CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject War Work - Loyalty

File No.

Regarding

Date

SEE

Name or Subject David, Henri C.

File No.

File cross reference form under name or subject at top of the sheet and by the latest date of papers. Describe matter for identification purposes. The papers, themselves should be filed under name or subject after "SEE."

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Name or Subject David, Henry C. File No.

File cross reference form under name or subject at top of the sheet and by the latest date of papers. Describe matter for identification purposes. The papers themselves should be filed under name or subject after "SEE."

The University of Chicago
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Office of the President

7 Ambulance

Chicago, June 30, 1917

Dear President Judson:-

Yesterday Dr. Dean D. Lewis requested me to draw up plans and specifications for a portable laboratory unit consisting of a number of cars all more or less of the type of our University of Chicago laboratory car. A patient of his desires to give about fifty thousand dollars to cover the cost of equipment of some medical unit. After several conferences with Dr. Lewis it was decided that we would attempt the portable laboratory unit, each car to be in charge of a man well qualified for some special public health problem. Dr. Lewis said he had been to Washington and had taken up the matter more or less officially regarding whether a laboratory unit would be accepted by the government. He was told that plans and specifications should be drawn up and a guarantee of the original cost of the unit be secured and the whole proposition then submitted to the surgeon-general's office. At present we have in mind the plan of equipping about ten motor trucks as laboratory cars for this proposed

unit. It is thought that if each car can be in charge of a well trained laboratory man such a car could be dispatched to any hospital or camp on any part of the front to help take care of any special medical problems or grave medical situations which may arise. We have in mind securing for one car a man who has made dysentery his subject of investigation, another man specially qualified to deal with problems of typhoid fever, another man specially qualified as a parasitologist, two or more men for contagious diseases, and other men for other possible fields.

As stated above our idea is to dispatch these individual men with their special laboratory cars to any part of the front where medical problems falling within their particular field may obtain, the idea being that their first call will be laboratory work to help out the base or field hospitals in these individual fields.

The men we have in mind so far are Dr. Oscar ~~Teigre~~ Teague, Director of the Laboratory, Port of New York; Dr. Ernest Walker, of the Hooper Institute, San Francisco; Dr. A. W. Sellers, Harvard Medical School, and Dr. M. A. Barber, who has just returned from the Federated Malay States. These men have

been associates of mine in the Philippines and have spent two or more years in research on ~~the~~ public health problems of typhoid fever, dysentery, virulent contagious diseases and nutritional diseases respectively.

While we are not absolutely sure of a guarantee of the money yet, we have been asked to formulate plans and draw up specifications and to get in touch with a desirable personnel. We believe this can be launched as a University of Chicago portable laboratory unit. If this meets with your approval our next problems are to have the plan brought before the surgeon-general for his approval and to have some arrangement made for me to remain in Chicago for about six weeks if it ~~was~~ were still desired that I help out on the organization of this unit. We must also ascertain if the War Department will grant commissions to the men who are put in charge of the individual laboratory cars and will grant them assistants.

Yours very truly,

Ellbert Clark

President Harry Pratt Judson
Cosmos Club
Washington, D. C.

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Yours very truly,

Ellen Gleason

President Harry Pratt Judson
Cosmos Club
Washington, D. C.

7 War

Chicago, April 13, 1917

My dear Mr. Rosenwald:

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago on Tuesday last it was voted: "That the use of the scientific laboratories of the University shall be tendered to the Federal Government for war purposes, in accordance with the recommendation signed by fifty members of the scientific Departments." May I add that all the members of the scientific staff tender their services in that connection? It may easily be that our laboratories, especially of Chemistry and of Physics, might have assigned to them problems which would be useful to the prosecution of the war. Will you as a member of the Council of National Defense and as a Trustee of the University kindly lay this before the proper authorities?

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Julius Rosenwald
New Willard Hotel
Washington, D. C.

Chicago, April 13, 1917

My dear Mr. Rosenwald:

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago on Tuesday last it was voted: "That the use of the scientific laboratories of the University shall be tendered to the Federal Government for war purposes, in accordance with the recommendation signed by fifty members of the scientific Departments." May I add that all the members of the scientific staff tender their services in that connection? It may easily be that our laboratories, especially of Chemistry and of Physics, might have assigned to them problems which would be useful to the prosecution of the war. Will you as a member of the Council of National Defense and as a Trustee of the University kindly lay this before the proper authorities?

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Julius Rosenwald
New Willard Hotel
Washington, D. C.

Chicago, May 31, 1918

Dear Mr. Easley:

Your favor of the 20th inst. came when I was out of the city. The test of loyalty for a Congressman is certainly a moderate one. I personally should not vote for any candidate who opposed the declaration of war, who supported measures before the declaration which were virtually calculated to aid Germany, or who during the action of Congress on the declaration tried to embody a restriction of the President from sending soldiers abroad.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Ralph M. Easley
The League for National Unity
1 Madison Avenue, New York City

Chicago, May 31, 1918

Dear Mr. Keeley:

Your favor of the 20th inst. came when I was out of the city. The test of loyalty for a Congressman is certainly a moderate one. I personally should not vote for any candidate who opposed the declaration of war, who supported measures before the declaration which were virtually calculated to aid Germany, or who during the action of Congress on the declaration tried to embody a restriction of the President from sending soldiers abroad.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Ralph K. Keeley
The League for National Unity
1 Madison Avenue, New York City

TELEPHONE, GRAMERCY 389-390

The League for National Unity

1 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

May 20, 1918.

My dear Dr. Judson:

A delegation representing the League for National Unity, on Monday, May 13, met Hon. Frank P. Woods and Hon. Scott Ferris, the Chairmen respectively of the Democratic and Republican National Congressional Committees, and Hon. Claude Kitchin and Hon. Frank H. Gillett, the Majority and Minority leaders of the House of Representatives, at the Capitol in Washington. The purpose of this conference was to enable the delegates to present the "Appeal to the Voters of the United States to Elect a War-Till-Victory Congress next November," issued by the League, and especially to urge the co-operation of the two Committees in Districts where, by reason of a split in the loyal vote, there might be danger of a disloyal candidate being elected to Congress. The Appeal referred to is the one to which you authorized your signature to be attached.

The conference was eminently satisfactory. The Congressmen expressed appreciation not only that the League had taken up the subject but that it was willing to co-operate on this highly important matter.

The question was raised during the conference as to what should be regarded as an adequate test of loyalty and the following tentative draft has been suggested for such a test:

OBJECT

TO CREATE A MEDIUM THROUGH WHICH THE LOYAL AMERICANS OF ALL CLASSES, SECTIONS, CREEDS AND PARTIES CAN GIVE EXPRESSION TO THE FUNDAMENTAL PURPOSE OF THE UNITED STATES TO CARRY ON TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION THIS NEW WAR FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF AMERICA, THE PRESERVATION OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS AND THE VINDICATION OF THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF HUMANITY.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC

(Unanimously Adopted at Meeting Executive Committee, League for National Unity Washington, D. C., October 8, 1917)

In an hour when our Nation is fighting for the principles upon which it was founded, in an hour when free institutions and the hopes of humanity are at stake, we hold it the duty of every American to take his place on the firing line of public opinion.

It is not a time for old prejudices or academic discussion as to past differences. Those who are not now for America are against America.

Our cause is just. We took up the sword only when international law and ancient rights were set at naught, and when our forbearance had been exhausted by persistent deception and broken pledges.

Our aims are explicit, our purposes unsoiled by any selfishness. We defend the sanctities of life, the fundamental decencies of civilization. We fight for a just and durable peace and that the rule of reason shall be restored to the community of nations.

In this crisis the unity of the American people must not be impaired by the voices of dissension or sedition.

Agitation for a premature peace is seditious when its object is to weaken the determination of America to see the war through to a conclusive vindication of the principles for which we have taken arms.

The war we are waging is a war against war, and its sacrifices must not be nullified by any truce or armistice that means no more than a breathing spell for the enemy.

We believe in the wise purpose of the President not to negotiate a peace with any irresponsible and autocratic dynasty.

We approve the action of the National Government in dispatching an expeditionary force to the land of LaFayette and Rochambeau. Either we fight the enemy on foreign soil, shoulder to shoulder with comrades in arms, or we fight on our own soil, backs against our homes, and alone.

While this war lasts, the cause of the Allies is our cause, their defeat our defeat, and concert of action and unity in spirit between them and us is essential to final victory. We, therefore, deprecate the exaggeration of old national prejudices—often stimulated by German propaganda—and nothing is more important than the clear understanding that those who in this crisis attack our present Allies, attack America.

We are organized in the interests of a national accord that rises high above any previous division of party, race, creed and circumstance.

We believe that this is the critical and fateful hour for America and for civilization. To lose now is to lose for many generations. The peril is great and requires our highest endeavors. If defeat comes to us through any weakness, Germany, whose purposes for world-wide dominion are now revealed, might draw to itself, as a magnet does the filings, the residuum of world power, and this would affect the standing and the independence of America.

We not only accept but heartily approve the decision reached by the President and Congress of the United States, to declare war against the common enemy of the free nations, and, as loyal citizens of the United States, we pledge to the President and the Government our undivided support to the very end.

"The League believes that one, in or out of Congress, who since the declaration of war has by word and act supported and will support the Government in the vigorous prosecution of the war to a complete and decisive triumph, should be regarded as loyal."

Will you kindly give us your views as to the adequacy of this test, approving it, amending it, or suggesting a substitute?

As a powerful element in the League's campaign against disloyal candidates, it has just authorized the organization of a Division, to be composed of the fathers and mothers and next-of-kin of the boys now serving in the Army and Navy of the United States. The general purposes of the Division are described in the enclosed statement. The organization is to be carried into every Congressional District in the United States.

Very truly yours,

Ralph W. Easley
Director.

(Enc)

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Director.

(Enc)

THE NEXT OF KIN

The Next of Kin are the natural connecting link between our forces abroad and the nation at home. When organized, they can more effectively keep our forces abroad in touch with the spirit of the nation than any other body. They will also be able to keep the nation as a whole inspired with the fighting spirit of our boys at the front. As the casualty lists become longer and more frequent, the grave danger is immediately before us that the Next of Kin, if unorganized, may in many cases express their resentment against disloyalists or those suspected of disloyalty in a hasty and violent manner, unworthy of the best traditions of our democracy and the great cause for which we fight, organization may largely eliminate this danger and at the same time direct those potential forces of just resentment into an intelligent channel, and make them of the highest constructive service to the nation.

The first effort would undoubtedly be to instruct the membership of the organization in the adequacy, for the suppression of disloyalty, of the new espionage and sabotage laws. The tendency to mob violence may in this way be greatly diminished and public opinion organized so as to furnish invaluable aid in support of the Government in its effort both to discover disloyalists and to reduce them to impotence by legal means.

If the morale of our fighting and training force is to be maintained, the morale, the readiness to sacrifice, and the fighting spirit of the rest of the nation must be held at the same high level. The men at the front must be absolutely confident that there will be no weakening at the rear; that the propaganda for a German peace will not be allowed to nullify their sufferings and sacrifices any more than German intrigue and espionage. The Next of Kin will not permit their sons, brothers and husbands to be stabbed in the back under any pretext, no matter how fair-sounding it may be. Especially they cannot tolerate the organization of disloyalty under the guise of partisan politics or party platform, the boldest and most dangerous of all disloyal devices.

The Next of Kin, and through them the nation, need to be taught that every measure which has been enacted only uses just, unquestioned and immemorial constitutional rights for the public defense abroad and for the suppression of traitors and spies at home. For these, our laws and our Constitution know no mercy and the nation knows but one duty -- an end to them all.

The Next of Kin --- in this struggle the heart of the Republic --- once organized will know how to make the men in the trenches feel both the love of the nation and its stern determination to win the war.

The attention of the public has already been called to the extreme importance of seeing to it that all letters and other communications reaching the forces abroad shall be of a rational and cheerful character. It has been noted that a certain percentage of mothers very naturally allow their state of depression at the dangers

incurred by their sons to creep into their letters. The writing of such letters gives no real relief to the mother, and might in the long run greatly increase the risks incurred by the sons. To bring the war to an early and successful termination requires, above all things, an efficient army and navy, and the first requirement of military efficiency is morale of the individual soldier and sailor. All authorities agree that nothing so disturbs this morale as depressing communications from home.

****

National Unity, the first requirement for the winning of the war, is notorious promoted by the common life of the men in the trenches. The organization of the Next of Kin will serve to promote a parallel unity in the nation at home.

In order that the approaching Congressional election shall serve to unite and strengthen the nation, and not to weaken and divide it the Next of Kin will be the most potent material to develop into a fighting army for a "Win-the-War Congress," irrespective of political affiliations. There are no people so vitally interested in preventing the election to Congress of men who will obstruct and paralyze the arm of our Government in its crucial trail as the fathers and mothers of the boys who are offering their lives to their country.

7

230

Wilbur D. Nesbit
104 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago

May 23, 1917.

Mr. Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Doctor Judson:

The Liberty Loan Committee of the Department of the Treasury has asked me to request you to write a publicity article of two or three hundred words to be used in the newspapers over your signature.

The idea is to tell folks why they should "hold up their end" by subscribing to the loan. The individual who takes even a $50 bond is helping his country. Anybody can arrange with any bank to own a bond by making a small weekly or monthly deposit. You are, of course, familiar with the proposition, from what has already been printed.

The situation, it is fair to say, is critical for our country, and your help right now will be great. What is greatly desired is that you make a personal appeal to the average citizen to do his part for the Liberty Loan at once.

I know how busy you are, but if you will write the story -- not over 300 words -- right away and send it to me at the above address, you will help tremendously.

Please do it now. And please do not consider this a personal request from me, but from the government of our country.

Yours sincerely,

Wilbur D. Nesbit

WDN:A

Chicago, May 24, 1917

Dear Mr. Nesbit:-

President Judson will return to the city at the end of this week. I am sure that he will be glad to assist in your campaign. I write to explain however why he does not reply immediately.

Yours very truly,

D.A.R.-V. Secretary to the President

Mr. Wilbur D. Nesbit
104 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago

Chicago, May 31, 1917

Dear Mr. Nesbit:

Your favor of the 23d inst. came while I was in the east. I am sorry not to have responded immediately. However, I am enclosing a few words which may possibly be of service. I am glad to do anything for the good cause, and also anything which you ask, although I appreciate that this is for the Government primarily.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

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104 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago

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Mr. Wilbur D. Noesit
104 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago

THE LIBERTY LOAN

In this emergency in the national life every patriotic citizen, without regard to age, is earnestly asking the question, What can I do? On the other hand, every enemy of the United States, and every citizen whose veins are filled not with blood but with skimmed milk, is asking the question, How can I hinder? or perhaps, How can I avoid doing what I ought to do?

The answers to the first question are readily made for many citizens. Some can join the active service of the Army or of the Navy. Others can be of great use in the various staff organizations. Others, still, can render useful work for the hospitals or for the men in the various camps. Almost everybody can be a member of the Red Cross. Nearly everybody can take some share in the bonds of the Liberty Loan.

Every owner of a bond in this patriotic loan knows that at least his mite is at work for the United States. Every dollar paid in for the loan will be actively employed in the cause of the nation. While it is true that men in

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the ranks are a vital need, it is equally true that we must mobilize dollars in order to win the final victory.

Every holder of a Liberty Loan bond is taking a small interest from the United States in place of the larger rate which he might secure from other investments. The difference is the distinct individual contribution to the good cause.

Again, each holder of a Liberty Loan bond is to that extent a source of joy in Washington. Anything looking like the failure of this loan would be a source of joy in Berlin. Further, it is well known that unpatriotic agencies in this country are actively at work attempting to discredit the loan and as far as possible to induce failure to invest. Every dollar put into the loan, therefore, is a direct blow struck at treachery at home as well as at hostility abroad.

Lend a hand!

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Lend a hand!

4

LIBERTY LOAN DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT No. SEVEN

TELEPHONE RANDOLPH 2936

1917-20, 111 W. MONROE ST.
CHICAGO

June 1, 1917.

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

Dear Dr. Judson:-

It is my understanding that there is some work being done on the Liberty Loan in the University of Chicago. We have the City divided into districts and undoubtedly some local committee will approach the University. It seems to me, however, that the work could be done directly by a committee of students in the University and then the committee, itself, clearing the same either thru our General Committee downtown or directly at the Federal Reserve Bank, as you may direct. Probably it would be easier to work thru our Committee, as we can supply all blanks and information and we are working under the Bank.

I would appreciate very much hearing from you whether this work is being handled in a comprehensive manner and, if needed, we shall be glad to furnish assistance.

Very truly yours,

Charles W. Folds

Chairman, Chicago Committee.

CWF-MM.

LOAN DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT No SEVEN
TELEPHONE RANDOLPH 2056

1917-20, 111 W. MONROE ST.
CHICAGO

June 1, 1917.

Chicago, June 2, 1917

Dear Mr. Folds:

Your favor of the 1st inst. is received. I don't think that there is any need of canvassing the University as suggested. We are engaged now in a thorough canvass for the Red Cross. As a matter of fact, everybody in the University has this matter laid before him in a dozen different ways, and I have no doubt that everybody is being suitably reached.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Charles W. Folds
1917-20, 111 W. Monroe St., Chicago

Chicago, June 2, 1917

Dear Mr. Poide:

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With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.L. - L.

Mr. Charles W. Poide
1917-20, 111 W. Monroe St., Chicago

Chautauqua, New York
August 21, 1917

Mr. Harry Pratt Judson, President
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My dear President Judson:

I appreciate very deeply your kind, even tho brief, letter regarding my work in connection with the Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaign. But what gave me most pleasure in the work was that our Public Speaking Department should make a definite contribution in the time of the nation's peril. We showed, I think, conclusively, both in our own person and especially in the number of young men we were able to train, that public speaking was not mere show and "oratory."

At this time I am preparing some material for the public speakers in Illinois and New York State and am very anxious to get a copy of the speech you delivered in connection with the war course at the University. The more I think over the problem the more am I convinced that the oldtime hip, hip, hurrah slogans and booster and stump speeches are out of date and that the one big thing before us is to convince the people that Germany is a menace. If we can prove that our case will be won before the people. Hence my interest in your speech. I understand it is to be printed but, since I am very anxious to get it at once, I should like to have a copy or galley proof of it at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

S. H. Clark

SHC-I

Chicago, August 24, 1917

Dear Mr. Clark:

Yours of the 21st inst. is received. You are quite right on the general plan of addresses which ought to be given. It isn't oratory that is wanted, but a plain and absolutely intelligent presentation of facts. The speech to which you refer I have not published as yet. I have been holding it to make certain vital additions, but intend shortly to have it in print. I shall be very glad to send you a copy.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Professor S. H. Clark
Chautauqua, New York

Chicago, August 24, 1917

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Chautauqua, New York

73

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SPEAKING
S. H. CLARK

CHICAGO, July 20, 1917

President H. P. Judson,

University of Chicago.

My dear President Judson:-

Knowing how much you are interested in the contribution our University is making to the war cause, I am presuming to send you herewith a record of some of the work I have been able to do.

Very truly yours,

S. H. Clark

Chicago, August 15, 1917

Dear Mr. Clark:

Thank you very much for your note of the 20th of July, which came while I was out of the city, and for the enclosure. I am interested to know of your work.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. S. H. Clark
The University of Chicago

Chicago, August 15, 1917

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Thank you very much for your note of the 20th of July, which came while I was out of the city, and for the enclosure. I am interested to know of your work.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - I.

Mr. E. H. Clark
The University of Chicago

PUBLIC LIBRARIES
6 N. MICHIGAN AVE.
Library Bureau, Publishers
M. E. Ahern, Editor

CHICAGO September 8, 1917

Dear Sir:

The U. S. war department has inaugurated a movement among the library communities of the country to furnish and maintain public libraries for the National army camps, National guard camps, officers training camps, aviation camps, etc., with their hundreds of thousands of young men.

The Secretary of War has appointed a war council of prominent men throughout the country who have consented to stand sponsor for the movement. Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip of New York City is Chairman of this committee and Mr. Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, is one of its ten members.

As division director appointed by the War council, it is my privilege to ask you to attend a meeting next Wednesday evening, September 12, at 8 o'clock in the School room on the fourth floor of the Chicago Public Library, to undertake for Chicago an organization to assist in the nation wide campaign for money, during the week of September 24, 1917. Emphasis will be given to the collection of money rather than books for this particular work. Many public libraries, among them our own, have through public appeals secured large donations of books which have been distributed in the numerous state and local camps through the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Red Cross and other organizations. These bodies have declared themselves, however, unable to assume this service for the huge National

CHICAGO September 6, 1917

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cantonments, nor will such book donations, however generous, prove adequate, in quantity or character, to the great and insistent demands already coming from the 40 cantonments and other camps. It is intended to raise in the U. S. a fund of a million dollars to erect, equip and conduct, carefully selected and properly organized libraries to meet the problem at hand.

New York has already pledged $250,000, Philadelphia, $76,000, Twin Cities, $40,000, Detroit, $35,000 and many other places have made remarkable pledges. The movement has the endorsement of the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, Red Cross and other organizations, which have undertaken this service heretofore. Such men as Henry Van Dyke, Raymond B. Fosdick, James H. Flaherty, George H. Vincent, John F. Finley, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., are enthusiastic over the project. Shall Chicago remain dumb?

The plans, purposes and outlines of the proposed campaign will be set forth at the meeting on Wednesday evening, by a representative of the Library war council from Washington City. Please make a special effort to be present and extend the benefit of your counsel, appreciation and service in this effort to assist the Government in providing for the spiritual, mental and social welfare of its soldiers.

Very truly yours,

M. Eakern

Division Director.

Public Libraries

cantonments, nor will such book donations, however generous, prove adequate, in quantity or character, to the great and insistent demands already coming from the 40 cantonments and other camps. It is intended to raise in the U. S. a fund of a million dollars to erect, equip and conduct, carefully selected and properly organized libraries to meet the problem at hand.

New York has already pledged $250,000, Philadelphia, $75,000, Twin Cities, $40,000, Detroit, $35,000 and many other places have made remarkable pledges. The movement has the endorsement of the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, Red Cross and other organizations, which have undertaken this service heretofore. Such men as Henry Van Dyke, Raymond B. Fosdick, James H. Blakerly, George H. Vincent, John F. Finley, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., are enthusiastic over the project. Shall Chicago remain dumb?

The plans, purposes and outlines of the proposed campaign will be set forth at the meeting on Wednesday evening, by a representative of the Library war council from Washington City. Please make a special effort to be present and extend the benefit of your counsel, appreciation and service in this effort to assist the Government in providing for the spiritual, mental and social welfare of its soldiers.

Very truly yours,

Division Director.

Chicago, September 11, 1917

Dear Miss Ahern:

President Judson is in receipt of your circular letter of the 8th inst. He regrets that he has so many engagements and obligations in connection with war work that he is unable to undertake anything more at present. Thanking you for the suggestion, I am,

Yours very truly,

Private Secretary

Miss M. E. Ahern
Public Libraries
6 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago

Chicago, September 11, 1917

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Private Secretary

Miss M. E. Ahern
Public Libraries
6 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago

CHICAGO
FEB 7
7 PM
1919
2
ILL.

Mr. F. Merrifield

5626 Kimbark ave

City

Mr. Hodkins
Loyalty
2/14/19

and some are. for instance the German soldiers they are like our boys. U.S. soldiers fight for their country and also the the German soldiers they fight for their fatherland. The way the paper states that you are pretty hard on the German ~~oof~~ suppose your mother - your dear mother was German ~~oo~~ would you turn her out — "At bayonets point — that is the way to give Germany Justice -!" that's just the way Germany feels about us "Should we forgive Germany"

"Yes!" but not the government so have a heart on the German people. Good Luck,

Aeroplane Jim.

Members of the Cosmopolitan Club Accused of Open

Bolshevistic, Anti-Government Statements

1. Louis Wirth 6043 University Avenue, (Cosmopolitan Clubhouse), a German alien. Openly opposes all established governments, in the United States and Germany alike. More pronounced since armistice in attacks upon authority and in favor of revolution. Boasted at recent banquet of the "cleaning-up" he and his soap-box would give Germany when he got back there in the coming summer. About to receive graduation. Clever orator, cool and daring. Constantly agitating to spread his views. In Red Cross work still, though outwardly loyal, as they see it.

2. Ephraim F. Gottlieb 74 Middle Divinity Hall, from Ukraine; Jewish. Same open boasts as above; expects to enter Ukrainian Parliament and turn things toward Bolshevism, as he boldly stated at the recent banquet. Rattlebrained.

3. Kazis Gineitis 6043 University Avenue, a Lithuanian. Loud-mouthed, rabid, and bold. Like other two in his views. From Tanzagnai Kovno Province, Lithuania.

4. Joseph Shafir 6043 University Avenue, persistent Bolshevist propagandist, like other three.

5. Sam Parker 6023 Woodlawn Avenue (Home of J. L. Brown), American citizen, 22 years. Open I.W.W. agitator from Seattle, Washington. Experienced, keen, persistent.

All five of the above men form a little ring, the nucleus of a larger circle said to consist of some 30 or 40 University men now members of the Socialist and other campus clubs.

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6. James Lawrence Stark 86 Middle Divinity Hall; Miss Albright's letter, enclosed, gives the main facts. Mr. Burgess and others corroborate these statements. He seems to be a tool in the hands of the above group. Scotch descent; American citizen; considered insane.

7. Jesse Hugo Feldman 6043 University Avenue, in my Sunday classes autumn and winter quarters just past. Tried at first to turn conversation toward "internationalism"; openly against United States and all national governments. More recently said to be a pronounced Bolshevist, running with the above group. Determined, like all the above, to turn the Cosmopolitan Club into Bolshevist channels. At present Vice-President of the Cosmopolitan Club. Works in Harper Library part time.

8. Maurice Gold North Hall, President of the Menorah Society. Rabid Bolshevist. Law student, constant agitator, uses broken English, but thinks himself an orator. Bold, defiant, unless held in firmly.

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CHICAGO, Jan. 16 — 1912

Mr. Morrifield — I warn you not to get so rambuncious about the German band Co. some German table are not bad

A thief's
Confession,
belonging to
Fred's Holy
Alliance

Chicago Tribune TUESDAY,

U. OF C. RADICALS AND PROFESSORS CLASH AT FEAST

Banquet Is Followed by a Drive to Squelch "Bolshevism."

What was planned as an ordinary banquet developed into a clash of ideas between student and professor at a dinner given recently at the Gladstone hotel by foreign students of the University of Chicago. It was the first annual farewell banquet attempted by members of the Cosmopolitan and International clubs. Sentiments expressed by student speakers are being condemned by faculty members and other students as verging on pro-Germanism and bolshevism.

As a result an agitation for the suppression of bolshevist propaganda has begun among students and teachers. It is said the university authorities may take some action toward curbing the activities of propagandists.

Assails Peace Terms.

According to visitors at the banquet, the heated exchange of words between professor and student, in which the former rebuked the latter for want of respect for American ideals, came when Louis Wirth, editor of the Cosmopolitan Student publication, openly assailed the peace terms as "the most impudent document ever devised by the hands and brains of diplomats," and declared cosmopolites could not approve "such a peace of vengeance."

Wirth urged that people stand by the interest of humanity as a whole when that "interest conflicted with the interests of any other nation, even if that nation be our own."

Dean Frank J. Miller of the Latin language department voiced his protest to the speaker's criticism.

"The University of Chicago has been intensely patriotic and loyal," said the dean. "It has sacrificed much during the war.

"The peace treaty represents the will of the American nation, and therefore it is no longer subject to such criticism as expressed here."

Professor Makes Protest.

Hamilton Brown, former president of the Cosmopolitan club, said he was "thoroughly disgusted with the land grabbing at the peace conference" as evidenced by Japan's seizure of Shantung, Italy's demand for Fiume, France for the Saar valley, and England the German colonies.

Prof. Fred Merrifield told the cosmopolites that cosmopolitanism stood for justice, as well as mercy. He concluded emphatically with: "I am much surprised that ony one would give such a pro-German, anti-government speech, and one that slurred President Wilson. No one with red blood could sit here without protesting."

The matter was reported to have been taken before President Judson.

At a hasty business meeting of the Cosmopolitan club on Sunday a resolution was adopted to purge the club of all bolshevist tendencies. It read:

"Henceforth no one will be allowed to use the Cosmopolitan club for ulterior purposes."

Sven Wiking is the president of the organization.

treated, is as good as the cp
n marrow, and a marrow bone
t be called the butter bone.

A Friend in Need

Sally Joy Brown

I want to be the medium through which the friend in deed and the friend in need may be brought together. It may be you have some discarded article which has not outgrown its usefulness that will make some less fortunate one happy, and you would gladly give it if you knew how to go about it. Write to me and I shall be only too happy to be of service to you. Please write on one side of the paper.

When information is wanted by mail a stamped, addressed envelope should accompany the request. Please do not send parcels to "The Tribune," but write for the address of the applicant and send direct.

He Wants a Drum.

"Do you know of any one who has a snare drum? I am working and I want to learn to drum, but so far I have not been able to save up the money to buy one. M. C."

If any one has a drum here is a chance to dispose of it to a lively boy with a musical ear.

First Aid Books.

"I am a girl of 16 and deeply interested in home nursing. I wonder if some of your kind readers have a book on first aid to the injured. I should be glad to receive such a book. R. M."

If I hear of any one willing to give away such a book I will let you know immediately.

e Direct

NORTH

SECRET TREATY OF ROUMANIA, ENTENTE, BARED

PARIS, Feb. 3.—[By the Associated Press.]—The text of a treaty signed on Aug. 17, 1916, between Roumania and the quadruple entente is published today by the Temps. It embodies the conditions under which Roumania entered the war. Following are its various articles:

France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia guarantee the territorial integrity of the kingdom of Roumania in the whole extent of its present frontiers.

Roumania engages to declare war on and attack Austria-Hungary on the conditions stipulated in the accompaning military convention and also engages on the declaration of war to cease economic relations and commercial exchanges with the enemies of all the allies.

France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia recognize Roumania's right to annex territories (Bukowina and Transylvania) in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

Roumania engages not to raise fortifications in front of Belgrade in a zone to be determined later and only to keep a necessary force in this zone for police purposes. The royal Roumanian government engages to indemnify the Serbians of Banat, who, in abandoning their properties, wish to emigrate within two years from the conclusion of peace.

Engages Roumania and the quadruple entente not to make a separate peace. The quadruple entente engage that the aforesaid territories in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy shall be annexed by the treaty of peace.

The present treaty to be kept secret until the conclusion of a general peace.

The military convention follows, the principal seven articles of which are:

Roumania engages to attack Austria-Hungary on Aug. 28, 1916 (eight days after the Saloniki offensive).

The Russian army will aid by vigorous action, notably in Bukowina, and the Russian fleet will watch the Roumanian coasts, having the right of the use of the port of Constanza (Kustendje).

Roumania to receive from the allies, by way of Russia, munitions and war material.

The principal object of Roumanian action will be in the direction of Budapest through Transylvania. The Russian troops cooperating with the Roumanian army will be under command of the chief of the Roumanian army.

Another fake about the Holy "Humanity" League exploded

on S[illegible]n Conditions

New York[illegible] 3.—[Special.]—Stories of horrib[illegible] conditions in the American classifica[illegible]on camp at St. Aignan, France, whic[illegible] have been told by wounded doughboys who have arrived at this port during the last ten days, today prompted John J. Bush, president of the Michigan Society of New York, to telegraph to four United States senators, representing different sections of the country, urging "an investigation which will not be a whitewash."

ATISFIES
RATIFIES

ONE COAT—$75,000

Russia and Siberia Combed for Sable Pelts to Make Garment for Steel Magnate's Wife.

Sister Holy Mary of Fred's Bible class

COPY FOR DR. HARRY PRATT JUDSON, President University of Chicago. +2

MELROSE PARK, ILLINOIS.

May 29, 1919.

Managing Editor,

The Chicago Tribune,

Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

I have read with interest the editorial in your issue of May 24th, in regard to socialistic and anarchistic speeches by some of the scatter-brained misfits and failures at the University of Chicago, who are getting a good education at thirty cents on the dollar by virture of non-socialistic endowments by the class that "must either work or die out". If the boy who made the speech to which you refer, ever works as hard with his hands as he does with his mouth, he ought to succeed.

The young man in question seems to be living up to the reputation that the University is rapidly acquiring, as a hotbed of socialism and everything else un-American.

As apparently the governors of the University have given official recognition to the socialists (to their everlasting shame), I presume there is nothing that can be done so far as they are concerned, but it seems to me that the time has come for our federal government to give "official recognition" to such utterances and put a stop to them. It is well within the duty of the Tribune to bring the matter most urgently to the attention of the federal authorities in Chicago and ask for some action. The man who made the speech referred to in your editorial, is no better than the average I.W.W. or bolshevist, and not only should have no place at the University,

COPY FROM DR. HARRY PRATT JUDSON, President University of Chicago.

MEADOWS PARK, ILLINOIS.

May 29, 1919.

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The Chicago Tribune,

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but should be run out of Chicago, as he is a stench in the nostrils of all decent, law-abiding people.

I can hardly believe that the men whose endowments have made the University a possibility, can understand why such a student is permitted to use the campus for such disloyalty, or even to remain in the University under any conditions, and I intend to personally do my utmost to bring your editorial of May the 24th to the attention of Mr. John D. Rockefeeler, Sr., as I don't believe he wants to "go to work" or to accept the alternative laid down by a boy who belongs either in Kankakee or Fort Leavenworth.

Yours truly,

W. R. Curtis

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I can hardly believe that the men whose endeavors have made the University a possibility, can understand why such a student is permitted to use the campus for such disloyalty, or even to remain in the University under any conditions, and I intend to personally do my utmost to bring your editorial of May the 26th to the attention of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., as I don't believe he wants to "go to work" or to accept the alternative laid down by a boy who belongs either in Kankakee or Fort Leavenworth.

Yours truly,

Members of the Cosmopolitan Club Accused of Open Bolshevistic, Anti-Government Statements

1. Louis Wirth 6043 University Avenue, (Cosmopolitan Clubhouse), a German alien. Openly opposes all established governments, in the United States and Germany alike. More pronounced since armistice in attacks upon authority and in favor of revolution. Boasted at recent banquet of the "cleaning-up" he and his soap-box would give Germany when he got back there in the coming summer. About to receive graduation. Clever orator, cool and daring. Constantly agitating to spread his views. In Red Cross work still, though outwardly loyal, as they see it.

2. Ephraim F. Gottlieb 74 Middle Divinity Hall, from Ukraine; Jewish. Same open boasts as above; expects to enter Ukrainian Parliament and turn things toward Bolshevism, as he boldly stated at the recent banquet. Rattlebrained.

3. Kazis Gineitis 6043 University Avenue, a Lithuanian. Loud-mouthed, rabid, and bold. Like other two in his views. From Tanzagnai Kovno Province, Lithuania.

4. Joseph Shafir 6043 University Avenue, persistent Bolshevist propagandist, like other three.

5. Sam Parker 6023 Woodlawn Avenue (Home of J. L. Brown), American citizen, 22 years. Open I.W.W. agitator from Seattle, Washington. Experienced, keen, persistent.

All five of the above men form a little ring, the nucleus of a larger circle said to consist of some 30 or 40 University men now members of the Socialist and other campus clubs.

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2. Ephraim F. Gottlob Is Middle Bavarian Hall, from Darling; Jewish. Same open boasts as above; suppose to enter Ukrainian Parliament and turn things toward Bolshevism, as he lately stated at the recent banquet. Revolutionist.

3. Maria Bluelis Some University Prof. a Lithuanian. Long-haired, rabid, wee bit. Like other see it all view. Prof Kaczynski Tuvas Provinse, Lithuania.

4. Joseph Smith Some University Prof. persistent Bolshevist propagandist, like other three.

5. Sam Parker Some Woodlawn Prof. (Home of F. B. Brown), American citizen, 45 years. Open I.W.W. agitator from Seattle, Washington. Sympathizer, keen, persistent.

All five of the above men form a little ring, the nucleus of a larger circle said to consist of some 50 or 60 university men, members of the Socialist and other league clubs.

6. James Lawrence Stark 86 Middle Divinity Hall; Miss Albright's letter, enclosed, gives the main facts. Mr. Burgess and others corroborate these statements. He seems to be a tool in the hands of the above group. Scotch descent; American citizen; considered insane.

7. Jesse Hugo Feldman 6043 University Avenue, in my Sunday classes autumn and winter quarters just past. Tried at first to turn conversation toward "internationalism"; openly against United States and all national governments. More recently said to be a pronounced Bolshevist, running with the above group. Determined, like all the above, to turn the Cosmopolitan Club into Bolshevist channels. At present Vice-President of the Cosmopolitan Club. Works in Harper Library part time.

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The University of Chicago
The Divinity School
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

June 21, 1917.

My Dear Mr. President:

I had my talk with Mr. Kralicek today, and hereby report:

(1) Mr. Kralicek reports that Shubert, who was the leader of the Prussian movement about which I wrote you, has now gone to Mexico with six or seven members of the committee. They got frightened here in Chicago. Kralicek says that if he could go to Mexico he believes he could ferret things out.

(2) Kralicek says that he had a meeting with a number of German Protestants, including Rev. Mr. Schneck, the leading German Baptist of the city, a very able and fine man, and Professor Ramaker of Rochester Theological Seminary, recently. He proposed to them that they as German liberals organize a movement looking towards the furtherance of liberalism and a republican movement in Germany somewhat similar to the Bohemian movement in Bohemia. He reports that none of them would have anything to do with the matter. They all held that Germany could not be a republic, and that it ought to continue a monarchy.

(3) Mr. Kralicek states further that Professor Massoryk is now in Petrograd engaged in explaining the situation to the proper persons there. He also says that Professor Massoryk would come to America, provided his expenses could be covered. Would it not be possible to organize a series of lectures through the various Universities sufficient to cover his expenses? Professor Massoryk is the outstanding man in Bohemian life at the present time. He has been in England for years an exile, and would be a tremendous factor in counteracting pro-Germanism in the United States. As you doubtless know he is a professor at the

The University of Chicago
The Divinity School
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

President Judson, #2.

University of Prague who was forced into exile and is undoubtedly a big man. I understand he is a master of English.

(4) Mr. Kralicek believes that it would be a highly desirable thing if there could be called a convention of all the Slavic editors, journalists, and writers in the public press in America. He says there is a very large number of them and they are not all clear as to the American point of view. I have written to the National Security League to see if they could finance such a conference. If this is not possible, do you see any way in which this, or even a conference of portions of them, could be arranged?

(5) The Bohemian Alliance is planning a big dinner at which they desire you and me and as many as possible of the faculty to be present. The dates will probably be arranged later.

(6) I have explained to Kralicek your call to Washington, and he suggested that I take your place. I did not mention to him about the letter, but will do so if the arrangements are carried through as he now thinks they will be.

(7) If you should have on hand a thousand word article, or should have time to write one on any phase of the present situation, we should be only too glad to send it to the papers.

(8) I have proposed to Mr. Robertson that sections of Huston's address on Canada be prepared for similar publication. Would you think that advisable?

SM-h

Yours very truly,

Shailer Mathews

President H. P. Judson.

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Hon Harry Pratt Judson,
Chgo University . Chgo.

Thanks for letter of eighth will present matter personally to secretary war I regard information important and valuable.

James Hamilton Lewis.

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1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED telegram, 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 telegram, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, UNLESS SPECIALLY VALUED; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; NOR FOR ERRORS IN CIPHER OR OBSCURE TELEGRAMS.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this telegram, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond fifty times the REPEATED telegram rate, at which amount this telegram, if sent as a REPEATED telegram, is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the telegram is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this telegram over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. 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.

5. No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if any message is sent to such office by one of this Company's messengers, he acts as the agent of the sender for the purpose of delivering the message and any notice or instructions regarding it to the Company's agent in its said office.

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

7. The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this telegram.

8. NO EMPLOYEE OF THIS COMPANY IS AUTHORIZED TO VARY THE FOREGOING.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES C. ADAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT. EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER. CHARLES F. BRUCH, VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE FASTEST TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN THE WORLD

Chicago, June 8, 1917

My dear Senator Lewis:

The enclosed is a copy of a personal note which I have received. I am putting it in your hands without signature, but for your information may say that it was written by Professor Paul Shorey of the faculty of the University of Chicago. Professor Shorey received his Doctor's degree in Germany, and was Roosevelt Professor at the University of Berlin the year before the great war broke out. He knows what he is talking about, and I think that the matter ought to have very careful attention.

With sincere regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Hon. James Hamilton Lewis
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Chicago, June 8, 1917

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Hon. James Hamilton Lewis
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

The University of Chicago
Classical Philology
EDITORIAL OFFICE

May 31 1917

Dear President Judson:

I am very much troubled by a newspaper notice to the effect that Professor Felix Frankfurter has been appointed private secretary to the Secretary of War. I may of course be utterly mistaken in this particular case. But even so I should feel that the possibility of such a thing happening is a very dangerous symptom of the national mind at present. It would mean that we still don't know what we're up against. Professor Frankfurter is a near relation of persons holding official positions in Vienna who have doubtless been in communication with him. He may be the most loyal of Americans. But I should still think it folly for the United States to take the chances of putting such men in strategic positions. I make this suggestion to you because if there is nothing in it you can tear up this note and end the matter, and if it is in any way

The University of Chicago

Classical Philology

EDITORIAL OFFICE

worth considering you are in a position to bring the idea to bear.

Sincerely yours

Paul Shorey

COPY

May 31, 1917

Dear President Judson:

I am very much troubled by a newspaper notice to the effect that Professor Felix Frankfurter has been appointed private secretary to the Secretary of War. I may of course be utterly mistaken in this particular case. But even so I should feel that the possibility of such a thing happening is a very dangerous sympton of the national mind at present. It would mean that we still don't know what we're up against. Professor Frankfurter is a near relation of persons holding official positions in Vienna who have doubtless been in communication with him. He may be the most loyal of Americans. But I should still think it folly for the United States to take the chances of putting such men in strategic positions. I make this suggestion to you because if there is nothing in it you can tear up this note and end the matter, and if it is in any way worth considering you are in a position to bring the idea to bear.

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+171

NEW YORK OFFICE
THE ENGINEERING FOUNDATION
33 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
ACTING AS THE
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND RESEARCH
OF THE
COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

WASHINGTON OFFICE
1023 SIXTEENTH STREET

Washington, D. C.,
March 22, 1918.

CONFIDENTIAL.

President Harry Pratt Judson,

University of Chicago,

Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Judson:

I send herewith copy of letter and enclosure from Lt. Col. M. T. Bogert, Chief of the Chemical Service Section of the National Army, and until very recently Chairman of the Chemistry Committee of the National Research Council. It is important that the charges made against Professor Stieglitz by Professor Pike be promptly dealt with, and I shall therefore be obliged to you if you will take up the matter and report to me the result of your investigation.

I may say that I have the strongest reasons to believe that Professor Stieglitz is thoroughly loyal, and my own confidence in him is complete. It is nevertheless clear that in cases of this kind no effort should be spared to clear up the matter beyond question.

I should add that I have not yet informed Professor Stieglitz of the charges made against him, and will not do so before hearing from you on the subject.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

George E. Hale

Chairman.

GEH/ELM

+171

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

NEW YORK OFFICE
THE ENGINEERING FOUNDATION
99 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET

ACTING AS THE
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND RESEARCH
OF THE
COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

WASHINGTON OFFICE
1201 SIXTEENTH STREET

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GEH/EEM

COPY.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Office of the Director of Gas Service
New Interior Building
Washington

March 18, 1918.

To: Dr. George E. Hale, Chairman,
National Research Council,
1023 16th Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

From: Lt. Col. M. T. Bogert, Chief,
Chemical Service Section, N.A.,
War Department,
Room 1106, New Interior Building,
Washington, D. C.

I hand you herewith photostat copy of letter recently received from the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, for such action as the National Research Council sees fit to take.

(Signed) M. T. Bogert
Lt. Col. Chem. Serv. Sect. N.A.

MTB/G-ELM

Enclosure.

COPY.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Office of the Director of Gas Service
New Interior Building
Washington

March 18, 1918.

To: Dr. George E. Hale, Chairman,
National Research Council,
Upper Sess Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

From: Lt. Col. M. T. Rogers, Chief,
Chemical Service Section, N.A.,
War Department,
Room 1102, New Interior Building,
Washington, D. C.

I send you herewith photostat copy of letter recently received from the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, for such action as the National Research Council sees fit to take.

(Signed) M. T. Rogers
Lt. Col. Chem. Serv. Sect. N.A.

MTR/G-EHM

Enclosure.

COPY

F. H. Pike
Department of Physiology
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
437 West fifty-ninth Street,
New York.

February 28, 1918.

Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Professor Julius Stieglitz of the Department of Chemistry of the University of Chicago is a member of the National Research Council and was president of the American Chemical Society. In the opinion of some of us, he should resign from the National Research Council.

He is a graduate of the University of Berlin; and always has maintained close relations with German officialdom. In the summer of 1916, Ambassador von Bernstorf was a week end guest of Professor Stieglitz at his summer home on Lake George. Prof. H. G. Byles of the Department of Chemistry of the University of Washington, Seattle, was there at the same time, and told of the affair at the Faculty Club of Columbia University a few days later. I learned of it only about two weeks ago. The thing that angers some of us is the fact that Stieglitz has cast aspersions on the loyalty of a Scotchman whom we have known for years. I am a graduate of the University of Chicago and was at one time a member of the faculty there. During my stay there, many years ago, he never once looked me full in the eye, and I know of a few other men whom he is able to look in the face. In the words of a member of the faculty at Chicago, now a Captain in the U. S. Army and who lunched with me today, "Stieglitz is clever. He is gum-shoed and slippery fingered." I think there is no question of the truth of that characterization. We may not be able "to get the goods" on him, but I am of the opinion that the goods exist some-

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where. We do know, however, that he has advised young men, graduates of the department of chemistry of the University of Chicago, not to go into any war work, but to seek employment with commercial concerns. He has publicly advised older chemists of experience not to take any of the posts now offered for work in connection with the problems arising from the war, but to leave them for the young chemists who have been drafted for the army. Our anger has not been decreased. We know also that his wife was outspokenly pro-German before we entered the war, while he posed as pro-Ally. The posing may well have been a part of his cleverness. I doubt somewhat whether he assured Count von Bernstorf of his pro-Ally sentiments in unequivocal language.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) F. H. Pike

Associate professor of Physiology,
Member National Research Council.
Consulting Physiologist, U.S. Bureau of Mines
(Temporary appointment)

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Respectfully yours,

(Signed) E. G. Fite

Associate professor of Physiology,
Member National Research Council.
Consulting Physiologist, U.S. Bureau of Mines
(Temporary appointment)

Confidential Chicago, March 25, 1918

Dear Mr. Hale:

Yours of the 22d inst. with enclosures is received. I have no doubt that Colonel Bogert knows Mr. Stieglitz personally, and knows about his standing as a chemist. So far as Mr. Pike's letter is concerned, I may say:

1. Professor Stieglitz has no summer home on Lake George. His brother, who I think is a doctor in New York City, has a summer home on Lake George, in which Professor Stieglitz has occasionally been a guest. I have no doubt that the Ambassador was a guest of that brother.

2. From the beginning of the outbreak of war in 1914 Professor Stieglitz has expressed very emphatic pro-American and anti-German sympathies.

Confidential

Chicago, March 26, 1918

Dear Mr. Hale:

Yours of the 22d inst. with enclosures is received. I have no doubt that Colonel Roger knows Mr. Steglitz personally, and knows about his standing as a chemist. So far as Mr. Pike's letter is concerned, I may say:

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2. From the beginning of the outbreak of war in 1914 Professor Steglitz has expressed very emphatic pro-American and anti-German sympathies.

3. Professor Stieglitz and his brother have not in this matter only but uniformly been on opposite sides of most questions.

4. I have no doubt that Professor Stieglitz has advised graduates of his Department to use their services where they would be of decided advantage from the point of view of their scientific training.

5. Professor Stieglitz has from the first, long before the United States entered the war, been active in securing military training for the students of the University and in every other way has done all in his power to render war service.

6. From Mr. Pike's record while he was connected with the University of Chicago I distinctly surmise that there is some personal matter involved in his statements.

7. I personally believe that Professor Stieglitz, whose father was a Union soldier during the Civil War, is entirely loyal.

Of course any specific and tangible facts in the case I shall immediately consider.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Professor George E. Hale
Council of National Defense
National Research Council
1023 Sixteenth St.
Washington, D. C.

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Professor George E. Hale
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National Research Council
1023 Sixteenth St.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Professor Merrifield:

In reply to your question concerning James Lawrence Stark, I will say that, when I had him in English 3 last summer, I considered him mildly insane, and so reported when handing in a D grade for the course. He began with fairly good work, though always rambling and incoherent. Before long he took to writing the wildest nonsense. He paid no attention to assignments, but handed in papers when the spirit moved him, on any subject or subjects that happened to be running through his head at the moment. One, in place of a reference paper in formal exposition, was what he called a drama of God, Billy Sunday, Satan, the angels, etc. This was a blasphemous, sulphureus putburst of revolutionary nonsense, damning all systems of theology, professors, and other conventional institutions and individuals, whirling the red flag, and calling upon Jezebel, the whores of Babylon, etc. to witness his statements. He defended the theme as a serious production, saying he was thought in high-school to have dramatic ability. Evidently, though, I was not interested in drama and was very conventional. For his term paper he proposed a "scientific" study of birth-control, as he had some revolutionary ideas he wished to express. I told him he seemed to me too immature to work on that, and advised him to spend his efforts on something more profitable. He persisted until near the end of the quarter, but at last announced that the theme was too radical to submit to a conventional person. I am sorry I cannot find the "drama ", as it would illustrate perfectly the way his wheels go around. He seems to be in a constant whirl of perverted notions as to religion, sex, and government.

I never took his views on anything very seriously, because I could not be sure of his sincerity. He has the inordinate vanity of a small nature, and loves to pose. He has discovered that "radical"

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beliefs will procure him the conspicuousness he could never win without them in a university. He has no qualities of leadership. The students in my class regarded him as merely annoying - somewhat like a fly in the house. For these reasons I did not, after the first few times, argue with him when he aired his views on current questions, though I did tell him I thought him insane and advised him not to trifle with his equilibrium by cultivating abnormality to such an extreme. He asked me once whether I had "reported" him for disloyalty. I told him I had not- that I thought him too foolish and fickle to report for anything so serious. I asked whether he was in the S.A.T.C. He said he was not, and remarked that everyone knew and understood his position - that he was a conscientious objector. I had not supposed we were recognizing the validity of such a position here, but have ceased to be surprised at anything. I dropped the matter there, as I knew Dean Linn was taking him in hand for his war attitude, and I rather suspected that the boy was not in the S.A.T.C. because of tuberculosis or some other physical ailment. His mental wanderings suggest to me the absorption of poisons into the blood from some chronic ailment. If he is not ill, then he may be merely upset in his beliefs because of adolescence. At any rate, I feel reasonably sure that he is either physically or mentally unsound, and think that should be ascertained before he is judged by his "views". His views shift kaleidoscopically,-always so as to make him conspicuously different from the normal.

I did once drop a note to Dean Angell, then acting as President, warning him that Stark was not right, and that he would need to read any paper prepared by Stark before signing it. I had noted in the Maroon that the Cosmopolitan Club had placed Mr. Angell on a committee, of which Stark was secretary, to prepare some sort of expression of views to settle the difficulties of the world at the peace conference. I did not even then regard Stark as dangerous, but thought he might do some foolish thing and betray Mr. Angell into signing something he had

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not had time to read in detail. I felt that this writing of a warning was an odd thing to do, but was sure Mr. Angell would understand my motive.

If I can give you any further information, I shall be glad to do so. I am surprised that Stark's grades haven't cut him off from further work here.

Sincerely yours,

Evelyn May Albright

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E. M. BLANFORD
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONES HOME 60011 STATION 65
MAIN 2940 STATION 65
POST OFFICE BOX 694

United States Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENTS
615-617 FEDERAL BLDG.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

April
12th
1918

President of University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Pro German?

Pro

In re Prof. S.H.Clark

Dear Sir:-

Prof. S.H.Clark, of your institution, recently delivered an address in this vicinity and exception was taken to his remarks by some very reputable persons, they considering that he was talking from a pro-German standpoint.

It is desired that you furnish this office with information concerning this man's antecedents, employment, associates, etc.. It is alleged that he has two sons who are now in either Germany or France. The person who reported this matter states that Prof. Clark was very indefinite in his statements concerning these boys and informant gathered that they might still be in Germany, where they were at the outbreak of the war.

Very truly yours,

C. R. Keep

ACTING SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

CLK:EH

E. M. BLANFORD
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONES HOME 8001 STATION 55
MAIN 2240 STATION 55
POST OFFICE BOX 694

United States Department of Justice

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E. M. Blanford

ACTING SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

CLK:EH

April 18, 1918

M. C. L. Kees
U. S. Department of Justice
Federal Building
Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of April 12th addressed to the President of the University is in his absence put in my hands for reply.

Professor S. H. Clark, of whom you inquire, has been connected with this institution for twenty-five years. He has been away on leave of absence for six months or more under appointment by the Bureau of Public Information in Washington and has been speaking all over the country in connection partly with their work and partly with that of the National Four Minute Men.

His two younger sons have been with the Expeditionary Forces in France since last July.

I feel confident that the complaints which have reached your office must have been based on some serious misapprehension of Mr. Clark's remarks. He has been among the most successful of the men engaged in this work and has thrown himself heart and soul into it. I suggest that you consult the Fresno Morning Republican of Friday, April 12th, on page 3. I think that the report there might well tend to disabuse your mind of any particular anxiety regarding Mr. Clark's point of view. Meantime it would be doing him a real service if you can secure specific statements regarding the remarks to which exception was taken, in order that he may safeguard himself against similar limitations of appreciation on the part of his audience. I think it quite conceivable that he may have been indulging in some form of sarcasm aimed at the slacker element in your community which may have lent itself to misinterpretation.

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JRA/C

Dean.

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Yours very truly,

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Dean.

YOU ARE EITHER ALL AMERICAN OR ALL TRAITOR, THERE IS NO MIDDLE OF ROAD—PROF. CLARK

Chicagoan Speaking With Authority of Government Says There Is No Place in Nation for Those Who Do Not Help Win War

"You must either fight with us or jump into the sea. You shall not eat when you do not plant. You shall not breathe our free air unless you help to keep it free. You shall not send your children to our schools and you shall not do business with us, nor shall we do business with you, unless you are fighting with us in this war. There is room for only one type of mind in America—the American type. We are in the war. We must stay in the war. We have taken up our arms never to lay them down again until our world is a better, happier, safer world for children to live in."

Those words were spoken in the Fresno Auditorium last night by the authority of the United States government. They formed only a fragment of the great message brought from Washington by Prof. S. H. Clark, one of the nation's speakers sent through the country to awaken a sleeping people, to call every man, woman and child into the fight for the preservation of free America.

It was a solemn message that Clark brought with him. And it was as stirring as solemn, as tremendous as stirring. No tricks of oratory were used by Prof. Clark to hold his vast audience for an hour and a half—hold it so motionless and nerve-taut that mothers of men let their flooding tears run over their faces and drop to the floor without lifting a handkerchief to dry them. Prof. Clark dealt in facts, without embroidery, without optimism, without pessimism. But the picture he painted was not a pretty one to look at. The story he told was not pleasant to hear.

All Must Help

He told his 2,000 hearers—and it is a pity his story was not heard by 200,000—that we had almost reached a point where Germany would be able to announce her terms of peace. When we reached that point her terms would have to be accepted or else America alone—without the help of her shattered allies—would be compelled to carry on the war alone for five years, perhaps ten. The time is here, he said, when a man is either with America in the war or against America. No middle ground is tenantable. And those who interfere with America's war machinery must be marched out at sunrise, stood up before a stone-wall and shot.

"From now on," said Professor Clark, "he who does not fight with us in every measure of the war, in giving money, in conservation, in everything the people are called upon to do, is an enemy of the country and shall be treated as such. No matter whether he is a triple-triple millionaire, he must conserve food. We have pledged our honor to give food to our soldiers and to the soldiers of our allies, who are our soldiers now fighting our cause, and if anybody has to go without food it shall be you and me, not those boys over there. And the man who fails to give his share shall be taxed out of it. We didn't Hooverize when we were told to. We were asleep. Now we are going to get black cards—badges of shame. We are going to get them because we failed to help when we were asked to help. Now we are going to be forced to help."

Prof. Clark declared the same condition obtained with the Red Cross and the Liberty loans.

"The government," he said, "has offered you a chance to help. It has offered you an opportunity to volunteer to give your money. But if the truth were known the government does not care a snap of its finger whether you give your money or not. It is the moral influence of the popular loan that the government wants. If you don't give your money it won't matter much. The government will simply reach out its long arm and take it. If it has the right to take our sons, it has the right to take our money."

Mrs. Fitzgerald Opens Meeting

The big meeting was opened by Mrs. W. A. Fitzgerald, chairman of the woman's Liberty Loan Committee. Mrs. Fitzgerald in a stirring appeal to wowen declared that the time is here when the women of America must unite and dedicate and consecrate all they have on earth to the winning of the war. She called on all women of Fresno to rise to their wonderful opportunity for service and to give their time, their money, all their energies to the cause of their country at war.

Mrs. Fitzgerald introduced Mayor Toomey as chairman of the meeting and in a few words the mayor presented Prof. Clark.

Prof. Clark asked his audience to go back with him to the night that Belgium was called upon to make her mighty decision. He told how Germany five times in 75 years had pledged herself to respect neutrality of the little devastated country. He pictured the awful night that all Belgium lay awake while its king and his counsellors voted to accept their nations' doom rather than sacrifice Belgium's honor by betraying Europe.

He reviewed briefly the invasion of Belgium. In the stand made by the French at Verdun—not because Verdun had great strategical value, but because of the effect it would have on the French people—Prof. Clark found the inspiration for America's attitude today.

"They Shall Not Pass," he said, was the slogan of the French at Verdun.

"And 'They Shall Not Pass' must be our slogan now," he said. "We do not say it very gleefully today, 'bent but not broken' as the Allies are, but this must be forever our slogan. It must be our slogan until we have exhausted every force of money, body and soul."

Prof. Clark reviewed the period before the war, when America was in doubt as to the justice of its cause. Many of these doubts, he declared, were carefully prepared by German propaganda.

"I think our eyes are open now," he said. "I think we know that it is Germany's determination to rule or ruin. We now see clearly that we did not enter the war soon enough. But it is not strange that we were late. We are a peaceful nation. We were taken unawares. France and England were taken unawares. We are no worse than they in that we did not expect war."

Professor Clark told how Germany slowly, since the beginning of the war, had spread her dominion over Europe. How now Germany has control over 165,000,000 people, rich coal mines, iron fields, vast stores of grain and provisions.

"Germany," he said, "is almost ready now to announce HER terms of peace. We are fearful now to pick up the morning newspaper lest we may find that Paris has fallen or that Germany has forced her way to Calais and the open sea. And if Germany gains the coast our whole plans of war are ruined. No longer shall we be able to send out great armies over to France. Germany shall then give us our choice—to set our 300,000 or 400,000 men over there free if we will pay $500,000 a man to get them back or destroy them. Germany is willing to make any sacrifice for economic gain. We are not. We are fighting for the freedom of the world. We are fighting to make the world safe for democracy, but if we do not strike now and strike hard, God knows how long the war will last, five years perhaps—perhaps ten. And it will be fought over here, not over there."

One Kind of Money For Another.

Prof. Clark, speaking of the Liberty loan, declared he could not understand why it should be necessary to carry on campaigns and engage halls and brass bands and organize "stunt committees" to tell the people to turn water onto the house which is already wrapped in flames.

"All the government is asking you today is to exchange one form of money for another. If you have a $50 bill or five $10 bills, they are only good because they carry on their face the government's promise to pay. Without that promise they would be worthless. The paper of which they are made has no value. And when the government asks you to buy a Liberty loan it asks you merely to exchange that paper you have—those $10 bills or that $50 bill for another kind of paper, to exchange one form of money for another form. The only difference is that the Liberty loan bonds draw interest, bring you in a revenue. The other form of money does not. And to get you to transfer your money into the other form that brings you revenue, it is necessary for the government to carry on a campaign."

Prof. Clark walked to the front of the stage:

"Let this be the last Liberty loan we have to advertise like a circus," he demanded. "If we are not asleep it would not be necessary to drop bombs out of the sky as they did in Los Angeles to announce the loan had started; it would not be necessary to have brass bands. Do you suppose they have to placard bleeding France or brave England or beloved Italy like a circus and send speakers up and down the land to awaken those war swept countries to a realization that they must buy food for their soldiers—food and powder and guns and shells? We are asleep, asleep or—worse? And God forbid it is worse than sleep!

American or Traitor?

"There are only two reasons why we do not subscribe to the Liberty loan bonds. One of them is that we haven't the money. The other one is that we want Germany to win. And we want to be mighty careful that we haven't the money—mighty sure before we make that excuse. And we want to be mighty certain we can't borrow it or get it some way.

"The man who has money and doesn't subscribe is just as surely an enemy of America as the German who is shooting hell and fire through the bodies of our boys in France. The man or woman who can and does not, is an enemy of the people. He who is not with us, is against us. And you can't relieve your conscience by buying a $50 bond when you are able to buy a $500 bond. The Liberty loan is needed to unify the nation, to increase the moral support of the war. So far as the money is concerned, the government doesn't care a snap of your finger for it. If you don't give it to the government, the government will reach out its arm and take it from you. 'Shall we be more tender with our dollars' asked McAdoo, 'than with our boys?

After declaring that America, before it was awakened by the war was dying of "fatty degeneration of the soul," Prof. Clark declared it would only cost a man able to borrow $1,000 to buy a $1,000 bond, $17.50 to be a patriot for a year.

Prof. Clark declared he had a right to speak on the war and a right to ask every American to give his dollars for victory. He said he had two sons, twin brothers over there in France, boys who had enlisted on their 21st birthday.

"But," he said, "I am thankful they are there. Much as I want my boys back, much as their mother wants them back, I am proud to have them over there. I would rather have them there than here, if I could have them with me here tonight. Here they would be despicable slackers. There they have their honor as Belgium had hers and if they do not come back, death cannot take their honor from them. They will at least have been men.

Prof. Clark said he wanted every man and woman in his audience to get up this morning with full knowledge that 7,000 fine, whole-souled, pure-hearted men in the fullness of youth and all the splendid promise of life, are dying every day over there on the battlefields of Europe—are being sacrificed on the altar of pan-Germanism.

"And then if you haven't given," he said, "look at yourselves in your mirror. You must give up one of two things—your money or your self-respect. Which will you give up, your self-respect or your dollars?"

Prof. Clark spoke to the Four-Minute Men of Fresno county at a luncheon at the Hotel Fresno yesterday noon and this morning he will address the students of the Normal school at the school auditorium.

LOAN TOTALS YESTERDAY

Fresno	$1,095,800
Coalinga	179,100
Selma	189,000
Reedley	105,250
Kingsburg	95,850
Fowler	63,000
Parlier	63,100
Clovis	74,850
Sanger	95,550
Riverdale	63,000
Del Rey	37,000
Kerman	32,500
Laton	14,500

MILLION MARK IS PASSED IN CITY LOAN DRIVE

McKaig Holds Out Hope of Reaching Quota This Week

Then Fresno Will Go After Honor Star, He Says

Fresno's Liberty loan total jumped over the million mark yesterday—the total as represented by paid in subscriptions actually made at the Fresno banks and not inflated by any announced subscriptions which have not yet gone through the banks. The exact total for Fresno city reported last night was $1,095,800 or $227,900 above the total of the previous day.

"I feel certain that Fresno is very close to its quota," declared Campaign Manager George H. McKaig, special representative of the Federal Reserve bank, last night, "but how near we are cannot yet be estimated. All I can say tonight is that we are nearly a quarter of a million dollars nearer the minimum goal than we were yesterday.

"I want to say, too," continued McKaig, "that when we reach our quota we are not done. It is a pity that every man, woman and child in Fresno could not have heard Professor Clark's address at the Auditorium tonight. Professor Clark revealed the actual situation as it has never before been revealed to a western audience. He came to Fresno with authority to speak for the national government. He came as an accredited 'moutpiece' of the government and he told us that when we have raised $3,000,000 in the present Liberty loan drive we are just beginning. The government wants twice that amount, three or four times that amount if possible. Professor Clark made it very plain that we are at a dangerous place in this war, that we are in an extremely perilous position. He said that the government needs every dollar that can be raised.

"Furthermore, Professor Clark made it very plain that if the people do not come through voluntarily the government will take steps to make them come through. He did not make a threat, but there was not a man or woman in the audience who did not get his full meaning."

Quota By Tomorrow

"I believe Fresno will reach its quota before banks close tomorrow night.

(Continued on Page 15.)

DE WOLFE DISTRICT GOES OVER THE TOP

DeWolfe school district last night subscribed $10,500 to the Third Liberty loan at a rousing meeting. Although the district had no quota, its committee is confident it went away over the top as the district's subscription to the second loan was only $2,600. The committee which is made up of W. A. Collins, chairman; F. W. Johnson, A. Etter, W. L. Kennedy, J. D. Collins and C. Nilmeier, has not stopped yet and is still at work boosting the total.

U. S. GETS NAVAL BASE ON AZORES

Ready to Start Work on Building of Fortifications

WASHINGTON, April 11—For the protection of the Atlantic trade routes to southern Europe, the United States, with the consent of Portugal, has established a naval base on the Azores Islands.

Guns have been landed to begin fortification of the station, which, in addition to being used as a naval base for American submarines, destroyers and other small craft, also will serve as an important homing station for American airplanes, a number of which already have been assembled there.

Negotiations now are in progress between the State department and the Portuguese government to insure full co-operation between American naval forces and the local authorities of Portugal on the islands for the adequate defense of the station. This action will simplify the task of protecting the great trade routes not only to southern Europe and the Mediterranean, but also returning traffic to South America and southern gulf ports in the United States.

Portugal was not only willing to enter the arrangement, but was eager to see it perfected that her own lines of communication to her colonial possession would be covered. The value o fthe new station as a base for the replenishment of supplies for American submarines, submarine chasers and destroyers on the voyage to Europe already has been demonstrated.

It is permissible to disclose these facts now because it is known to the government that they are known in Germany.

Pandler—"Will you give a poor man a quarter for a sandwich?" Candler—"Don't want it; I'm not hungry."—Buffalo Express.

REMEMBER THE TUSCANIA, BUY A BOND

THE FRESNO MORNING REPUBLICAN
PUBLISHED BY
Fresno Republican Publishing Co.
CHESTER H. ROWELL, Editor and Manager

CLEMENCEAU SCORES

Count Czernin of Austria seems to have caught a tartar when he selected Premier Clemenceau as the object of his latest peace offensive. Czernin first charged that France had asked Austria-Hungary as to peace terms. Clemenceau's reply was that the statement was a lie, and he countered by saying that the suggestion had come from Austria.

Czernin then virtually admitted the contention of France, but sought to make capital of the main point, namely, that France was prolonging the war merely for the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine. This was intended, of course, to cause dissatisfaction in other countries, especially England and the United States. To make it appear that the whole world was thrown into conflict for a small territorial claim would be very effective propaganda.

But Czernin overplayed his hand. Clemenceau frankly admits that in the carrying out of the program of justice and reparation after the war Alsace-Loraine must be restored to France. And by way of a clincher, he said that Emperor Charles had himself admitted that the lost provinces should be restored to France.

At this stage of the controversy the Berlin papers began to manifest a keen interest and to demand rather sharply that Emperor Charles make denial of the definite Clemenceau charge. This the emperor did in a personal telegram to Emperor William, which, while magniloquent in tone, is evasive. Emperor Charles points to the present action of his army in fighting beside the German artillery on the western front as evidence that he had not last March admitted the justice of France's claims. The logic is halting.

But Clemenceau meets the Austrian emperor's denial by giving out verbatim the letter written last March by Charles to his brother-in-law, Prince Sixtus de Bourbon, and communicated to President Poincare. In this letter Charles said:

With this in mind and to show the reality of these feelings, I beg you to convey privately and unofficially to President Poincare that I will support by every means, and by exerting all my personal influence with my allies, France's just claims regarding Alsace-Lorraine.

It is Emperor Charles' next move.

DISINTERESTED?

Whatever merits or demerits there may be in the new postal law, establishing zones, the law should be criticized honestly, if at all. Merely for the critic to have a private business interest affected by the law, should not be assumed to influence his opinion as to the justness of the law. But if the critic assumes that his business investments raise such a question he should be honest in his declared disinterestedness. For instance, Hearst, in a screamer editorial against the proposed laws says:

Before beginning the argument against this dangerous experiment in increasing the mailing costs of American publications at the very time when the production of American publications should be encouraged and not discouraged it is only right for us to say that the Hearst papers will be less affected financially by the new postal regulations than will be any other papers.

Of course, every one knows that it is not Heart as publisher of the Hearst papers, but as publisher of the Hearst magazines who objects to the law. The law affects the newspapers very slightly, but it does hit the national magazines. But Hearst is entirely silent as to his magazine interests.

WAR GOVERNMENT

While Congress is acrimoniously debating whether to expressly give President Wilson powers which he doubtless already possesses by implication, the President has gone ahead with the reorganization of the government for war purposes, and whether the Overman bill is passed or not will not make much material difference so far as results are concerned. Its passage will be in the nature of a vote of confidence, and the friends of the President will probably force the proposed legislation for that reason.

But it is to be noted that we now have a war cabinet, and a director of munitions; that civilians have been brought into the war department to handle the civilian problems of big business, so that for war purposes the President has already responded to the very articulate demand of the public.

One of the chief matters of criticism at the outbreak of the war was the President's cabinet. With the exception of two or at most three men, it was recognized as a mediocre body, chosen in peace time to meet the exigencies of politics and of the President's own temperament of desiring about him men of the high grade clerk type.

But now we read of the weekly meetings of the war cabinet, composed for the most part of practical men, who are at last bringing order out of the chaos of war preparation and are getting production upon a quantity basis.

All departments now seem to be running fairly well except aviation, and broad hints have been dropped in the last few days that this is to be given an overhauling. After the definite report of the Aeronautical board and the majority report of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, the situation has been given sufficient publicity so that an intelligent public opinion may form. However impatient the administration may be with the advice of experts, it is a notable fact that a strong and informed public opinion receives a prompt response.

Editorial Correspondence

By CHESTER H. ROWELL

HONOLULU, April 1, 1918.

Editor Republican:—Honolulu is "the cross-roads of the Pacific," the meeting place of wanderers of every class and race from every land under the sun. Consequently "everybody"—which means everybody except almost everybody—knows all about it, either from having been here, from having talked to those who have, or from having read of it. There is, therefore, little new to write except personal impressions, and perhaps some information which everyone is supposed to have, but which in fact most people haven't.

Honolulu.

The city of Honolulu is situated on the island of Oahu, not by any means the largest or naturally the richest of the archipelago, and it derives its importance from its harbor. In a mercantile age, cities grow, not where things are produced but where they are bought and sold. That place, in the Hawaiian islands, is Honolulu. All the islands except the Island of Hawaii are surrounded by coral reefs, but the reef on the south side of Oahu encloses a quiet bay and has a gap which presents wide and safe entrance. This was not so important in the age of canoes, and of self-supporting agriculture, but it becomes vital in the days of steamboats and commerce. Hence Honolulu.

The first view from the steamer's deck is interestingly exotic, and gives more promise than is afterward fulfilled. The cocoanut-fringed beaches, the high volcanic skyline, and the luxuriant verdure on the slopes, announce the tropics. The quarantine doctor lines up passengers and crew on deck, with the order "veils and gloves off and hands out" and inspects all passengers to see if they have lost a finger from leprosy. The steamer then passes from the deep indigo of the South Pacific to the bright green water inside the reef. The gay crowd of welcoming friends, and the dark-skinned holoku-clad lei sellers have been banished from the dock by war-time regulations, and one sees only a few officials, all white, and a horde of dock laborers, Hawaiian, Chinese, Japanese and Filipino, all of alien race. Surely this is not the white man's country!

But once beyond the dock everything is aggressively, almost overprovincially American. White faces are few, but the white man's things, institutions and manners are universal. It is a cosmopolitan Fresno, only more so. The architecture of the business part of town would be disappointing if one had not been forewarned. There are a few more pretentious buildings, but as a whole the business aspect of the town is much as Monterey might be if it were magnified to the size and wealth of Sacramento. However, the stores are better than the buildings they are in, and the window displays indicate that no one with the price need want for anything. But also, until you pass beyond the American part of the business district, there is nothing but the climate to remind you that you are in the tropics. It is all "more American than America." There is, however, also a large Japanese business section.

Tropical Gardens.

We drove around the morning of our arrival for that first-glance superficial view which gives the tourist his preliminary background for future impressions. We thought to drive up the Nuuanu Pali, the cliff at the narrow cleft in the mountains back of the city, over whose precipice Kamehameha I in 1795 drove the Oahu army and made himself king of the archipelago, but the trade wind was blowing very strongly and our Hawaiian chauffeur ventured the opinion "I think it blow like hell up there," so we postponed the trip for another day, and instead rode through the beautifully gardened suburbs of Honolulu and out Waikiki. The roads where not cultivated, were lined with wild guavas, with ripening fruit, most of which goes to waste. The commonest weed was the lantana of our gardens, a pest here, but beautiful nevertheless with its orange-yellow flowers.

Honolulu homes are disappointing architecturally. The few houses remaining of the old missionary aristocracy are simply the New England houses of their time, slavishly copied. The newer houses, from hut to mansion, might be duplicated in any suburb of Chicago. It is, with few exceptions, not even Californian, much less tropical, but perfunctorily eastern or middle-western architecture. But the gardens make up whatever the houses may lack. Even in those in which the arrangement is haphazard and unintelligent, bountiful tropical nature neutralizes any blunders of the landscape architect. Palms are, of course, everywhere—the stately Royal palm, erect as a pillar, and the cocoanut, never straight, with a some date palms and California fan and windmill palms. Up many of them grows the elephant palm, a parasite vine. Flowers, in our understanding o fthe word, are few ,but many of the trees have gorgeous blossoms, and there are hedges of scarlet hibiscus and of night-blooming cereus. Also there are poinsettia trees (not plants—trees!) and wonderfully luxuriant bougainvilleas sometimes covering the sides and roofs of the houses. Whatever of bright color may be lacking from beds of flowers is made up by the brilliant color of "foliage" plants, here growing into tall bushes and even trees, and trained often into hedges. Some of the trees are very rich and tropical—the banyan, with its many aerial roots pendant from the branches; the hau, which grows in a tangle of crooked nut, never straight, with some date neither man nor beast can penetrate and an army would have to storm with dynamite; the ironwood, a feathery pine with jointed, rush-like needles; the native koa, and sycamore-like kukui; and tropical fruits, bananas, mangoes and papais, raised for use and ornament. It is middle-western American in a tropical greenhouse.

The Melting Pot.

Racially, Hawaii is what California might become if we were to let down the immigration bars. The population is a little less than a quarter of a million, of which Japanese and Chinese constitute over half and white men less than one-eighteenth. The Hawaiians, who numbered over 200,000 a scant century ago, have dwindled to less than 25,000. There are more Portuguese than Hawaiians, more Filipinos than Americans, and more Japanese than any other four races combined. If mere numbers count, then Japan has already conquered these islands by the simple process of peacefully moving in. But if institutions and domination count, then the American white man has absorbed all the others. Not only does the small American minority own practically all the property in the islands; it has made and is making over all the other peoples after its own model.

The Hawaiians.

Against the Hawaiians no race line is drawn. They intermarry with the whites, and the upper classes of them are received in the best society on terms of entire equality. But the race is becoming extinct. Its upper classes are merging with the whites and its lower classes are dying out. Just ninety-eight years ago white missionaries brought the Hawaiians Christianity, after they had themselves abolished, only the year before, the superstitions of their own religion. Just how much of good and how much of harm there was in thus imposing the austere, narrow New England Puritan variety of Christianity on a light-hearted race will probably be disputed without end. But the missionaries at least had the welfare of the natives at heart, and served them according to such light as they had. As much can not be said of any other class of white men with whom they have had, until recently, to deal. The white man has "civilized" the natives. He brought them Calvinistic theology, Mother Hubbard dresses and trousers—all regarded equally as Christian institutions—but other white men, from Captain Cook's time on, brought other gifts—syphilis, whiskey, opium, mosquitoes, measles, smallpox, tuberculosis, idleness and parasitism. The white man cheated the Hawaiians in business and stole their land from them. He established industries calling for slavish drudgery, which he would not do himself and which the easy-going natives would not do to his satisfaction. So he imported other and more servile races to do it, and thereby made the islands racially neither American nor Hawaiian, but oriental. The white man "civilized" the Hawaiians—but nine-tenths of them are dead and the rest are dying. Let us hope that they have their reward in the heaven of which the white man taught them; there seems to be none here.

It is a pity, too; for the Hawaiians, like the Polynesians generally, are a race that the world is the poorer for having let die. In personal qualities, in physique, in mental alertness, in dignity and courtesy, in beauty of face and form, much the highest of all the primitive races; of an ancestry evidently predominantly Caucasian, this race, which migrated furthest of all the tribes of men and populated the most isolated and most beautiful islands of the earth has always excited the admiration and often evoked the poetical rhapsodies of travelers. But it is dying out, everywhere, distanced by the white man's competition, killed by the white man's diseases and vices, and displaced, unfortunately not by the white man, but by the white man's serfs, of more useful but more servile races. When cannibalism prevailed on most of the islands (not in Hawaii or Tahiti) and tribal wars and infanticide in all; when the penalty of the violation of a myriad tabus was death; when life was dangerous and subsistence precarious—twenty times as many Polynesians survived even those conditions as now exist under the protection of the white man's civilizations.

Other Races

The Americanization of the other races involves neither extinction nor—as yet—physical assimilation. Most of the Japanese, Chinese and Filipino children on the islands are of pure blood, or mixed, if at all, with Hawaiian But the newer generation, raised in American public schools, is American in everything but physical features. Most of the newsboys and others of the gamin class on the streets are Japanese. They talk American slang as their native language, and are as pert, independent and energetic as any Irish newsboy on the mainland. Their mothers still wear kimonos and obis, and hobble on clogs or straw sandals, but the boys are as American-acting as if they had a dozen generations of Americans behind them. The streets are full of babies, of every race—but the white ones the fewest—all clean and all happy. The schools are full of older children, of the same races, all dressed and acting alike, without apparent consciousness of race lines. The melting-pot is melting, and it is evidently going to fuse these heterogenous peoples into Americans. It will be an American country—but not a white man's country. Eventually it will be a mongrel race, with possibly a white aristocracy in command. It will not be American in democracy, nor European in ancestry, but it will be Americanized in every other respect. Hawaii will be the world's laboratory of human hybridization. And the world can afford to wait Hawaii's results, before risking the experience elsewhere.

Politics

Politically the Hawaiians still dominate, at least in Honolulu, because they outnumber the whites, and the other races mostly do not yet vote. But it is only a question of a few years when the hordes of Hawaiian-born Japanese children now swarming the streets will be the dominant political element. The chief reward of Hawaiian preponderance now is the monopoly of political jobs. The mayor of Honolulu, J. J. Rose, is a Hawaiian. Most of the policemen, and the "workers" (they work about like American political jobholders) on the roads are Hawaiian. For police they seem to be admirably adapted. Your Hawaiian traffic cop is a tall, well-built and handsome man, who wears his uniform well and carries his authority with an air that would grace an imperial ambassador. The race may be deficient in the work-ox virtues, but it cannot be surpassed in dignity and courtesy. The only personage I have seen more exalted than a Hawaiian policeman was the British consul's clerk—and he lacked the Hawaiian's good manners.

Language

On the street cars are "safety first" signs in the two chief languages of the Hawnlian islands, neither of which, characteristically, is Hiwaiian. They are, on alternate posts, in English and Japanese. But Hawaiian has entered quite extensively into the English vernacular. Most places, most fish and most plants are known by Hawaiian names, and there are many Hiwaiian expressions in common use. Any officer, for instance, complains that most of the "pilikia" (trouble) in the army comes from whisky. Wherever there is a "no thoroughfare" or "no trespassing" sign, the road is "kapu," which is the Hawaiian spelling of "taboo." Of the Polynesian language and its dialects, more in another letter. Suffice it to say that the word which the French in Tahiti have and write "tabou;" which Robert Louis Stevenson heard and wrote in Samoa "tapu," and which they write in Hawaii "kalu" is the same word, and that the differences of pronunciation are less than of spelling. When we realize that the name of the root from which poi is made was first spelled in Hawaii "taro," and then "kalo," and that neither spelling (nor any other possible to our alphabet) represents the correct pronunciation, it is easy to see how much allowance must be made for the inadequacy of stiff Latin letters to transcribe this fluid language. Some of the words are very convenient. For instance "haole," which means a white man of American or Northern European race, but not a Portuguese. The distinction is important here, and there is no English word to express it. Every frontier country needs a word for "tenderfoot." Here it is "malihini." North and south are rather indefinite directions in a crooked city like Honolulu, but "manka" (toward the mountains) and "makai" (toward the sea) are plain enough. "Hoomalimali" is much more dignified, as well as more expressive than "bull con." The Hilo Post-Herald, edited by our old friend, Magruder Maury, formerly a reporter on the Republican, complains editorially that some ha[illegible] claim not to like corn bread. In th[illegible]me paper we read that the price [illegible] fish ranges from 15 cents for wh[illegible] kawakawa to 48 cents for dressed [illegible]oae. Ulua were a little cheaper at [illegible] Suisan Kabushiki. Kaisha. Ah[illegible] were 18 cents, papai crabs 10 cen[illegible] and aku 12 cents. Opelu was 25 cents a[illegible] opakapaka 24 cents. There were no [illegible]haoels, but plenty of Japanese custom[illegible]ers at the market. This newspaper is printed in English!

War Patriotism

To judge from su[illegible]perficial appearances, Honolulu is n[illegible]ore aggressively patriotic and more we[illegible]r-conscious than San Francisco. The [illegible]ewspapers make up for the necessary [illegible]brevity of wireless and cable news [illegible]y an almost superabundance of war [illegible]agitation. Mayor Rose is holding n[illegible]onday patriotic meetings during the c[illegible]ontinuance of the German drive in Fr[illegible]nce—but asking that his own race b[illegible] exempted from the flour-substitute [illegible]rules. There is violent agitation over [illegible] a German manager of the Pioneer [illegible] Fruit Company, and over a German te[illegible]acher in a school on Kauai. The p[illegible]rincipal German firm has been comm[illegible]andeered and its affairs turned over [illegible]to dollar-a-year Americans. There is [illegible] much and very necessary agitation [illegible]ver food restrictions and price prof[illegible]teering. But the very men responsible [illegible] for all this agitation privately expr[illegible]ess the most serious doubt of the d[illegible]epth to which it has penetrated, an[illegible]d attribute the noisiness to the fac[illegible] that they are themselves shouting [illegible] very loud, in an attempt to attract [illegible] the attention of others. One of the le[illegible]ading men of the islands said: "I do[illegible]t know whether we are war-conscious [illegible] yet, but I am doing my damnedest[illegible]." Perhaps I had better not identify [illegible]im by specifying his activities.

Business.

War scares and [illegible] lack of shipping have cut the tourist [illegible] business almost to nothing, and hote[illegible]ls, taxicabs and stores that cater to [illegible] tourists are losing money. The lack of [illegible] shipping (the government has comma[illegible]ndeered nearly all the ships) also gre[illegible]atly restricts the export and import [illegible] of unnecessaries, and has driven the [illegible]island people even to eat their own ban[illegible]anas, and to learn again how to make [illegible] bread of breadfruit. But the san[illegible]e war conditions have tremendously i[illegible]ncreased the prosperity of the two [illegible] chief industries—sugar and pineapp[illegible]les. The rich at least are growing ric[illegible]her.

The executive or[illegible]der imposing prohibition on the islan[illegible]d of Oahu for the protection of the so[illegible]diers, has had the interesting effect o[illegible]f stampeding the other islands into [illegible]hastening prohibition also, for their o[illegible]wn protection. The county commissione[illegible]rs (each island is a county) of Kauai [illegible] and Maui have already refused to gra[illegible]nt licenses, on the ground that they d[illegible]o not want to be made the dumping [illegible] ground of Honolulu's booze, booze[illegible]-sellers or booze-fighters, and it is [illegible] expected that the commissioners of t[illegible]he island of Hawaii will soon follo[illegible]w suit.

Scenery

This letter is alre[illegible]ady too long, without having yet reac[illegible]hed scenery, industries, or personal [illegible] experiences. I will try to write a sep[illegible]arate letter about our visit to the grea[illegible]t crater of Kilaula, on the Island of Ha[illegible]waii, which is just now in more activ[illegible]e eruption that it has been for man[illegible] years. Naturally that was a tremend[illegible]ous experience. For scenery, on this i[illegible]land, let the Pali suffice. "Pali" is H[illegible]awaiian for precifice, and refers [illegible]specifically to the famous cliff at the [illegible] top of the Nunanu ("cold") valley [illegible]each of Honolulu. Historically the cli[illegible]f is famous as the place over which K[illegible]amehameha I drove the Oahu army to [illegible]its destruction, and made himself king [illegible] over all the islands. Now it is the culm[illegible]nation of an hour's scenic drive out o[illegible]f town. The road winds up the Nuua[illegible]nu, past the tropic gardened mansion[illegible]s of Honolulu's aristocracy, the va[illegible]lley growing narrower and narrowe[illegible]r, until the top is little more than a [illegible] mere cleft in the rocks. There burst[illegible] on the eye one of the most astonish[illegible]ing views in the world. The wind [illegible] blows a blast and even on a mild da[illegible] one has difficulty in standing agains[illegible]t it. Behind is the smiling valley and [illegible] on both sides the frowning volcanic [illegible]rags. In front is a yosemite-like gulf of dizzy vacancy and at the bottom vast expanses of sugar cane and pineapple plantations—the cane green and green-yellow, and the pineapples, planted in rug-like patterns of blue-green tracey, with the bright purple soil gleaming between them. On both sides the rugged skyline of the volcanic range curves outward, while beyond is the deep-blue Pacific, fringed in the middle ground with the green waters inside the coral reef, and the shining spray on the reef. These are but a few of the colors, of which the brightest of all is the bare purple soil. The precipice itself is black and seamed, but festooned with typical vines. Tiny islets dot the coast line and a fringe of coconuts sways in the wind. Bright sunshines light the valley while gray clouds hang on the peaks. It is a scene so colorful that even John La Farge, great colorist that he was, after exhausting his vocabulary, gave it up and classified the rest as "unnameable." I shall not try where he failed.

Pineapples and Sugar

Through the kindness of Mr. Jongeneel of the California Packing corporation, and of Mr. Eames, superintendent of the Hawaii Preserving company, we spent a delightful day today on the great pineapple plantations of the company. Three great companies, on this island, raise and pack most of the pineapples in the world. It is a most interesting example of intensive scientific agriculture. The three companies between them have some 27,000 acres in the "pines." When it is remembered that it takes three years to grow a pineapple and that there have been invested, in its culture (to say nothing of the value of the land) $250 an acre before the crop is harvested, it follows that these companies have to tie up nearly seven million dollars in expenses alone, before they get any return. Then, for two or three years more there are annual crops, after which all has to be planted over again, by hand. The best plantations produce three crops in five years. I will not now cumber this letter with descriptions of the culture, nor of the growth of sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar, both of which we had opportunity to see exceptionally well. Perhaps more of this another time

One saddening thing about these triumphs of scientific agriculture is that they raise everything but men. At the top they require a few men of the very highest quality—capitalists of vast resources, imagination and courage, and superintendents and experts of the highest training and ability. At the bottom they require coolie labor, the cheaper and the more servile the better. And they empty the land of all classes between.

Personal

We have met many old friends and made some new ones, and would have met many more if I had not exercised the convalescent's privilege of selfishly hiding out. Honolulu hospitality is famous, and we have accepted what little of it we dared. On Sunday we had lunch with Mrs. Brown, formerly Mary Maxwell of Kingsburg, whom older readers of the Republican will recall for her writings under the pen name of John Shirley Porter. Personally, my health is improving steadily—though faster at sea than on land—and I am regaining much, though I am sorry to say I have not yet regained all, of my old strength. Mrs. Rowell has also found much benefit as well as much enjoyment from the trip. I am trying to get this letter off on the Manoa, which sails tomorrow. We sail ourselves, the next day, for Fiji, on the Niagara. I will try to get off a letter on the Kilauea volcano trip, and the scenery of the much more tropical island of Hawaii tomorrow, but may not succeed. After that we will be lost in the remotenesses of the South Seas, and there will be no mail back that will reach America before we return ourselves.

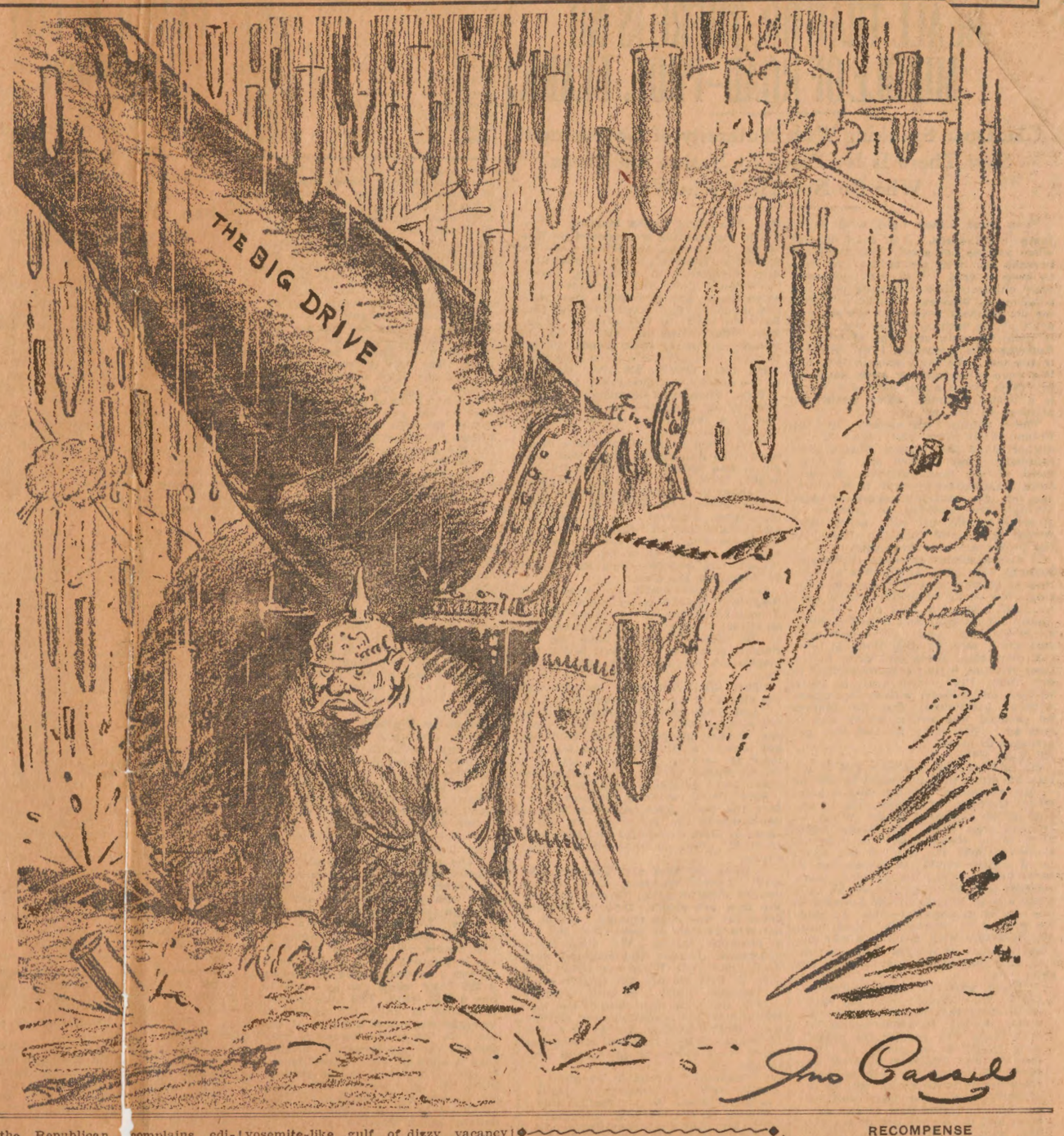
Honolulu, April 1, 1918.

Bliggs—"What did you gain in your deal with Brown?"

Figs—"An increased respect for Brown's business ability."

"We Halted Because of Bad Weather"

By J. H. Cassel



War Time Lexicon

The Lingo of No Man's Land

(Copyright, 1918, British-Canadian Recruiting Mission, which maintains depots in all large cities where men, except Americans, may volunteer.)

Clicked:
A local expression for "wounded."

S.O.L:
Signaler's alphabet for "Delete," applied to anything that cannot be done, or is out of the question.

Tracer Bullet:
A bullet leaving a flame or spiral of smoke behind it which enables the operator of the gun to follow its course and recognize "hits." Especially used by aviators, where it is very valuable at close range as a check on marksmanship.

Typewriter:
Another expression for "Machine Gun" corresponding to "Riveter" and similar terms arising from its sound in action.

Jerry:
Steel shrapnel helmet, also known as "tin hat."

Crystalized assault:
That is, settled down in one place, after surging back and forth, as ground is won or lost in the attack by succeeding waves of infantry.

Minnehaha:
Name for German "minnewerfers" or trench mortar shells. Also called "Minnies."

RECOMPENSE

I never have had a look at the sea,
I who would love it so.
I never have watched from the surf-drenched shore
The brave ships come and go.
I do not know how the silent tides
Unfailingly ebb and flow.

But God, who is wise to His children's needs
Gives me the wide, low plain,
He gives me the wondrous, whispering grass,
The kildee's sweet refrain,
And my reed-fringed pools are myriad seas
After the last long rain.

I never have been where the mountains stand
Majestic—aloof—apart,
But nightly the infinite star-crowned heights
Speak to my waiting heart,
And mine are the winds that are mountain born,
And of seas they are a part.
—Grace Noll Crowell in Scribner's Magazine.

HEROES QUICKEN LOYALTY.

Every casualty list is a mute yet eloquent appeal to American citizenship to repudiate the slacking pacifist and to quench the querulous kicker who gives him support.—Washington Star.

LOCATED

Judge—"Where did the automobile hit you?"

Rastus—"Well, jedge, if I'd been carrying a license numbah, it would hab busted to a thousand pieces."

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SPEAKING
S. H. CLARK

CHICAGO

December 27, 1917.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago.

My Dear President Judson:

In the "World Peril" issued by the Princeton University Press, is an essay by Professor Philip Marshall Brown of Princeton on "The World Peril and World Peace" which contains the following sentence: ". . . the insolent [German] ultimatum to Russia which provoked war when Austria had already agreed to a peaceful discussion of the whole Serbian question". (page 225).

I am no historian, and was therefore greatly shocked when I read that passage, for although I had read somewhat extensively on the war, I had never gathered the slightest hint that Austria had ever done as Professor Brown intimated. Certainly our government in its fifteen or twenty pamphlets, and our representative speakers, have never made any such claim as Professor Brown makes. Therefore I got in touch with him, and received the enclosed memorandum which I trust may be of interest to you, perhaps even to the extent of warranting you in making a copy of it.

May I hope to receive the document back again at your early convenience?

Very truly yours,

S H Clark

Chicago, December 29, 1917

Dear Mr. Clark:

Thanks for yours of the 27th inst. with copy of Professor Brown's letter. I was quite familiar with the facts in the case, and he is entirely right in his deduction. The matters in question were made public in the various official statements which Professor Brown quotes, and all of which I have in my library. At different times through the war I have seen repeated reference to them. I have not discussed them in my own paper and did not discuss them in my lecture because I didn't go into the questions involved at all, but took up the matter at the time of our entering into the war. Professor Brown is entirely correct. Herewith the material is returned to you.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. S. H. Clark
The University of Chicago

Chicago, December 29, 1917

Dear Mr. Ulark:

Thanks for yours of the 27th inst. with copy of Professor Brown's letter. I was quite familiar with the facts in the case, and he is entirely right in his deduction. The matters in question were made public in the various official statements which Professor Brown quotes, and all of which I have in my library. At different times through the war I have been requested reference to them. I have not discussed them in my own paper and did not discuss them in my lecture because I didn't go into the questions involved at all, but took up the matter at the time of our entering into the war. Professor Brown is entirely correct. Herewith the material is returned to you.

Very truly yours,

H.J.J. - I.

Mr. S. H. Ulark
The University of Chicago

Circular *of* Information
United States
Marine Corps Reserve

"Have you ever heard of the Buck Marine
Who can live for a year on a single bean?
Wherever THE eagle makes its flight,
The Marines are ready to land and FIGHT."

IF NOT—HERE'S YOUR CHANCE

Circular *of* Information
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IF NOT—HERE'S YOUR CHANCE

THE UNITED STATES MARINES.

The United States Marine Corps is the soldier branch of our "First Line of Defense." Marines serve both ashore and afloat, and are in every sense of the word, "Soldiers of the Sea." They are first highly trained, quick-acting, hard-shooting infantrymen, and, in addition, furnish their own heavy and light artillery, machine gun companies, submarine mine companies, engineers, signalmen, and they frequently are "Horse Marines." They form the landing parties from the ships of the Navy, and are the first on shore when our national interests are in danger in any foreign country. They are in short, "Policemen of the World," and the high seas is their "beat."

There are splendid opportunities in the United States Marine Corps for clean-cut American men. If you cannot avail yourself of them, then the next best thing is to turn over this page and see what the Marines' "War Baby" has to offer.

THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS RESERVE.

What it is.

The Marine Corps Reserve is a constituent part of the Marine Corps authorized by Congress as a reserve force to be trained in time of peace and called into active service only when our country is at war or when there exists a national emergency as declared by the President. It is divided into several classes with special requirements for each class. These are set forth below:

FOR THE EX-MARINE.

Class 1, Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, is for enrollment of former officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps and those who may be discharged in the future. They are enrolled without examination, other than physical, in their former rank.

PAY.

Officers: Class 1 (a). The annual retainer pay of officers of the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve shall be two months base pay of the corresponding rank in the Marine Corps.

Men: Class 1 (b). The annual retainer pay of men of the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve shall be as follows:

Men with less than 8 years naval service.....$ 50.00 per annum.
Men with 8 or more years and less than 12 years naval service..... 72.00 " "
Men with 12 or more years naval service..... 100.00 " "

NOTE:—Enlisted men of the Marine Corps with 16 or more years service may be transferred to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve with pay averaging from one-third to one-half of their pay at the time of transfer according to their length of service.

DISCHARGE.

When there is no war or national emergency you can obtain your discharge in the reserve to reenlist in the Marine Corps or for other reasons by simply refunding to the government any uniform gratuity furnished you during the then current enrollment.

TRANSFERS.

A member of the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve may be transferred at his own request to any other class of the Marine Corps Reserve either in his present rank or if qualified to a higher rank.

FOR THE CIVILIAN WHO IS NOT AN EX-MARINE.

Recognizing that from patriotic motives there are numbers of men in civil life who are willing to do their share to further the preparedness of their country there has been provided for in the Reserve Act several classes in which these men may be enrolled, organized

and trained in time of peace and be available in the event of the President calling for their service in time of war or national emergency.

Class 2, Marine Corps Reserve A, provides for the enrollment of civilians who have had military training and experience: their rank to be at first provisional and subject to confirmation after performing 3 months active service and will depend upon the degree of their military experience.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.

Officers, provisional.

1. Citizens of the U. S. between ages 20 to 35.
2. Two years experience as an officer of a military or naval organization or a military school or college.
3. Good moral character and standing.
4. Free from physical defects.

A candidate for provisional rank of an officer, after passing a thorough physical examination, will be required to furnish the enrolling officer with written evidence of his education, character, citizenship, age, and professional ability, in the form of diplomas, certificates, and letters of recommendation, together with a composition of not less than 200 words written in the applicant's hand and in the presence of the enrolling officer, setting forth his educational attainments and his military and other professional experience. This composition, together with the original or copies of all documents and letters submitted, to be forwarded with appropriate recommendation to the Major General Commandant for final action.

Officers, confirmation of.—After three months active service an officer may be confirmed in his provisional rank by qualifying professionally before a board composed of three officers not below the rank of major, and physically before a board of two medical officers. He will then be commissioned by the President.

Enrolled men, provisional.

(a) Must furnish satisfactory evidence as to military experience and ability, character and citizenship.

(b) Must be not less than 18 nor more than 35 years of age at the time of first enrollment.

NOTE:—The provisional rank will depend upon the previous experience of the applicant.

Men, confirmation of.—After three months active service an enrolled man may be confirmed in his provisional rank by examination before an officer designated by the Major General Commandant for that purpose.

PAY.

Class 2:

(a) Officers, provisional: Annual retainer pay, $12.00.

(b) Officers, confirmed: Annual retainer pay, two months base pay of the corresponding rank in the Marine Corps.

(c) Men, provisional: Annual retainer pay, $12.00.

(d) Men, confirmed: Annual retainer pay, two months base pay of the corresponding rank in the Marine Corps.

When employed on active duty, either under provisional or confirmed rank, the pay of officers and men in this class is the same as for members of the Marine Corps of corresponding rank.

UNIFORM GRATUITY.

Upon first reporting for active service for training officers shall receive a uniform gratuity of $50.00, enlisted men $30.00. Upon reporting for active service in time of war or national emergency, the uniform gratuity will be $150.00 for officers, and $60.00 for enlisted men, less any previous uniform gratuity credited during the then current enrollment. This uniform gratuity is allowed for each enrollment, and for those serving with either a provisional or confirmed rank.

DUTIES AND REQUIREMENTS.

(a) Must serve in the Marine Corps throughout a war or during the existence of a national emergency, declared by the President, should either arise during his term of service.

(b) In order to be confirmed in any rank, must perform three months active service for training during each enrollment period. This same service is required during each enrollment for those who have been confirmed and desire to retain their rank. An officer or man who desires merely to enroll and remain in a provisional rank, and does not desire to be confirmed in that rank, will not be required to perform any active service for training, execpt of course, is subject to call by the President, as stated above.

(c) This active service training cannot be taken in periods of less than three weeks, and in order for a reserve officer or reservist to receive government transportation to and from the training point, it must be for one month or longer.

DISCHARGE.

When there is no war or national emergency, any member of the reserve can obtain his discharge by simply refunding to the government any clothing gratuity furnished him during the then current enrollment.

TRANSFERS.

A member of the Marine Corps Reserve may be transferred at his own request to any other class of the reserve for which eligible.

CLASS 4.

MARINE CORPS RESERVE B.

Citizens of the United States who are capable of performing special useful service in the Marine Corps, or in connection with the Marine Corps in the defense of Naval utilities in the several Naval districts, are eligible for membership in this class. Owners and operators of automobiles, motor-trucks, motor-cycles, aeroplanes, hydro-aeroplanes and other craft suitable for purposes of defense of Naval districts may be enrolled in this class and contracts made with such owners to take over their vehicles and crafts in time of war or national emergency upon payment of a reasonable indemnity.

Officers; provisional.

(a) Must furnish satisfactory evidence as to ability, character and citizenship.

(b) Must have ability, experience and special qualifications for important duties in Naval and Reserve Districts.

(c) Must qualify to the satisfaction of the Major General Commandant, as outlined for officers, provisional, of class 2.

The requirements for confirmation of officers the same as given for class 2.

Men, provisional.

(a) Must give satisfactory evidence as to ability, character and citizenship.

(b) Must be capable of performing useful service in the Marine Corps, such as radio, telegraph, telephone operators, electricians, machinists, carpenters, blacksmiths, automobile mechanics and drivers, boiler tenders, plumbers, cooks, bakers, laundrymen, stenographers, and men of other occupations or trades that may be useful in the defense and maintenance of naval utilities.

(c) Must qualify physically before a medical officer.

PAY AND UNIFORM GRATUITY.

Same as given under class 2.

DUTIES AND REQUIREMENTS.

The requirements of this class are the same as for class 2, except that no previous military experience is necessary and there is no age limit. The general purpose of this class is to train and use men who, for family or business reasons desire to perform ser-

vice in the local defense of the Naval Districts and do not desire service in the more active branch of the reserve. The physical requirements of this class will not be as severe as for class 2. and unless an enrolled man desires it, he will not be called upon to perform duties other than those in connection with the defense of the Naval Districts. A man who has no military experience, but desires training may be enrolled in this class, either in the provisional rank of an officer or enlisted man, and, after sufficient training, transferred to class 2. A candidate with military knowledge and experience shall be assigned a provisional rank corresponding to the degree of his knowledge and experience, those with technical knowledge and experience shall be assigned provisional (technical) rank, corresponding to the degree of their skill in the particular technical subject for which they are enrolled. Those without technical ability or military training shall be enrolled as private, provisional.

DISCHARGE.

When there is no war or national emergency any member of the reserve can obtain his discharge by simply refunding to the government any clothing gratuity furnished him during the then current enrollment.

TRANSFERS.

A member of the Marine Corps Reserve may be transferred at his own request to any other class of the reserve for which eligible.

CLASS 5.

MARINE CORPS RESERVE FLYING CORPS.

The requirements of this class are similar to those of class 2 and 4, and the intention is to enroll officers and men in this class who are qualified aviators, or who desire to specialize in navy aeronautical work.

CLASS 6.

VOLUNTEER MARINE CORPS RESERVE.

The Voluntary Marine Corps Reserve shall be composed of those men of the Marine Corps Reserve who are eligible for membership in any one of the other classes of the Marine Corps Reserve, and who obligate themselves to serve in the Marine Corps in any one of the above classes without retainer pay and uniform gratuity in time of peace. The only distinction between this class of the Marine Corps Reserve is one of retainer pay and uniform gratuity in time of peace. When on active duty the pay is the same as the corresponding rank in the Marine Corps.

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

2 Mar 7

A Memorial Service for Members of the University of Chicago Who Have Fallen in the War

Verdi's

REQUIEM

THE APOLLO CLUB

THE CHICAGO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Frank Dickinson Bartlett Gymnasium, at four o'clock
Sunday, May the eighteenth, nineteen hundred nineteen

Members of the University and of the families of the Fallen may secure non-transferable tickets without cost at the Office of the President

In the Matter of Captain Rowland H. McLaughlin

In Paris I made inquiries with regard to the record in the case of Captain McLaughlin, and obtained the following information.

Captain McLaughlin was wounded in action on the 14th of October, and was buried on the 15th of October in the military cemetary at Fromeville (Meuse). His grave was No. 110 in Row 2 of the cemetary.

With the above data I proceeded, when I was making a tour of the battlefields, to try to find the military cemetary in question. It was found within a short distance from the village of Fromeville, on the road to the Argonne. In a little swale of land there is a French military cemetary. Bordering that, on the south of Fromeville, is the American cemetary. There are no buildings anywhere in the vicinity. It is in a quiet, open country. Perhaps half a mile toward the Argonne

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from the cemetary the old line of battle appears, with various gun-emplacements. I inferred that Captain McLaughlin's battery was in action on this line, and that there was a field hospital near the French cemetary.

The graves were not sodded, and each one contained a marker. The marker in question is a short, flat piece of wood, pointed, driven into the ground, and nailed on it the identification disk. With the help of my companions sod and moss were obtained, and the grave covered. A wooden cross was also found, not in use. To this the marker containing the identification disk was fastened, and the cross placed firmly in the ground at the head of the grave. A small American flag was also planted beside it. My colleague, Mr. Maurice Wertheim of New York, who did all the photographing for the American-Persian Commission, then took photographs of the grave. These will be developed and printed in New York, and copies will be sent to me as soon as they are done. The identification disk contains the following inscription:

CAPTRIN ROWLAND H. MC LAUGHLIN
314
F. A.
U. S. A.

---

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CAPTAIN HOWLAND H. MC LAUGHLIN
314
U. S. A.

Memorial Service for the University Students who died in World War

Chicago, May 5, 1919

My dear General Wood:

At four o'clock Sunday afternoon, the eighteenth instant, the University of Chicago is to have a service in honor of those of our number who have given their lives in the great war which is just closing. There are some thirty names on the honor roll. The service is to consist of Verdi's Requiem, rendered by the Apollo Club and the Chicago Orchestra in Bartlett Gymnasium at the University of Chicago. The University will be highly gratified if you and your staff would honor us with your presence on that occasion, and we shall be glad to provide a suitable box or boxes.

With cordial regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Major General Leonard Wood
United States Army Headquarters
Chicago

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H.P.J. - L.

Major General Leonard Wood
United States Army Headquarters
Chicago

Hawley Brownell Olmstead, '17, was the first student of the University, and the only one, so far as information has yet been received, to die for his country in France. The following extract is from a letter written by Olmstead to his father shortly before America declared war a year ago. He enlisted immediately on the declaration of war.

"I saw by the paper tonight that three more American ships have been sunk. How long, I wonder, shall we remain the moron among nations, the nation without decision, without honor, and without moral courage? We have grown so soft and flabby; we chant songs of peace and utter moral platitudes, while the most rapacious, bloodthirsty, barbarous, and damnable force that the world has seen, seeks to quench in its madness the lights of liberty, of honor, and of truth.

"If we must bow before the dictum that might makes right, that peace maintained through loss of personal honor is peace worth having, then—very good. But if we have faith in the advancement of humanity, in the purposefulness of the universe in which we live, then might does not make right. We must stand on one side or the other, for one cannot straddle a moral issue. If we sit comfortably by and watch England and France, the upholders of democracy, go down, then we have shown the world that we accept the German doctrine, and the principles for which our fathers fought, when they carved out this nation—that those principles have left our consciousness.

"Belgium was offered peace, peace with material reward, but with dishonor. She made her glorious decision. She was crucified, and suffered as no other nation of the modern world has suffered, but she did more for civilization in those few days than the nation that so foully attacked her has ever done, and she will live in the memory of all the world as the savior of Europe.

"Germany has broken every law of humanity. She has outraged women, and murdered non-combatants. Led by a mad emperor, and a vicious prince, she has forfeited all consideration and should be treated like the outlaw that she is. This is more than a war for democracy, it is a war for RIGHT—a war that virtue, liberty, and righteousness 'may not perish from the earth.' It is our duty to stand by the right, to throw our weight into the balance, come what may. We must show the world that America can yet distinguish right from wrong, that the character of her people has not disintegrated, and that she has the will to act, and will to set her hand to the sword, and carry with it the message that the pen has failed to give."

Association of Doctors

N. R. Wilson, Ph. D., '87, is a lieutenant, Royal Garrison Artillery, care of Messrs. Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, London, S. W. England.

John Coulter, Ph. D., 1900, has been in France for a year, first in the French ambulance service, and since last October in Y. M. C. A. work in charge of the entertainment features in the American camps, chiefly in the form of lecturers. In visiting the camps, and especially the front line trenches, he had become impressed by the wonderful gardens maintained by the Germans as near the front as possible. He urged that the same thing be done by the allies; as a result, he was summoned to headquarters, been given the rank of captain, and put in charge of the establishment of kitchen gardens, designed to supply the entire army in France with green vegetables.

Charles J. Bushnell, Ph. D., '01, has accepted the position of professor of sociology and economics in the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.

J. R. McArthur, Ph. D., '02, is acting head of the department of English language at Kansas State Agricultural.

William H. Allison, Ph. D., '05, is teaching church history and also giving a series of public lectures for Colgate University on "International Policies and Democracy, 1814-1914."

Fred W. Upson, Ph. D., in chemistry, '10, who has been professor of chemistry in the agricultural college of the University of Nebraska, has been made head of the department of chemistry in the university proper and will have charge of the two departments in the university and in the agricultural college.

A. C. Trowbridge, '07, Ph. D., '11, who has been educational secretary at the Y. M. C. A. of Camp Dodge, will resume his teaching of geology at the University of Iowa and the University of Chicago this summer.

Dr. Harlan L. Trumbull, Ph. D., '11, was reported in a recent issue as having been appointed captain in the ordnance reserve corps. Dr. Trumbull is, however, a first lieutenant in that corps. He has been assigned to duty in the trench warfare section.

Robert K. Nabours, Ph. D., '11, now at Kansas State Agricultural College, is doing important research work on inheritance in Orthoptera. The October, 1917, number of the English Journal of Genetics was devoted to two papers by Dr. Nabours and one by his assistant, A. W. Bellamy, now a fellow in zoology at Chicago.

Mr. H. H. Kuy, Swift fellow in chemistry, has been made head of the department of chemistry at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

R. R. Price, ex., has been made acting dean of the division of general science at Kansas State Agricultural.

Norma E. Pfeiffer, Ph. D., '13, assistant professor of botany in the State University of North Dakota, is absent on leave during the second semester. Dr. Pfeiffer is engaged in research at the Missouri Botanical Gardens in St. Louis.

Harold Nelson, Ph. D., '13, is professor of history at the Syrian Protestant College.

Frank C. Jordan, Ph. D., '14, has been appointed acting director of the Allegheny Observatory, Pittsburgh, Pa., to continue as such during the continuance of the war.

Stephen S. Visher, '09, Ph. D., '14, is a land classifier in the United States Geological Survey, engaged in determining what use parts of the slightly used millions of acres of public lands in the more arid parts of the western states can best be put to.

John W. Campbell, Ph. D., '15, is in the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, 42 Lansdowne avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

C. H. Maxson, Ph. D., '15, is assistant professor of political science at the University of Pennsylvania.

For the President's information.

war 143

war

memo

August 28, 1917.

Major General Thomas H. Barry
Camp Grant
Rockford, Illinois

Dear Sir:

I learn that the Government is rushing work on Topographic maps of four 15' areas centering about Rockford. I have been asked to prepare a geographic and geologic report on the region, so that the same may be available for the men in training at the camp.

It is the conception that this report should be prepared in untechnical language and that it should have in mind the military uses to which such maps and reports can be put.

I have somewhat hastily prepared a brief outline of the proposed report and shall be grateful for your criticisms and suggestions, in view of the fact that it is planned to make the report of use to the men in training.

I have had occasion to know something of the plans of some non-military educational work at the camp at DesMoines, including instruction in Geology, Topography, etc. If such plans are contemplated at Rockford, perhaps we at the University of Chicago can be of service. The distance from Chicago to Rockford is not prohibitive, and our Department is anxious to be of service wherever practicable.

RDS/C

Yours very truly,

R. D. S.

R. T. Salisbury

GEOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY OF THE ROCKFORD REGION

1. Topography

Types - descriptive account
Origin.
Relations to soil and its uses.
Relations to transportation
Cost of road building
Ease of road building

2. Mantle Rock

Thickness
Relation between thickness and topography
Character
as affecting excavations, trenches, etc.
as affecting subsurface drainage, as of trenches.

3. Bed Rock

Outcrops
Depth below surface
Character
Availability for
structural work
road material

4. Surface Drainage.

Streams
Depth - especially of streams large enough to afford obstacles to passage
Character of bottoms - mud, quicksand, gravel, rock, etc.
Character of adjacent flats, as to traversability.
Danger of floods.
Lakes
Marshes - traversability

5. Ground Water

Depth to water-table
Variations with topography
Variations with wet and dry seasons
Direction of ground water flow
Abundance
Quality
Relations to military operations, such as trenching.

6. Potable Waters

Wells
now in existence
easily developed
Springs
Streams

7. Weather and Climate

Brief statement of facts
Determining factors
Significance to economic and military life
Direction tof prevailing and storm winds
Control of wind currents by topographic features - not pronounced here
Weather signs

8. Roads and road materials

Grades of existing roads
Road beds - points of strength and weakness
Bridges
    where - on large streams
    strength
Possibilities of quick improvement
Road materials
    Rock for road material
        quarries now open
        possible quarries
    Gravel

9. Plant Life

Forests - location and character
Lands not forested
    dry
    wet

10. Products and Resources

Agricultural
Manufactured

11. Principal cities and villages - at least Rockford

Location: at the Rock River ford, on the Chicago-Galena road.
Early growth
Advent of railroads
Special interests at different periods
Present city

The whole developed sofar as practicable, in such a way that the general principles involved can be carried over to other regions.

Chicago, August 30, 1917

Dear Mr. Salisbury:

Thank you for the copy of your letter to General Barry and of the report to him with regard to Camp Grant. It seems to me this must be extremely useful.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dean R. D. Salisbury
The University of Chicago

Chicago, August 30, 1917

Dear Mr. Salisbury:

Thank you for the copy of your letter to General Barry and of the report to him with regard to Camp Grant. It seems to me this must be extremely useful.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dean R. D. Salisbury
The University of Chicago

The University of Chicago
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

IN MEMORY OF MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO FALLEN IN THE WAR

Verdi's REQUIEM

FRANK DICKINSON BARTLETT GYMNASIUM
MAY EIGHTEENTH
NINETEEN NINETEEN

IT IS FOR US TO BE HERE DEDICATED TO THE GREAT TASK REMAINING BEFORE US—THAT FROM THESE HONOURED DEAD WE TAKE INCREASED DEVOTION TO THAT CAUSE FOR WHICH THEY GAVE THE LAST FULL MEASURE OF DEVOTION—THAT WE HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE THAT THESE DEAD SHALL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN, THAT THIS NATION, UNDER GOD, SHALL HAVE A NEW BIRTH OF FREEDOM, AND THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH.

—*Abraham Lincoln*

IN MEMORIAM

RAYMOND ARTHUR ANDERSON
1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, Ph.B. 1915, 1916

LESTER CLEMENT BARTON
1906, 1907

CLARENCE ALEXANDER BRODIE
1914, 1915, 1916

THEODORE HARVEY CLARK
1914, 1915, 1916

HEDLEY HEBER COOPER
1907, 1908

EDWARD RAYMOND DEBOTH
1907, 1908, 1909, 1910

CARL CONRAD DITMAR
1917, 1918

MARTIN LELAND DOLLAHAN
1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, S.B. 1915

JOHN ARTHUR DUGGAN
1916, 1917

ROBERT HARLAN FLANSBURG
1916, 1917

HARRY WILKERSON FORD
1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904

JASPER JOSEPH FFRENCH
1914

BYRON MALCOLM GENDREAU
1913, 1914, 1915

JOHN MARION GOAD
1916, 1917

WALTER WOOD GODDARD, JR.
1909, 1911, 1912, 1913

HAROLD ERNEST GOETTLER
1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, S.B. 1914

EL ROY DAVID GOLDING
1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, Ph.B. 1915

DAVID BULLOCK HARRIS
1915, 1916, 1917

PHILIP WILLIAM HARTZELL
1916, 1917, 1918

STILLMAN BINGHAM JAMIESON, JR.
1917, 1918

ELMER LEOPOLD KRAUSE
1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, Ph.B. 1918

LLOYD ERNEST LEDUC
1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, S.B. 1914

GEORGE PHELPS LEGGETT
1915, 1916, 1917

WARREN BROWER LEONARD
1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, Ph.B. 1914

JOHN SIMON LEWIS, JR.
1894, 1895, 1896, A.B. 1896

COUNT DE ROCHAMBEAU LOVELLETTE
1911, 1912, 1913

THOMAS CANNON LYONS
1916, 1917

JOEL FURNAS McDAVID
1913, 1914, Ph.B. 1914, 1915, 1916, J.D. 1916

ROWLAND HAZARD McLAUGHLIN
1917

BERNARD FRANCIS McMEEL
1916, 1917

FRANK CHARLES MARSHALL
1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, D.B. 1888

HARRY PAUL MARTIN
1913, 1914, 1915, 1917, S.M. 1917

SEYMOUR MASON
1914, 1915, 1916, 1917

RICHARD PERRY MATTHEWS
1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, Ph.B. 1916

WILLIAM FENIMORE MERRILL
1908, 1909, 1910, 1911

GILBERT COCHRAN MOSS
1916, 1917, 1918

ONA JEFFERSON MYERS
1911, 1912, 1913, Ph.B. 1913, 1914, J.D. 1914

EARL HENRY NEVILLE
1913, 1914

FRANK JOHN OLIVER
1916, 1917

HAWLEY BROWNELL OLMSTEAD
1916, 1917

EDWARD ORR
1915, 1916, 1917, Ph.B. 1917

ROY BENNETT PACE
1911, 1914, 1915

WALTER SMITH POAGUE
1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, Ph.B. 1914

CHARLES EDWARD REISS
1912, 1913, 1914, 1917, 1918

JOHN IRVING ROBERTS
1916, 1917

JOHN CHESTER SANDALL
1915, 1916, 1917, Ph.B. 1917

WALTER BEAUMONT SCHAFER
1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917

LAURENS CORNING SHULL
1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, S.B. 1916

HARRY HENRY STRAUCH
1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, S.B. 1916

CEDRIC BARTON STROHM
1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, S.B. 1917

AUGUST LEO SUNDVALL
1915, 1916, 1917

CHARLES OLIVER TAYLOR, JR.
1913, 1914

GLENN IRVING TENNEY
1915, 1916, 1917

PRESTON EDDY TUPPER
1916

ORVILLE CHASE WETMORE
1913, 1914, 1915

WILLIAM JEWELL WHYTE
1915, 1916, 1917

CHARLES HENRY WILBER
1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, Ph.B. 1905, 1906, 1907, J.D. 1907

THE UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL

PAUL CODY BENTLEY
Harvard University

PAUL GREENWOOD COX

THOMAS EDWARD NALY HEFFERAN
University of Wisconsin

FRYAR PATRICK HUTCHINSON

ALEXANDER AGNEW McCORMICK, JR.
Yale University

ROWLAND HAZARD McLAUGHLIN
Brown University

WALTER SMITH POAGUE
The University of Chicago

WELLBORN SAXON PRIDDY

SONS OF TRUSTEES AND MEMBERS OF THE FACULTIES

ROBERT MORSS LOVETT, JR.

KENNETH MacLEISH

HARRISON FOSTER

ROWLAND HAZARD McLAUGHLIN

The year of residence at the University is indicated by the date after each name. The date of receiving a degree is also indicated. This list is doubtless incomplete. Corrections and additions may be sent to the Office of the President.

ORDER OF EXERCISES

INVOCATION

THE REVEREND THEODORE GERALD SOARES, PH.D., D.D.
Acting Chaplain of the University

THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

REQUIEM - - - - - - - - - *Verdi*

THE APOLLO MUSICAL CLUB
Harrison M. Wild, Director

THE CHICAGO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

SOLOISTS
Soprano, Monica Graham Stults
Contralto, Louise Harrison Slade
Tenor, Robert Lauren Quait
Bass, Arthur Middleton

HALLELUJAH CHORUS (The Messiah) - - - - - *Händel*

BENEDICTION

THE CHAPLAIN

REQUIEM

I. INTROIT

Soprano *Mezzo-Soprano* *Tenor* *Bass* *and* *Chorus*	Requiem æternam Dona eis, Domine; Et lux perpetua Luceat eis.	Rest eternal Grant unto them, Lord; And let light everlasting Lighten upon them.
	Te decet hymnus, Deus, in Sion, Et tibi reddetur votum in Jerusalem: Exaudi orationem meam; Ad te omnis caro veniet.	Song becometh Thee, O God, in Sion, And unto Thee shall the vow be performed in Jerusalem: Hear Thou my prayer; Unto Thee shall all flesh come.

II. KYRIE

Tenor *Bass* *Soprano* *Mezzo-Soprano* *Soli* *and* *Chorus*	Kyrie eleison; Christe eleison; Kyrie eleison	Lord, have mercy; Christ, have mercy; Lord, have mercy.

III. SEQUENCE

Chorus	Dies iræ, dies illa, Solvet sæclum in favilla; Teste David cum Sibylla.	Day of wrath, that day of burning, Earth to glowing ashes turning, Shall fulfil the prophets' warning.
	Quantus tremor est futurus, Quando judex est venturus Cuncta stricte discussurus!	Ah, what fear shall be impending, When the Judge in clouds descending Calleth all to doom unbending.
	Tuba mirum spargens sonum Per sepulchra regionum Coget omnes ante thronum.	Hark! the trumpet's peal astounding, Through the tombs of earth resounding, The resistless summons sounding!

	Mors stupebit et natura, Cum resurget creatura, Judicanti responsura.	Death is shattered, nature quaking, All creation is awaking, For the judgment ready making.
Mezzo-Soprano and Chorus	Liber scriptus proferetur, In quo totum continetur Unde mundus judicetur.	Lo! the Book, exactly worded, Wherein all hath been recorded; Thence shall judgment be awarded.
	Judex ergo cum sedebit, Quidquid latet apparebit; Nil inultum remanebit.	When the Judge his seat attaineth, And each secret deed arraigneth, Nothing unavenged remaineth.
Soprano Mezzo-Soprano and Tenor	Quid sum, miser! tunc dicturus, Quem patronum rogaturus, Cum vix justus sit securus?	What shall be my wretched pleading, Who for me be interceding, When the righteous help is needing?
Quartette and Chorus	Rex tremendæ majestatis, Qui salvandos salvas gratis, Salva me, fons pietatis!	King of majesty tremendous, Who dost free salvation send us, Fount of pity, then befriend us!
Soprano and Mezzo-Soprano	Recordare, Jesu pie, Quod sum causa tuæ viæ; Ne me perdas illa die.	Think, kind Jesu, my salvation Cost Thy lowly incarnation; Leave me not to reprobation!
	Quærens me sedisti lassus, Redemisti crucem passus; Tantus labor non sit cassus.	Me with toil and pain Thou soughtest, By Thy Cross and Passion boughtest; Be not vain the work Thou wroughtest!
	Juste judex ultionis, Donum fac remissionis Ante diem rationis.	Righteous Judge of retribution, Grant Thy gift of absolution Ere that day of dissolution.
Tenor	Ingemisco tamquam reus, Culpa rubet vultus meus: Supplicanti parce, Deus.	Guilty, thus I make my moaning, Shame-faced all my error owning: Spare, O God, Thy suppliant groaning!
	Qui Mariam absolvisti, Et latronem exaudisti, Mihi quoque spem dedisti.	Thou, who Mary gav'st remission, Who didst hear the thief's petition, Hast with hope cheered my condition.
	Preces meæ non sunt dignæ, Sed tu bonus fac benigne, Ne perenni cremer igne.	Worthless are my prayers and sighing; Yet, good Lord, in grace complying, Rescue me from fires undying!

	Inter oves locum præsta, Et ab hædis me sequestra, Statuens in parte dextra.	With Thy sheep a place provide me, From the goats afar divide me, To Thy right hand deign to guide me!
Bass	Confutatis maledictis, Flammis acribus addictis, Voca me cum benedictis.	While the cursed are confounded, Doomed to flames of woe unbounded, Call me with the blest surrounded!
	Oro supplex et acclinis, Cor contritum quasi cinis, Gere curam mei finis.	Low I kneel, a suppliant bending, Conscious guilt my bosom rending; Care for me when all is ending!
Chorus	Dies iræ, dies illa, etc.	Day of wrath, that day of burning, etc.
Quartette and Chorus	Lacrymosa dies illa! Qua resurget ex favilla Judicandus homo reus: Huic ergo parce, Deus. Pie Jesu, Domine, Dona eis requiem. Amen.	Ah, that day of tears and mourning! From the dust of earth returning, Man for judgment must prepare him! Spare, O God, in mercy spare him! Lord all-pitying, Jesu blest, Grant to them eternal rest. Amen.

INTERMISSION

IV. OFFERTORY

Soprano Mezzo-Soprano Tenor and Bass	Domine Jesu Christe, Rex gloriæ, libera animas omnium fidelium defunctorum de pœnis inferni et de profundo lacu.	Lord Jesu Christ, King of Glory, deliver the souls of all the faithful departed from the punishments of hell and the fathomless abyss.
	Libera eas de ore leonis, ne absorbeat eas tartarus, ne cadant in obscurum.	Deliver them from the mouth of the lion; let not the pit swallow them up, neither let them fall into darkness.

Sed signifer sanctus Michael repræsentet eas in lucem sanctam, quam olim Abrahæ promisisti et semini ejus.

But let Thy standard-bearer, Saint Michael, lead them forth into that holy light, which aforetime Thou didst promise to Abraham and his seed.

Hostias et preces tibi, Domine, laudis offerimus; tu suscipe pro animabus illis quarum hodie memoriam facimus.

The sacrifice of praise with prayer we offer unto Thee, O Lord: accept it in behalf of those souls of whom this day we make a memorial.

Fac eas, Domine, de morte transire ad vitam.

Cause them, O Lord, to pass from death unto life.

V. TERSANCTUS AND BENEDICTUS

Fugue and Chorus

Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus, Dominus Deus Sabaoth. Pleni sunt cœli et terra gloria tua.

Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Hosts! Heaven and earth are full of Thy glory!

Hosanna in excelsis.

Hosanna in the highest!

Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini.

Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord!

VI. AGNUS DEI

Soprano Mezzo-Soprano and Chorus

Agnus Dei, qui tollis peccata mundi, dona eis requiem sempiternam.

O Lamb of God, that takest away the sins of the world, grant unto them eternal rest.

VII. COMMUNION

Mezzo-Soprano Tenor and Bass

Lux æterna luceat eis, Domine, cum sanctis tuis, in æternum, quia pius es.

May light perpetual lighten upon them, O Lord, with Thy saints, now and ever, for Thou art gracious!

Requiem æternam dona eis et lux perpetua luceat eis.

Grant unto them eternal rest, and may light everlasting lighten upon them!

VIII. FINALE

Soprano Chorus and Fugue-Finale

Libera me, Domine, de morte æterna, in die illa tremenda, quando cœli movendi sunt et terra, dum veneris judicare sæculum per ignem.	Deliver me, Lord, from eternal death, in that awful day when the heavens and the earth shall be removed, at Thy coming to judge the world with fire.
Tremens factus sum ego et timeo, dum discussio venerit atque ventura ira.	With trembling am I filled and with terror, at the approach of the judgment and the coming of Thy wrath.
Dies iræ, dies illa.	Day of wrath, that day of burning.
Calamitatis et miseriæ, dies magna et amara valde.	A day of calamity and woe, a mighty day and of great bitterness.
Requiem æternam, Dona eis, Domine; Et lux perpetua Luceat eis.	Grant unto them eternal rest, and may light everlasting lighten upon them!
Libera me, Domine, de mort æterna, in die illa tremenda, quando cœli movendi sunt et terra, dum veneris judicare sæculum per ignem.	Deliver me, Lord, from eternal death, in that awful day when the heavens and the earth shall be removed, at Thy coming to judge the world with fire.

HALLELUJAH CHORUS

Hallelujah! For the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth,
The kingdom of this world has become the kingdom
Of our Lord, and of His Christ;
And He shall reign forever and ever,
King of Kings and Lord of Lords. Hallelujah!

COMMITTEE ON PLANS AND ORGANIZATION OF MILITARY RESOURCES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

First meeting

The committee appointed at a meeting ~~of members~~ of members of the Faculties and Administrative Officers of the University of Chicago, held March 15, in accordance with authority vested in its appointment, sent a call, dated March 27, for the first meeting to be held in Classics 20, on March 30, at four o'clock, to the following -- as representing the action of the said committee in adding to its membership:

F. J. Miller	F. W. Shepardson
J. Stieglitz	J. R. Angell
O. W. Bell	D. B. Reed
Fred Merrifield	Elizabeth Wallace
E. H. Moore	Adolf von Noé
A. A. Michelson	D. A. Robertson
H. G. Gale	W. S. Gray
J. M. Coulter	J. M. Manly
R. D. Salisbury	A. W. Small
A. J. Carlson	W. G. Hale
J. M. Dodson	Newman Miller

The chairman called the meeting to order and pointed to the necessity of the election of a secretary. On motion duly made, seconded, and carried Newman Miller was elected. The chairman stated that it seemed necessary to call the first meeting on this date in spite of the fact that many members were absent from the city because of the vacation period, and made a brief statement of his understanding of the function of the committee as at present constituted. He said that he had received several letters from members of the Faculty indicating a desire to serve their country in the impending crisis, and mentioned especially a letter received from Mr. John M. Manly concerning the possibility of the utilization by the government of his information regarding codes. Mr. Manly had stated that his knowledge was at the disposal of his country if needed. This was cited as an example of information which might be valuable to the govern-

ment. The chairman further expressed the thought that perhaps the committee could do nothing better than to prepare a census of the University which would show to what extent ability of this and other sorts might be available.

A discussion followed regarding the extent to which the committee might endeavor to enlist the interest of individuals in its work. Without formal action it seemed to be the consensus of opinion that the list should include (a) all members of the University -- Administrative Officers, Faculties, and employees -- and (b) alumni of the institution.

It was moved, seconded, and carried that Messrs. Merrifield, Gale and von Noé -- alumni of the University and members of the committee -- be constituted as a subcommittee to get in touch with the several alumni bodies with reference to the distribution of a questionnaire bearing on the possible qualifications of alumni for military service.

It was moved, seconded, and carried that a subcommittee be appointed to draft and distribute a questionnaire bearing on the possible qualifications for military service on the part of the members of the University. The chairman announced the appointment of the sub-committee as follows:

Messrs. Stieglitz, Bell, and Moore.

Mr. von Noé presented a questionnaire which had been distributed among the members of the Military Training Camps Association of the United States. The document was ordered transmitted to the chairman of the sub-committee referred to above.

The question of the abolition of athletics was discussed and the chairman presented a clipping from the Chicago Tribune of March 28 reporting the abolition of competitive athletics in favor of military training at Yale University in case of war.

A motion was made, seconded, andcarried that this

clipping be referred to the Board of Physical Culture.

A motion was made, seconded, and carried that the Chairman be requested to inquire of the President of the University as to the status in the matter of leave of members of the University called for military service.

The chairman presented certain correspondence between President Judson and the Director of the Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau in which the latter had requested the appointment of an adjutant at the University of Chicago who might co-operate with the Bureau in its intelligence work for the benefit of the government of the United States. There seemed to be uncertainty as to the propriety or manner in which the committee might co-operate withthis organization, and in view of this the material was referred to Major Bell for investigation and recommendation.

There being no further business, on motion duly made, seconded, and carried, the meeting adjourned subject to a call of the chairman.

The following members of the committee were recorded as present:

O. W. Bell
A. J. Carlson
J. M. Dodson
Fred Merrifield
F. J. Miller
Newman Miller
E. H. Moore
A. C. von Noé
D. B. Reed
R. D. Salisbury
F. W. Shepardson
A. W. Small
Julius Stieglitz

Newman Miller
Secretary

P.S. The chairman of the committee announced informally that as chairman of the meeting of certain members of the Faculties and Officers of Administration of the University of Chicago, held March 21, he had secured signatures to the resolution adopted and dispatched the required copies, as shown in the following:

1

155

TELEPHONE CORTLANDT 3183

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS ASSOCIATION
OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNIOR DIVISION

31 NASSAU STREET

NEW YORK December 19, 1916.

Mr. Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Judson:

In accordance with Mr. Stebbins' promise to you on Saturday, I take great pleasure in sending you today, the Prospectus of the 1916 Camp. Outlook for August 23rd,1916, containing the article by Mr. Ernest Abbott on "Boys of Plum Island". All of us feel that this is a particularly fine expression of the true spirit and purpose of the Fort Terry Camp last summer and presents clearly the ideal for which we must constantly strive in future camps.

I am also sending along the report of Mr. Stebbins as Chairman of the Junior Division, to the Governing Committee on November 24th, 1916, which covers the work done at Plum Island last summer and outlines our plans for the coming year. I am enclosing herewith copy of letter which we are sending out to Cadets of the First Junior Training Regiment, to boys who were enrolled for the second camp last summer, and to boys who have indicated a desire to attend camps next summer. The last paragraph indicates the ideals for which we are all working. For your information in regard to our scheme of organization I am also enclosing

Memorandum to District Committee Chairmen Outlining Organization Plans.

In addition to the above, we are sending copies of the story of the camp which has just been written by Mr. Thacher, one of our Committee, and one of the Plattsburg men who served as a Second Lieutenant in Company G. This gives the point of view of a Plattsburg man who was there through the entire four weeks and seems to us therefore, of particular interest and value to anyone who wants to know what the life of the camp really was.

We all of us were tremendously pleased at the enthusiasm with which Chicago has taken hold of this work and the big success of the luncheon Saturday. It puts us on our mettle here to keep up our end of the game and we hope that the interest and enthusiasm for this work will spread all over the country.

On behalf of the other men, may I thank you and all the others for the cordiality of your reception Saturday.

Trusting that you will call on me for anything where I may be of service to you, I am,

Faithfully yours,

James D. Williams

JDW/MV

THE JUNIOR DIVISION OF THE MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS ASSOCIATION HELD ITS FIRST CAMP AT FORT TERRY ON PLUM ISLAND IN JULY AND AUGUST, 1916. SIMILAR CAMPS FOR BOYS BETWEEN 15 AND 18 WILL BE CONDUCTED BY THE JUNIOR DIVISION DURING 1917. CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THESE CAMPS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE JUNIOR DIVISION.

TELEPHONE CORTLANDT 3183

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS ASSOCIATION
OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNIOR DIVISION

31 NASSAU STREET

NEW YORK December 14, 1916.

To the Cadets of the First Junior Training Regiment
To the Enrolled Members of the Second Camp
To those who want to attend the 1917 camps.

Today we are sending you under separate cover, a little leaflet entitled, "What will You do for Your Country", containing "A Preliminary Announcement, with a Story and a Letter Home".

"Getting out the Wounded" is an intensely interesting story which we have had printed for you, merely because it is an inspiration to see what splendid service for the relief of suffering, has been rendered by some of our American young men and boys in the thick of constant peril and it makes every one of us feel a keener desire to do whatever he can, in the big job of service for the common weal in our own country. You will be interested to know that "The Kid" has just been mentioned in the despatches for "conspicuous bravery".

The "Letter Home" is an actual letter written to his mother by an American Boy engaged in this service, and gives an intimate personal insight into the spirit of quiet courage and devotion to duty and the desire to help which characterizes all this ambulance relief work. We know you will all be glad to have both the story and the letter for the splendid spirit they reveal.

It is the especial privilege of those of you who were at Plum Island last summer, to prove your true devotion to the cause of these military training camps by active work among your friends, in school and at home.

For all of you,-those who went last summer and those who intend to go to camp next year,- there is a splendid opportunity to spread abroad knowledge of the Plum Island camp, among friends of your own age, and among older men and women who will be glad to know about it. Tell them of the benefit of the training, of the democratic spirit of the camp, of your own point of view, why you went or intend to go, why others ought to go.

Keep always before you and before others, the high ideal of these camps - healthy outdoor life, strict discipline, and splendid training, but through it all, the spirit of democratic and patriotic service to your country.

Faithfully yours,
James D. Williams,
Secretary.

THE JUNIOR DIVISION OF THE MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS ASSOCIATION HELD ITS FIRST CAMP AT FORT TERRY ON PLUM ISLAND IN JULY AND AUGUST, 1916. SIMILAR CAMPS FOR BOYS BETWEEN 15 AND 18 WILL BE CONDUCTED BY THE JUNIOR DIVISION DURING 1917. CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THESE CAMPS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE JUNIOR DIVISION.

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS ASSOCIATION

OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNIOR DIVISION

31 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE
CORTLANDT
3183

Memorandum to District Committee Chairmen Outlining Organization Plans.

Our general scheme is to get strong District Committees organized in the principal cities all over the United States, each of these District Committees to accept the responsibility for certain territory and to organize throughout that territory its own local committees. In New York we are establishing an Advisory Committee of well known men, who because of their belief in military training are glad to give us the benefit of their names and influence - and in some cases cash, and this scheme is being followed by other District Committees. It is our idea that local committees should be organized along the same lines, that is, a group in some city like Springfield for example, who will devote time and energy to the work, with a local advisory committee of well known men in the territory around that city

We have arranged to send out from here 200,000 copies of what we call the Outlook Leaflet - that is, the article by Ernest Abbott on "Boys of Plum Island" reprinted from the Outlook of August 23rd with the Outlook cover, and an introductory note by General Wood, a letter from Colonel Hero, and sixteen pages of pictures of the Camp together with a little notice in regard to next year's camps.

It seems to our Committee that one of the most effective ways of reaching boys is through high schools and private schools in each District. This proved wonderfully effective last year in the case of St. Paul, and we hope to spread it through as large a number of schools as possible.

Although our particular job is looking after camps for boys between fifteen and eighteen, it is, of course, of the highest importance that we work in absolute harmony with the Senior Division of the M.T.C.A., and we have been very particular here in New York to keep in touch with Grenville Clark and the other executive officers of the Association to insure that end. Plum Island last year was sometimes called the "Junior Plattsburg" or "Plattsburg by the Sea" and in forming our different District Committees and local organizations throughout the country we want as far as possible to have Plattsburg men undertake this work and to conduct local work for the boys' camps through the same committee or through the same office or at least through committees closely associated with those who are working for the Senior Camps.

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS ASSOCIATION

OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNIOR DIVISION

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31 Nassau Street, New York

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Military Science

The University has established an infantry unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and an officer of the United States Army has been detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics. The object of this Military Training is to qualify students to perform intelligently the duties of commissioned officers in the military forces of the United States, in time of national emergency.

The regulations of the War Department provide that membership in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps is limited to citizens of the United States, and that the training shall consist of at least two hours of practical and one hour of theoretical work per week during the Freshman and Sophomore years (basic course), and of three hours of practical and two hours of theoretical work per week during the Junior and Senior years (advanced course).

It is further provided that any student having 18 majors of credit who has completed the basic course (or its equivalent), "who has been selected for further military training by the President of the University and the Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and who executes the following written agreement, will be entitled, while not subsisted in kind, to the commutation of subsistence, fixed by the Secretary of War, in accordance with law": (about $9:00 per month).

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It is further provided that any student having 12 majors of credit who has completed the basic course (or its equivalent), "who has been selected for further military training by the President of the University and the Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and who executes the following written agreement, will be entitled, while not mobilized in kind, to the commutation of subsistence, fixed by the Secretary of War, in accordance with law"; (about $30.00 per month).

Contract.

_____

_____191

In consideration of the commutation of subsistence to be furnished me in accordance with law, I hereby agree to continue in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps during the remainder of my course at the University of Chicago, to devote five hours per week during such period to the military training prescribed and to pursue the courses of camp training during such period, prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Witness---------- ----------

The United States Government will issue free of charge a complete uniform to each member of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps(Junior and Senior Colleges). To all who agree in writing to participate in such Summer Camps as the Secretary of War may prescribe, additional uniforms will be issued, and all expenses of transportation to and from such camps, and all expenses of subsistence while traveling and while in such camps, will be borne by the United States Government. All arms, ammunition and equipment will be furnished by the Government, but text books, maps and manuals, must be furnished by the student himself.

The President of the United States is authorized to appoint to the Officers'Reserve Corps of the United States Army, upon application, any graduate of the University who has completed the advanced course (Senior College) described below, and who has completed such additional practical training as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and who shall have arrived at the age of 21 years, and who shall agree under oath in writing to serve the United States

Contract.

Section _____ 193_

In consideration of the commutation of subsistence to be furnished me in accordance with law, I hereby agree to continue in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps during the remainder of my course at the University of Chicago, to devote five hours per week during each period to the military training prescribed and to pursue the courses of camp training during each period, prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Witness---------- ----------

The United States Government will issue free of charge a complete uniform to each member of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps(Junior and Senior Colleges). To all who agree in writing to participate in each Senior Camp as the Secretary of War may prescribe, additional uniforms will be issued, and all expenses of transportation to and from such camps, and all expenses of subsistence while traveling and while in such camps, will be borne by the United States Government. All arms, ammunition and equipment will be furnished by the Government, but text books, maps and manuals, must be furnished by the student himself.

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in the capacity of a Reserve Officer of the Army for a period of at least ten years, unless sooner discharged by proper authority.

Admission to the Colleges.

Students who intend to enter the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are advised to offer the following among the 15 units required for admission:

European History	2 units
U.S.History	1 unit
Mathematics	2½ units
Physics	1 unit
Chemistry	1 unit
English	3 units
French (or German)	2 units
Drawing	1 unit

If less than two units each of History, Mathematics, Science and Foreign Language are offered, the deficiency must be made up in the Junior Colleges at the rate of two majors per unit. Not less than three units of English will be accepted for admission.

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Junior College (Basic Course)

First Year

Required

Autumn Quarter, Infantry Drill, two hours per week, General Gymnastics three half-hours, October and November. Drill one hour, General Gymnastics four half-hours, December.

Winter Quarter, Infantry Drill one hour, General Gymnastics three half-hours.

Spring Quarter, Infantry Drill, three hours, Swimming two half-hours, unless excused by the Department of Physical Culture.

English	1
Mathematics	1
Personal Hygiene	½ major
Camp Sanitation	½ major

Recommended

3 majors of French or Spanish (or German) unless 3 units in one language were offered for admission, and 3 additional majors from the following: Chemistry 2S, 3S, 6; Political Economy 0, 1; Mathematics 15, (required of students whose major sequence is to be in Physics or Chemistry); History 1, 2, 3 (unless European History was offered for admission), A total of nine majors.

Second Year

Required

Infantry Drill and Physical Culture, same hours as first year. English 3, Military Geography of the United States (including map interpretation and map sketching) 1 major.

Recommended

Seven majors from the following, of which three should be chosen from the Department of the Principal Sequence. Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Geology, Modern Language, Political Economy, U.S.History, Geography and Political Science.

Junior College (Basic Course)

First Year
Required

Autumn Quarter. Infantry Drill, two hours per week. General Gymnastics three half-hours, October and November. Drill one hour. General Gymnastics four half-hours, December.

Winter Quarter. Infantry Drill one hour. General Gymnastics three half-hours.

Spring Quarter. Infantry Drill, three hours, including two half-hours, unless excused by the Department of Physical Culture.

English	1
Mathematics	1
Personal Hygiene	½ major
Camp Sanitation	½ major

Recommended

3 majors of French or Spanish (or German) unless 3 units in one language were offered for admission, and 3 additional majors from the following: Chemistry 2A, 3A, 6; Political Economy 0, 1; Mathematics 1A, (required of students whose major sequence is to be in Physics or Chemistry); History 1, 2, 3 (unless European History was offered for admission). A total of nine majors.

Second Year
Required

Infantry Drill and Physical Culture, same hours as first year.

English 5, Military Geography of the United States (including map interpretation and map sketching) 1 major.

Recommended

Seven majors from the following, of which three should be chosen from the Department of the Principal Sequence. Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Geology, Modern Language, Political Economy, U.S. History, Geography and Political Science.

Senior College (Advanced Course)

Third and Fourth Years

Required.

Drill Three hours
Lectures one hour } ½ major per quarter; six quarters.

Military History of the United States, half major (unless History E4, 5, 6, were taken in Junior College). International Law ½ major, Psychology of War ½ major, American Treaties ½ major, History of Diplomacy ½ major, and at least two half-majors from the follwoing:

Telegraph and Telephone	½ major
Photography	½ major
Surveying	½ major
Epidemics	½ major
Military Law	½ major
War Finance	½ major
Administration of Colonies and Dependencies	½ major
Landscape Sketching	½ major
Chemistry of Explosives	½ major
Theory of Wireless	½ major

Before graduation each student must complete a Principal Sequence in one department of one of the following groups:

A) Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology

B) Modern Language (including English)

C) Political Economy, Geography, History of Political Science. , and is advised to take in the University at least three majors from each of the other two groups.

The Courses in Military Science and Tactics will be accepted as satisfying the Secondary Sequence.

Senior College (Advanced Course)

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Drill Three hours } ½ major per quarter; six quarters.
Lectures one hour }

Military History of the United States, half major (unless History 5a, 5, 6, were taken in Junior College). International Law ½ major. Propaganda of War ½ major, American Treaties ½ major, History of Diplomacy ½ major, and at least two half-majors from the following:

Telegraph and Telephone	½ major
Photography	½ major
Surveying	½ major
Epidemics	½ major
Military Law	½ major
War Finance	½ major
Administration of Colonies and Dependencies	½ major
Language Dictating	½ major
Chemistry of Explosives	½ major
Theory of Vitrines	½ major

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The Sources in Military Science and Tactics will be accepted as satisfying the Secondary Sequence.

Chicago, December 27, 1916

Dear Mr. Williams:

Thank you very much for your favor of the 19th inst. with enclosures. I hope that the Camps next summer may be a very great success, and am sure that they will aid the general cause in which we are all so much interested.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. James D. Williams
Military Training Camps Association, Junior Division
31 Nassau St., New York City

Chicago, December 27, 1916

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31 Nassau St., New York City

IN REPLY
REFER TO

HEADQUARTERS EASTERN DEPARTMENT
GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY

Bv

September 21st,1916

Mr. Harry Pratt Judson,
Lake George
New York

Dear Sir:

Your telegram of today to General Wood has been received here. It will be brought to his attention as soon as possible.

He is at present traveling on official business and is expected back tomorrow.

Very truly yours,

Geo. T. Bartlett

Colonel, General Staff
Chief of Staff

HEADQUARTERS EASTERN DEPARTMENT
GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY

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REFER TO

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Form 1204

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT BELVIDERE BROOKS, VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
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If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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RECEIVED AT Hyde Park I. C. Station, Chicago.

'Phone Midway 4321

119 AM 21COLLECT TIS ANSWER

GOVERNORSISLAND NY SEPT 413PM 25TH-1916

PRES. H. P. JUDSON,

U OF C.

RECOMMEND CAPTAIN WILLIAM L. REED THIRTIETH INFANTRY, PERIOD ORDE

ALSO GOOD MAN BUT YOUNGER, PERIOD DELAY REPLYING DUE TO ABSENCE

LONARD WOOD

358PM

HEADQUARTERS FORT CLARK, TEXAS,
October 20, 1916.

Military Bureau

From: Captain William L. Reed, 30th Infantry.

TO: President, Chicago University.

Subject: Clipping from Express, San Antonio, Texas, dated October 18,1916.

1. I desire to acknowledge your letter of the 16th inst.,just received and to invite your attention to clipping from Express, San Antonio, Texas, with which you may or may not be familiar.

2. I do not regard this as necessarily official or correct, but it has, probably, a foundation of fact.

3. Shall await the action on the report, from Commanding General, Central Department to the War Department, as you suggest.

4. I do not desire to complicate the situation in any way, but only to keep you informed as to existing conditions.

Wm L. Reed

1 incl.

Captain 30th Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FORT CLARK, TEXAS,
October 20, 1916.

From: Captain William L. Reed, 30th Infantry.

To: President, Chicago University.

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Captain 30th Infantry.

1 Inst.

tonio, Texas
ct. 18 1916.

TARY SCIENCE FOR COLLEGE MEN

SIXTEEN UNIVERSITIES GIVEN AUTHORITY TO TEACH SUBJECT BY WAR DEPT.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—Official authorization for the training in military science of students in sixteen of the country's leading universities and colleges was given by the War Department today to executive officers of the institutions at a conference between them and ranking department officials.

The purpose of the conference was to establish a systematic method for training reserve officers along lines described by the army reorganization law. It has been estimated that a corps of 50,000 reserve officers will be necessary to establish an adequate military force should the United States become involved in war with a first-class world power.

In the absence of Secretary Baker, who issued the invitation to college and university heads, the conference was presided over by Acting Secretary Ingraham and others present included Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff; Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department; Brigadier General Macomb, president of the War College, and members of the general staff. Presidents Lowell of Harvard and Hadley of Yale, together with a number of other prominent educators, replied to addresses of welcome by the army representatives.

The conference was a general informal discussion of the law authorizing army training in industrial institutes and of means for putting it into effect. The general impression of the speakers was that the regulations prescribed by the statute were not sufficiently elastic.

Mr. Ingraham appointed a committee composed of President Lowell of Harvard, chairman; Major John J. Kingman, United States Army; Superintendent E. W. Nichols, Virginia Military Institute; Rev. Edward A. Pace, Catholic University of America; President H. S. Drinker, Lehigh; President W. O. Thompson, Ohio State University, and President George E. Vincent, University of Minnesota, to work out a curriculum acceptable to the various institutions and the Government, and to arrange other details for the actual beginning of instruction.

The curriculum will be drafted to cover such subjects as are known to junior army officers and will exempt graduates of such institutions from the necessity of taking the regular army examination in order to obtain commissions as reserve officers. It will be made effective when completed by a general order issued by the Secretary of War. Many other educational institutions are expected to install military training courses later.

The conference concluded its work tonight and adjourned to await the committee's report. The institutions authorized today to give military instruction are:

Princeton, Harvard, Yale, Michigan, Alabama, Virginia Military Institute, Stevens Institute of Technology, Catholic University of America, Lehigh, Ohio State University, Tennessee, Clemson Agricultural College, Minnesota, Illinois, City College of New York, and Vermont.

HEADQUARTERS FORT CLARK, TEXAS,
October 20, 1916.

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W. L. Reed
Captain 30th Infantry.

Denies U. S. Was Negligent Toward Casement

By Associated Press.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 17.—A letter from Secretary Tumulty to Michael Francis Doyle, attorney for Sir Roger Casement, containing a denial that the American Government was negligent in its efforts to save Sir Roger from being executed after his conviction for treason in England, was made public today.

Mr. Tumulty replied to a letter from Mr. Doyle saying Mrs. Newman, Sir Roger's sister, had received information from London that her brother's life might have been spared had the resolution urging clemency adopted by the United States Senate been forwarded to the British Foreign Office more promptly.

George Andrew Cook, 32d; Count Reinfred, Sylvan Lang, 32d; Adolph, the Saxon, James Augustus Patterson, 32d I.G.H.; Richard of England, William Sentney Tomey, 32d.; Baron Altendorf, Willis T. Neely, 32d; Isadore of Bohemia, Robert Olando Whitaker, 32d; Thaddeus of Poland, Ralph Haywood Cameron, 32d; Philippe of France, Henry Rabe, 32d; Alfonse of Castille, Norman Macleod, 32d; Fernando of Italy, William Downs Syers, 32d; Knud of Denmark, John Anthony, 32d; grand warden, Arthur Storms, 32d; warden of the North, Ira Joy Chase Holland, 30th; warden of the South, George Richard Haver, 32d; orator, Fred May Rounds, 30th; financier, Stanley J. Winters, 32d.

Twenty-second degree, Fred May Rounds, 30th, degree master; Knight Royal Ax, 9:45 a. m.: Venerable chief, Fred May Rounds, 30th; senior warden, William Downs Syers, 32d; junior warden, Charles Chamberlain, 32d; master of ceremonies, Emanuel Zander, 32d; expert, Edwin Lamm, 32d; assistant expert, Edward S. Peterson, 32d; warden, Robert Duncan, 32d.

Twenty-third degree, Robert Sidney Michael, 32d, degree master; Chief of the Tabernacle, 10:15 a. m.: Venerable high priest, Robert Sidney Michael, 32d; senior high priest, Israel Hahn, 32d; master of ceremonies, Henry Rabe, 32d; expert, Cyril Dalkowitz, 32d; assistant expert, Jesse M. Wolfson, 32d; first voice, Ben Adler, 32d; second voice, Louis M. Michael, 32d; third voice, Nathan Moses Washer, 33d I.G.H.; orator, Abe Kaufman, 32d.

Twenty-fourth degree, H. Philip Hill, 32d, degree master; Prince of the Tabernacle, 11:15 a. m.: Honorable leader, H. Philip Hill, 32d; venerable high priest, Ralph Haywood Cameron, 32d; excellent priest, Cyril Dalkowitz, 32d; orator, Thomas Adams Doxey, 32d; secretary, William Huard Hargis, 32d; treasurer, Willis T. Neely, 32d; master of ceremonies, George Alexander Marsh, 32d; expert, Ernest Taylor Green, 32d.

Twenty-fifth degree, Benjamin Albert Greathouse, 32d, degree master, Knight of the Brazen Serpent, 1 p. m.: Preceptor, Benjamin Albert Greathouse, 32d; first elder, Charles Austin Davies, 32d; second elder, Cyril Dalkowitz, 32d; instructor, Joel Abner Lipscomb, 32d; guard, Herman Charles Thorman, 32d.

Twenty-seventh degree: Alfred Clifton McDaniel, 32d, K.C.C.H., degree master; Knight Commander of the Temple, 3:30 p. m.: Venerable master, Alfred Clifton McDaniel, 32d K.C.C.H.; submaster, Herman Horner, 32d; draper, Putt Darden Mathis, 32d K.C.C.H.; first lieutenant, Arthur Storms, 32d; hospitaler, Thomas Newton Smith, 32d; chancellor, Conn Lewis Milburn, 32d; captain of guard, Samuel Grant Bechtel, 32d.

Twenty-eighth Degree: William Carlton Farmer, 32d, degreemaster, knight of the sun adept, 4:15 p. m.; venerable Father Adam, William Carlton Farmer, 32d; Brother Truth, Henry Rabe, 32d; master of ceremonies, Thomas M. Dorbandt, 32d; herald, Nic Tengg Jr., 32d; Tsaphiel, Ernest Taylor Green, 32d; Hammaliel, George Alexander Marsh, 32d; Zarakhiel, Sylvan Lang, 32d; Raphael, Ia Joy Chase Halland, 30th; Auriel William Setney Tomey, 32d; Michael, John Stricker, 32d; Gabriel, Vennie Raymond Hood, 32d.

Twenty-ninth Degree: Willie Arthur Mc-

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE
STATE COLLEGE, PA.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

February 2,1917,

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

Dear Dr.Judson;

I completed the packing and shipment of my household effects this evening and shall leave early tomorrow Feb.3rd for Chicago. I will attempt to drive my automobile through and in the event of favorable weather expect to reach Chicago by Tuesday evening next. In the event of unfavorable conditions that will materially delay me will leave the machine to be shipped and complete my journey by rail. I have made every effort to hurry my packing along as rapidly as possible and have completed in a week less time than I usually require. I assume that you desire my services at an early date and have hesitated about making the little additional delay required in driving my car through. I think however that it will delay me at the most a matter of three days. I will notify you by wire the day before my arrival which I trust will be Tuesday next.

Sincerely,
O. W. Bell
Major of Cavalry.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE
STATE COLLEGE, PA.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

February 2,1917.

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Sincerely,
J.W.Reed
Major of Cavalry.

Chicago, March 6, 1917

Dear Mr. Angell:-

The course in military science for the Spring Quarter will comprise instruction and drill. It will be offered at three different periods as indicated in the enclosed. The course will be the same but will consist practically of these three sections. Detailed descriptions of course have been purposely withheld and cannot be given satisfactorily until the report of the special committee is received, which will be just about the opening of the Spring Quarter. You may announce it if you wish as having one majors credit and further as exempting from required physical culture both in the senior and junior colleges for the Spring Quarter. The period covered will be five hours. As a matter of fact drill within that period will not exceed three hours. The other two hours are likely to be used in instruction. It is unnecessary to give any special title to the topics treated, at the

present time. It is enough to say that the work in military science will cover instruction and drill which is given in three sections at different periods and in each section five hours will be used for the entire subject.

Yours very truly,

H.P.J.-V.

Mr. James R. Angell

WAR DEPARTMENT
The Adjutant General's Office,
Washington.

May 21, 1917.

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.

To: The Commanding General, Central Department, Chicago, Illinois.

Subject: Preparations for relief from college duty.

1. Each professor of military science and tactics who is an officer of the active list will report at once by letter to this office the date of closing of the institution to which he is detailed. He will arrange matters connected with the Government property and accounts payable under Section 50, National Defense Act, in such manner that his return to the institution will not be necessary. He will be prepared to leave for other duty promptly on receipt of orders.

2. Assistants to the professor of military science and tactics and non-commissioned officers of the active list will likewise be ready to comply with orders placing them on other duty.

3. Retired officers on duty at educational institutions will hold themselves ready for other duty during the summer vacation.

4. The authorities of all institutions are informed that the present emergency will necessitate the withdrawal of all active officers and non-commissioned officers at the end of the academic year. If extra summer military courses are contemplated, arrangement should be made to conduct the work under the supervision of faculty members or cadet officers, unless retired officers are, or can be made, available.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H.P. McCain

1st Ind.

Headquarters Central Department, Chicago, Ills. May 27, 1917. Copies to all concerned in the central department for their information, guidance, and necessary action.

By command of Major General Barry

H.O.S. Heistand

Adjutant General
Department Adjutant

To: The President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 122. } WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, *May 26, 1917.*

Extract.

* * * * *

24. The following-named officers of the Detached Officers' List are relieved from duty at educational institutions, to take effect at the close of the military course of the present academic year, and will proceed to join the regiments with which they are placed on duty, as indicated after each name:

Capt. *Fitzhugh L. Minnigerode*, Infantry, the 17th Infantry.

Maj. *Ola W. Bell*, Cavalry, the 20th Cavalry.

Capt. *Morton C. Mumma*, Cavalry, the 25th Cavalry.

Capt. *Sherman A. White*, Infantry, the 30th Infantry.

First Lieut. *Charles W. Elliott*, Infantry, the 4th Infantry.

Capt. *Stuart Heintzelman*, Cavalry, the 2d Cavalry.

First Lieut. *Enoch B. Garey*, Infantry, the 51st Infantry.

Maj. *Frank Tompkins*, Cavalry, the 18th Cavalry.

Capt. *Harry L. Hodges*, Cavalry, the 19th Cavalry.

Capt. *Frank W. Rowell*, Infantry, the 11th Infantry.

Maj. *Carroll F. Armistead*, Infantry, the 52d Infantry.

First Lieut. *Thomas J. J. Christian*, Cavalry, the 21st Cavalry.

Capt. *Charles B. Amory, jr.*, Cavalry, the 2d Cavalry.

First Lieut. *William F. Hoey, jr.*, Infantry, the 53d Infantry.

Capt. *Walter O. Boswell*, Infantry, the 55th Infantry.

Capt. *Avery D. Cummings*, Infantry, the 14th Infantry.

Maj. *Robert W. Mearns*, Infantry, the 10th Infantry.

Capt. *Clement A. Trott*, Infantry, the 45th Infantry.

Capt. *William J. Davis*, Infantry, the 46th Infantry.

Capt. *Joseph H. Barnard*, Cavalry, the 13th Cavalry.

First Lieut. *Robert S. Donaldson*, Cavalry, the 22d Cavalry.

Capt. *John C. Fairfax*, Infantry, the 46th Infantry.

First Lieut. *Horace M. Hickam*, Cavalry, the 18th Cavalry.

Maj. *George W. Moses*, Cavalry, the 24th Cavalry.

Capt. *Theodore B. Taylor*, Cavalry, the 1st Cavalry.

Capt. *James B. Woolnough*, Infantry, the 36th Infantry.

First Lieut. *Owen R. Meredith*, Infantry, the 40th Infantry.

Capt. *Albert W. Foreman*, Infantry, the 6th Infantry.

First Lieut. *Lathrop B. Clapham*, Infantry, the 56th Infantry.

Capt. *Samuel M. Parker*, Infantry, the 41st Infantry.

Capt. *Shelby C. Leasure*, Infantry, the 39th Infantry.

Capt. *Charles F. Thompson*, Infantry, the 38th Infantry.

Capt. *Hugh H. Broadhurst*, Cavalry, the 23d Cavalry.

First Lieut. *Fred B. Carrithers*, Infantry, the 36th Infantry.

Capt. *James D. Tilford*, Cavalry, the 20th Cavalry.

First Lieut. *Robert G. Sherrard*, Infantry, the 45th Infantry.

Capt. *Arthur J. Davis*, Infantry, the 64th Infantry.

First Lieut. *Ronald D. Johnson*, Cavalry, the 25th Cavalry.

Capt. *Ralph A. Jones*, Infantry, the 6th Infantry.

Capt. *Ralph W. Kingman*, Infantry, the 11th Infantry.

First Lieut. *William H. H. Morris, jr.*, Infantry, the 34th Infantry.

Capt. *Carl H. Muller*, Cavalry, the 11th Cavalry.

Capt. *Robert M. Danford*, Field Artillery, the 15th Field Artillery.

Capt. *Waldo C. Potter*, Field Artillery, the 15th Field Artillery.

Capt. *Stuart A. Howard*, Infantry, the 61st Infantry.

Capt. *Frederick J. Ostermann*, Infantry, the 44th Infantry.

Capt. *Resolve P. Palmer*, Infantry, the 42d Infantry.

First Lieut. *Robert L. Eichelberger*, Infantry, the 20th Infantry.

Capt. *Allen M. Pope*, Cavalry, the 19th Cavalry.

Capt. *Charles F. Severson*, Infantry, the 41st Infantry.

The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

[2605583, A. G. O.]

* * * * *

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

TASKER H. BLISS,
Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

H. P. McCAIN,
The Adjutant General.

President,
Univ of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

HAS/363

WAR DEPARTMENT,

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON.

May 18, 1917.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,

President, The University of Chicago,

Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your request regarding uniforms for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps I have the honor to inform you that the appropriation bill as passed May 12, 1917, carries a provision which reads as follows:

> "That the Secretary of War may, in his discretion and under such regulations as he may prescribe, permit such institution (at which one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are maintained) to furnish their own uniforms and receive as commutation therefor the sum allotted by the Secretary of War to such institution for uniforms."

The regulations carrying out the above are now under consideration.

Very respectfully,

H. P. McCain

The Adjutant General.

RAS/363 **WAR DEPARTMENT,**

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON.

May 16, 1917.

Mr. Harry Pratt Judson,

President, The University of Chicago,

Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your request regarding uniforms for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps I have the honor to inform you that the appropriation bill as passed May 12, 1917, carries a provision which reads as follows:

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The regulations carrying out the above are now under consideration.

Very respectfully,

The Adjutant General.

Chicago, May 29, 1917

Dear Sir:

Major Ola W. Bell, Professor of Military Science and Tactics in the University of Chicago, has laid before me your circular letter of May 21, intimating the probability of the withdrawal of all officers detailed to institutions of learning at the close of the current academic year. Of course I have no possible comment to make on the action of the Department, which must know far better than citizens can the needs of the Army. At the same time I shall greatly regret it if Major Bell cannot be with us through the summer. The University of Chicago is not organized on the usual basis of two semesters with a summer vacation, but has four quarters. The summer quarter extends from about the middle of June until the 1st of September. It is a regular quarter of University work on the same basis essentially as the other quarters. We had planned an intensive course in

Chicago, May 29, 1917.

Dear Sir:

Major Ole W. Bail, Professor of Military Science and Tactics in the University of Chicago, has laid before me your circular letter of May 21, intimating the probability of the withdrawal of all officers detailed to institutions of learning at the close of the current academic year. Of course I have no possible comment to make on the action of the Department, which must know far better than citizens can the needs of the Army. At the same time I shall greatly regret it if Major Bail cannot be with us throughout the summer. The University of Chicago is not organized on the usual basis of two semesters with a summer vacation, but has four quarters. The summer quarter extends from about the middle of June until the 1st of September. It is a regular quarter of University work on the same basis essentially as the other quarters. We had planned an intensive course in

military science which would be taken not merely by the regular students of the University but by a number of teachers who come here for that quarter and who will desire training which may be of use to them in the high schools and small colleges with which they are connected. It would be difficult to get such training adequately at the hands of the cadet officers.

We have a Reserve Officers' Training Corps of between six and seven hundred members. About 150 of our students and alumni are now in the camp at Fort Sheridan. An Ambulance Company of nearly 100 is prepared to enter the national service immediately. Something like 200 of our alumni have been regularly drilling evenings under charge of Major Bell. In order that the movement which has been we think so successfully inaugurated since Major Bell was assigned to us in January last may not lose its momentum I should regard it as extremely important to have some trained officer in charge. A retired officer will not have the influence with the students which would be the case with an officer in the active service. Of course I fully appreciate the pressing need of the Department for every officer of experience in the present emergency. If,

military science which would be taken not merely by the regular students of the University but by a number of teachers who come here for that quarter and who will desire training which may be of use to them in the high schools and small colleges with which they are connected. It would be difficult to get such training adequately at the hands of the cadet officers.

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however, there could be some way devised whereby for the summer quarter, that is until September 1st, either Major Bell or some other officer whom the Department might be willing to spare could be in charge, the University would regard it as an extremely important aid to the work it is trying to do.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

President

The Adjutant General
Washington, D. C.

Cavalry, six months on border.

15 mjs. 59 g.pts.

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Very truly yours,

R.T.L. - L. W. President

The Adjutant General
Washington, D. C.

P.S. Of course I fully appreciate the pressing need of the Department for every officer of experience in the present emergency. R.

The University of Chicago
The Faculties of Arts, Literature, and Science

OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF SCIENCE
IN THE COLLEGES

June 14, 1917.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago.

Dear President Judson:

I submit the following report on the men recommended by Major Bell as Assistant Instructors in Military Science and Tactics for the Summer Quarter:

Leland B. Morgan	Headquarters work. He has had nine weeks at Plattsburg and a term at Minnesota. 23 mjs. 64 g.pts.
Walter, Loehwing	Line and rifle. Ludington two years, first Plattsburg camp, First Illinois Cavalry two years First Lieut. 24 mjs. 79½ g.pts.
Leslie Parker (one half time)	Military Law and Company Administration. First Illinois Cavalry three years, First Sergeant. Ph.B.
Norman E.Deuhring	Staff and Line. 15 mjs. 65½ g.pts.
Robert V.Merrill	Staff and Line. Bayonet practice. Grad.
Royal F. Munger	Supply and Ordnance. One year Cadet Corps, Maj.in preparatory school, four weeks at Ft. Sheridan 1915, one year and one summer in Naval Reserves, two months active service in U.S.M.C. 9 mjs. 29½ g.pts
Paul Mooney	Line and Phys. Ex. One year in University of Illinois, three months on border, First Illinois Field Artillery. 12 mjs. 29 g.pts.
Lee Ettelson	Line, security and information (signaling), one year First Illinois Cavalry, six months on border. 15 mjs. 59 g.pts.

The University of Chicago

The Faculties of Arts, Literature, and Science

DIVISION OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
IN THE COLLEGES

June 14, 1917.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago.

Dear President Judson:

I submit the following report on the men recommended by Major Bell as Assistant Instructors in Military Science and Tactics for the Summer Quarter:

Leland H. Morgan	Headquarters work. He has had nine weeks at Plattsburg and a term at Minnesota. 53 mjs. 64 g.pts.
Walter Loehwing	Line and rifle. Lodington two years, first Plattsburg camp, First Illinois Cavalry two years First Lieut. 24 mjs. 79½ g.pts.
Leslie Parker	(one half time) military law and Company Administration. First Illinois Cavalry three years. First Sergeant. Ph.B.
Norman K.Dewhring	Staff and Line. 15 mjs. 65½ g.pts.
Robert V.Merrill	Staff and Line. Bayonet practice. Grad.
Royal F. Munger	Supply and Ordnance. One year Cadet Corps, Mich. in preparatory school, four weeks at Ft. Sheridan 1915, one year and one summer in Naval Reserves, two months active service in U.S.M.C. 9 mjs. 29½ g.pts
Paul Mooney	Line and Phys. Ex. One year in University of Illinois, three months on border. First Illinois Field Artillery. 12 mjs. 29 g.pts.
Lee Rittelson	Line, security and information (signaling), one year First Illinois Cavalry, six months on border. 15 mjs. 39 g.pts.

The University of Chicago
The Faculties of Arts, Literature, and Science
OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF SCIENCE
IN THE COLLEGES

June 14, 1917.

Wrisley B. Oleson	24½ majors, 82 grade points.
R.S.Platt	Maps. Graduate
H.J.Reber	Wisconsin Penn State Col. Graduate.
James Nicely	6 majors, 30 grade points.
Frederick Wheeler,	Supply and Ordnance. 5 Mjs. 16 grade Pts
Dennett D.Bell	15 majors, 35 grade points.
Eugene Carlson,	signaling. 20 majors, 65 grade points.
Porter Burleigh	9 majors, 20 grade points.
Jay Chappell	6 majors, 11 grade points.

We recommend that Morgan, Loehwing, Duehring, Merrill, Munger, Mooney, Ettelson, Carlson and Platt be notified at once that they will be needed for the Summer Quarter. Munger and Mooney have both applied for Aviation service. Leslie Parker can give only half time to us and I believe does not care to serve unless we particularly need him. If the numbers are large Nicely, Reber, Oleson and Bell will be needed, possibly also Burleigh and Chappell. If Munger should leave or if we have over 300 Frederick Wheeler would probably be best qualified to take charge of the rifles and uniforms or assist Munger.

Very truly yours,

Henry G. Gale

HGG.

J.H. Clark

The University of Chicago

The Faculties of Arts, Literature, and Science

OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF SCIENCE
IN THE COLLEGES

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Frederick Wheeler.	Supply and Ordnance. 5 Mjs. 16 grade pts	
Bennett D.Bell	16 majors, 35 grade points.	
Eugene Carlson,	signaling. 20 majors. 85 grade points.	
Porter Burleigh	9 majors. 20 grade points.	
Jay Chappell	6 majors. 11 grade points.	

We recommend that Morgan, Leadwing, Dwarring, Merrill, Munger, Mooney, Ettelson, Carlson and Platt be notified at once that they will be needed for the Summer quarter. Munger and Mooney have both applied for Aviation service. Basile Parker can give only half time to us and I believe does not care to serve unless we particularly need him. If the numbers are large Nicely, Reber, Olsson and Bell will be needed, possibly also Burleigh and Chappell. If Munger should leave Frederick Wheeler would probably be best qualified to take charge of the rifles and uniforms.

Very truly yours,

Dean of Science

HGO.

Chicago, November 20, 1918

My dear Major Dana:

Mr. Dickerson has sent me your letter to him regarding your appointment by the Board of Trustees as Professor of Military Science and Tactics in the University.

We shall of course be glad to consult your preferences in this matter. The action of the Board was simply in continuation of the policy of the past two years. All the other Commanding Officers, including Major Wygant, had been appointed by the Board, although it was of course perfectly well understood that such appointment carried with it no assumption of authority by the Board over the officer. The point which was originally at stake is simply this:

Courses in military science and tactics have been offered as courses for which credit might be received toward

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Courses in military science and tactics have been offered as courses for which credit might be received toward

the Bachelor's degree. In order to spread such credit on our books, it was obviously necessary that the course should be conducted by a member of our staff. This has long been the practice in the land grant colleges. I believe that at the present moment neither you nor your officers are giving work which receives academic credit, and the issue is therefore not at the moment a live one.

Unless this statement leads you to a different view from that expressed in your note to Mr. Dickerson, we shall simply allow the matter to rest, and I will report to the Board of Trustees that you think it inappropriate to accept such appointment.

Yours very truly,

J.R.A. - L.

Major R. L. Dana
The University of Chicago

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Major R. L. Dana
The University of Chicago

HEADQUARTERS
STUDENTS ARMY TRAINING CORPS
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

November 17, 1918.

From: Major Ripley L. Dana

To: The Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, J. S. Dickerson, Secretary.

Subject: Professorship in the Department of Military Science and Tactics.

This acknowledges the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant informing me of my appointment to a Professorship in the Department of Military Science and Tactics in the University of Chicago. Permit me to express my very real appreciation of the honor which such an appointment confers and to say that my relations with the University during the few weeks I have been on duty here have been such that the opportunity which the appointment offers of establishing academic relations with the officers of the University and the members of its Faculty is most attractive.

It seems to me, however, that as the Students Army Training Corps is presently set up an acceptance of the appointment would be inconsistent with my duties as Commanding Officer of the Unit established at this Institution. The Students Army Training Corps is a part of the United States Army and not a department in the University. My obligations are to the War Department rather than to the University. And I think that by subordinating myself to the University authorities as I would be doing should I accept a Faculty appointment I would be acknowledging the wrong master. I am supported in this belief by instructions from the War Department which prohibit officers in the Students Army Training Corps from undertaking any instructional or administrative duties (other than those connected with the Corps) in the institutions at which they are on duty, without permission from the Secretary of War.

Under these circumstances I must decline the appointment. But in doing so I want to assure you of my desire to cooperate with the University authorities and to assist in every proper way in making the Students Army Training Corps a success from both the military and academic points of view.

R. L. Dana
Major, Inf. U.S.A.

HEADQUARTERS
STUDENTS' ARMY TRAINING CORPS
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

November 17, 1919.

From: Major Ripley L. Dunn

To: The Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, J. S. Dickerson, Secretary.

Subject: Professorship in the Department of Military Science and Tactics.

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Major, Inf. U.S.A.

The University of Chicago
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER
The Board of Trustees

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
ELLIS AVENUE AND FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET

November 19, 1918

Mr. J. R. Angell,
The President's Office.

Dear Mr. Angell:

I am sending to you herewith letter which I have just received from Major Dana declining his appointment as professor. I should be glad to know what the final outcome of the matter is.

Very truly yours,

J S Dickerson
Secretary

Military Science

Chicago, May 18, 1916

Dear Mr. Marshall:-

Two things,-

1. I am wondering whether the enclosed is a correct brief statement of the substance of the report of your Committee.

2. Would the afternoon of Monday, May 29th, at, say, 4:15 o'clock be a suitable time for a special meeting of the College Faculties to consider the report, in accordance with the action of last Saturday?

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dean L. C. Marshall,
The University of Chicago.

Chicago, May 18, 1916

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Dean E. C. Marshall,
The University of Chicago.

Chicago, May 18, 1916

With Regard to Possible Work in Military Science to be Offered in the Colleges.

A petition of upwards of five hundred students asking for courses in military science was referred to the Curriculum Committee of the Colleges. The substance of the report of that Committee involved, in case such courses are offered, the adoption of essentially the same plan as has been adopted at Harvard University. Such courses would not be required, but would be elective for any student in the Colleges. No cadet corps would be needed. Students electing these courses who wish to complete the entire work could find all that is needed in the way of drill by service in the National Guard or in summer camps. The courses proposed would merely consist in grouping and coördinating work now offered in various

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Departments of the University. Additional courses should be offered, consisting:

1. Of lectures on military science by an expert, comprising such subjects, for example, as: "The Fundamentals of Military Service", "Tactics", "Military Sketching", "Military Field Engineering".

2. Some additional courses should be offered by present Departments, including such subjects as: "Military History", "Military Law", "Military Hygiene and Sanitation", and the like.

It is understood that additional work offered will be provided by special funds secured for the purpose, and not by the present University budget.

H.P.J. - L.

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It is understood that additional work offered will be provided by special funds secured for the purpose, and not by the present University budget.

NOTICE CONCERNING MILITARY TRAINING

TO ALL MEN IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO -- IMPORTANT

Kindly read the accompanying bulletin with care and pass the important information thereon to all who might be interested. If you do so you will be making yourself useful to your country, which needs now, or never, thotful and sustained support.

In the Reserve Officers' Training Corps Military Science is offered under the best possible conditions. Are you neglecting this opportunity? If you are, better have a very good reason!

Major Bell wishes to announce the following:-

1. Every man enrolled in this course must be measured for his uniform (which includes shoes) not later than the afternoon of Saturday, March 24. Report in Bartlett Gymnasium any day during this week between 9:00 A.M. and 4:00 P. M. Please do not all wait until the last minute!
2. For the benefit of those who have time and desire there will be instruction in Infantry Drill from 10:00 A.M. to 11:00 A.M. and from 3:00 P. M. to 4:00 P. M. daily in Bartlett during examination week and daily (weather permitting) on Stagg Field during vacation week.
3. Two signal outfits are at hand. Here is a chance to practice on the semaphore code, which all must know by the end of Spring Quarter.
4. There will be a meeting of the University Rifle Club(affiliated with The Nat'l Rifle Association of America) in Kent Theatre Wednesday, March 21, at 11:45 A.M. Members are expected to attend and R.O.T.C. men are urged to do so.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Military Science, major, Spring Quarter, 1917. Five hours per week, distributed as follows:

I. Infantry Drill, three hours per week.
Tu., Wed., Th.
10:45-11:45
1:30- 2:30
4:00- 5:00 or
Sat., 9:00-12:00
All absences must be made up, or credit will not be given.

II. Lectures, two hours per week.
(Must include A (1 hr.) and either B (1 hr.) or C (1 hr.).

A.	Theory	Monday, 4:35, Kent 16, Major Bell.
B.	Camp Sanitation.	1T., Mon., 10:45, Cobb 12A, Dr. Bower.
	Prevention of Disease Epidemics.	2T., Mon., 10:45, Cobb 12A, Dr. Kyes.
C.	Personal Hygiene.	1T., Fr., 4:35, Kent 16, Dr. Reed.
	Camp Sanitation.	2T., Fr., 4:35, Kent 16, Dr. Bower.

Credit for one quarter of required physical culture will be given on the satisfactory completion of I alone.

Crddit for 1 major and a quarter of required physical culture will be given only on the satisfactory completion of I, IIA and either IIB or IIC. The course will be graded either "passed" or "not passed" and will carry no grade points. It will count as a major toward graduation, but will not be included in averaging grade points for honors, etc., and will involve no grade point penalty if credit is not secured.

For the Spring Quarter, 1917, only, it may be taken as a fourth course without extra fee, or the usual scholarship requirements.

All who intend to enter this course must report to their Deans before the close of the present quarter and signify

a) Hour for drill

b) Choice of lecture course IIB or IIC.

James R. Angell, Dean.

AMERICAN LEAGUE TO LIMIT ARMAMENTS

Military Training

Tel.-John 4861.

The American League to Limit Armaments is organized to combat militarism and the spread of the militaristic spirit in the United States. It will use its influence to promote a sane national policy for the preservation of international law and order with the least reliance upon force, and to secure the efficient use of monies appropriated for the purpose. Any person in sympathy with these purposes will be eligible to membership without payment of dues.

L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD
SECRETARY

ROOM 509 43 CEDAR STREET

NEW YORK

February 2nd, 1915.

Harry Pratt Judson, Esq.,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear President Judson:

I noted in the New York Times for Sunday, January 24, an interesting article on military training in colleges in which you are quoted as being in favor of such military training, and I write to ask specifically what you mean by military training. Do I understand that you are in favor of compelling every student at your institution of learning to take an hour's drill with military equipment each day of the college year, with a study of military tactics and the use of weapons, shooting, bayonet drill, etc.?

Do you advise, in addition to this, training which will fit the men for service in our navy which, according to the militarist party, the Security Leagues, etc., is the most important arm of our defense?

Very truly yours,

L. Hollingsworth Wood

February 2nd, 1916.

Dear President Judson:

I noted in the New York Times for Sunday, January 24, an interesting article on military training in colleges in which you are quoted as being in favor of such military training, and I write to ask specifically what you mean by military training. Do I understand that you are in favor of requiring every student at your institution of learning to take an hour's drill with military equipment each day of the college year, with a study of military tactics and the use of weapons, shooting, bayonet drill, etc.?

Do you advise, in addition to this, training which will fit the man for service in our navy which, according to the militarist party, the Security League, etc., is the most important arm of our defense?

Very truly yours,

AMERICAN LEAGUE
TO LIMIT ARMAMENTS

L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD
SECRETARY

ROOM 509 43 CEDAR STREET

Unlisted Pamphlet

Chicago, February 4, 1915

Mr. L. Hollingsworth Wood,
Rm. 509, 43 Cedar St.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 2d inst. is received.

In answer to your question I beg to say that I do not regard it as necessary to require all students to take a year's drill, etc. I think it would be highly desirable if all young men of military age, however, should be trained in military tactics, and should learn the use of weapons. I think it also highly desirable that young men, so far as practicable, should be trained for service in the navy. I believe that our national defense is not adequately provided at present, and that the necessities of the future will require a material addition both to our army and our navy. The purposes of your League, then, if I understand them, I regard as dangerous to the national security, and I cannot sympathize with them.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Chicago, February 4, 1915

Mr. L. Hollingsworth Wood,
Rm. 809, 43 Cedar St.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 3d inst. is received. In answer to your question I beg to say that I do not regard it as necessary to require all students to take a year's drill, etc. I think it would be highly desirable if all young men of military age, however, should be trained in military tactics, and should learn the use of weapons. I think it also highly desirable that young men, so far as practicable, should be trained for service in the navy. I believe that our national defense is not adequately provided at present, and that the necessities of the future will require a material addition both to our army and our navy. The purposes of your League, then, if I understand them, I regard as dangerous to the national security, and I cannot sympathize with them.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - J.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON.

June 7, 1917.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,

President, University of Chicago,

Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of the 29th ultimo, urging the Department to continue uninterrupted the services of the officer at present on duty at the University, is at hand.

In the present emergency, and due to the shortage of experienced officers for the Regular, and the National Army, it has been found necessary to relieve all active officers of the Regular Army now on detail at educational institutions, and return them to their regiments. The necessity for this action is greatly regretted.

The Department contemplates replacing the officers relieved with retired officers, wherever possible, but at present the necessary arrangements have not yet been made.

Very respectfully,

Henry Blair

Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON.

June 7, 1917.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,

President, University of Chicago,

Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of the 25th ultimo, urging the Department to continue uninterrupted the services of the officer at present on duty at the University, is at hand.

In the present emergency, and due to the shortage of experienced officers for the regular, and the National Army, it has been found necessary to relieve all active officers of the regular army now on detail at educational institutions, and return them to their regiments. The necessity for this action is greatly regretted.

The Department contemplates replacing the officers relieved with retired officers, wherever possible, but at present the necessary arrangements have not yet been made.

Very respectfully,

Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON,

June 7, 1917.

Harry Pratt Judson,

President, University of Chicago,

Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago, June 12, 1917

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 7th inst. is received. I fully appreciate the emergency, and while I greatly regret to have our service interrupted of course cheerfully concur in anything which is for the good of the nation. Our experience with retired officers in the past has not been altogether successful. I have wondered whether it might be possible to secure the services of a competent Canadian officer who might be invalided home, and whether the Department has had occasion to consider such an adjustment.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Very respectfully,

Grenville Clark

Adjutant General.

Adjutant General Grenville Clark
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Chicago, June 12, 1917

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Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - I.

Adjutant General Greenville Clark
War Department
Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON.

June 15, 1917.

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

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, in which you suggest that perhaps it might be possible to secure the services of a competent Canadian officer who might be invalided home.

The Department hopes that the situation will clear up by September in such a manner as will permit of its giving you efficient assistance in carrying on your military training. It is not the intention to assign any retired officer who could not be of real service.

The value of military training at colleges is fully appreciated, and an effort will be made to cooperate in such manner as the best interests of the service will permit, as the situation develops.

Harvard has engaged on its own account some more or less disabled French officers to assist in the military training work, and the Department, although unable to employ such help on its own account, is entirely willing to have the University do so.

Very respectfully,

Grenville Clark

Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON.

June 16, 1917.

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

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, in which you suggest that perhaps it might be possible to secure the services of a competent Canadian officer who might be invalided here.

The Department hopes that the situation will clear up by September in such a manner as will permit of its giving you sufficient assistance in carrying on your military training. It is not the intention to assign any retired officer who could not be of real service.

The value of military training at colleges is fully appreciated, and an effort will be made to cooperate in such manner as the best interests of the service will permit, as the situation develops.

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Very respectfully,

Adjutant General.

GFS-367-A.

June 15, 1917.

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

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, in which you suggest that perhaps it might be possible to secure the services of a competent Canadian officer who might be invalided home.

The Department hopes that the situation will clear up by September in such a manner as will permit of its giving you efficient assistance in carrying on your military training. It is not the intention to assign any retired officer who could not be of real service.

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Very respectfully,

Granville Clark

Adjutant General.

GRS-367-A.

June 16, 1917.

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

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, in which you suggest that perhaps it might be possible to secure the services of a competent Canadian officer who might be invalided home.

The Department hopes that the situation will clear up by September in such a manner as will permit of its giving you efficient assistance in carrying on your military training. It is not the intention to assign any retired officer who could not be of real service.

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Very respectfully,

Adjutant General.

(Write nothing in this space.)

(Attach this end.)

(Write nothing in this space.)

(Attach this end.)

(Write nothing in this space.)

(Attach this end.)

Form No. 1-A. A.G.O.
Washington, June 12, 1917.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON.

June 15, 1917.

r. Harry Pratt Judson,
President, The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Chicago, June 18, 1917

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge your favor of the 15th inst., and appreciate fully the desire of the Department to assist in carrying on our military training. I understand fully the tremendous pressure under which it is laboring at this time, and can only hope that by autumn it may clear up so that there may be a suitable arrangement. I note your suggestion as to the French officers. Valuable as their services might be, I feel that an officer of our own army would on the whole be more useful to our young men.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Harvard has engaged on its [illegible] more or less disabled French officers to assist in the military training work, and the Department, although unable to employ such help on its own account, is entirely willing to have the University do so.

Very respectfully,

Grenville Clark

Adjutant General.

Adjutant General Grenville Clark
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Chicago, June 16, 1917

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge your favor of the 15th inst., and appreciate fully the desire of the Department to assist in carrying on our military training. I understand fully the tremendous pressure under which it is laboring at this time, and can only hope that by autumn it may clear up so that there may be a suitable arrangement. I note your suggestion as to the French officers. Valuable as their services might be, I feel that an officer of our own army would on the whole be more useful to our young men.

Very truly yours,

N.P.J. - K.

Adjutant General Greenville Clark
War Department
Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

WASHINGTON

June 29, 1918

From: THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
To: PRESIDENT.

Subject: *Military Training in Colleges.*

Supplementing the announcement of the War Department dated May 8, 1918, that military instruction will be provided beginning with the fall term, 1918, in all institutions of collegiate grade enrolling 100 or more able-bodied students and that opportunity will be offered to all students over eighteen to enlist in the Army as members of the Students' Army Training Corps, the following statement is made to explain more definitely the character of the plan:

1. General object.
2. Definition of institutions in which the system will be installed.
3. (a) Students' Army Training Corps; (b) Enlistment and enrollment; (c) Call to active duty; policy of the Government; (d) Discharges.
4. Nature and amount of training.
5. Corps of instructors.
6. Uniform and equipment.
7. Administration and inspection.
8. Relation of R. O. T. C. to the Students' Army Training Corps.

1. *General object.* The purpose of this plan is to develop as a great military asset the large body of young men in the colleges. This will be accomplished by providing efficient military instruction under the supervision of the War Department for students in all colleges enrolling the required minimum of students. In order to receive this instruction, all students over eighteen years of age must volunteer and enlist in the Army of the United States.

2. *Definition of institutions to which this system will apply.* The system will apply to all institutions of collegiate grade which enroll for the courses 100 or more able-bodied male students *over eighteen.* The intention is to extend the system of instruction for college students to the largest practicable extent in view of the available supply of officers and equipment.

A. To be classified as one of the institutions of college grade to which the privilege of maintaining a Students' Army Training Corps unit is extended, an institution must require for admission to its regular curricula graduation from a standard secondary school or an equivalent; must provide general collegiate or professional curricula covering at least two years of not less than 33 weeks each; and must be carried in the lists of higher institutions prepared by the United States Commissioner of Education.

B. Institutions of college grade will include, provided conditions specified in paragraph A are met:

a. Colleges of Arts and Sciences.
b. Engineering Schools.
c. Schools of Mines.
d. Colleges of Agriculture.
e. Colleges of Pharmacy.
f. Colleges of Veterinary Medicine.
g. Teachers' Colleges.
h. Law Schools.
i. Medical Schools.
j. Dental Schools.
k. Graduate Schools.
l. Normal Schools.
m. Junior Colleges.
n. Technical Institutions.

C. Students enrolled in preparatory departments of universities, colleges, normal schools or junior colleges cannot at present be considered eligible for enlistment or enrollment in the military training units, and enrollments in preparatory departments may not be counted by college authorities in reckoning the 100 able-bodied male students enrolled for a military training unit.

3. (a) *Students' Army Training Corps;* (b) *Enlistment and enrollment;* (c) *Call to active duty; policy of the Government;* (d) *Discharges.*

(a) *Students' Army Training Corps.* There will be created in the Army a Students' Army Training Corps. The training units to be organized under this plan will be designated, The Students' Army Training Corps units.

Training units will be organized in the colleges in the various branches of the service in accordance with the needs of the Army as determined by the War Department, taking into account the character of the institution. The great majority of the training units will be for instruction in the line branches of the service. Such units will be organized in all non-technical institutions. Most of the units will be infantry units; others will be field artillery, heavy artillery, and possibly one or more cavalry units. A limited number of units for training in the staff departments of the service will be organized in technical schools, e. g., medical training units will be organized in selected medical schools, engineering units in engineering schools, and a few units for other special branches of the service.

(b) *Enlistment and enrollment.* All able-bodied students in the colleges in which training units are organized will be encouraged to *enlist* if over the legal enlistment age of eighteen. Students under eighteen will be encouraged to *enroll* in the training units. Students neither enlisted nor enrolled will not be entitled to enter the training units or to receive the instruction. *The enlistment contract of all students over eighteen will constitute them members of the Army of the United States, and they will become thereby subject to active service at the call of the*

President. The enlisted students will be on furlough status until called to the colors and will receive no pay or allowance except when attending summer training camp, in which case they will be entitled to transportation and rations as provided in Section 78, Bulletin 16, 1917, for members of the R. O. T. C. All enlistments will be in the grade of private.

(c) *Call to active duty; policy of the Government.* It will be the policy of the Government not to call members of The Students' Army Training Corps units to active duty until they reach draft age, unless urgent military reasons compel an earlier call. A system will be devised whereby the military instructors of the colleges will certify to the Adjutant General of the Army the names of those students who are members of The Students' Army Training Corps who have reached draft age. Orders will then be issued calling such students to duty on the thirtieth of the following June. This will permit them to complete the college year in which they are then engaged. It is emphasized that the student body is not to be made a deferred or favored class under the Selective Service Act.

(d) *Discharges.* Provision will be made for discharge in appropriate cases—unfitness, misbehavior, dependent relatives, and the necessity to leave college for causes beyond the student's control. No such discharges will remove the student's liability to draft.

4. *Nature and amount of training.*

(a) The character of the training will depend upon the kind of training unit which is organized in the particular institution, whether infantry, cavalry, field artillery, engineers, signal corps, air service, heavy artillery, tank corps, ordnance, quartermaster or medical. Courses of instruction will be prepared appropriate to the various units.

The standard time to be allotted to military work will be in the case of all units ten hours per week during the college year, supplemented by six weeks of intensive training in a summer camp. The ten hours a week standard, however, will not involve the hours of outdoor work in drill. A feature of the system will be the giving of liberal credits for academic work in line with the military instruction, so as to hold the outdoor work to feasible limits. In this connection due regard will be had to the character of the academic courses and the nature of the training unit.

In the case of training units in the line branches of the service the courses will usually provide for six hours per week of practical instruction, including drill and rifle practice and four hours of credits from academic studies of military value.

(b) The summer camp will be an important feature of the system. Summer camps for a period of six weeks each year will be provided for members of the training units. At these camps there will be an intensive and rigid course of instruction under experienced officers. Transportation to and from the camps and rations while at the camp will be furnished by the War Department.

(c) The above plan will provide (on the basis of 33 weeks for the academic year, and a six weeks' camp) approximately 650 hours of military work per annum. It is expected that this will qualify a considerable percentage of the students to enter officers' training camps on

being called to the colors, and a large percentage of the remainder to serve as non-commissioned officers. The number to be certified for training as officers from any institution will not be based on an arbitrary percentage. It will depend on the quality of the men developed at that institution and the necessities of the service at the time.

5. *The corps of instructors.* Officer instructors and non-commissioned officer instructors will be provided by the War Department when available. Officers returning from overseas and unfit for further field service will be utilized when available.

In order to supplement the instructors assigned by the War Department, and to enable the colleges to develop a force of assistant instructors, there will be held, beginning about July 15, 1918, camps for instructors, to continue sixty days. The colleges will be invited to send a limited number of picked students and members of their faculties to these camps. These camps will be conducted with a view to teaching the attendants to give military instruction to students, and it is believed that satisfactory results can be obtained from an intensive sixty-day course. Details concerning these camps—location, cost, method of application, etc.—will be sent at an early date.

6. *Uniforms and equipment.* The Government will supply the necessary uniforms, rifles and other equipment, so far as supplies are available.

7. *Administration and inspection.*

(a) The Students' Army Training Corps, including the R. O. T. C. units, will be supervised and controlled by the Training and Instruction Branch, War Plans Division of the General Staff, in accordance with instructions of the Chief of Staff. An Advisory Board to this Committee representing educational interests has already been appointed by the Secretary of War. This will insure the closest co-operation between the War Department and the colleges in the administration of the system.

(b) The importance of effective inspection is recognized, and a staff of traveling officer-inspectors will be detailed to visit the institutions at frequent intervals.

8. *Relation of R. O. T. C. to the Students' Army Training Corps.* In all colleges having an R. O. T. C. unit, the already-earned status and privileges of the students now enrolled therein will not be disturbed. Institutions now having recognized R. O. T. C. units may, if they so desire, establish in addition Students' Army Training Corps units.

The courses of training will be uniform in all colleges, including those now having R. O. T. C. units, and uniform standards will govern the selection of students to attend officers' training camps. The general purpose is to provide a uniform system in all colleges, while not prejudicing in any way students who are already enrolled in the R. O. T. C.

9. Detailed regulations in pursuance of the above are in course of preparation, and will be sent to the colleges as soon as practicable.

By order of the Secretary of War;

H. P. McCain.

War

manhood of the entire nation. I hope that in the near future suitable legislation may be enacted to this end.

Very truly yours,

Chicago, January 16, 1918

President

Military Preparedness

The President
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

It seems to me that our experience in recent years shows very plainly the necessity of some elements of military training for all young men of suitable age. Had that been done for years past, it is obvious that the army could have been formed much more rapidly and effectively for the present emergency. Of course we all hope that it may be far in the future before another war shall come to us, but that has been the hope after every great war. We have all believed that it was the last. I am confident that a plan can be devised which will consume the minimum time for young men of proper age, and yet put us in possession of a fairly drilled soldiery, which shall be coterminous with the young

Chicago, January 16, 1918

The President
Washington, D. C.

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manhood of the entire nation. I hope that in the near future suitable legislation may be enacted to this end.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L. President

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Very truly yours,

H.P.G. - L. President

Chicago, January 16, 1918

The Committee on Universal Military Training
1322 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago

Dear Sirs:

President Judson asks me to send you the enclosed material, for such use as you may think proper.

Yours very truly,

Private Secretary

Chicago, January 16, 1918

The Committee on Universal Military Training
1322 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago

Dear Sirs:

President Judson asks me to send you the enclosed material, for such use as you may think proper.

Yours very truly,

Private Secretary

The University of Chicago

Office of the President

141

The Commission from Governor Dunne will hold themselves in readiness to go to Washington later. Meanwhile they are writing letters to President Wilson expressing their views and their approbation of universal military training. Mr. Farwell and Mr. McCormick (?) are writing and they especially desire a letter from President Judson if he sees fit to write one. It may be sent to 1322 First National Bank Building (Universal Military Training).

Julia Clymer

Tuesday noon

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AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

PHILADELPHIA
WEST PHILA. STATION

April tenth,
1 9 1 8.

My dear Dr. Judson:

I take pleasure in enclosing herewith first announcement of the program of our Annual Meeting on April 26th and 27th together with special delegate card. We shall look forward to the pleasure of having you with us at these sessions and will ask that you register at the headquarters of the Academy, which will be in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Broad and Walnut Streets, immediately upon ~~their~~ your arrival.

Very sincerely yours,

Carl Kelsey

Acting President

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

MOBILIZING AMERICA'S RESOURCES FOR THE WAR

22nd Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science

FRIDAY & SATURDAY · APRIL 26 AND 27 · 1918

PHILADELPHIA

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

American Academy of Political and Social Science

PROGRAM

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING
PHILADELPHIA

Friday and Saturday, April 26th and 27th, 1918

General Topic:

"Mobilization of America's Resources for the War"

ARRANGEMENT OF SESSIONS

Friday, April 26th

10 a. m.—"Mobilization of Population for Winning the War"
Ballroom, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Broad and Walnut Sts.

2.30 p. m.—"National Health as a Factor in National Efficiency"
Ballroom, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel

8.15 p. m.—"Stimulation of Labor Efficiency"
Witherspoon Hall, Walnut and Juniper Sts.

Saturday, April 27th

10 a. m.—"The Making of a War Budget"
Ballroom, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel

2.30 p. m.—"Recreation as a Military Asset"
"The Food Problem"
Ballroom, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel

8.15 p. m.—"Mobilization of the Public Mind" Witherspoon Hall

First Session

Ballroom, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel
Broad and Walnut Streets

Friday Morning, April Twenty-sixth
10 o'clock

"Mobilization of Population for Winning the War"

Welcome on behalf of the Academy by the Acting President of the Academy

Addresses

MAJOR-GENERAL ENOCH H. CROWDER,* Provost Marshal General, U. S. Army.

TALCOTT WILLIAMS, LL.D., Director, School of Journalism, Columbia University.

MILES M. DAWSON, New York.

J. ROGERS FLANNERY, Director of Housing, Emergency Fleet Corporation, U. S. Shipping Board.

LAWSON PURDY, General Director, Charity Organization Society of New York.

LAWRENCE VEILLER, Secretary and Director, National Housing Association.

*If public duties in Washington permit.

Second Session

Ballroom, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel
Broad and Walnut Streets

Friday Afternoon, April Twenty-sixth
2.30 o'clock

"National Health as a Factor in National Efficiency"

Addresses

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM C. GORGAS, Surgeon-General U. S. Army.

J. C. PERRY, M. D., Assistant Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service

ENNION G. WILLIAMS, M. D., State Health Commissioner of Virginia.

JOHN B. ANDREWS, Ph. D., Secretary American Association for Labor Legislation.

Third Session

Witherspoon Hall
Walnut and Juniper Streets

Friday Evening, April Twenty-sixth
8.15 o'clock

"Stimulation of Labor Efficiency"

Addresses

V. EVERIT MACY, Chairman, Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board, Washington, D. C.

EDWARD A. FILENE, Boston, Mass.

J. W. SULLIVAN, Council of National Defense.

Fourth Session

Ballroom, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel
Broad and Walnut Streets

Saturday Morning, April Twenty-seventh
10 o'clock

"The Making of a War Budget"

Addresses

S. N. PATTEN, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania.

IRVING FISHER, Ph. D., Yale University.

HON. SWAGAR SHERLEY, Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

E. M. PATTERSON, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania.

Fifth Session

Ballroom, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel
Broad and Walnut Streets

Saturday Afternoon, April Twenty-seventh
2.30 o'clock

"Recreation as a Military Asset"

Addresses

RAYMOND B. FOSDICK, Chairman, Commission on Training Camp Activities, War Department, Washington, D. C.

"The Food Problem"

Addresses

ALONZO E. TAYLOR, M. D., Representative of the Secretary of Agriculture on the War Trade Board.

GIFFORD PINCHOT, LL.D., Milford, Penna.

GEORGE W. NORRIS, Farm Loan Commissioner, Federal Farm Loan Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Sixth Session

Witherspoon Hall
Walnut and Juniper Streets

Saturday Evening, April Twenty-seventh
8.15 o'clock

"Mobilization of the Public Mind"

Addresses

GEORGE CREEL, Chairman, Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.

NORMAN ANGELL, London, England.

LINCOLN COLCORD, Correspondent, Philadelphia Public Ledger, Washington, D. C.

HENRY JONES FORD, Ph. D., Princeton University.

Committees

Reception Committee

H. V. Ames
John Cadwalader
Samuel S. Fels
Nathan T. Folwell
Howard B. French
Hollis Godfrey
C. C. Harrison
James Henry Hoffecker, Jr.
J. Levering Jones
W. W. Keen
J. P. Lichtenberger
J. Bertram Lippincott
William McClellan
J. Rodman Paul
J. H. Penniman
Francis B. Reeves
Mrs. Edward K. Rowland
Edgar F. Smith
Henry Tatnall
Clinton Rogers Woodruff
William P. Wilson

Murray Gross, Secretary
Logan Hall, University of Pennsylvania

Annual Meeting Committee

Carl Kelsey, Chairman

Edward Bok
George Burnham, Jr.
Mrs. Chas. Custis Harrison
Cheesman A. Herrick
Alba B. Johnson
Emory R. Johnson
Clyde L. King
William Draper Lewis
Samuel McCune Lindsay
Simon N. Patten
L. S. Rowe
Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson
Frederic H. Strawbridge
Thomas Raeburn White
Talcott Williams
J. H. Willits
James T. Young

Delegations

At the date of the printing of this program official delegates had been appointed by the Governors of the following States:

Connecticut
Idaho
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Louisiana
Maryland
Mississippi
Missouri
North Dakota
Ohio
West Virginia

Delegations

Delegates also are being appointed by the larger cities of the United States, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Civic and Trade Organizations.

Headquarters

Academy Headquarters

The headquarters of the Academy during the Annual Meeting will be at the Hotel Bellevue-Stratford, S. W. Corner Broad and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia.

Out-of-town members and delegates to the Annual Meeting, will kindly register as soon as possible after their arrival in Philadelphia. A Bureau of Information will be established at headquarters, the services of which are at the disposal of members and guests of the Academy.

Hotel Accommodations

The Hotel Headquarters for the Twenty-second Annual Meeting, will be the Hotel Bellevue-Stratford, S. W. Corner Broad and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia; European Plan, $2.50 per day, with private bath, $3.50 per day.

The Annual Meeting Committee desires to urge upon those attending the importance of engaging accommodations well in advance.

Publications

Publication of Proceedings of the Twenty-second Annual Meeting

Members of the Academy will receive the proceedings of the Twenty-second Annual Meeting in the form of a special volume, to be issued in July.

Non-members of the Academy may order bound copies of the proceedings which will be mailed to any address, postage prepaid, as soon as ready. The price will be $1.00, paper; $1.50, cloth bound.

Orders for this volume may be sent to the office of the Academy, West Philadelphia Post Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

Special Volumes Recently Issued

America's Relation to the World Conflict
The World's Food
Financing the War
War Adjustments in Railroad Regulation

April 15, 1918.

My dear Dr. Kelsey,

Your favor of 10th inst. is received here, forwarded from Chicago. I fear now that I shall be obliged to return West in a few days, and in that case can hardly have the pleasure of attending the meetings in Philadelphia next week. I will inform you definitely as soon as I know.

Very truly yours,

Dr. Earl Kelsey,
University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pa.

April 15, 1918.

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Very truly yours,

Dr. Karl Kelsey,
University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pa.