Mr. Gates to Dr. Harper, April 1, 1889.

"Yours of 19th at hand. Wellings article is taking but weak in the vital point. It may be granted that Washington is the place, and that the thing is desirable, the question yet remains whether this is the most fruitful use to which several millions can now be put in present state of Baptist education. If however Dr. Welling can find the man to take hold of it, I will not be the man to raise a question as to its wisdom. I met Dr. Smedus at Louisville and had a long confidential talk with him. He wants us to be very kind to Dr. Strong just now and very considerate and tender of the feelings of a conscientious and sensitive man in a very trying hour. Let us do it and pay him every courtesy and kindness for every worthy sake. The Doctor began the conversation on this point and urges it seriously. When I suggested my plan of inviting Dr. Strong to speak at anniversaries on his plan of Great University Dr. Smedus seized it with earnestness and urged it hard. I have written to Dr. Morehouse again about it, urging once more his consent. Dr. Welling has now had his say about Washington. Why not give Dr. Strong a chance not on location but on the idea itself. This will please and satisfy both. Dr. Wellings' article has made a strong impression and
It goes to Dr. March, why don't I guess?

Some of these Facts, and How Can They Find in Connecticut, to Which Several Million Can Neglect It.

In the absence of further information, I am

Dr. Witting can find the way to take hold of it. I

not do the want to take a decision as to the whole.

I went to Dr. March to Connecticut and had a long

conversation with him. He went us to do the very

kind of. Observe first now any very considerable one

found of the feelings of a concentration of sanguine

may to a vast taking part. Past me if any have

what concerned my knowledge get even nothing same.

The Doctor seen the concentration to stay proper

together is sanguine. When I succeeded in view of

matter in Connecticut, there is degree of improvement on the

place of great interest. Dr. March came 9 miles it states

sanguine and what is most I have mention to

do. Witting can find the way to take hold of it. I am

as to what time, has not yet gone. "Edward".

Dr. Witting, Aristotle and make a precise interpretation and
we shall commit a capital tactical blunder if we do not recognize the general theme at the coming meetings. Write me at once on this. I think the Vassar matter is now dead, and things will go on exactly as before.

Somebody has suggested to Dr. Smith that Chicago should have a representative before the committee and he is inquiring if Dr. Lorimer ought not to be invited to so appear. I have 'Yes' if Chicago pastors and business men like Hinckley, etc. agree on Dr. Lorimer.

Answers are coming in and I shall calessify numbers and present each member of the committee with a copy through you of course."
we think comes a specialty product. It is a go
not necessarily the general theme of the current meeting.
Wife me of once an idea. I think the recent report to
you can't use sugars with an exact, to a grade.
Repeated are supplementary to the latest from Chicago.
Among them was a representation of the committee and
how to anticipate it. Reimbursement was to be handled
and so on. Besides, I have been in Chicago yesterday
business men like McKinley, etc., were on Dr. Iottner.
Whereas the committee to May I spell out all would agree
my presence each member of the committee with a check

Grateful you at once.
New York, April 1st, 1889.

Rev. F. T. Gates, Dr. Monheim, M.
Racine, Wis.
Mr. Gates

Dear Bro.

Yours of the 29th ult. is just at hand. I have telegraphed you my willingness to have Dr. Strong invited and also that I deem it important that you should be here on the 12th to attend the meeting of the Committee on Chicago University.

I have at no time had any objection to inviting Dr. Strong but have simply felt that it was a question whether the Society could wisely multiply important objects for the consideration of the denomination at the same moment; whether confusion and distraction would not result. I believe ordinarily in the concentration of attention and effort on the most urgent thing and leave other matters to shape themselves in due time. But I readily see that there may be decided advantages in many ways in asking Dr. Strong to present his views. It will dispose those who are in sympathy with him to feel that the Society has been not only fair but generous in according to him a hearing on this subject. The question will also come up, whether Dr. Welling should not be heard in a similar way? It is true that he has got the ear of the denomination through the Examiner. It is also true that Dr. Strong last year, through another channel, namely the Ohio Convention and the Journal & Messenger took occasion to get his views before the denomination. If he did not select so widely a circulating paper as the vehicle of communication that was his mistake. To give Dr. Strong a hearing before the Society and not to give Dr. Welling I think would be regarded by the latter and his friends as hardly fair. And yet it may be said truly that the case of the Washington University is in the hands of a committee which will probably report, and upon their report the largest opportunity may be afforded Dr. Welling and others to discuss the question. Perhaps this is the better shape for the thing to take. As to Dr. Broadus' injunction to be very careful of the feelings of Dr. Strong I have only to say that so far as I am concerned I am disposed to be just as careful of his feelings as I am of the feelings of others but not more so. I do not see that Dr. Strong, by virtue of his official position or of his relations to individuals, is entitled to any more consideration than others. I saw Prof. Harper on Saturday; he thinks that Dr. S. will find himself unsupported by the most of the presidents of the theological seminaries in his proposed action against Harper, and is inclined to think that Strong will simply resign without making any controversy over the matter. The fact is, that the course of Dr. S. in getting students for Rochester has resulted in a coolness between him and the presidents of some of the other institutions and when he most wants their sympathy and help he is not likely to have it. But perhaps I have said more already than it is wise to put on paper, nevertheless it is between us.

Both Harper and myself think it very important that you should here at the meeting on the 12th, for unless you are familiar with the pros and cons of the discussion of the committee you will be at a certain disadvantage thereafter in your explanation of the reasons that may have led to their decision. Moreover, directly after the meeting of this committee some one must be the medium of communication with Mr. Rockefeller to get his early consent to the propositions or suggestions of this committee. You are the one naturally to do this thing. No time should be lost in approaching Mr. Rockefeller after the meeting of the committee.

Drs. Welling,
Ellis, and others are going to push us hard for immediate attention to the Washington University scheme and we need to have Mr. Rockefeller's approval of what is proposed for Chicago before the meeting of the committee at Washington in order to assure the Washington people that Mr. Rockefeller, being committed to the Chicago enterprise, cannot take up the University at Washington nor can the Education Society successfully handle both large schemes simultaneously even if both are regarded with favor by the Society.

Besides all this, you are in possession of facts concerning the disposition of Chicago Baptists to co-operate in the establishment of a university at Chicago; and this is going to be a determining factor in the decisions of the committee as to the proposed use of Mr. Rockefeller's money. While, therefore, it seems to me very desirable that you should visit the West, yet is it not more important that you be here at that meeting which is to be the turning point undoubtedly in the establishment of a university at Chicago? Can you not put in your time up to the 10th in the preparation of your report so as to get it well advanced, and then start about the 15th for your western trip returning about the 1st of May?

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) H. L. Morehouse, Co-Sy.

P.S. The Court of Appeals of this State have just decided - the opinion being written by the ablest judge on the bench - that the holdings of all benevolent organizations are subject to taxation, except real estate and buildings actually occupied by the organization. This decision was rendered in a test case brought under the Collateral Inheritance Tax. The decision is exciting quite a commotion in all charitable and benevolent organizations. Measures are on foot to secure immediate action by the Legislature to exempt these organizations. How it will result we cannot tell, but I think favorably. You see this has a pretty positive bearing upon the question of the incorporation of the Education Society in this state. The decision is a great surprise as these organizations have practically been exempt from taxation, and yet the argument is a strong one in support of this decision.

M.
Mr. Gates to Dr. Harper, April 2, 1889.

"I have received several answers to the letter of inquiry from Chicago and the West. The Seminary people unite and send to you direct by arrangement. The others I am punching up and have told all to have their answers in to me here not later than the 7th."
Dr. Goodspeed to Dr. Harper, April 2, 1889.

"I enclose the paper we have prepared for the Committee. You understand our views so fully that you will find little that is new in it, but I hope it may be of some use to the Committee.

We have deferred to your wish and that of perhaps others in favoring a city location.

If the funds for endowment should be small and if the character of the institution should be made a little more Baptist than we have suggested we should feel differently about the location.

The talk about a national Baptist University at Washington seems to me the sheerest nonsense. You could not make an institution that would touch our denominational life in any vital way in Washington with any amount of money. Columbian University is and I guess has always been a fraud, and has no more relation to our denominational life than Harvard has. It has mere skeletons of College classes. Its law students are clerks in the departments who take evening lectures in law night schools! This new agitation is a delusion and a snare. Every college in the country as time goes on is getting the idea that money is a big fund, which, if they can defeat Chicago, will be divided among them.

At first there was universal approval of the suggestion to found a school here. But soon Columbian got an idea that it could make a diversion and capture a million or two that would otherwise go to Chicago. Then every college began to think that if Chicago could be beat, it might get $100,000 or so. It is all the most pitiful exhibition of smallness and selfishness I ever witnessed.

What I fear is this unseemly scramble will not only defeat the plan of a College here but result in the destitution of the new Society itself.

I am rather inclined to feel that the two will stand or fall together.

I earnestly hope our matter will be decided soon.

You have done your best and we shall always remember it."
Dr. Goodspeed to Dr. Hatch, Total: 1940

I trust the paper we have prepared for you is acceptable. You may expect one more to each copy. Will the figures be ready to you in time to have them ready for the Committee meeting?

We have advanced a city location.

If the figures you are requiring belong to a city, and it is clear to the Committee or the Association that they are important, we may take them on. We have suggested an additional report, which we feel may be useful.

The site plans a national park in the city of Washington. I am told that the plans for this project are now ready for the Committee to review. I hope this will be available.

The Committee has decided to make an investigation into the parks and gardens of each city. I believe this is a good idea. The plans for the parks should be available to the Committee soon.

As far as possible, we are looking for the best solution. But how can I make a statement of the facts that are available? I have so many questions, and so little time. I am not sure that I can make a statement of the facts that are available.

My own knowledge is not sufficient to do this. I am not sure that I can make a statement of the facts that are available.

I agree to the data you have shown. I will be glad to see you soon.

I have given the paper one more to myself and

comparisons.

I did not mean to be

thoughtless. 1940.
"I think it should be set down to the credit of Chicago that we have acted here with moderation. We have demanded nothing. We have embarrassed no one. We are willing on all hands to make any concession. We place ourselves in the hands of the committee. We wish them to act as public spirited men having the interests of the denomination at heart.

Of one thing I am absolutely certain. The question of a Chicago University will not down. It will recur until it is answered affirmatively. It may be negativized now, but you will hear it again. There simply must be a school here. It is the place fixed on by an imperative necessity. I have hoped Mr. R. recognized this. We can gather here ten students where one can be brought to Washington. A School here will stand in the centre of our Baptist host. It is a living question and I do not believe it can die. But if the work could be begun now on a worthy scale it would be an immense advantage.

I think you see all this, and I think the Committee will appreciate it. If Mr. R. feels it now as he did six months ago, all will be well."
I think it would be easy to see that the problem of Chiropractic and cooperation with medicine is not one which can be

solved by merely amending the law. The problem is one of the nature of the profession itself. We must be willing to make some concessions to the

medical profession in the name of the advancement of the profession. We

must be willing to make some cooperation and advancement in the name of the profession.

I think you see that this is not merely an issue of cooperation, but an issue of some significance for our profession.

I think you agree that this is not merely an issue of cooperation, but an issue of some significance for our profession.
April 3, 1889.

Dr. Harper to Mr. Gates:

"Your favor of the 1st inst. is at hand. I agree with you in the main as to what Welling has said. I also appreciate the point made in reference to Strong. If you can get him to speak on any other subject than that of the University, I shall be most happy to have him there; but it seems to me under all the circumstances, when the case is so well known, when there is already so much division of opinion and when the time at the Anniversaries is so short, that nothing will be gained and much lost by having an address on this subject. What would be the practical outcome of it? It will merely raise discussion and use up precious time. Why should we give time to this matter when there are so many other things more important? Can you not give him some other topic? In this case I should be only too happy to have him placed upon the program; however, I hope you will do what you yourself think best and I shall be glad to abide by the result.

I do not think Lorimer is the man we want at the committee meeting. Northrup or Goodspeed would accomplish three times as much. I wish that one or other of them could go.

I appreciate exceedingly what you say concerning the books and it gives me great pleasure to send by this mail a copy of each book and five circulars of each. For what you do and say in regard to them I shall be very much obliged indeed. I have also ordered my publishers to send you a copy of the N.T. Greek Method which you may find of some service. I regret exceedingly that you cannot come East."
Mr. Green,

I received your letter of July 7th, 1932, as did I expect from you. I need to correct your belief that I had not received your letter, as I did so promptly.

I have been waiting for the opportunity to speak with you on the subject of the University's plans to move to a new site. It seems to me that we need to prepare ourselves for this move in a thoughtful and deliberate manner.

I understand that you are concerned about the costs and implications of the move. I believe that we can work together to address these concerns and ensure a smooth transition.

I appreciate your interest in this matter and assure you that we will do our best to keep you informed and involved in the planning process.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

P.S. I am looking forward to our meeting on the topic discussed in your letter.
April 3, 1889.

It seems to me that this is an important thing to do, yet I see how busy you are.

Hoping that in all things we shall be guided."
April 5, 1939

It seems to me that this is an important thing to go over, you see now.

And you are.

"Nothing else in all times was worth the Kite."
April 3, 1889.

Dr. Harper to Dr. Morehouse:—

"Yours of April 3rd is at hand. You have by this time received mine of the same date and we are at one in reference to the question of going to Washington. It is absolutely impossible for me to get away; it must be postponed. I have written Ellis. I am glad to know that Gates will be present at the committee meeting. I have written him very strongly with reference to it; everything is all right I think."
April 6, 1868

Mr. Secretary:

You have called me to the scene of the ... to take an active part in the
question of which I am so close a precedent to your
message of January 26. I have written to the

I wish to know that your entry will be presented to the commission committee.

All right, I think.
April 3, 1889.

Dr. Harper to Dr. Morehouse:

"A letter received from Gates this morning brings up two points concerning both of which he has written to you: (1) The question of Lorimer's representation before the committee. Is he the man? (2) An address by Dr. Strong on the great university at the annual meetings. In reference to the latter point I am of the opinion that it will be a mistake, and I make this statement from no personal point of view. If Dr. Strong will take any other subject there is no man whom I should prefer to have speak on the occasion; but it seems to me out of place to have this subject discussed. I venture to hope that you will see the matter in the same way. Of course, I mention this simply as my own personal opinion."
A letter received from C.G. Cates, who wrote to me:

"I write to request permission to make a statement to your (I) The Department of Labor's representation before the Committee. To be sure, (2) A letter dated for the President of the General Board in reference to the letter which I saw on the morning of the meeting. It referred to the statement and I wrote him yesterday that we were going to the point of view. If I do not agree with the other member there is no need now to write. I am sure they have not used our names. I continue to hope that you will see the matter in the same way. Of course, I mention this simply as my own personal opinion."
Mr. F. T. Gates to Doctor Morehouse.

Racine, Wis., April 3, 1889.

"My absence for a month in the east accumulated a heavy mail for me which occupied the days and nights of my interval before going south, and my ten days absence on that trip accumulated another big pile. The letters coming in are nearly all of first importance and require care in answering.

"The mornings mail brings your letter of the lst. I heartily agree to all you say, and have just telegraphed you that I will be with you on the twelfth. I have felt perfectly safe both on the Washington and the New York matter. I think it desirable that the Society give all shades of opinion a fair hearing. Truth will prevail. My report will present such a showing of inefficiency and poverty in the colleges and Academies of the country as will neutralize any effort Dr. Strong can make. The Society will be made up of delegates all of whom have their local sympathies and these will certainly prevail against either Washington or New York. The Newspapers are all with us, even the Examiner. None of them dare alienate their subscribers. They will side with the people every time. Still further, if Dr. Robinson speaks he will present the Academies in all probability, and Dr. Broadus has promised to speak on the country colleges, asserting in strong terms their value &c. I think Strong if he speaks will probably confine himself to the comparative desirability of his scheme of educational development, leaving Welling to hold the field regarding location. If not the two will be played off against each other. Meantime I am convinced that Mr. Rockefeller will give generously for Chicago and will indicate something definite pretty soon. So you see I think we can afford to be not merely just but generous to the others, and that so far from suffering harm we shall get a good accession of strength. I hold that the Society is in no sense responsible for the utterances of its speakers. That fact can easily be brought out at the time if not already sufficiently apparent.

In urging me to do every thing possible to soften up Dr Strong, Dr Broadus made no allusion whatever to you or anyone. He does not share Dr Strong's views or his desires against Harper. But he thinks we ought to be careful not to alienate him. We owe to Dr Broadus himself I have reason to believe, more than a little for the hundred thousand we have. He will be able I think to help us further. I do not think Strong will resign from Vassar, or that he will press that matter further. See if I am not a prophet here. The greatest embarrassment about my leaving home is my correspondence, which is now not only of great importance but very urgent, requiring immediate attention. The colleges are preparing strong statements and appealing to me for guidance at every point. All this is going to help me greatly on that report, the great central purpose of which will be to show the educational needs of the country at large."
To the COMMITTEE of INQUIRY on the PROPOSED INSTITUTION OF LEARNING in Chicago:

DEAR BRETHREN:

The following line of inquiry together with the explanatory statement which precedes it, the Executive Committee directs me to submit for your consideration:

At its meeting in December last, the Executive Board of the Education Society adopted a series of resolutions strongly advocating the establishment of a "Well equipped institution of learning" in Chicago, and directing the Corresponding Secretary to use "Every means in his power" to bring about such a result.

Whether the Institution proposed shall be a university, or a college, perhaps ultimately to become a university, the resolutions do not state. On the question of scale of work to be attempted, the Board is not committed. It is necessary, however, to decide at least on the initial scope of the institution to be undertaken, to ascertain its probable cost, to outline a general plan of organization, and to learn as nearly as possible the annual expenditure required to develop the institution as speedily as prudence and economy will admit, to the limits determined upon. The Society must clearly define the character and limits of the enterprise, and outline a method of procedure, in order to enlist the practical interest of patrons. It is in this work that your assistance is invited.

We recognize the difficulty of fixing the limits of wise expenditure where there is so much to invite limitless expansion. But the claims of other sections of the country are manifold and pressing. The funds of the denomination available for educational purposes are limited. In considering what the Society may justly undertake for Chicago and the West, due regard must be had for other needy educational interests. The plan to be desired is one which, providing for the strength, efficiency and perpetuity of the institution, will invite the largest possible local assistance with the least outlay on the part of the Society. Nor ought the Society to undertake anything in the development of the institution which may be left with safety and without serious loss, to time and local interest.

The judgment of the committee is invited specially in the following particulars:

1. What present need there may be, if any, for technical or professional schools in Chicago under Baptist control, and whether the agency of the Society may be wisely limited to assistance in founding a well equipped college, leaving any desirable further development to the natural growth of time.

2. Should a college of the liberal arts and sciences, designed prospectively to be associated in one corporate body with technical and professional schools, be located within the city, or may it more wisely be placed in a suburban village?
To the Committee of Inquiry on the Proposed Institution of

Dear Sirs,

The following line of inquiry is in agreement with the suggestions made by the Committee in their recent report to the Board of the University.

At the meeting in December last, the Executive Council endorsed the suggestion of the Committee to set up a "Wool Sickroom or Sanatorium for Wounded in Chicago," and since the appointment of the Committee, a series of conferences have been held, and arrangements have been made to conduct the proposed institution in a manner to meet the needs of the Board in the best way to

pride point every part.

Whether the institution proposed shall be a hospital or a sanatorium may be considered in the light of the situation. It is not the intention of the Board to work on any work of medical treatment, but rather to take care of the medical needs of the student body. The Board has decided that the institution should be an education and as a means of developing the institution as a whole.

The purpose of the work shall be the maintenance of the institution as a whole. It is the Board's desire to maintain the institution as a whole.

We appreciate the efforts of the Board in filling the needs of the students and the faculty. The Board of the University in the interest of the institution has found it necessary to make alterations in the present plan of hospital or sanatorium. The Board of the University has decided that the institution shall be an education and as a means of developing the institution as a whole.

The intention of the Board is to maintain the institution as a whole. It is the Board's desire to maintain the institution as a whole.

Importance:

It must be understood that the present plan of the hospital or sanatorium is in the interest of the institution. The Board of the University has decided that the institution shall be an education and as a means of developing the institution as a whole.

In conclusion, it is the Board's desire to maintain the institution as a whole.
3. For such an institution, how much land would be required as a suitable site?

4. What buildings would be required? The question of dormitories, gymnasium, etc., will here need consideration.

5. What would be the probable cost of each, due regard being had to economy, convenience and solidity of construction.

6. What endowment at 5 per cent would be required to sustain the annual cost of accumulating and supporting necessary illustrative apparatus, including library (departments conveniently itemized)?

7. Designate the officers and chairs of instruction required for a thorough and liberal course in the arts and sciences as now organized in the best Baptist institutions, with endowment at 5 per cent required to support each.

8. Estimate the time required for the development of such an institution without premature expenditure on the one hand, or serious loss from delay in furnishing resources, on the other.

9. Estimate, if possible, the sum required each year in such development.

10. Should such an institution have a preparatory department?

11. Should this department, if provided, be located on the college site?

12. Should such an institution be co-educative?

13. How much may Chicago and the West be expected to give for such an institution during the period chosen for development? The difficulty of securing data for an approximate estimate at this stage of the enterprise, constrains us to suggest that you use your own discretion as to making the question of local aid a subject of inquiry.

The above suggestions are designed to guide the inquiries of the committee, not to limit them. Additional points of inquiry will suggest themselves to the committee in the course of their labors. It is earnestly desired that the committee report at our meeting in May next, if possible. Any expense incurred will be cheerfully borne by the Society.

In behalf of the Executive Committee,

FRED T. GATES, Cor. Sec.
Dr. Morehouse to Dr. Harper, April 3, 1889.

"Dr. Ellis, of Baltimore, writes that he calls a meeting of the Committee of Columbian University at Washington, April 9th, at 12 M. I have written him that I am greatly surprised at this action after I had positively stated that it would be impossible for me to attend that week. I have a Board meeting here on the 8th, the meeting of the Committee of Chicago University on the 12th; to go to Washington would consume two days more of that week and there would be nothing left therefore for ordinary business. I can not and will not go. It looks to me as if there were to be an attempt to force the Columbian matter to the front before the meeting of the Chicago Committee, although they knew that such a meeting was to be held. Now if you can afford the time to go to Washington for two days and then to take two days more on this Chicago University business the same week and settle both questions I shall be greatly rejoiced and shall be relieved of any responsibility in regard to affairs at Washington. But from what you said I think you will write Ellis that it will be impossible for you to attend on the 9th. If he will call it for the 19th or 20th I think I could go."

"P. S. Gates telegraphs me he will be here the 12th."
...
April 4, 1889.

Dr. Morehouse to Mr. Gates:

"Your letter is at hand. I judge from your telegram, sent after your letter was written, that you have reconsidered your decision and that you will be here on the 12th, when we will talk over some matters. My particular object in writing you now is to say that I am this day in receipt of a letter from Fassett, of Albany, saying that "the Education Society bill is now on its third reading in the Assembly having passed the Senate on March 16th. It will probably be reached about Thursday or Friday of next week; that is the 11th or 12th. It might be well also to have Mr. Harris see the Gov. when the bill reaches him." It seems to me that it will be very desirable for you to stop over at Albany on your way here, a week from today if practicable, and see in what shape the matter is. The Mr. Harris referred to is Hon. Hamilton Harris, a lawyer of Albany who is supposed to be quite influential with the Gov. It is the opinion of Mr. Clinch that we need such a man to see the Gov. on our behalf when the bill comes before him for consideration.

I have a letter from Dr. Welling saying that he has engaged a room for me for the 9th. I have replied that I shall not be there on the 9th. Harper informs me this morning that he can not be there. I have asked that the meeting be put over until the last week in April. Dr. Welling has recently written me that there can be no rivalry between the university scheme at Washington and the university scheme in New York, as the two are quite dissimilar in their scope. Harper shakes his head at the invitation for Dr. Strong to speak at the anniversaries. Perhaps he will decline our invitation anyway. But on the whole I think he will be disposed to make the most of this opportunity and give his address.

If there is no one to represent the provisional committee at out meeting on the 12th it is all the more important you should be here."
Dear Mr. President,

I write to request that you consider revising your position on the issue of national security. As you know, our current national security policy is not effective in addressing the threats we face. There is a need for a more comprehensive approach that takes into account the changing nature of our adversaries and the evolving landscape of international relations.

Our current policy is based on the assumption that the primary threat comes from external foes. However, recent events have shown that non-state actors, such as terrorists and cyber threats, pose a serious risk to our national security. These threats require a different approach, one that is more focused on prevention and early intervention.

In addition, we need to reevaluate our relationship with our allies. While cooperation is essential, we must also ensure that our policies align with our values and interests. There is a need for a more flexible and multi-faceted approach to our foreign policy.

I urge you to consider these points and initiate a dialogue with your team to explore alternative strategies. I believe that a thoughtful and proactive approach to national security will not only enhance our safety but also improve the standing of our country in the world.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
Dr. Morehouse to Dr. Harper, April 4, 1889.

"Yours of the 3rd is at hand. I presume you have by this time received a letter from Dr. Welling saying he has engaged rooms for us at Washington on the 9th. I have replied that I can not possibly be there on the 9th and urge that the meeting be called for the last week in April.

Gates writes me that nobody will represent the provisional committee at our meeting; that they could not agree upon Lorimer. On the whole I am glad that he is not to come but that Gates is to be here instead.

I note what you say about an address by Dr. Strong on a great university. I had a long talk with Gates on the subject during his last visit here. He strongly advocated the invitation. I told him I had great misgivings on the subject, for I did not feel that we were called upon to appear to commit ourselves to a great university scheme. But he recently wrote me again at length and wished I would telegraph him if I would consent to inviting Dr. Strong. Finally I consented. But I have some doubt whether he will deliver the address, though he may regard it as his great opportunity. If he does, of course, Dr. Welling will want to have his say concerning Columbian University. In case this is done the Education Society will certainly have affairs enough on its hands to keep it occupied for some time."

.................................................................
Mr. Gates to Dr. Harper, April 5, 1889.

"In answer to yours of 3rd (1) No one will represent Chicago. I find the brethren there - Parker, Henson, Lawrence, etc., do not want a representative. Dr. Lorimer made the suggestion. Dr. Smith says the letter suggesting it did not represent his personal sentiments.

(2) I think you will receive inquiries for the books [Personal. Re. Harper, Dr. N.6. Publications.] from my track. Accept my thanks for the copies.

(3) Your own and Dr. Morehouse's urgency (the latter is very much in earnest about it) decides me to meet the committee in New York.

(4) I have a big lot of letters in answer to the questions. Shall I send them all on at once to you or (2) send answers and send copies to each member of committee or (3) simply bring letters when I come putting answers to each question together. The latter will be less trouble of course but would it serve every purpose?

(5) I will convince you on the Strong matter if I can when I see you."
Mr. O'Shea to Dr. Hackett: April 8, 1860:

in answer to yours of 3/24 (1) No one will believe.

Of course. I like the position greatly - perfect, however, I have a few matters to attend to. Perhaps we can get a substitute. Dr. Barton says she feels energetic.

He said not to enter the person's name.

(2) I think you will receive notification for this Tuesday.

I am very sorry for the trouble.

(3) Your case and Dr. Whatever's matter (the letter)

is very easy in principle absent it guarantees we do need

the committee in New York.

(4) I have a big lot of letters in answer to the charge.

So I am sorry I cannot. I do not want to see you to half.

(5) We have Chinese letters of several countries and a fine letter of one of the committee.

They have written letters which I have received many to see difference to see some difference.

Of course you may write the good people.

(6) I will connect you on the 3d next week if I can.

now I see you.
Mr. Gates to Dr. Harper, April 6, 1889.

"Dr. Strong's reply is as follows- 'I should be greatly disposed to accept your proposition that I expound my University plan in Boston, if the time you allowed' (one hour) 'were at all sufficient. But it would be impossible for me to state my argument in a brief address which was one of several in an afternoon. As I understand you only Saturday afternoon and evening are assigned the Education Society. It would take me a full hour and a half to set forth my scheme. I could do it in an address in the evening of Saturday, somewhat as I did in Cleveland. But I should be unwilling to let my plea fall ineffective, simply because of my inability to take time to explain. I should prefer to have Saturday afternoon because so many ministers will leave town Saturday evening, but I suppose that would be impossible. I am persuaded that the Education Society will consult its permanent influence by embracing the higher education from the very beginning in its scheme as well as the lower education, and by uniting the interests of the east as well as of the west. Any general plan that forgets New York City now the second largest and soon to be the largest city in the world, yet up to this time without a single Baptist educational institution in it, will ultimately lead
to jealousy and division even if it does not occasion
the formation of a rival Society. Better unite from
the first on a University in New York and a college in
Chicago. Only thus can you win." I shall reply briefly
to Dr. Strong saying that I can not promise the time
required but will consult members of the Committee on
programme in New York where I expect to be on the 12th."
April 6, 1889.

Mr. Gates to Dr. Morehouse:

"You will be interested in the following verbatim copy of Dr. Strong's reply. 'I should be greatly disposed to accept your proposition that I expound my University plan at Boston, if the time you allowed were at all sufficient. But it would be impossible for me to state my argument in a brief address, which was one of several in an afternoon. As I understand you, only Saturday afternoon and evening are assigned to the Education Society. It would take me a full hour and a half to set forth my scheme. I could do it in an address on the evening of Saturday, somewhat as I did at Cleveland. But I should be unwilling to let my plea fall ineffective simply because of my inability to take time to explain. I should prefer to have Saturday afternoon because so many ministers will leave town Saturday evening, but I suppose that would be impossible.

I am persuaded that the Education Society will consult its permanent influence by embracing the higher education from the very beginning of its scheme, as well as the lower education, and by uniting the interests of the east as well as of the west. Any general plan that forgets New York City now the second largest and soon to be the largest city in the world, yet up to this time without a single Baptist institution in it, will ultimately lead to jealousy and division, even if it does not occasion the formation of a rival Society. Better unite from the first on a University in New York and a college in Chicago. Only thus can you win.' "Faithfully yours."

I think I shall write Dr. Strong on Monday night or Tuesday morn (after you have received this letter and had time to telegraph any reply) you may think wise) stating the various efforts we have made for an increase of time and adding that I shall be in New York on the 12th and will then consult members of our Com. on programme to see if we can at this meeting give as much time to the New York plan as a full and adequate presentation would demand, as indicated in his letter, and that I do not feel at liberty to extend the time or to state the hour without consultation.

I fear the suggestion of a rival society in a reply to our invitation will not strike you favorably. I know I confess it does not appeal to me as a powerful argument for the extension of time. But possibly Dr. Strong judges better than I the material he is handling. I shall make no present reply to that part of his letter."

"How curious that the suggestion of a Rival Society should come from Dr. Strong, who opposed having any. Does he now want two?"
April 1783

Dear Sir,

I was extremely prosperous in the following quarter and to.

I am happy to hear of your prosperity and I hope to hear more about your travels in the future.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
April 6, 1889.

Dr. Harper to Dr. Goodspeed:

"Your favor has been received with the formal statement of opinions. I have read it with much interest and am greatly pleased with it. There are very few, if any, particulars in which I should differ. I am sure that we shall have an exciting meeting and am equally sure that we shall come out ahead.

Pardon me for my short reply, but I will write more fully very soon."
April 6, 1986

Dr. Haber to Dr. Goodbye:

"Dear Dr. Haber, I have been reading your recent articles in the journal. I have found them to be quite informative. I have also been following your research on [insert specific topic].

It seems that your latest findings are quite promising. In light of this, I believe that further study would be beneficial. I am sure that we will refine our methodology and come to a more accurate conclusion.

I hope this letter finds you well. If you are interested, I will write more finely..."

Archy Moore"
April 8, 1889.

Dr. Harper to Mr. Gates:

"Yours of April 5th is at hand. I write in haste. Take the last method, viz., bring the letters when you come, putting the answers to each question together. This is all that is necessary.

I shall be glad to be convinced on the Strong matter. A new development has taken place in which you will be interested. He has just written me backing down in the most satisfactory way from the whole thing,—a very kind and pleasant letter which I will show you."
The mistake is of the second. I write to protest.

Your request for the instrument you have sent is unnecessary. It shall be filled as soon as possible.

I shall be happy to give you any further information on the second matter. We have not yet decided on the second matter.

"Thank you very kind and pleased letter. When I will send yours?"
April 3, 1889.

Mr. Gates to Dr. Goodspeed:

"Brethren in the east insist on my attending the sittings of the committee. I expect to take 3 p.m. or 5 p.m. train tomorrow from Chicago. Shall be in Standard office about 1:30 p.m., and if you have any last word on any part of the general subject I shall be glad if you can meet me. It is not unlikely that I shall see Mr. Rockefeller before returning. Bring your copy of the Morgan Park answers, if you come."
Mr. Gates to Dr. Harper, April 8, 1889.

"Mr. Gates thanks Dr. Harper for the Greek
N. T. Method which gives him great delight."
Hi. It's good to see you. How are you today?

Hi. It's nice to see you too. How are you feeling?
April 9, 1889

Dr. Strong to Mr. Rockefeller:

"When I printed my pamphlet on the University question, President Welling's argument in favor of Washington had not yet appeared. I have thought it best to make my statement as nearly complete as I could, and so I have added to the pamphlet a page or two in reply to his article in the Examiner. I send you an enlarged and amended copy, and if it is perfectly convenient, you may return to me the first copy that I sent. I have not yet concluded whether to publish it any more widely, but if I do not hear from you to the contrary, I think of putting it into the hands of a few of the leading managers of the Education Society, that they may, if possible, incorporate the principles of it into their plan. I do not wish, however, to put myself in opposition to any conclusions which you may have come to, and I should be obliged to you for any suggestions you may be pleased to make. The new matter in the pamphlet begins with the 85th page. With kind regards to all the members of your family."
April 9, 1889.

Mr. Gates to Dr. Morehouse:

"Yours 6th at hand. I will take Wednesday afternoon limited which will give me Thursday afternoon and evening in Albany. If I learn any new facts going clearly to show that it would be a mistake to have Dr. Strong's theme presented, I shall ask him not to present it without the least hesitation in the world. I have as yet had no reply. I do not understand Dr. Willing unless he is "Anything for that soon." He has told me time and again that his scheme is precisely Strong's and that he proposed to abolish the undergraduate department of Columbian as a part of it. In this last I thought he was wise, as that part of the institution is of no use whatever to Baptists and of very little to anyone as the catalogue shows. If the institution is not to be post graduate that will be its defect rather than its merit. Evidently Dr. Willing has determined to push matters to an issue with great haste. I think he is quite capable of seeking to compel our endorsement without a dollar in sight with a telescope. I regard it as a matter of the greatest concern that we do not commit the Society to that scheme. I for one shall have no heart in it from the moment Dr. Willing and his people capture it, if they do, and would be ready, if compelled to do so, personally to stake my all on a life and death struggle to hold the Society true to its beneficent purpose."
Dr. Goodspeed to Dr. Harper, April 9, 1889.

"The day after I sent you our statement Mr. Blake telegraphed me not to send it till he had seen it. The next day I took up a copy and read it to him. We spent an hour and a half over it, and he expressed himself as highly gratified at hearing it and as agreeing with it warmly save in one or two minor points, e.g. the location of the Academy. He then suggested that there ought to be a meeting of the laymen to make sure that every man whose opinion had been asked should express it. After seeing a few brethren the meeting was called for this morning. Meantime, Mr. Hinckley had heard of our paper and asked for it and took it to examine over Sunday, saying that he had been collecting catalogues, etc., and was intending to write out his views and send them to Gates Monday. Most of the brethren invited were present at the meeting this morning. Eighteen present. Mr. Blake presided. Mr. Hinckley said he was so fully in accord with my paper that he had concluded to write nothing of his own but add his name to the signature of this paper. In deference to a general desire I read the paper, stopping at the end of each point for discussion. We spent two hours. There was some difference of opinion as to location, Mr. Hinckley and Geo. C. Walker favoring a suburb. One or two did not favor coeducation, but for the most part the approval of the views presented was very warm, some expressing themselves quite extravagantly, some saying they very much regretted they could not have heard the paper before sending in their statements as they greatly preferred it to what they had themselves written.

Geo. C. Walker wrote the addendum which Gates will present to you, and as you will see 14 out of the 18 signed it. Please place the signatures with the others and add to the faculty signatures that of C. W. Conley, instructor in the Seminary and pastor now at Oak Park. He has read the paper and asks to have his name attached. There are then 22 signatures none of them solicited, but all asking the privilege of signing. This is a clear majority of all in Chicago whose views were asked. Four others at the meeting this morning would have signed had they not already sent opinions in. The meeting was one of remarkable interest. Had we made any effort we could have secured to the views I sent you every name out of the 35 or 38 whose views"
"Wrote sought. The only real dissent would have been in coeducation, and that on the part of three or four pastors. But we thought it better to let the views go in without any attempt to influence them. And the endorsement of our paper has been an entirely spontaneous movement. I wish you would make this very plain to the Committee.

After the meeting of this morning Mr. Hinckley asked me to let him have the paper to copy as he wished to retain it. All this is most gratifying to me, as was your statement received yesterday that you also are in accord with the views presented.

I saw Gates this P. M. and committed the signatures to him to hand to you. And now we commit the cause to you and Gates and Morehouse. I hope you will have the help of Duncan and Colby as I know you will of Andrews and Taylor. I do not see how in the Committee you can fail to carry every point you consider vital and you will not be disposed to insist on minor points, as the real decision on all points will come later.

If you can, after the Committee has done its work, succeed with Mr. R. it will be glory enough for one life.

I wish I could be with you, not because you need me, but because I am so interested that I cannot rest.

We feel profoundly grateful to you and Morehouse and Gates and shall feel so, whatever the event may be.

We are having a good commencement tho' I do not as yet see any of it. I have for example given this entire day to the 'proposed institution of learning for Chicago.' On my return home at noon I got Gates' letter asking me to come in and see him and turned round and went to the city again and had a good half hour with him. To-night the Seniors are guests of the Social Union, but I am here to write to you and make out checks for the students we are aiding. Mr. Blake wants to have the clause 'or the work of instruction being carried on in rented quarters till the buildings are erected' stricken out, because he says we will certainly erect the buildings on time. Strike it out therefore."
"Blake is much interested, and if we succeed is the man of all others here to be made President of the Board. He is our leader here, our most liberal man, prosperous, of the highest business standing, universally trusted. However this is a matter for consideration after we know whether we shall need a Board.

Let me say in closing that there is not a view we have presented to which we are so wedded that we are not willing to yield it for the main object, and you are fully authorized to speak for us."
"It has been observed that in the absence of a steady stream of water, the rate of growth of plants is greatly reduced. In fact, the rate of growth is so slow that it may take many years before we can observe any noticeable growth."

For example, if we were to plant a tree in a region where water is scarce, we might expect it to grow at a very slow rate, perhaps only a few inches per year, compared to a tree growing in a region with abundant water, which might grow several feet per year.
April 10, 1889.

Mr. Rockefeller to Dr. Strong:

Acknowledged his of March 25th. "I know of no reason why you should refrain from making any statement you deem best on the educational question. I favor freedom of expression all round. It is a very large question.

Personally, I have no committals for a University and no prospect of any. I have made a pledge of $100,000 to the Educational Society, but have no recommendation from them in respect to the disposition of any part of the same. It would seem to me we ought to have a good college in Chicago or perhaps at Morgan Park.

I will return the first pamphlet, as requested, and read the second and perhaps add a word respecting it."
REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON PROPOSED INSTITUTION OF LEARNING IN CHICAGO, APRIL 12TH, 1889.

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EDITOR'S NOTE: Paragraphs 6 to 11 inclusive are omitted in this copy as having no relation to the plan finally adopted by the Education Society and of no historical interest.

Home Mission Rooms, New York City,
April 12th, 1889.

The special committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the Board of the American Baptist Education Society, to consider questions relating to the establishment of an Institution of Learning in Chicago, hereewith present the following report:

The City of Chicago is located near the permanent centre of population on this continent. It is, and will always remain, the inland commercial metropolis of this country. It will always be the centre most easily and cheaply accessible from all parts of our land, the lines of travel radiating from it to every quarter. It is now a City of a million people, and by the end of the century will have nearly two millions. The city has as yet no Protestant college or University, and an institution now founded within its limits will take and permanently retain the leading position. The Baptist denomination has no college of a high order and good equipment in the entire Northwest. It has no college of any sort near Chicago. The city, as respects education under Baptist auspices is the centre of a vast area of destitution and need. Our young people are, for the most part, remaining uneducated for lack of Baptist institutions. While the greater part of those who are seeking a liberal training find their way into the colleges of other denominations or into state universities in which they, too often, become alienated from or lost to us. Believing that a thoroughly good institution of learning located in this city would have an attraction for students second to none in the land, and that it would thus enable the denomination to lay hold of and influence mightily the intellectual, social and religious life of the entire West, and that the educational claims of Chicago upon the denomination, for these and other reasons are at present preeminent, we submit the following recommendations touching the points of inquiry raised in your letter of instructions:

(1) That the American Baptist Educational Society would do wisely to take steps at once toward the founding of a well equipped college, leaving any desirable further development to the natural growth of time.

(2) That this institution be located within the city limits of Chicago - this recommendation being urged as essentially important.
REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON PROPOSED INSTITUTION OF UNIVERSITY IN CHICAGO, APRIL 1889.

EDITORS' NOTE: Portions of the following were omitted to fit type.

To John Morley, President, the University of Chicago, and to the Faculty, Teachers, and Students of the University:

The special committee appointed by the Examining Committee of the Board of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to examine into the question of the establishment of an Institution of Learning in Chicago, have returned the following report:

The City of Chicago is not only the financial center of the United States but also the commercial and manufacturing center of the Northwest. It is one of the most populous cities in the world, and, with its suburbs, it has an estimated population of over five millions. The city is one of the principal rail centers of the country, and its industries include cotton, wool, lumber, and grain.

The University of Chicago is a private institution and is chartered by the State of Illinois. It is located in the city of Chicago on a spacious site of 34 acres. The campus is surrounded by beautiful grounds and is well laid out with buildings.

The Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago is composed of 12 members, elected by the stockholders of the University. The President of the University is assisted by a Board of Regents, which consists of 8 members elected by the stockholders. The University is under the direction of a President and a Board of Trustees.

The Chicago - Indiana extension plan may be an important influence in the development of higher education in the Northwest.
(3) That the privileges if the institution be extended to persons of both sexes on equal terms.

(4) That there be established a preparatory school of the highest excellence with an endowment of at least one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) - this school however, not to be located on the site of the college, but in some locality to be approved by the American Baptist Education Society; and that the warmest encouragement be given to all the academies which would naturally become tributary to the college.

(5) That for a suitable site for the proposed college, there be purchased at least ten acres of land and as much additional as available funds will admit.

x x x x x x x x

(12) That in incorporating the Institution, the President, and two-thirds of the Board of Trustees, should be members of Baptist Churches; the Trustees to number twenty-one and the first Board constituting the incorporators to be elected by the Board of the Education Society. The Board of Trustees should be divided into three classes with terms of service expiring respectively, in one, two and three years.

(13) The funds contributed by the Education Society should be controlled by the Society, the interest only being annually paid to the Trustees until such time as Chicago and the West shall fulfill the conditions named.

(14) The Education Society should require from the Trustees of the Institution a conditional mortgage on the property of the corporation in consideration of the endowment and other aid rendered by the Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
April 12, 1889.

Dr. Samuel W. Duncan to Mr. Gates:

"Mr. Rockefeller is not feeling well and with his pressing engagements finds it impossible to make any appointment for meeting our Committee. He will give careful consideration to the report of the proceedings today and prefers in this form to become acquainted with them. I am sorry but find it useless to press the matter, at least tonight. He may take a more favorable view tomorrow morning. I must see you & Dr. Morehouse. Can I meet you at the Home Miss. Rooms at 10 A.M. tomorrow? I will come there at that hour or very soon after. Dr. Harper need not remain longer for I fear it will be of no avail."

"I could not send this earlier."
April 18, 1889.

Dr. Harper to Dr. Goodspeed:

"The committee were all present except Mr. Colby. We worked from 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening with an hour's intermission and we worked even through this. The members of the committee were very unanimous on almost every point and you would be surprised to see how closely they followed your paper. There are some minor variations, but in substance the matter went through exactly as you wanted it. Gates will send you a copy of the report which he and I prepared last night in New York. Whether Mr. R. will come down now is the question. Surely we have things in satisfactory shape. I am glad that the work is over; it has been a great strain upon me. If anything can be accomplished I shall be happy."
April 21, 1939

The commission were all pleased at the report Mr. Cooper. We
were very pleased to have you in attendance at the meeting. We would
like to express our appreciation for your hard work. Your efforts
were greatly appreciated. We hope you will continue to follow your
chosen path. There is much more work for you to do. We will
encourage you to keep going.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Dr. Goodspeed to his sons, April 14, 1889.

"I have had a busy week and right in the midst of Commencement I had to give one whole day to the University matter. Mr. Blake sent me word to come to the meeting Tuesday A.M. and bring my statement which I had read to him. There were some 18 present, Hinckley, Gillette, Bates, Geo. C. Walker, Blake, etc. etc. They invited me to read the paper and it was taken up point by point. The result was that fifteen new names were added to it making twenty-three in all, a majority of those whose opinions were asked.

Had we made any effort we could have got probably the names of all who were asked to express their views. But these 23 came wholly unsolicited. After the meeting Mr. Hinckley asked me to let him have the copy of the paper, that he might make a copy of it.

I reached home at 1:10 and found a letter from Gates telling me he was to start for New York to meet the Committee of Inquiry that afternoon and asking me to come in for a last word and bring a copy of my statement. This took my third and last and thus there is none for you. Well it doesn't matter. Probably the committee never saw it, and if they did adopted something quite different. A telegram from Harper tells me 'Meeting of Committee satisfactory. Everything passed off pleasantly. Have written,' so that I may hear from him by letter tomorrow. On Friday I wrote to Mr. R. I cannot but believe that our uncertainty will soon be over and we shall know where we are. Anything will be better than the present paralyzing uncertainty and we feel anxious, if there is no hope, to know the worst at once. I confidently expect some sort of a proposition, but the question is, will it be such that we can avail ourselves of it? For my own part I don't want to beat my brains out against a series of impossible conditions and shall not allow myself to be put into any hole if I can help it. Mr. R. and Mr. Gates are both smart men and probably too smart for me." ........................................I can see that I have made a great mistake. I ought to have pushed my Seminary work with the utmost industry, but I have so believed in and hoped for a decision of the University question every week almost every day that the time has gone by and I have done as little instead of as much as I could.

I shall not repeat the mistake. The matter must now be decided or I shall enter on an earnest campaign for the Seminary and let some one else monkey with a possible University. I have done more than my duty toward it to the neglect of my own work. But I do not see how a decision can now be long delayed."
I have had a great week so far in the school. I had many assignments and tests this week, but I managed to complete them all. I think I did well on the tests, and I am looking forward to next week's assignments.

We had a family meeting last night, and my parents discussed some important matters. They mentioned that they are planning to move to a new city soon. I am a bit nervous about it, but I know they are doing it for my best interest. I don't want to leave my friends, but I understand their decision.

I also had a talk with my teacher about my grades. She said that I need to improve my grades, especially in math. I will work harder on it this week and try to get better.
Mr. Gates to Dr. Harper, April 15, 1889.

Telegram:

"Pleasant interview with Peter. Am to see him again just before May meetings."

Note: Pete means Mr. J. B. Rockwell.
April 15, 1889.

Prof. E. H. Johnson to Mr. Gates:

"Dr. Weston was in N. Y. last week about the business of Chicago University, and tells me that the project is safe. I congratulate you. The Educational Commission has proved its value. I may say that the educational project which had longest and most deeply interested me is thus provided for. If you can do one or two more things like that, you will do more than all the rest of the Baptist educators put together. You will do more than any previous century has made possible for any man. You will have lived to as much purpose as if your own life was to be numbered by hundreds instead of scores of years. You ought to be the happiest man in the denomination, unless there is a man whose gifts shall secure the advance needed and seemingly possible now. I beg you to stick and let nothing rob you and us of what you will win, if you stick.

I trust the next thing undertaken will be to seize the extraordinary advantages offered in Washington. Chicago was undoubtedly to be attended to first. Washington might wait, for Washington was already an established fact. But it is as plain that Washington should be second. Dr. Weston says that the success of Chicago does not mean the defeat of Washington. Why should it? Such successes ought to make progress easy, and each advance in one place prove a contribution to advance in another place.

The large collections of books and other materials for educational purposes in Washington are as good as an endowment, to their full value, in favor of a Baptist University in the capital. The employment of so many learned men by the government is as good as the payment of more than half the salaries of the teachers in a Baptist University. These enormous financial advantages are like a prodigiously good bargain, they would tempt us to buy dirt-cheap what we really do not need. But we need, and education needs, and Christianity needs that we Baptists should make the most of Columbian. To fall short of the present opportunity would be to me almost an unendurable humiliation and grief. And I have not enumerated all the profit of the unparalleled financial advantages offered in Washington.

I must add that to save money on collections and on teachers is to have money for the encouragement of the ablest students. This touches the weakest spot in our present system. We do little except for ministerial education. We do not even pretend to encourage the highest education on their part by our financial aid. We merely avoid, with growing diligence as I think, giving money to the notably unworthy. We bend all our efforts to providing as rapidly as possible men for our multiplying pulpits. What And. J. White wishes a university in Washington for, Baptists can in effect secure. Not, of course, the giving of money to men who will study anywhere, and the bestowment of diplomas on the successful,—this is what White demands; but we can conspicuously lead and effectively control education in the place which is and is yet more to be the seat of science in America, and the home of the best thought in all spheres. To my mind that settles the case for Washington, as to Dr. Strong's mind the activities of N. Y. settled the case for the metropolis of business, which he thought likely to be the metropolis of learning. Washington is that now.
April 16, 1933

Mr. J. Logan to Mr. O'Brien:

I have been away in Canada and have not been able to write to you. When I returned to the University, and fell in with those people with whom I first came here, I found that one of the best ways to maintain their interest in my work was to keep them informed of the progress of my research. This is not always easy, as you know, but I have found that by writing short, clear, and concise letters I can communicate my ideas effectively. I am enclosing a summary of my recent work, which I hope you will find of interest. If you have any suggestions or comments, please let me know. I will be happy to discuss these with you in more detail at our next meeting.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

P.S. I am enclosing a copy of my latest report, which I hope you will find useful. If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to ask.
April 15, 1889.

I regret that Dr. Anderson in an interview in the Religious Herald says we do not need a Baptist University. What Baptists think about it was, I supposed, settled long ago in the adoption of the style and title of University by so many of our younger institutions. We can't have so many universities, but we ought to have at least one. Religion requires that a great university in America should be under the auspices of a religious denomination. Why should not we do it, if we hold to the truth as well as any other sect, and have a better chance than any other?

It would defeat the plan to say anything to the Crozars now, but if the Baptists will endow Columbian I trust this seminary would see the imperative necessity of going to W. with its endowments. It would escape the rivalry of another Sem. to the South and it would secure the best chance the U. S. afford. Keep it in mind.
April 15, 1889.

Dr. Strong to Mr. Gates:

"I have received your letter declining to give me the time necessary to unfold my plan at Boston. As such a statement to the denomination would be one of the steps I would have the Education Society take, it would be of little use at present to indicate what other steps I would have precede this. The Society, or its present management, is evidently not yet prepared to consider the plan I would propose. I am sorry this is so, for I think it a mistake. I shall have to trust to private means of making known my views. I wish the Education Society could from the very beginning clear itself from the charge of being narrow and sectional by uniting in a comprehensive scheme the interests of the East as well as of the West, the future as well as the present, the higher education as well as the lower. I think the Managers are in danger of misconceiving the man from whom they hope for the largest gifts, by thinking that cheapness will of itself recommend a plan to him. In my judgment only a scheme that takes in the whole situation, unifies our educational system, and provides for the largest possibilities of the future, will secure his ardent support. The simultaneous establishment of a College at Morgan Park and a University in New York is the only proper beginning, and a plan that makes no account of New York, the great strategic point of the country and the world, is far too defective for a great Society to start out upon. Let the Society adopt for its motto: "One University for the whole country in New York, a College for every two or three millions of our population, and three Academies for every College," and it can carry the judgment of the denomination, unite all sections in its support, secure from the first the largest contributions. Any other policy will condemn it to a career of pettiness and beggary. There is yet time for the Executive Committee to take the right stand and to prepare for a proper presentation of the facts in Boston. It will be a critical time. I should be very sorry to have the Anniversary go by with nothing of importance either accomplished or determined. And I should be especially sorry to have you personally miss your opportunity to take the lead of the denomination in what may be the most magnificent movement it has ever undertaken, simply because you have paid too great regard to individual influence and local interests. I give over any idea of myself addressing the meetings in Boston, but I send you the substance of what I would say, in the form of a printed document. It is in the nature of a private communication,—it is printed to be read by a few, but not to be published or quoted. There is much in it that has the freedom of a private letter, and I shall wish you to keep it for your own eye, and, after you have read it, to return it in the accompanying envelope. I wish you could make the plan your own, bring the Society to endorse it, recommend Mr. Rockefeller to carry it out, I am persuaded that it will be carried out, whether you do this or not, but I want to give you the opportunity. I do not think you need to make apologies for anything you said or did on your last visit to Roch- ester."
I have received your letter yesterday to give me the opportunity to express my views on the recent developments in our community. I appreciate the fact that you have taken the time to write to me after the Election Day. It is my belief that the community should be united and work together for the betterment of all.

I am glad to hear that you are planning to attend the next meeting of the Local Committee. I would like to encourage you to be active in the community and to take an interest in the affairs that affect us. I believe that we can achieve more if we work together as a community.

I am looking forward to the next meeting and I hope to see you there. Thank you for your continued support and I look forward to hearing from you soon.
April 15, 1889.

Dr. F. H. Johnson to Dr. Morehouse:

"Dr. Weston was in N.Y. last week on the Chicago University business, and tells me that the project is safe. I congratulate you. It vindicates the formation of the Educational Commission. It was the first thing for it to do, and it satisfies the most insistent and long lived of all my longings for educational advance among Baptists.

I trust the next thing will be to seize the opportunity offered in Washington. It ought to ensure it. Every conquest by the commission ought to make another easier."
April 15, 1936

Dr. R. H. Semple to Dr. McDowell:

"Mr. Watson was in New York last week on the Chicago University

It is apparent that there is no need for the meetings to continue.

If all of us can agree that the Negro Commission at present is not

I agree to make it clear that unless the Negro Commission is to

I believe that the new Negro Commission will pay the opportunity of

The Negro Depression Commission to make another appeal.
April 16, 1889

Dr. Harper to Mr. Rockefeller:

"Within a week I have received a letter from Dr. Strong in which he expressed himself very kindly indeed; and although he does not entirely agree with me on one or two points which are really of hardly a vital character, he is disposed once more to join hands with a view to work in the common cause of education in which we are all interested. He informed me in this letter that he has also written you for which I am very much obliged to him, since I have felt that his former letter to you may have produced a wrong impression.

"I hope that the work of the committee appointed for the consideration of Chicago matters may have commended itself to you. I shall be very glad indeed to hear that with the plans, or a modification of them, you will be willing to lend a helping hand to the work which it seems to me the whole world now recognizes as the particular work the Baptist denomination ought to do."
March 16, 1939

Dr. President of the Board of Regents:

Within a short time I have received a letter from Dr. Grover Fitzmaurice, who has kindly agreed to come over to foreign

fields and work with us on our two points which we lately adopted as a

joint program. In the interest of the joint work and a more effective

influence in the common situation in which we are as the international

connection in the letter. I am also writing you now, as my own

written apology to the lines I have left out the former letter to

you may have induced a more important


Dr. Strong to Dr. Morehouse.  

April 16, 1889.

"I send you a pamphlet containing my views on the educational question. It is in the nature of a private communication, that is, it has the freedom of a private letter, and is not meant to be published or quoted from. I had hoped to present my views to the American Baptist Educational Society at Boston, but perhaps this private way is the best. Of course there is much in the pamphlet which I would not have said in public. I am sending it to a few men of influence in our denomination, simply that I may not be misunderstood, but may on the other hand if possible convince those who can do most to bring about results. You are at liberty to show the pamphlet to any one who will faithfully observe the restrictions imposed above, but after you have done with it, I shall be obliged if you would return it to me in the accompanying envelope. Any suggestions that may occur to you will be welcome."
April 16, 1889.

Dr. Harper to Dr. Goodspeed:

Telegram received yesterday from Gates makes the Chicago matter quite hopeful. It seems he had a very pleasant interview with Mr. R. The exact import of it I have not yet learned. I did not know whether he would have time to write you and so send you this information. Mr. R. agreed to see him again just before the May meetings. Let us hope and pray."
Mr. Gates to Dr. Harper, April 17, 1889.

"Interview with Mr. R. very pleasant and am to meet him on my way to Boston. Had a close talk on many points, all in a very delightful way. No pledges promises or even hints were made as to his purpose. We have done all now and can only leave the matter with God. You have no occasion for the least worry, I am sure, though of course nothing was said. We made no mistake in inviting Strong. "
Dr. Strong to Dr. Harper, April 17, 1889.

"I send you a pamphlet containing my views on the educational question. It is a private document, in the nature of a private letter indeed, expressed with a freedom I should not think of using in a paper printed for general circulation. I do not want it quoted from, but you are at liberty to show it to Dr. Wayland if he will observe this restriction. I have printed only a few copies for the eye of a few persons of influence in our denomination. When you are done with it, will you kindly return it to me in the accompanying envelope and oblige"
Dr. McNeely to Dr. Harper, April 15, 1862

I have a Presidentfomatter to place on the
Assessment Committee. If it is a matter of consequence in the war
of a private letter I have, at a second thought, taken the liberty of
not giving it weight to a proper branch for Amebury administration.
I do not mean it to be taken from now, but you are instructed to
not to, Mr. Wayland if he will accept your appointment. I
have purchased with a sum of money for use of a loan bureau
of influence to our communication, upon which you need advice if
will you kindly report it to me in the communicative nature.

your office