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1897
Harper 1895/1904, 1905

~~Distinguished Persons, Letters of~~
Harper letters Jan 13, 1900
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CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

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Regarding Date

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1897
Harper 1895\1904, 1905

~~Distinguished Persons, Letters of~~

Harper Letters Jan 19, 1900
Sept 11, 1899

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Educational Review.

Editors.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
E. H. COOK,
WILLIAM H. MAXWELL,
ADDISON B. POLAND.

Columbia College,

New York, 30 Jo '92 189

Dear Sir,

Some weeks ago you were good enough to promise us a short article on the Educational Policy of the University of Chicago, similar to that by President Jordan which appeared in our June issue. Should that you can send us the mss. by August 25th., so that it may appear in October.

Yours very truly

Nicholas Murray Butler

President W.R. Harper
University of Chicago.

Dear Sir,

Please send me your Free Pamphlet entitled "Practical Suggestions for the Successful Organization and Management of Clubs, Societies & Associations."

Yours truly,

Mr. Chas. Henry Stuart

President N.Y. Chapter

Educational Bureau.

Butler

National
Educational Association

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COLUMBIA COLLEGE
NEW YORK

Jan. 14th, 1895

President Harper,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear President Harper:

I have borne in mind the fact that you expect to be in Denver in July at the meeting of the N.E.A., and now write to urge you to reconsider your determination not to speak. There will be a very large meeting of the general Association on Tuesday, July 9th, in the evening, and it will then be in order for me to deliver my annual address. Will you not speak on the same evening, if only for fifteen or twenty minutes, on some topic that interests you? I am sure that you would be glad to talk to that great audience, as well as to sow some good seed that might not improbably bear fruit in different parts of the country.

Yours very truly,

Nicholas Murray Butler

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COLUMBIA COLLEGE
NEW YORK

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Yours very truly,

June 7. 1898

Butler

119 EAST THIRTIETH STREET

(100)

Dear President Harper,

The Treasurer of this Century Club advises me that you have not yet paid your initiation fee as a non-resident member, & requires that I shall decline an election. Have written him that I owe the weight on your part is quite accidental and that you certainly intend to qualify as a member of this Club.

As there is only a short time
left within which this may be
done under the rules, I have
thought it best to call your
attention to this matter myself.

Sincerely yours,

Nicholas Murray Butler

President Harper

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

PRESIDENT'S ROOM April 29, 1904.

(Personal)

25

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

My dear President Harper:

It came to our knowledge here a short time ago, in a confidential way, that John Dewey was about to resign his professorship at Chicago. As soon as we learned that his decision was final and that his future was an open question, we tendered him an appointment as Professor of Philosophy here. This appointment Professor Dewey has accepted, and public announcement of the fact will be made, with his approval, on Monday afternoon next, immediately upon the adjournment of the Trustees. We found that Dewey would fit in admirably with our present philosophical staff and that they were most anxious to have him added to their number. I want to send you personal word as to this before it reaches the public in any way.

I hope to hear from you before long as to the details of the procedure on May 14th.

Faithfully yours,

Nicholas Murray Butler

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

PRESIDENT'S ROOM April 29, 1904.

(Personal)

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University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

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I hope to hear from you before long as to the details of the procedure on May 14th.

Faithfully yours,

Nicholas Murray Butler

May 5th, 1904.

My dear President Butler:-

I am very grateful to you for your kind letter of April 29th and for the information which it contains concerning Dewey. I am also grateful to you for relieving us from a very serious difficulty. Sometime I will tell you the whole story.

The details concerning May 14th are as follows: You are expected to reach Chicago early Saturday morning and come to the University. At 12 o'clock a reception is tendered to you and other distinguished guests. At 1 o'clock a luncheon will be served in Hutchinson Hall. At 2:30 the exercises take place at which you will speak. You are expected to speak thirty to forty minutes. At 7 o'clock the dinner is to be given to a few of the select souls by Mr. George R. Peck and myself. Will you kindly give me the names of persons you would like to have at that dinner? We ard looking forward to a very pleasant time.

Yours very truly,

President Nicholas Murray Butler,

New York City.

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Yours very truly,

President Nicholas Murray Butler,

New York City.

See Mr Jackson's reply

LETTER

ADDRESSED TO THE RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF UPSALA
BY
THE PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

April 15, 1919

To the Rector of the
University of Upsala
Sweden

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter addressed to Columbia University in the City of New York, bearing date February 1, 1919, sent in the name of the Senate of the University of Upsala.

You were good enough to transmit therewith a copy of an open letter from the Rector and Senate of the University of Leipzig, addressed to the Universities of Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway under date of December 23, 1918, together with a copy of a letter dated December 30, 1918, testifying that the University of Heidelberg and the Heidelberg Academy of Sciences wished to associate themselves with the University of Leipzig in forwarding the open letter just mentioned.

The open letter from the University of Leipzig complains to the universities in neutral lands of the outrageous action (das unerhörte Vorgehen) of the French High Command toward the German scholars and men of science in Strasbourg. It is alleged that these scholars and men of science have been compelled to leave the University of Strasbourg on twenty-four hours' notice, in many cases to the grave damage of the studies and investigations which they had under way. Such treatment is made the ground of sharp protest in the name of science, and the universities in neutral lands, to whom the letter of the University of Leipzig is addressed, are asked that the facts laid before them be spread abroad in the press and brought immediately to the attention of the universities and academies of France, England and America.

Whether or not German scholars and scientists formerly resident in Strasbourg have been harshly treated by the French High Command we do not know. We should wish to have some more convincing evidence than the mere allegation of the Rector and Senate of the University of Leipzig.

Meanwhile we invite attention to the fact that it is an established principle in England and the United States that anyone who comes into a court of equity seeking relief must come with clean hands. Before the Rector and Senate of the University of Leipzig can expect the court of public opinion to

sympathize with their allegations, the people of France, England and the United States will certainly wish to know what measure of protest, if any, the Rector and Senate of the University of Leipzig recorded against the cruel and inhuman treatment in 1914, by the German High Command, of the scholars associated with the University of Louvain and against the wanton and barbarous destruction of the library of that University. They will also wish to know what measure of protest, if any, the Rector and Senate of the University of Leipzig have recorded against any or all of the following thirty-one kinds of offense which it has been proved on indisputable evidence, gathered formally by national and international commissions, were committed by German armies and German agents and their allies in one or more of the countries invaded by them during the war whose issues are now in process of settlement:

Massacre of civilians
Putting to death of hostages
Torture of civilians
Starvation of civilians
Rape
Abduction of girls and women for the purpose of enforced prostitution
Deportation of civilians
Internment of civilians under brutal conditions
Forced labor of civilians in connection with military operations of the enemy
Usurpation of sovereignty during military occupation
Compulsory enlistment as soldiers among the inhabitants of occupied territory
Pillage
Confiscation of property
Exaction of illegitimate or exorbitant contributions and requisitions
Debasement of currency
Issue of spurious currency
Imposition of collective penalties
Wanton devastation and destruction of property
Bombardment of undefended places
Wanton destruction of religious, charitable, educational and historic buildings and monuments
Destruction of merchant ships and passenger vessels without examination or without warning
Destruction of fishing boats and a relief ship
Bombardment of hospitals
Attack on and destruction of hospital ships
Breach of other rules relating to the Red Cross
Use of deleterious and asphyxiating gases
Use of exploding and expanding bullets
Directions to give no quarter
Ill-treatment of prisoners
Misuse of flags of truce
Poisoning of wells

The Rector and Senate of the ancient University of Upsala might render great service, not only to science and to scholarship, but to the cause of civilization itself, if they would bring to the attention of the Rector and Senate of the University of Leipzig, as well as to that of the proper authorities of the University of Heidelberg and the Heidelberg Academy of Sciences, the fact that acknowledgment of wrong-doing on the part of the German Government, the German armies and the German people, and contrition for that wrong-doing, are the first and necessary steps in the rehabilitation before the world of German scholarship and German science. It is probably within the truth to say that the universities of France, England and the United States are awaiting, with deep interest and no small measure of anxiety, some sign that German scholars and men of science realize the enormity of the offenses, public and private, that have been committed by Germans and in the name of Germany during the war now ending, and some evidence that these scholars and men of science feel sincere regret for them.

We have not forgotten the amazing prostitution of scholarship and science to national lust marked by the formal appeal to the civilized world made by German professors in September, 1914. That appeal was an unmixed mass of untruths, and the stain which it placed upon the intellectual and moral integrity of German scholars and men of science will forever remain one of the most deplorable and discouraging events of the war which German militarism and Prussian autocracy forced upon the peaceful and liberty-loving nations of the world.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

Haufstaeng

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
President of Columbia University

[Copy]

To the Columbia University in the City of New York

At the request of the Rector and Senate of the University of Leipzig, with whom the University and Academy of Sciences of Heidelberg have associated themselves, the Senate of the University of Upsala beg to present to you the enclosed copies of addresses delivered at the University and dated 23 and 30 December, 1918.

At the same time the Senate, regretting the interruption of the international connections in the field of learning caused by the war, wish to express their ardent hope that the collaboration between the scholars of the different nations may be resumed as soon as possible for the promotion of science and the benefit of mankind.

Upsala, February 1, 1919

In the name of the Senate of the University

Ludwig Stavenord

Rector of the University of Upsala

[Afskrift]

Universität Leipzig

Leipzig, den 23. Dezember 1918

Offener Brief an die Universitäten der Schweiz, von Holland, Dänemark, Schweden, Norwegen

Die Universität Leipzig weist die Universitäten der neutralen Länder mit Nachdruck auf das unerhörte Vorgehen des französischen Oberkommandos gegen die deutschen Träger der Wissenschaft in Strassburg hin. Ist es schon unverständlich, dass deutsche Beamte und Bürger mit kürzester Frist ausgewiesen werden, so bedeutet es eine schwere private und wissenschaftliche Schädigung wenn deutsche Gelehrte und die sämtlichen deutschen Bibliothekare der Universität Strassburg binen 24 Stunden Stadt und Land unter Zurücklassung ihrer ganzen Habe verlassen mussten. Denn damit ist der Verlust der wissenschaftlichen Arbeit oft eines arbeitsreichen Lebens verbunden, die auf keine Weise zu ersetzen ist—eine Benachteiligung der internationalen Kultur, gegen welche die gesamte Wissenschaft auch in den uns feindlichen Ländern schärfsten Protest einlegen müsste.

Wir bitten von unserem offenen Briefe Kenntnis zu nehmen, ihn in der neutralen Presse zu verbreiten und ihn abschriftlich unverzüglich den Universitäten und Akademien von Frankreich, England und Amerika zuzusenden.

Rektor und Senat der Universität Leipzig

Ritter

[Afskrift]

Heidelberg, den 30. Dezember 1918

Bartholomae an die Universität in Upsala

Die Universität Heidelberg / vertreten durch Professor Bartholomae / und die Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften / vertreten durch Professor Bezold / schliessen sich dem Schreiben der Universität Leipzig vom 23. Dezember ds. Js. vollinhaltlich an und bitten, bei Verbreitung des Schreibens auch ihren Namen anzuführen.

C. Bezold

Chicago, May 5, 1919

My dear Butler:

I was gratified to receive a copy of your communication to the Rector of the University of Upsala, and congratulate you on frankly speaking the truth to those people. In my own case I confess I threw the original communication in the waste-basket. Which mode of action may be the more appropriate I am not sure, but I am sure that your answer is correct and effective.

Cordially yours,

H.P.J. - L.

President Nicholas Murray Butler
Columbia University
New York City

Chicago, May 8, 1919

My dear Butler:

I was gratified to receive a copy of your communication to the Rector of the University of Upsala, and congratulate you on frankly exposing the truth to those people. In my own case I confess I threw the original communication in the waste-basket. Which mode of action may be the more appropriate I am not sure, but I am sure that your answer is correct and effective.

Cordially yours,

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President Nicholas Murray Butler
Columbia University
New York City

Columbia University
in the City of New York

PRESIDENT'S ROOM

May 7, 1919

President Harry Pratt Judson
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Judson:

Accept my best thanks for yours of the 5th. I am greatly pleased that you liked my letter to the Rector of the University of Upsala. I hope he will be successful in getting it into the hands, and into the heads, of the proper officials of the Universities of Leipzig and Heidelberg. There comes a time when one must blow off his pent-up steam, and that time came with me when I got that preposterous letter.

Faithfully yours,

Nicholas Murray Butler

K

Columbia University
in the City of New York

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May 7, 1919

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University of Chicago

Chicago, Illinois

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There comes a time when one must blow off his pent-up steam, and that time came with me when I got that preposterous letter.

Faithfully yours,

K

Butler, N. M

January 25th, 1904.

President Nicholas Murray Butler,

Columbia University, New York City.

My dear President Butler:-

I know that you are overwhelmed with work, and I know that when you have reached a decision in a matter you ordinarily wish it to be regarded settled, but in spite of both of these points I am coming to you again with reference to the address in connection with the formal opening of the Emmons Blaine building of the School of Education. Miss Rice has written you and Mr. Dewey, and I appreciate the fact that I ought not to press you, but please listen to the following points:

1) We have canvassed the whole field and we cannot find a single man who will satisfy us even half way. You are the man of all men to perform this special piece of work in connection with the memory of Francis W. Parker.

2) It will be a source of immense satisfaction to Mrs. Emmons Blaine. She has no one whom she wishes so much as yourself. I cannot emphasize this fact too strongly, and I believe that your coming would mean a great deal to her. This is exceedingly important at this time.

January 25th, 1904.

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Butler N. M.

H

3) Personally I cannot satisfy my own mind to have any other man perform this function. I am writing to ask you to do it as a special favor, with the understanding that I await your order for any conditions you may see fit to make in the future. Will you not reconsider?

Let me add a point or two. We will arrange to have the exercises take place on Saturday afternoon in May. You can leave New York City at 2:45 Friday and return 12:30 Sunday, so that you will be out of New York only Saturday and Sunday. This puts the matter in a very definite shape. Saturday afternoon is for us one of the best times, for we can then bring thousands of teachers from the city. We will make it the greatest educational meeting of the entire west for many years.

Further, in reference to the address, it is not necessary for you to feel called upon to evolve something absolutely new. The true prophet is the man of one thought which he presents in many different forms. Take the thought with which you are most familiar and dress it up.

Still further, the address need not be more than thirty minutes. It may be, of course, an hour.

I know that it is really wicked for me to lay this burden upon you pressed as you are. If I did not feel the urgency of it I assure you that I would not do it. I await with great anxiety your

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January 25th, 1904.

answer, and sincerely hope that it will be affirmative.

Yours very truly,

President Nicholas Murray Butler,

Columbia University, New York City.

My dear President Butler:-

I know that you are overwhelmed with work, and I know that when you have reached a decision in a matter you ordinarily wish it to be regarded settled, but in spite of both of these points I am coming to you again with reference to the address in connection with the formal opening of the Ramona Blaine building of the School of Education. Miss Rice has written you and Mr. Dewey, and I appreciate the fact that I ought not to press you, but please listen to the following points:

1) We have canvassed the whole field and we cannot find a single man who will satisfy us even half way. You are the man of all men to perform this special piece of work in connection with the memory of Francis W. Parker.

2) It will be a source of immense satisfaction to Mrs. Ramona Blaine. She has no one whom she wishes so much as yourself. I cannot emphasize this fact too strongly, and I believe that your coming would mean a great deal to her. This is exceedingly important at this time.

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