to the Jewish students. I believe there are a very large number of students from various sections at the "U" and so far as I know there is no provision looking particularly toward their welfare. They would naturally not be members of the Y. M. C. A. and are unfortunately excluded from the social advantages of the various fraternities.

Rabbi Leiser is still young and vigorous, mentally and physically. He has done much reading and kept thoroughly in touch with modern thought. During several summers he attended lectures at the "U". His demands are very modest.
My dear Mr. President:

Several years ago I spoke to your Selective Committee on the possibility of a position in your University. It was a happy experience, and I was one of the number of浦泽 who joined the staff of the University. I have always been proud of the part I have taken in the administration of this University. I have been active in its development, and I have been fortunate in having the opportunity to play a part in the progress of the University.

I am now ready to assume my duties, and I hope that my experiences and my knowledge of the University will make me a useful member of the faculty. I am fully aware of the responsibilities that rest upon me, and I am prepared to do my best to meet them.

I am grateful for the opportunity to serve in this capacity, and I am confident that I will be able to make a valuable contribution to the work of the University.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
I am exceedingly anxious to help Rabbi Leiser find a place if possible at the University. If you think that you can find some place for him he will be glad to go to see you at any time as he is entirely foot-loose.

I shall be glad to entertain any suggestion that you may have to offer.

Very sincerely yours,

Eli B. Feldman

EBF.—FJ.

P. S. Last summer, at one of our committee meetings, I was discussing with Dean Angell the very great importance of proper advice and counsel to students during their college course. We both agreed that there ought to be someone to whom the student might go to unburden his thoughts; someone whose sole business it should be to guide and counsel; that such a person ought to have an office or room where he could meet the students collectively or singly, to a larger extent than was possible under the present arrangement. The utter impotence of students who are cast upon the world after their graduation seems to make it important that they should be informed concerning many of the practical things of life. Personally I have had occasion to observe the hopelessness of men who expected that their diploma would be an open sesame to immediate and lucrative employment.

It occurs to me that students should have sympathetic and proper advice during the course of their studies so that they may be spared some of the humiliation and suffering due to their being cast upon an unsympathetic world. It is this sort of advice and sympathy which I would expect Mr. Leiser to give.
I am extremely anxious to hear from you. I

learn that you are planning to be here at the University. If you think you can find some place for this

on the East Coast, let me know of any suggestions you may have to offer.

I am writing to appeal to my colleagues and associates

for your assistance.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]
November 19, 1919

Dear Mr. Felsenthal:

Yours of the 17th is received. I do not at present know whether a faculty position will be open to the young man to whom you refer.

The question of a faculty adviser is not a new one. We took it up in Dr. Harper's time and made a definite attempt to establish the system. It broke down. Such systems usually do break down. Students as a rule do not care to confer with officially appointed advisers. They do as a matter of fact confer with members of the faculty whom they know and in whom they feel especial confidence. Of course we will take the whole matter under consideration.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

Mr. Eli B. Felsenthal,
Title and Trust Bldg.
Chicago, Ill.
Dear Mr. Parent:

You recently received a faculty position in a new school. We know it is not easy to make a transition to a new environment, but I want you to know that your presence is welcomed. I hope you will find happiness and success in your new role.

The faculty of the school is eager to welcome you and to assist you in any way we can. We are here to support you in your endeavors and to help you adjust to your new role.

With best wishes,

[Signature]

Mr. Editor
Temporary Title and Term. Place.
Chicago, Ill.