

President's Office,
Colby University,
Waterville, Me.

Feb. 26. '92

My Dear Mr. Harper —

To write all I might, in order to clearly explain, would require the space of a daily paper. Hence brief.

1. Reason for delay was that I wanted to talk over enclosed with Tindman. Did it in Providence yesterday. He suggested no changes.

2. Plans which are familiar to threadbareness with you in Chicago, are entirely unknown to me. Hence my ignorance whether enclosed is at all what you want; or whether it runs at cross purposes with other settled arrangements. As a scheme of Sociological study, I am modest enough to confess that it is broader, by several degrees, than any proposed in this country up to date.

3. Had taken for granted that there is both a distinct dept of Political Science, (I hope you can get Woodrow Wilson for it) which accounts for omission on one side; & I have intentionally avoided any of that I consider the lawful domain of Pol. Econ.

4. Your hesitation about the title Social Science and Anthropology, is well grounded. Prof. Sumner, in notice. (Yale Catalogue, p. 41) entitles his course (over)

in Anthropology. "Social Science" (gueric) instead
of the specific designation. You evidently have
the same impression about the proposed title
which a Social Scientist would have - viz. that
it is like the expression "Mathematics and Criticism".

5. While I am all hospitable towards the course in
Anthropology, 1st. because it is naturally a part of
Social Science, & 2nd. because I shall expect good
to myself, as well as to the classes, from a pupil
of Prof. Sumner whom you know well enough to
select; yet I must vigorously protest, on general
principles, against the appointment of instructors
otherwise than by nomination, or previous consent
of the heads of departments. I certainly can
work my scheme unless I can have men who
have been trained with ideas like my own to
some extent.

6. You will read between the lines of prospectus
my doubt as to the policy to rule at Chicago -
i.e. how far Prof. Hall's exclusiveness, which limits
the elect, must compensate for the instructor, to the
few who need no instruction; & how far the
hospitality, which will carry the advantages
of instruction down to the level of the applicant's capacity.
Whether it appears in the scheme or not, I have
sufficient pliability enough to adapt these courses
to the demands of the situation.

7. I have also no information of the number of
workers which will be allowed to the dept. I could

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give three men ^{which is well} all they could do, if the demand for the courses should call for that number simultaneously. On the other hand, if I may depend on "Prof. Sumner's pupil" to care for Courses I - IV. I will offer, at a minimum, the first year, the courses XIV. with V, & XIII. I should leave VI - XII. thus not offered & not provided for, but because it is hardly to be expected that men will offer themselves for each grade of this sheet, & 2nd, because I am prepared to find that the work nominally XIV. will be practically, the first year, little different from an elaboration of XII, which has been given to the Colby Semis for the last two years. I would be glad to have the department start fully manned & equipped, but shall trust you to give me an amount of assistance in fair proportion to that in other departments.

8. I will send copy of this scheme to Bro. Laughlin & ask him to forward comments both to yourself & me.

9. I would like to know the address of "Prof. Sumner's pupil", in order to communicate with him, if there is no reason against it.

10. My visit to Andover dashed my hopes of this removal.

to Chicago. He will not say that he has settled
the question, but I have no longer any hope. He will
not leave you much longer in doubt. Myron is
perfectly wild over the University. He pronounced it,
in public & private, "the greatest thing of the century."
I wish Chicago could get him, but I anticipate that
the Boston Trust will receive its pension.

11. If the dept of Geology, Mineralogy & Petrography
is not provided for, it will be well for you to make
a note of H. S. Bayley Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins) & look
up his record when you are in Baltimore. He
has been Professor at Coll four years. He would
be greatly missed. He is really too much of a
specialist for a College & Coll will not be able to
keep him long at best. He is in the scientific
service. So on the U.S. Geol. Survey, Lake Superior Dist.
is Editor of Petrographical Dept. in one of the journals
— prospect title — has written extensively; is well
known in the profession; was offered place at
Cornell last year or so. This I don't entirely
of my own motion. He is a first class man.

12. I am glad to know that Elz is both as near as
Madison. He has done great service in his
line, & I hope he will be more comfortable
than he has been of late in Baltimore. I do
not altogether join in some of the expectations
of the Madison newspapers — e.g., when they pre-
dict for him a career as the head of a pathological
dept! but he will do well, & be a valuable
neighbor. Sincerely

Albion S. Hall.

President's Office,
Colby University,
Waterville, Me.

88
Small

Small

Sept. 2, 1892

My Dear Pres. Harper:

Yours, together with a bundle of Calendars & the current Standard, reached me by the same mail today. One thing is demonstrated, viz., that the Dept of Social Science is bound to grow, so long as I keep away from it! I had not heard of Miss Talbot until your note came; but when I consulted the University column in the Standard, I felt as the Christmas pie boy did when he pulled out the plum. If you want Dr. Wayland, & Gen. Walker, & Dr. Dike, & Lester F. Ward for vacancies in administrative departments, don't forget that Social Science is panting for every one of them to complete its corps. By the way, if you should hear any one intimate that the credit of organizing the department of Social Science belongs to any one except the "Head Professor"

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will you kindly shoot him on the spot?

I have not a favorable report this time. Neither Bradley nor Prichard can satisfy the claims of conscience, if they think of leaving their parishes so soon after beginning work. Meanwhile it has been suggested here that Rev. Walter Kauschenbusch, of the Mt. Vernon Ch. N. Y. would like such an opportunity. I have started on his trail. You know him I presume. I have heard a good deal about him from the time he was a student at Rochester. If he should apply for the Senior Fellowship, I should find no fault with the standard so set.

Since my last, Holbrook. I have been in connection with Pol. Econ. did suddenly in Switzerland.

Will send notice of Junior Fellowship to Rogers. Am in the horrors of Hay Fever, but shall hope to find relief after we break camp.
Sincerely, Albert W. Hall.

Thursday May.

My Dear Chief

I suppose it is not good policy to appear
satisfied with any of what a department gets.
nevertheless I am greatly pleased with
the fellowship appointments, particularly
the recognition of Anthropology. I think I
can help make that dept a more important
factor in the Univ. and this encouragement will
make the process easier. Starr has some
good ideas in germination, and Thomas
will be an important element in creating a
demand for the work.

I hope no other dept has been limited
by their assignments too, but that they repre-
sent additions to the total of fellowships.

I have just rec'd and answered an annoy-
ing letter from How. who wants to be able to procure
Hart of the Boston Herald. that in spite of all
the denials. Gates & Goodspeed together do not
use you in Mr. Rockefeller's interests, to oust
Bemis. Besides getting Dr. Goodspeed's cast iron
assertion that the name of Bemis never passed in front
or was blown him & Gates or Rockefeller or any person
or agent of either till after the incident was closed. I

reminded how that the latest phase of higher
criticism makes you the hypnotizing Rockefeller
instead of the nurse.

The papers have it this morning that you have
stopped to accept a half million from Mr. K.
Defamation of character is the proper crime
& name in the suit.

Sincerely
small.

WILLIAM R. HARPER
President

ALBION W. SMALL
Head of Department of Sociology
and
Director of Affiliated Work

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

Nov. 24, 1894.

file

President W. R. Harper,

My dear Sir:--

Sociology

In accordance with your request I present herewith memoranda of the recommendations which, in my judgment, should be made to the Board of Trustees in behalf of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology.

I. Reappointments: (1) Of Frederick Starr, Assistant Professor of Anthropology and Curator of the Anthropological section of the Museum, and his promotion to the rank of Assistant Professor of Anthropology. (2) Of Marion Talbot, Assistant Professor of Sanitary Science, and her promotion to the rank of Associate Professor.

II. With reference to the distribution of vacations during the year. (1) It is my purpose to continue instruction during the current year and through the first term of the summer quarter in 1895. (2) Prof. Henderson wishes to be absent in Europe during the spring and summer quarters of 1895. (3) During the summer quarter of 1895, should the new appointments recommended below be made, ^athe number of courses will be offered in Sociology and Anthropology equal to that given in the summer of 1894.

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of 1894.

III. I recommend the following additions to the staff of instruction in Sociology: ⁽¹⁾ Dr. E. R. L. Gould, to be professorial lecturer in statistics for one quarter ^(Autumn) of the coming year. With reference to this appointment permit me to say that an expert in statistics is needed to give (1) a double minor in the theory of statistical investigation (which course would be of equal value to students in all the sciences to which statistical science is tributary), and (2) a double minor in the application of statistics to Sociological investigation. This course in the planning of statistical investigation of social conditions, would supplement the courses already offered in such a way as to greatly increase their value. ⁽²⁾ Dr. H. J. Thomas to be instructor in ^{so}ciology at a salary of \$1500. Mr. Geo. E. Vincent to be instructor in Anthropological Psychology at a salary of \$1500.

IV. In the Sociological division of the department the sum of \$1500 is needed for reference books during the coming year. This sum is required partly in order to furnish material for the new division of investigation in which work is desired, viz. Anthropological Psychology. The appropriation must also be used, to a larger extent than could be wished, for cost of binding pamphlets and official reports from which a large portion of our material must be obtained. Unless binding and cataloguing is provided for, the material is practically unavailable.

In the Sanitary division of the department the recommendations are contained in the appended note which I heartily

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endorse. The recommendations of the Anthropological division of the department are also stated in an appended note, which I also endorse.

V. The department has in preparation studies which will be prepared for publication during the course of the coming year. Until these studies are completed, an accurate estimate of the expense of publication cannot be made; but I would ask for the appropriation of the sum of \$200 to meet probable expense.

VI. In my judgment two additional fellowships should be assigned to the Sociological division of the department, and two to the Anthropological division. You will remember that at the organization of the department three fellowships were assigned to it, but that only one was filled because it was thought that fellowships should not be given except in case of exceptional fitness for creditable advance^d work. The number of graduate students doing creditable work would have justified the assignment of a large number of fellowships, if no extraordinary standard of excellence had been adopted. The fellowships not filled were given, as the Department supposed temporarily, to other departments, but they have not been again at the disposal of the department of Sociology. The students who are doing graduate work in Sociology are necessarily older, and have been obliged to spend longer time in previous study than is the case in the majority of departments in the University. As preparation for ^Social philosophy, long discipline in the particular social sciences is indispensable. There

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ciplines in the particular social sciences is indispensable. There

is therefore unusual reason why fellowships should be assigned to support work which has been preceded by long University labor and large expense. I hope this statement of the case will insure consideration of the claims of the Department in this particular.

Very respectfully,

Albino L. Small.

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Very respectfully,

William L. Smith

Thomas

File

The University of Chicago.

15 February, 1896.

My dear President Harper:--

Before you make a decision I wish to present an aspect of the case which did not appear until I found it advisable to leave in the spring instead of the summer.

To make it possible for me to come to the University at all, you kindly made some special provisions touching my salary. The last question raised (after your written proposition) was whether I might at an early date teach an extra quarter for extra pay. You said that it could be arranged within the department, and asked me to adjust it with Professor Small. I rehearsed the circumstances to Professor Small, and we arranged extra work for me for the coming Spring Quarter, and it was so announced in the July Register. The Spring Quarter is regularly my vacation, since my service began July 1st. I have just learned, however, that Professor Small has had in the meantime the impression that I wished to gain extra time, and not extra pay. He says it is a question for your settlement.

The feeling that my mission in Europe would seem but a shadowy substitute for work done on the ground was one of my reasons for setting the time of my departure for the summer: but, as Professor Small has perhaps told you, there appear imperative reasons for an earlier start. Permit me, therefore, to restate the question in this form: Will you approve the arrangement of extra work for me in the Spring Quarter, for which I shall receive extra pay? Do you further wish me to do this work in Europe?

Morgan Park, Ill.

President William R. Harper,

W. R. Harper

Very sincerely yours,

to me.

Your decision may be postponed a week without inconvenience

to the same effect.

try to move with great circumspection, and there are other considerations

with my connection with the affair up to the present time make it necessary

my real purpose. The large number of persons who have become acquainted

not in session at this season, and I should have no sufficient cloak for

in Europe to the summer months without suspicion. The Universities are

Professor Small agrees with me that I cannot limit my stay

will begin April 1st, 1897.

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nitation, is not affected by the foregoing. My salary will, by this arrange-

The \$400 for traveling expenses, named in my previous commu-

University.

recomp myself in part for the year's salary I forfeited in coming to the

penation but for the fact that I have been relying on this vacation to

for it. It is a work to which I would gladly give my vacation without com-

me to undertake service for the University during my vacation, and pay me

A simpler view of the case, for our present purpose, is that you wish

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15 February, 1896.

Thomas

File

Handwritten: The University of Chicago
Handwritten: W. C. Thomas
A simpler view of the case, for our present purpose, is that you wish me to undertake service for the University during my vacation, and ^{is} pay me for it. It is a work to which I would gladly give my vacation without compensation but for the fact that I have been relying on this vacation to recoup myself in part for the year's salary I forfeited in coming to the University.

The \$400 for traveling expenses, named in my previous communication, is not affected by the foregoing. My salary will, by this arrangement be ~~simply~~ continued to me during the summer, and my next vacation will begin April 1st, 1897.

Professor Small agrees with me that I cannot limit my stay in Europe to the summer months without suspicion. The Universities are not in session at this season, and I should have no sufficient cloak for my real purpose. The large number of persons who have become acquainted with my connection with the affair up to the present time make it necessary to move with great circumspection, and there are other considerations to the same effect.

Your decision may be postponed a week without inconvenience to me.

Very sincerely yours,

President William R. Harper,

Morgan Park, Ill.

Handwritten signature: W. C. Thomas

The Province of Sociology

Albion W. Small

Had Professor of Social Science and Dean of the
the College of Liberal Arts - University of Chicago.

The most original sociologist in America has said, in substance, that progress, up to date, has been more a matter of good luck than of good sense. Nature has been kind enough to make the most irrational forms of social life so inconvenient that we have been driven out of ~~some~~ of the worst, & have stumbled upon better. When right reason takes control of life, social possibilities will be ~~increased~~ realized to a degree that will make the hap-hazard results of the past seem trivial.

One of the most indomitable social reformers in America has said: "Our literature abounds in studies of social topics which are of little use, even when they are not positively misleading, because they do not approach their subjects from the sociological point of view. And it is out of the second & third rate fellows of this class of writers that we are getting a deal of social quackery & cranks. A lot of social material & information is a poor substitute for sociological training."

The first business of the student

2
of Social Science is to establish the
"sociological point of view." The founder
of modern Sociology taught that the
radical difficulty in society is the
utter failure to reach agreement about
fundamental principles.

The men of the Renaissance thought
they had discovered life's secrets in the
classic literatures, which seemed to
them, rightly too, so genuine, compared
with the schoolmen's fictions. But
all the modern sciences about man
have been making knowledge ~~about~~
~~man~~ of life a thousand times more
precise than it was in classic
thought. Each of these sciences has
something to say, which the student
of society must learn how to place.

The student of Social Science must
~~begin with~~ first observe the facts of
society, past & present, until he can
make them divulge some of the
missing fundamental principles.
Does matter make mind, or does
mind mould matter? Is morality
moral or physical, elective or com-
pulsory? Is the immanent

cations of thoroughly rational life. Many Sociologists would stop here: but, if that were all, the study would hardly deserve to be called practical. The final aim of Social Science is the discovery & application of the most direct & natural means & methods of changing irrational into rational ~~conditions~~ relations.

Any civilized community of ^{members} ~~one or two hundred inhabitants~~ presents concrete problems enough to employ the ^{services} ~~services~~ of a group of trained Sociologists. With few & scattered exceptions, our social procedure, local & national, is now ^{governed} ~~governed~~ by rule of thumb, not by rule of science. The regime of the social quack will continue until the discipline of the social sciences qualifies better men to demonstrate their fitness for social leadership.

In public office, or in private occupation; in the professions or in business, there is more scope now & in our country, than ever before, for

the salutary influence of adequately trained social judgment. There could social disadjustments propagate disturbance wider or faster. There could an isolated social discovery become so soon the common property of civilization.

Sociology has been used as a more pretentious name for the theories of charity, ^{or as a name for the vagaries of Socialism} Sociology is rather the modern Humanity. Sociology expands the Greek wisdom: - "Know thyself!" into the ideal of comprehending Society, the larger self. Sociology is not a name for unrelated social fads. ^{Sociology} It is neither star-gazing nor slumming. ^{It is} the rationale of ^{the ideal} ~~humanity~~ human life. Sociology is the science not of criminality but of legality; not of the dependent, but of the independent; not of the defective, but of the effective. Sociology challenges

The calculation of the
 amount of the
 interest on the
 loan of \$1000 at 5% per
 annum for 10 years is
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 252
 84
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 179

6

the attention of every man who
aspires to be a positive and
progressive force.

Albion W. Small.

Small

Aug 12th 1899

My Dear Dr. Harper:-

I can much write in haste about Mr. Smith's letter, as there are so many last things before getting out of town.

I dislike to say any thing that seems like throwing a wet blanket on any good man's ambitions, but there is a very obvious other side to the case that does not naturally appeal to the individual who is properly acting as the architect of his own fortunes: viz. the question whether there is departmental distress for new labors. Much as I might desire to have a long roll of names on the list of instructors in the dept. of sociology, it would seem to me disloyal to the University if I claimed that men are needed, when I know that they are not. The only courses in the department that are overcrowded are those of Dr. Vincent. This is more than 75% due to his own personality, although the overcrowding does not continue in his more advanced courses. He can still handle all the elementary work which we think it wise to encourage. It does not seem to me wise to further differentiate the more advanced (one)

work until the demand for it is more pressing
than at present. There is no University in the
country which has more liberally covered the proper
field of sociology than we have. There is room
enough for much more specializing, but the
demand for it at present is not such that
Dunell has the face to ask the trustees
for further appropriations for instructors.
Zuehlke is certainly an attractive instructor.
but only a small number elect his work as yet.
I have never heard a student speak except with
the warmest praise of Thomas' work, and the
matured the students the more appreciation.
but their numbers are not yet large. Meanwhile
there is crying need of a strong specialist in
statistics and the University has never felt able
to pay the salary that would secure the properly
equipped man. Such being the case,
could not let personal friendship lead me into
asking for another appointment until circumstances
change.

Of course I am entirely unfamiliar
with the Teachers College Society involved, and
the above refers solely to the University proper.

Sincerely
Albert W. Small.

**The Dismissal of
Professor Ross**

*File
under
Ross*

from C. A. Seligman

324 N. 86th St.

N. Y. City.

Sociology

REPORT OF - - - - -
COMMITTEE OF ECONOMISTS

*Report of the Committee of Economists on the
Dismissal of Professor Ross from Leland
Stanford Junior University.*

The committee, appointed at the meeting of the economists in Detroit, December 28, 1900, to enquire into the causes of the dismissal of Professor Ross from Leland Stanford University, have earnestly endeavored to learn the facts of the case. In addition to a careful examination of the statements made in the newspapers, we have asked Professor Jordan for a full and frank statement of the causes which led to Professor Ross's removal, and have obtained the replies printed in the appendix, in which Professor Jordan declines to give specific information in regard to them. We have also in our possession copies of letters bearing upon this case from various persons, including letters from Professor Ross, as well as from President Jordan, not only to Professor Ross, but also to others.

The following facts are, we believe, undisputed:

It is customary for professors in the Leland Stanford University to be reappointed early in May of each year. Professor Ross failed to receive his annual reappointment early in May, 1900. He was, however, reappointed on June 2. On June 5, he handed to President Jordan his resignation as follows:

"Dear Dr. Jordan:—I was sorry to learn from you a fortnight ago that Mrs. Stanford does not approve of me as an economist, and does not want me to remain here. It was a pleasure, however, to learn at the same time of the unqualified terms in which you had expressed to her your opinion of my work and your complete confidence in me as a teacher, a scientist and a man.

While I appreciate the steadfast support you have given me, I am unwilling to become a cause of worry to Mrs. Stanford or of embarrassment to you. I, therefore, beg leave to offer my resignation as professor of sociology, the same to take effect at the close of the academic year, 1900-1901."

This resignation was not acted on until November 12, when it was accepted by President Jordan in the following letter:

"I have waited till now in the hope that circumstances might arise which would lead you to a reconsideration. As this has not been the case, I, therefore, with great reluctance, accept your resignation, to take effect at your own convenience. In doing so I wish to express once more the high esteem in which your work, as a student and a teacher, as well as your character as a man, is held by all your colleagues."

On November 14, Professor Ross authorized the publication in the newspapers of a statement setting forth the causes of his resignation and its acceptance, attributing it to a dissatisfaction felt by Mrs. Stanford with his expressions of opinion on questions of public policy, particularly Coolie Immigration and Municipal Ownership of public service corporations. On the following day, President Jordan wrote Professor Ross to the effect that, in view of his published statement, it was desirable that his connection with the University should terminate immediately.

The evidence which we have been able to obtain indicates clearly also the following facts:

(1) The causes which led to the dismissal of Professor Ross existed in May, 1900.

(2) Although the dismissal of Professor Ross may have been occasioned by his published statement of November 14, his resignation was practically forced by the wish of Mrs. Stanford. This fact is distinctly stated in the report of the Alumni Committee of Investigation, which report apparently has the full endorsement of the University authorities.

(3) Mrs. Stanford's wishes in the matter were expressed as early as May, 1900.

(4) The delay in the acceptance of Professor Ross's resignation was due to an effort on the part of

President Jordan to overcome Mrs. Stanford's objections.

The question in regard to which we have been called upon to express an opinion is: What were the reasons which led Mrs. Stanford to force Professor Ross's resignation?

Two classes of reasons have been alleged:

(1) Dissatisfaction on the part of Mrs. Stanford with Professor Ross's expressions of opinion on questions of economic policy, notably in regard to the free coinage of silver in the campaign of 1896, and more recently in regard to coolie immigration and municipal monopolies.

(2) It has been asserted or suggested that Professor Ross had made statements before his classes reflecting upon Senator Stanford, that he had shown himself selfish and lacking in loyalty to the University, that he was erratic and frequently overstepped the bounds of academic propriety in the manner of giving expression to his opinions, that his publication of November 14th was a violation of confidence, and that there are facts which, if disclosed, would reflect upon his personal character.

While it is, of course, impossible for us definitely to determine what facts, or reports of supposed facts, may have weighed with Mrs. Stanford, the evidence in the possession of the committee seems to justify the following conclusions:

(1) There is no evidence to show that Professor Ross gave occasion for his dismissal by any defect in moral character. On the contrary, President Jordan states in his letter of February 7 to the committee: "No ground exists for any interpretation of his dismissal reflecting on his private character."

(2) There is no evidence to show that Professor Ross gave occasion for his dismissal by incompetence.

On the contrary, President Jordan stated in a letter of May, 1900, that he was "a careful thinker and a patient investigator," "a constant source of strength" to the University and "one of the best teachers, always just, moderate and fair."

(3) There is no evidence to show that Professor Ross gave occasion for his dismissal by any unfaithfulness in the discharge of his duties. On the contrary, President Jordan stated in a letter of May, 1900, that "he has been most loyal, accepting extra work and all kinds of embarrassments without a word of complaint," and that he was "a wise, learned and noble man, one of the most loyal and devoted of all the band" at the University.

(4) There is no evidence to show that in his published statement of November 14 Professor Ross violated any confidence reposed in him. On the contrary, in a letter of December 24, President Jordan states: "I wish after conversation with Dr. Ross to withdraw anything I may have said implying that he had knowingly used confidential material, or in any other way violated personal proprieties in making his statement."

(5) Concerning the point that Professor Ross gave occasion for his dismissal by remarks derogatory to Senator Stanford, your committee finds in a statement by Mr. C. F. Lummis, in *The Land of Sunshine*, dated Christmas, 1900, the following passage:

"The precise words Professor Ross may have used I do not know, but I do know that he has stated in his classes in Stanford many things which his students understood to be reflections on Senator Stanford, and I know, also, that Mrs. Stanford firmly believes that he did slur her husband's memory."

In *The Independent* of February 7, 1901, Mr. Lummis repeats this charge, quoting Mrs. Stanford's reasons for his dismissal: "* * * He has called my husband a thief."

(monopolist)

The committee also finds that President Jordan in a letter of November 16, 1900, states:

"Mr. Kesling informs me that he and others of the alumni have heard you in your classes condemn the means by which Mr. Stanford became rich in such a way as to make it clearly a personal reference, and that some time last year Mrs. Stanford was told this by a prominent alumnus, Mr. Crothers, if I understood correctly."

In a letter of the next day, however, President Jordan retracts this by saying: "Mr. Crothers tells me that he has never mentioned the matter in question to Mrs. Stanford. I was not sure that I understood my informant to say so."

Professor Ross, moreover, at the time, unqualifiedly denied all such charges, and insisted that statements to this effect were "a thorough-paced falsehood and a disingenuous attempt to befog the real issue." In another place he says: "The charge from any quarter that I have ever made remarks derogatory to the character of Senator Stanford is false—absolutely without foundation." In a subsequent letter he states: "I have never referred in a derogatory way to Senator Stanford, nor have I reflected upon the manner in which he accumulated his fortune. Both my sincere respect for the Senator and my sense of the proprieties of my position forbade anything of the kind."

Moreover, that this charge could not have been a determining cause in President Jordan's acceptance of Professor Ross's resignation, is shown by the fact that in a letter of November 16, two days after his dismissal, President Jordan says, in reference to these charges: "I never heard anything of the sort before."

(6) There is no evidence to show that in the opinion of the President of the University, Professor Ross, in his utterances on the silver question, on coolie immigration, or on municipal ownership, overstepped the limits of professorial propriety. On the contrary, President Jordan stated in May, 1900, that his remarks on

coolie immigration and on municipal ownership were in accord with the drift of public sentiment on those subjects, and that even on the silver question "he never stepped outside of the recognized rights of a professor."

(7) There is evidence to show:

(a) That Mrs. Stanford's objections to Professor Ross were due, in part at all events, to his former attitude on the silver question, and to his utterances on coolie immigration and on municipal ownership; and

(b) That while the dissatisfaction of Mrs. Stanford due to his former attitude on the silver question antedated his utterances on coolie immigration and municipal ownership, her dissatisfaction was greatly increased by these utterances.

As to (a). This is shown by the fact that President Jordan at first attempted to deter Mrs. Stanford from taking any action for such reasons, stating in a letter of May, 1900: "I feel sure that if his critics would come forth and make their complaints to me in manly fashion I could convince any of them that they have no real ground for complaint." President Jordan, moreover, intimated that to dismiss him for such reasons would be improper in the extreme, for "no graver charge can be made against a University than that it denies its professors freedom of speech."

As to (b). This is shown by the fact that not until immediately after delivery of the coolie immigration speech did Mrs. Stanford force Professor Ross's resignation, as well as by the fact that in a letter of June, 1900, President Jordan stated: "The matter of immigration she (Mrs. Stanford) takes most seriously."

In the same letter, while Mrs. Stanford's objection is declared to be due to the fact that the reputation of the University for serious conservatism is impaired by the hasty acceptance of social and political fads, it is added, that these "local criticisms" which weighed with Mrs.

Stanford "unfortunately are based on chance matters and *obiter dicta*, not at all upon your serious work."

We have not deemed it wise to publish in full the letters upon which we have based our conclusions, but we stand ready to publish them if such a course is necessary to establish the truth in this matter.

We are aware that owing to the failure of President Jordan to give definite replies to all our questions, there may be important facts with which we are unacquainted. On the other hand, we cannot but feel that a refusal to furnish specific information in a case of such importance—in which it is charged that the freedom of speech is at stake—is itself a fact of significance, which, to say the least, is much to be regretted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, Professor of Political Economy and Finance, Columbia University.

HENRY W. FARNAM, Professor of Political Economy, Yale University.

HENRY B. GARDNER, Professor of Political Economy, Brown University.

February 20th, 1901.

The undersigned have examined the evidence submitted by the above committee, and believe that it justifies the conclusions which they have drawn:

HORACE WHITE, Editor of the *Evening Post*, New York.

JOHN B. CLARK, Columbia University.

HENRY C. ADAMS, University of Michigan.

FRANK W. TAUSSIG, Harvard University.

RICHARD T. ELY, University of Wisconsin.

SIMON N. PATTEN, University of Pennsylvania.

RICHMOND MAYO-SMITH, Columbia University.

JOHN C. SCHWAB, Yale University.

SIDNEY SHERWOOD, Johns Hopkins University.

FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, Columbia University.

WILLIAM J. ASHLEY, Harvard University.

CHARLES H. HULL, Cornell University.

DAVIS R. DEWEY, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

HENRY C. EMERY, Yale University.

HENRY R. SEAGER, University of Pennsylvania.

APPENDIX.

December 30, 1900.

PRESIDENT JORDAN, *Leland Stanford Junior University*,
Palo Alto, Cal.:

DEAR SIR:—In behalf of a considerable number of economists, recently assembled in Detroit and much interested in the resignation of Professor Ross from the Leland Stanford University, we venture to address you on the subject. We understand from the public prints as well as from other sources, that Professor Ross was asked to sever his connection with the University owing to the loss of confidence in him by Mrs. Stanford, and that this loss of confidence was due primarily to the opinions expressed by him in a lecture on the subject of coolie immigration as well as to incidental remarks on the problem of municipal ownership.

May we inquire whether, as it has been alleged in some of the Eastern journals, there are any other reasons than those mentioned for the resignation of Professor Ross, and may we hope that, if such other reasons exist, you may be disposed to communicate them to us? Many university men have been led to believe that in this case the legitimate freedom of thought without which no progress in science is possible has been discouraged. As this is a matter which concerns not a single university, but the interests of scholarship all over the country, we believe that we are not overstepping the bounds of propriety in asking information which will enable university teachers to form a just opinion on the merits of the case.

We desire to add that Dr. Ross is neither the instigator of this letter nor aware of its contents.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN,
Columbia University.

HENRY W. FARNAM,
Yale University.

HENRY B. GARDNER,
Brown University.

LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY,

Stanford University, Cal., Jan. 7, 1901.

Prof. EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, *Columbia University,*
New York City.

MY DEAR SIR:—In response to your kind letter of December 30th, permit me to say that in view of the importance of the matter I have referred the contents of your letter to a committee of three of our professors, Vice-President J. C. Branner, Dr. J. M. Stillman and Dr. C. H. Gilbert. They are in possession of the facts and are at liberty to answer any questions which your committee may desire to ask. For reasons which will readily appear it has not been deemed advisable for us to state the reasons why Dr. Ross was dismissed. His statement to the press does not assign any of the true reasons.

Very truly yours,

DAVID JORDAN,
President.

LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY,

Jan. 14, 1901.

Professor EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN.
Professor HENRY W. FARNAM.
Professor HENRY B. GARDNER.

DEAR SIRS:—

Your letter of December 30th addressed to President Jordan has been referred by him to us for reply.

In your letter you say: "We understand from the public prints as well as from other sources that Professor Ross was asked to sever his connection with the University owing to loss of confidence in him by Mrs. Stanford, and that this loss of confidence was due primarily to the opinions expressed by him in a lecture on the subject of coolie immigration as well as to incidental remarks on the problem of municipal ownership."

In reply we beg to say that the dissatisfaction of the University management with Professor Ross antedated his utterances on the topics you refer to. His removal was not due primarily to what he published, said or thought in regard to coolie immigration or in regard to municipal ownership.

We can assure you furthermore that in our opinion his removal cannot be interpreted as an interference with freedom of speech or thought within the proper and reasonable meaning of that expression.

These statements are made with a full knowledge of the facts of the case.

Very truly yours,

J. C. BRANNER,
J. M. STILLMAN,
C. H. GILBERT.

January 30, 1901.

PRESIDENT JORDAN,
Leland Stanford University,
Palo Alto, California:

DEAR SIR:—

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 7th, as well as the letter of your committee of three, of January 14th.

You state in your letter that you are ready to answer all questions. May we venture to put the following:

1.—In the committee's letter of January 14th, it is stated that the "dissatisfaction of the University Management with Professor Ross antedated his utterances on the topics you refer to." How can this dissatisfaction of the University management be made to agree with the statement of the President, speaking for himself and the faculty, and quoted in the public prints of November 14th as follows:—

a.—Extract from a letter from Professor Ross to President Jordan: "It was a pleasure, however, to learn from you of the unqualified terms in which you have expressed to her (Mrs. Stanford) your high opinion of my work and your complete confidence in me as a teacher, a scientist, and a man."

b.—Quotation from a letter from President Jordan to Professor Ross: "I wish to express once more the high esteem in which your work as a student and a teacher, as well as your character as a man, is held by your colleagues."

2.—In your letter of January 7th, you say—"His (Professor Ross's) statement to the press does not assign any of the true reasons." If the speeches on coolie immigration and municipal ownership did not constitute any of the reasons for his dismissal, why was the dissatisfaction, which in your judgment antedated these speeches, not manifested until immediately after the delivery of the same? Why was the reappointment so dubious and tardy

while Professor Ross had no intimation of his possible non-appointment till May 18?

3.—In saying that Professor Ross does not assign any of the true reasons for his dismissal, do we understand you to deny the truth of Professor Ross's published statement, containing quotations from your remarks to him:

a.—That "he (Dr. Jordan) had heard from her (Mrs. Stanford) just after my address on coolie immigration."

b.—That "quite unexpectedly to him (President Jordan) Mrs. Stanford had shown herself greatly displeased with me (Professor Ross)."

c.—That "he (President Jordan) was profoundly distressed at the idea of dismissing a scientist for utterances within the scientist's own field."

d.—That "he (President Jordan) made earnest representations to Mrs. Stanford."

4.—What are the real reasons for the dismissal of Dr. Ross? In your letter of January 7th, you say: "For reasons which will readily appear, it has not been deemed advisable for us to state the reasons why Dr. Ross was dismissed." Will you pardon us for saying that we fail readily to recognize any such reasons? If the reasons are that you fear to injure the personal reputation of Professor Ross, may we venture to suggest that nothing that you could do would be more calculated to injure Dr. Ross than the insinuation that there are some secret reasons which cannot be divulged. It is just because some such innuendoes have been printed in the papers that our committee addressed itself to you, in order to ascertain the true state of affairs.

While we regret to prolong this correspondence, you will readily see that unless we can give the members of the American Economic Association some explicit reasons for Professor Ross's dismissal other than those assigned by him, they will naturally adhere to the opinion

based upon the statements first made in the public press. A mere denial of the truth of the statements made by him will not be apt to satisfy gentlemen who are not willing to believe that any of the parties concerned in the question would intentionally make a false statement, and facts alone will enable them to reconcile assertions that would otherwise seem contradictory. It is for that reason that we venture again to express the hope that a more explicit answer may be given to our questions.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN,
HENRY W. FARNAM,
HENRY B. GARDNER.

LELAND STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CAL.,

Feb. 7, 1901.

Professors

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN,
HENRY W. FARNAM,
HENRY B. GARDNER.

GENTLEMEN:—

Your letter of January 30th is at hand asking further information as to the reasons for the dismissal of Professor Ross. When I expressed my willingness to answer further questions I did not mean to indicate that I would enter into any circumstantial description of events leading to or following from Professor Ross's dismissal. Nor do I consider it expedient or proper to go into a discussion of extracts from my letters or conversations or of my statements or alleged statements, or those of others, as published in the newspapers. There are, however, certain assurances which it is within the privilege of the public to ask, and which it is my desire to furnish, that the

public may be assisted in forming a judgment as to the position of the University upon important questions. It seems to me that I shall answer these questions best by certain plain statements which involve the important facts concerning the University. It will be necessary for you to assume my knowledge of all the facts, also that the interpretation herewith presented is authoritative from the University standpoint.

First: Professor Ross was not dismissed on account of his views on Oriental immigration nor on account of his opinions on any economic question.

Second: Professor Ross was dismissed because in the judgment of the University authorities he was not the proper man for the place he held. The responsibility for the correctness of this judgment belongs to the University authorities and to them alone.

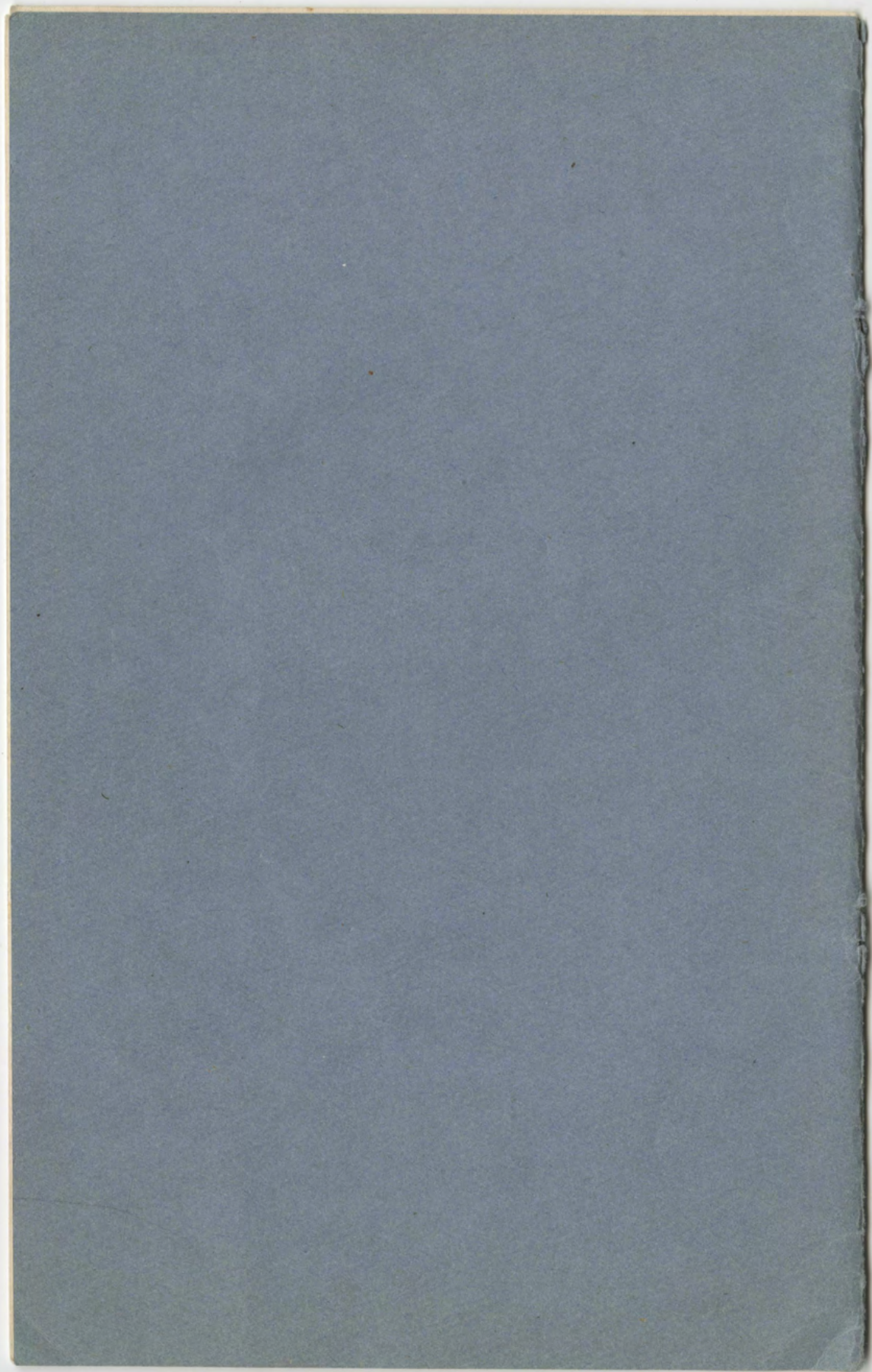
Third: No ground exists for any interpretation of his dismissal reflecting on his private character, of which your letter seems to imply a fear.

Fourth: The judgment that Professor Ross was not the proper man for the place he held is not incompatible with my appreciation of many good qualities he possesses, nor with my wishes or efforts at any time to further his prospects. I have been neither ignorant of his professional shortcomings nor inappreciative of his good qualities. Of such appreciation Professor Ross has himself adduced several expressions from my letters.

In the hope that you may find in the above a substantial answer to the questions involved in your inquiries, I remain,

Very truly yours,

DAVID L. JORDAN.



November 14, 1900.

101

W

My dear President Harper:--

As far as I can make out, Koval-
evsky might very suitably be honored with the LL.D. degree.
I know little of him except his writings. I have read
practically all of these, and everything he writes is good.
His field is comparative sociology and comparative juris-
prudence, and in certain parts of these fields he is the
highest authority. You are perhaps informed to some extent as
to his personality. I am not.

I have talked with Mr. Small about the mat-
ter, and he offered no objection. I have delayed my reply
to you, expecting to have something more definite from
Mr. Small. I will see him immediately, and will return Kovalev-
sky's letter, together with anything which Mr. Small has to
say in addition.

Very respectfully yours,

W. I. Thomas

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Letter from Lester F. Ward, Washington, D.C. Jan. 15, 1904.

My Dear Dr. Triggs: A short time ago a high officer in the faculty of the University of Chicago informed me that you would not be reappointed, which of course means that you are to be removed from the chair that you have so long and so brilliantly filled. No grounds were assigned for this action, and so far as I am aware, none have been assigned. Unless the authorities assign some valid and sufficient reason based on some specific and demonstrable charge against you, such as the world at large would unanimously agree to regard as disqualifying you from holding your position, this action will be considered by all who have no personal interest in your removal, as constituting another and flagrant violation of the principle of academic freedom, of which there have been in these late years so many disgraceful examples.

I do not of course wish to imply that I have the least idea that any such grounds for your removal exist or can even be seriously alleged. Before I went to Chicago in the summer of 1897 I had heard of you as a friend of John Burroughs, a lover of nature and art, and a successful lecturer, but during the month that I then spent at the University I found that your name was on everybndy's lips. Of no other professor did I hear a tenth part of the spontaneous praise that was so freely and constantly lavished on you. Your lectures on Browning and other poet-philosophers were celebrated and no one seemed able to say enough in commendation of them. You have shed great luster on the University of Chicago and this is your reward.

Much is being said about "academic freedom", but rarely does any one clearly seize and set forth its full meaning. The Trustees of Trinity College, North Carolina have immortalized themselves by putting on record in the case of Professor Bassett a terse expression of the fundamental

Proz Smell

with letter

over his hand in photo

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principle underlying academic freedom. Rising above their own prejudices in the case they boldly and nobly declare: "We are particularly unwilling to lend ourselves to any tendency to destroy or limit academic liberty. We believe that society in the end will find a surer benefit by exercising patience than it can secure by yielding to its resentments. The search for truth should be unhampered and in an atmosphere that is free. Liberty may sometimes lead to folly; yet it is better that some should be tolerated than that all should think and speak under the deadening influence of repression".

These are grand words that might profitably be graven in stone over the door of every higher institution of learning. Think for a moment what "the deadening influence of repression" means in an institution of learning. Nothing that any professor says really represents his thought. He may have delved and discovered a great truth. He dare not teach it to his class. The teaching body of an institution that denies academic freedom, instead of being enthusiastic gatherers and transmitters of knowledge and truth, become cringing and truckling sycophants. What they teach to their students or write is not what they know, think, or feel, but what they suppose will best protect them from ^{what they suppose will} the espionage by which they are surrounded. If such an institution publishes a series of journals ~~x~~ representing the several departments, nothing that they contain has any scientific value. It does not represent the views of the writers or the results of their researches, but must constitute in one form or another a defense of certain often sordid interests. Such publications are thus lowered to the level of the subsidized press of the country. Books regarded as dangerous will be put on a sort of "index prohibitus" and no one dare mention them favorably, and all honest expression of opinion is virtually suppressed. All the noble spirits that will not brook such influences will either voluntarily withdraw or will be forced out, and nothing will be

5

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Letter from the superintendent of schools, Aurora, Ill. Jan. 8, 1904.

Dear Sir: One of the most enjoyable and lasting memories that I have of any of the exercises of the Illinois State Teachers Association for the past fourteen years is that of a paper read by you before the Child Study section in 1898 on "The Philosophy of Play".

As chairman of the executive committee for the coming year I am already planning for the program of the coming meeting, and it seemed to me that it would be wise to devote one of the main sessions to this subject, "Play", somewhat after this method: Psychology, Physiology, Sociology of Play: these to be treated by yourself, Dr. Bayard Holmes, and Jane Addams or Graham Taylor, provided that you and the others will consent to discuss the subject.

Though not personally acquainted with you I wish to express to you the pleasure and profit that I gained from a course of lectures that I attended under you in the summer session of 1898. Of all the courses that I took during the two summers at the University and of all the people that I came in contact with, none made such a lasting impression as yourself and that course on Browning.

From a letter by Dr. Colin Scott, Boston, Jan. 2.

I have just finished your book on the Arts and Crafts Movement with the greatest warmth of conviction. Allow me to congratulate you on the reserve and energy of your production. The special paragraphs on school education page 170 and ff, are absolutely just and true. Some day or another we must have you down here in Boston to talk to us of these things.

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(3)

left but mediocre minds that do not feel their chains. The effect is the same on an institution of learning as it is in a country where systematic repression of the freedom of opinion and its expression had long been practiced. It falls into inevitable and deserved imbecility and decadence.

This is not a letter of sympathy or commiseration. Doubtless with you to be thus banished is but to be set free, and no man of your attainments could, even if he would, long remain outside of a field of usefulness. If there were any place for sympathy it would be rather for the misguided and short-sighted, possibly well-meaning, persons who still in the twentieth century imagine that something can be gained by persecution. *Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat.*

But I can imagine that to this the answer might be made with a cynical smile that an institution with so many millions behind it is not so easily destroyed. True, its body may remain, but when the soul is fled it is only a cadaver.

Yours in great esteem.

3
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December 19, 1908

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7

Sociology

My dear Dr. Barrows:

President H.P. Judson letter inviting

us to leave The University

My dear Sir: location from Washington to

President Judson I received a letter

from Dr. Barrows on the subject of my going to the Islands after the communication from Washington, and I am enclosing a copy of my reply to him.

Very respectfully yours,

China, Japan, and
in South America, and
and it is naturally an important time.

W. I. Thomas

I had no intention that the invitation was not to be made other plans, which I would, indeed, have changed if I could have secured the leave of absence.

My main interest is in the relation of the child to the race, and the study of social life in connection with various cultural stages, and it would have been a great pleasure to spend the summer in the Islands along these lines.

my
me

4

December 18, 1908

President H. P. Johnson
The University

My dear Sir:

I received a letter
from Dr. Barrows on the subject of my
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Very respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Original

December 19, 1908

Dr. David B. Barrows
Director of Education
Manila
P.I.

My dear Dr. Barrows:

Your letter inviting me to lecture at Baguio reached me shortly after a communication from Washington to President Judson on the same subject.

I was extremely anxious to accept, but it turns out that it can not be arranged at this time. An unusually large number of our men are now absent--Chamberlain and Burton in China, Laughlin and Michelson and Smith in South America, and Manly in Europe--and it is naturally an inopportune time.

I had no intimation that the invitation was coming, and had myself made other plans, which I would, indeed, have changed if I could have secured the leave of absence.

My main interest is in the relation of the child to the race, and the study of mental life in ~~this~~ connection with various cultural stages, and it would have been a great pleasure to speak to the teachers in the Islands along these lines.

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now absent--Chamberlain and Burton in

China, Laughlin and Nicholson and Smith

in South America, and Manly in Europe--

and it is naturally an inopportune time.

I had no intimation that the

invitation was coming, and had myself

made other plans, which I would, indeed,

have changed if I could have secured

the leave of absence.

My main interest is in the

relation of the child to the race, and

the study of mental life in various con-

nection with various cultural stages,

and it would have been a great pleasure

to speak to the teachers in the islands

along these lines.

Please accept the expression
of my deep appreciation of your invita-
tion.

Very sincerely yours,

February 12, 1908

Dr. David M. Burton
Director of Education

Please accept the expression

of my deep appreciation of your invitation.

Your letter inviting

Very sincerely yours,

After a consideration of the subject, I was extremely anxious

to do so, but it seems that it was

not arranged at this time. In any

really large number of our men are

now absent—Gambetta and Burton in

China, Langdon and Kibben in Japan

in South America, and only in Europe—

and it is naturally an impossible time

I had no intention that the

invitation was coming, and had myself

made other plans, which I would, indeed,

have obeyed if I could have secured

the leave of absence.

My main interest is in the

refinement of the mind in the sense, and

the study of nature, and in this con-

nection with a more efficient method

and it will, I hope, be a great pleasure

to speak to the members of the Institute

along these lines.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject Sociology

File No.

Regarding

Date

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Name or Subject

File No.

Small, A. W.

Henderson, C. R.

Divinity School

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



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Date

Regarding

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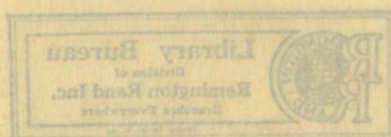
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Name of Subject

Small, A. W.

Henderson, C. R.

Divinity School



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subject at top of the sheet and by the first
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cation purposes. The paper, themselves
should be filed under name or subject after

Sociology
1901

PROGRAMME

American Social Science Association.

FOUNDED IN 1865.

CHARTERED IN 1899.

Officers of the Association.

Hon. F. J. KINGSBURY, LL.D., Acting President,
WATERBURY, CONN.

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H. HOLBROOK CURTIS, M. D.,	-	-	-	New York City
Rev. F. G. PEABODY, D.D.,	-	-	-	Cambridge, Mass.
Prof. GEORGE L. RAYMOND, L.H.D.,	-	-	-	Washington, D. C.
Mrs. VIRGINIA B. MCKELWAY,	-	-	-	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mr. ROBERT H. RUSSELL,	-	-	-	New York City

GENERAL MEETING OF 1901, AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Beginning Monday Evening, April Fifteenth.

All sessions will be held in the large hall of Columbian University.

PROGRAMME

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 15TH.

- 8.30. Professor WILLIAM M. SLOANE, LL.D., of Columbia University, New York City, will deliver a Memorial Address on CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, late President of the Association.
Appointment of Nominating Committee.
Miscellaneous Business.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16TH.

Department of Jurisprudence.

Hon. FRANCIS WAYLAND, LL.D., *Chairman.*
Professor ISAAC F. RUSSELL, D.C.L., *Secretary.*

MORNING SESSION.

- 9.30. Lawyers' Work Among the Poor. Miss ROSALIE LOEW, of the New York Bar.
10.15. Edward Livingston and his Criminal Code. Hon. EUGENE SMITH, LL.D., of New York City.
11.00. The Latin-American Constitutions and Revolutions. Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER, LL.D., of Washington, D. C.

EVENING SESSION.

- 8.30. Glimpses of Pre-Historic Law. Hon. W. C. ROBINSON, LL.D., Dean of Catholic University, Washington, D. C.
9.00. Naturalization; the Abuse and the Remedy. Hon. OSCAR STRAUS, LL.D., of New York City.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17TH.

Department of Health.

W. H. DALY, M. D., *Chairman.*
ELMER LEE, M. D., *Secretary.*

MORNING SESSION.

- 9.30. Address by the Chairman.
9.45. Experiments in Nutrition. HORACE FLETCHER, Venice, Italy.

- 10.10. Factory Hygiene. JOHN H. PATTERSON, Dayton, Ohio.
10.30. Health Fads of To-day. GRACE PECKHAM MURRAY, M. D., New York.
11.00. Social Evils Resulting from Unsanitary Dwellings. C. W. CHANCELLOR, M. D., Washington, D. C.
11.30. Address by IRVING C. ROSSE, Washington, D. C.

EVENING SESSION.

- 8.30. Transmission of Yellow Fever by the Mosquito. Illustrated. JOHN M. STERNBERG, M. D., Washington, D. C.
9.00. Food as the Principal Factor in the Case of Disease. ELMER LEE, M. D., New York.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18TH.

Department of Education and Art.

Rev. JOSEPH ANDERSON, D.D., *Chairman.*
S. T. DUTTON, M. A., *Secretary.*

MORNING SESSION.

The general topic for discussion will be: "The Outlook for the Education and Progress of the Colored Race in the Light of Present Reactionary Tendencies in the South."
Beginning at 9.30, papers may be expected from Mr. GEORGE K. STETSON, of Washington, D. C.; Professor KELLY MILLER, of Howard University, and the Hon. GEORGE R. GLENN, Commissioner of Education, Atlanta, Ga. It is expected that Mr. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. L. M. N. CURRY, and the Hon. WILLIAM T. HARRIS, of Washington, will participate in the discussion to follow the reading of papers.

EVENING SESSION.

- 8.30. General topic for discussion: "The Future of the Library Movement in the United States in the Light of Andrew Carnegie's Recent Gift." The discussion will be opened by Mr. MELVILLE DEWEY, State Librarian, of Albany, N. Y., and Mr. HERBERT PUTNAM, of the Congressional Library, will also participate.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19TH.

Report of Nominating Committee—Other Business.

Department of Social Economy.

MORNING SESSION.

- 9.00. An Address by the Chairman of the Department, F. B. SANBORN, Esq., of Concord, Mass., on "Home-Building and Land-Owning by the Industrious Classes in the United States."

- 10.00. A Report by the Secretary of the Department, Mrs. ORRA LANGHORNE, of Lexington, Va., on "Domestic Service in Virginia and Carolina."
- 11.00. A Paper by Miss ELIZABETH DAINGERFIELD and Miss HENDERSON DAINGERFIELD, of Lexington, Ky., on "Settlement and Educational Work Among the Mountaineers of Eastern Kentucky."
- 12.00. Discussion of the preceding papers, in which PRINCE KROPOTKINE, the Russian Publicist, will lead.

EVENING SESSION.

- 8.30. An Address by Z. R. BROCKWAY, Esq., of Elmira, N. Y., on "The Best Treatment of Criminals, Whether Felons or Misdemeanants." Should Mr. BROCKWAY be detained in Elmira, his address will be read by Gen. H. C. BOIES, of Scranton, Pa., who will lead in its discussion, followed by Prof. WAYLAND, of Yale University; EUGENE SMITH, Esq., of the New York Bar; F. B. SANBORN, and others.

INFORMATION FOR MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Members of the Association will be entertained at the Hotel Gordon (16th and I Streets) at reduced rates. This hotel will be, as last year, the headquarters of the Society, and is in close proximity to the large hall of Columbia University where daily sessions are held.

The Pennsylvania Railroad issues round-trip tickets from New York to Washington and return for \$10.00, good for ten days.

By vote of the General Council the following amendments to the Constitution are proposed and will be acted upon by the Association at the general meeting of that body:

Article III. To strike out the word "honorary" immediately before "Vice-Presidents," etc.

Article III. After the word "Secretary" in the clause beginning "The Council shall consist of President, Treasurer, Secretary," insert "First and Second Vice-Presidents."

Article IV. In place of clause reading "Any person, upon nomination by Council," etc., it is proposed to insert "Elections to membership shall be made by Standing Committee appointed by the Council in such manner as Council may provide." Other provisions of Article IV. to remain as they are.

For all other information respecting the programme or general work of the Association, apply to the General Secretary,

FREDERICK STANLEY ROOT,

129 East 15th Street, New York City.

Bochowitz

Jan. 27th, 1902.

Dr. Alfred C. Schmitt,

Elisen Str. 17, 1, Leipzig.

My dear Sir:-

I am very much obliged to you for the full and kind statement which you have made to me concerning Professor Henderson's work. We have great confidence in him and in his methods.

Appreciating your courtesy, I remain

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

103

Jan. 27th, 1902.

Harvard

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Appreciating your courtesy, I remain

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W. R. Harper

Dr. Schubert
Returned
My dear Pres. Harper:



You will pardon a word from one of your former students; for it seems only fair that you should know something of the impression made here by your Prof. Henderson.

Some of the college and university professors from America come here without any definite object or purpose in mind. They dabble here a little and there a little, and murder the German language most unmercifully. Consequently the average German student and professor has not a very exalted opinion of our American institutions. But Prof. Henderson showed our institutions in quite a different light. A number of the German students who became acquainted with him, while he was here, came to me afterwards and expressed their appreciation of him as a man and a scholar. One of the professors, in whose department Dr. Henderson had done some work,

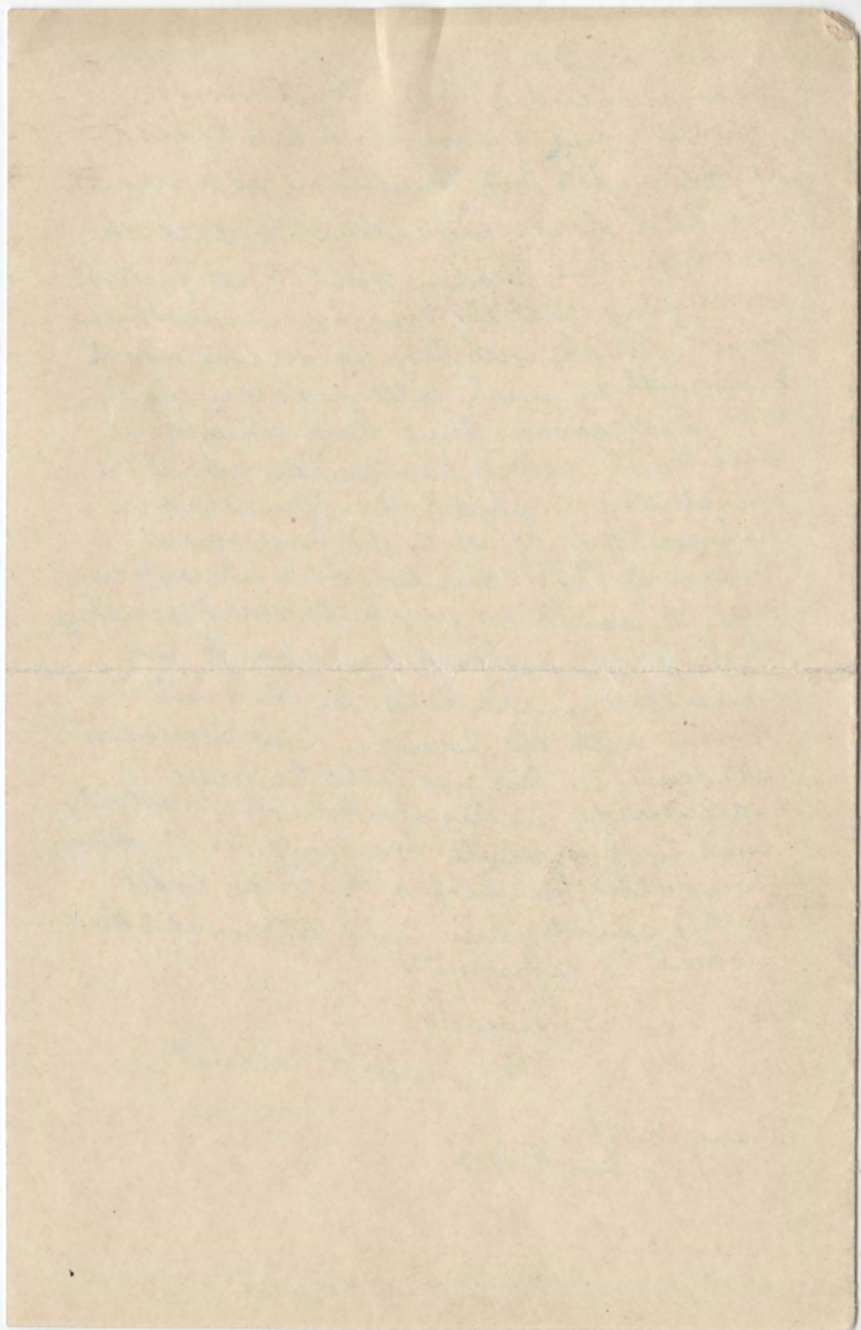
recommended Prof. Henderson's
writings most warmly to his class.
He referred to Prof. Henderson as a man
who had done considerable research
work in his chosen field. I feel justified
in saying that the German students who
came in touch with Prof. Henderson regard
him with as much esteem as they do their
own professors. Some have come to me
and have asked particulars about the
institution which Dr. Henderson
represented. If we could have more
men of Prof. Henderson's stamp come
here, it would do much toward correcting
that false impression about our
American institutions. In his inter-
course with the German and American
students, in his use of the German
language, in his work in the University,
and in his whole bearing, Dr. Henderson
conducted himself with great credit
to his countrymen and to the institution
which he represents.

Sincerely,

Alfred C. Schmitt,

Elisen Str. 17 I.

Leipzig, Jan. 9, 1902.



Memorandum

For
President Harper;
through Professor
Small.

It is my conviction that the interests of the University and of the Department of Sociology require that I should have an assistant for part of the time, with several hundred dollars for the expenses of collecting and arranging materials.

1. The University cannot afford to use my time on work which can be done just as well under my direction by a person on a salary of \$600-to \$1000. No business man would think of employing a superintendent on a salary such as I receive on clerical work. It is waste of money and energy, and the University is the loser.

2. Much of the labor I am now compelled to do is waste of my own life and it is wearing me out with relatively small output.

3. I have been compelled to give away much of my material and many ideas and plans to persons who were not in a position to mature the results ~~from~~ lack of experience, simply because it was the only way to collect the materials and make a motive for others to bring out my ideas. I can give concrete examples of this assertion.

4. The University expects advanced investigative work of us with published results. I have sketches of plans of many such investigations and know where the ^tmaterials are, and how to use them, but it is impossible for me to do the clerical work necessary and spend the time in archives.

I believe the University suffers from this more than I do.

Trusler

Memorandum
for
President
of the University
of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

W. L. G.

It is my conviction that the interests of the University
and of the Department of Sociology require that I should
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I believe the University suffers from this more than I do.

2
I have ~~formed~~^{made} personal connections with competent experimen-
ters in my line all over North America and in Europe, and
I am ~~securing~~^{obtaining} materials which will belong to the Universi-
ty for coming generations of students; but I could ~~extend~~
this effort very much farther if I had help and means.

5. My salary is so low that every time I attempt a piece of
real investigation I lose all my savings, and several times
have trespassed on former earnings. I submit that this is
not right and I cannot believe that the President and
Trustees, if they knew the facts, ^{would} wish to subject an earnest
teacher to such a strain. If it is necessary, and the Univer-
sity cannot afford to help me, ^I and will cheerfully go on
and do my best; but I protest against a judgment of my
work that does not take into account the facts. One investi-
gation in Germany cost me over \$150 cash, and the results
are valuable to the National Prison Association and the cause
of humane ^{social} efforts.

6. At this time I have more than
twenty subjects for investigative work. With a moderate
amount of help I could follow them out and add to knowl-
edge on the subjects involved.

7 The raw practice work of classes and even of Seminars
seldom ripens into mature results fit for publication.
I need continuous control of a helper whom I have trained
and who has some insight into my methods.

8. My department of study suffers unjustly in comparison
with those of the physical sciences, with their ~~high~~^{high} costly

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seldom ripens into mature results fit for publication.
I need continuous control of a helper whom I have trained
and who has some insight into my methods.

8. My department of study suffers unjustly in comparison
with those of the physical sciences, with their costly

equipment and corps of permanent assistants. I do not hope to be put on an equality with them, nor do I wish ^{for} them any diminution of equipment, but I want a little chance to demonstrate what can be done for the science of human welfare and furtherance of the higher life, with even a meagre supply of help.

9. Such assistance as I here ask for can easily be secured for a modest sum, if there is hope of promotion afterwards, here or elsewhere, as this would be.

10. It should be known that my own work is somewhat peculiar in this: that my subject is new, my materials are not in books and journals, but scattered over the civilized world in thousands of out of the way places which only a person of long experience and much travel would know anything about.

Very respectfully,

Charles R. Anderson

The University of Chicago

Feb. 24, 1902.

Since writing the above I have learned that a similar arrangement to this proposed has been successfully tried at Columbia by Professor Giddings. See Educa. Rev. Sep. 1900.

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hope to be put on an equality with them, nor do I wish them
any diminution of equipment, but I want a little chance to
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in this: that my subject is new, my materials are not in
books and journals but scattered over the civilized world
in thousands of out of the way places which only a person
of long experience and much travel would know anything
about.

*Very respectfully,
Charles K. Whipple*

*The University of Chicago
Feb 27 1901*

*Since writing the above I have learned
that a similar arrangement is being
prepared for the University of Chicago
at Columbia University, New York
in March, 1901.*

Abraham M. Feuerlicht,
Rabbi, Congregation Ahavath Achim.

February 26, 1903.

Sociology
My dear Mr. Feuerlicht,-

Your letter February 3rd was received and I have given it consideration. I agree with you that the proposed sociological treatment of the prophetic work is hazy and indefinite. The sources of Mosaic legislation is, however, so much more general and so much more difficult, that I should hesitate to suggest it. The University has no manuscripts that could be used for this purpose. I am sorry that the matter has not taken more definite shape, but perhaps we ought not to expect anything more definite until we have gone into the subject more fully. I should like to propose that you consider the advisability of selecting some small point which has not been fully treated and of carrying it through the Old Testament Literature: this might be some small point in connection with social conditions. The difficulty with the topic you have been considering is that it is too large. I am leaving the city for a couple of weeks, but shall be here during the third week of March and shall be glad to see you if you find it possible to come up.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

February 26, 1903.

My dear Mr. Fensholt,

Your letter February 3rd was received and I have given it consideration. I agree with you that the proposed sociological treatment of the prophetic work is hazy and indefinite. The sources of Messianic legislation is, however, so much more general and so much more difficult, that I should hesitate to suggest it. The University has no manuscripts that could be used for this purpose. I am sorry that the matter has not taken more definite shape, but perhaps we ought not to expect anything more definite until we have gone into the subject more fully. I should like to propose that you consider the advisability of selecting some small point which has not been fully treated and of carrying it through the Old Testament literature: this might be some small point in connection with social conditions. The difficulty with the topic you have been considering is that it is too large. I am leaving the city for a couple of weeks, but shall be here during the third week of March and shall be glad to see you if you find it possible to come up.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

aria M. Feuerlicht,
Congregation Ahavas Achim.

Imb
Take up with
me

La Fayette, Ind. Feb 3, 1903.

Dear Dr. Harper,



The time limit within
which I was to communicate to you &
my thesis subject having passed, I
confess I have been unable to reach
a decision beyond the vague sug-
gestion offered a month ago. I can-
not say that I am satisfied even
with the subject I proposed then,
namely, ~~The~~ "Social Conditions in
Biblical Times." The chronology is
so extensive and varied in its scope
as to allow at best ^{only} the deduction
of a few general and tentative prin-
ciples of development which at present
I do not trust myself to hazard.
Perhaps a study of the social

Gregorian

NOV 11 NOV 88 at

La Fayette, Ind. 190

conditions of the prophetic period and their relation to prophecy in general would afford more solid material. If such a subject would receive your approval, I should treat it somewhat along the following lines:

An introductory chapter on the general character of the prophet's activity, religious, political, social, etc.

A survey of the historical background in the prophetic period.

The specific sociological problems in this period; ~~the~~ ^{various} various classes, social customs, woman, social and economic evils etc.

The ^{various} prophets' treatment of these problems; and finally, a summary of the

The Prophecy

1885

conditions of the prophetic period
and their relation to prophecy in
general would afford more solid
material of such a subject would
receive your approval. I should trust
it commends itself to the following
times:

An introductory chapter on the
general character of the prophets
activity, religious, political, social,
etc.

A survey of the historical back-
ground in the prophetic period.

The specific sociological problems
in this period; the various classes
social customs, women, social and
economic conditions, etc.

The prophets' treatment of these prob-
lems; and finally, a summary of the

La Fayette, Ind. 190....

sociological aspect of prophecy, and
prophecy's contribution to social
science.

Of course, I realize that this is
vague and hazy even as a sketch.
But I believe I can eventually crys-
tallize it into some definite form.

Another subject has suggested
itself to me in connection with M.
de Morgan's recent discovery of
Hammurabi's Civil Code. It is "The
Sources of the Mosaic Legislation," which
would afford opportunity for a con-
sideration of the date and origin of
the various Biblical laws. But I fear
the meagerness of the "Sources."

Has the University any manuscripts
or other material that you would advise
investigating and subsequently pub-

The University of Chicago

university

perhaps?
 perhaps?
 perhaps?

Of course, I realize that this is
 vague and hazy even as a sketch.
 But I believe I can eventually bring
 it into some definite form.
 Another subject has suggested
 itself to me in connection with the
 the program's recent discovery of
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 Has the University any manuscripts
 or other material that you would advise
 investigating and subsequently pub-

La Fayette, Ind. 190

lishing - under University auspices,
perhaps?

I trust I am not obtrusive
in this statement of my difficulties;
yet I shall be very grateful to
you for any solution your leisure
may allow you to suggest; or, if
you deem it more desirable, I
shall present myself at the
University any time you may ap-
point in the early part of the com-
ing weeks.

With highest regards,

I am,

Very sincerely yours,
Morris M. Fessenden

Burns
Bull
Day

looking under circumstances
perhaps
I trust I am not mistaken
in this statement of my difficulties
yet shall be very grateful to
you for any solution your leisure
may allow you to suggest; or if
you deem it more desirable I
shall present myself at the
University and time you may of
point in the early part of the com-
ing week.
With highest regards,
Yours
Very sincerely yours,
Thomas M. Burns