The University of Chicago
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER
The Faculties of Arts, Literature, and Science

OFFICE OF THE DEAN
OF THE JUNIOR COLLEGES

No date

Dear Mr. Angell:-

I have just seen John M. Taylor, who was assaulted by Robert Fitzsimmons yesterday afternoon. The statement of the boy is as follows:

He has been for more than a year in vaudeville. Last fall he was playing a far-northwestern circuit, including Spokane, Calgary, etc. On the same circuit was Mrs. Fitzsimmons, (who is separated from her husband.) They became acquainted. The first week in January he came to Chicago, and went to live at 39th and Grand Boulevard. Mrs. Fitzsimmons, who makes her headquarters in Chicago, has an apartment at 43rd & Grand. Western detectives looking

for a case had written to Fitzsimmons saying that Taylor was a "dope-fiend" & was teaching Mrs. Fitzsimmons the cocaine habit; also, they wrote Taylor's parents, who live at The Chalfant, Indianapolis, saying that Mrs. Fitzsimmons was trying to induce Taylor to criminal intimacy and should be shadowed. Taylor's mother wrote Taylor, who responded by asking her to come to Chicago and meet Mrs. Fitzsimmons; which Mrs. Taylor did, and was convinced that the story of intimacy was nonsense. Meanwhile Taylor, about Jan. 15, was pledged Phi Gamma Delta, and moved to the chapter-house. Mrs. Fitzsimmons remained at 4300 Grand until about two weeks ago, when she went on circuit to St. Louis. Taylor occasionally called on her.

Yesterday the case was substantially

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as reported in the newspapers, except that Fitzsimmons was drunk. He struck Taylor only once, on the cheek and ear, just below the corner of the left eye.

Dr. Taylor, the boy's father, arrives from Indianapolis today. I advised Taylor to swear out a warrant for Fitzsimmons' arrest at once. Taylor is not a very prepossessing boy, quite cheap in appearance, but his story is absolutely straight, & stood some cross-examination; and I believe Fitzsimmons' excuses to have been mistaken, unprovoked, and brutal.

There are one or two circumstances of Taylor's meetings with us. Fitzsimmons that I prefer to give you personally; they do not affect the story.

Sincerely yours,

The University of Chicago
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[illegible] in the newspapers, except that Tilghman was hungry. He didn't [illegible] me, on the check and [illegible] the corner of the left eye.

D. Taylor, Ta Boy Scouts, arrive [illegible] today. I ordered Taylor 52 dinner and a [illegible] Tilghmans' sweet-[illegible]. Taylor [illegible] is not a very interesting boy, [illegible] in appearance, but [illegible] is absolutely straight; [illegible] Tilghmans' dinner; and I believe Tilghman's dinner to have been wholesome, nourishing and [illegible].

Then one of the [illegible] Tilghman wanting [illegible] Tilghman. They helped to [illegible] Tilghman, [illegible] the Scout [illegible]

no date

Cap & Gown

Allan Ross

Letter returned to Mitre as impertinent
H.P.J.

COPY

Firstly, Mr. George Garret, Mr. Harry O. Latham and the writer were elected by the Junior Class of The University of Chicago in 1909 to manage the business end of the Year Book, the Cap and Gown. The University supervised this election to the extent of investigating the scholastic standing of the above mentioned men.

Second; when these business managers wished to make a certain move in regard to getting professional advertisers to handle the advertising section of the Cap and Gown, it was necessary to see Mr. Vincent and, after due consideration by Messrs. Vincent and Arnett, permission was given to go ahead. We did not, however, avail ourselves of the opportunity.

Thirdly; The contents of the book were subjected to a censorship from a committee chosen from the faculty. The names of the members of this committee appear in the 1909 Cap and Gown.

Fourthly; the Cap and Gown is regarded by undergraduates, graduates and outsiders as the official Annual or Year Book of the

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University of Chicago. You may say that it is not, but you cannot prove that to be a fact either from the book or from the managing of the book. This, of course, will be one of the essential points in a trial of the cause. If you are inclined to doubt this statement, look thro the Annual, and, considering the matter entirely from a legal viewpoint, do not the articles by the various members of the faculty, including yourself, make it as official a yearly calendar as any publication could be. The so called business managers had it printed and financed as agents for the University of Chicago.

Fifthly; you personally issued certain instructions over your signature to the business managers in regard to advertisement soliciting. In the instructions you speak of the "Cap and Gown", the year book of the University of Chicago."

I could readily cite a number of other exhibits which might be profitably introduced into evidence to substantiate our claim of the official character of the Cap and Gown, but no doubt you will see the point of the above material. It is needless to say that I hope such is the case.

One of the best firms of lawyers in this city has been consulted by me on the merits of this cause. The above, therefore, is not my own conclusion.

My personal concern in this case is simply this. When I signed

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the contracts with the firms in question I was a minor. They are, therefore voidable as far as I am concerned. Inasmuch as I am earning my way thro school and have no guardians, the creditors in question cannot collect from me. However, the moral if not the legal obligation, still rests somewhat upon my shoulders. It is, therefore, my intention to see that some kind of a settlement is made with the Cap and Gown creditors. I might also mention the fact that Mr. Latham is also a minor but holds the same attitude as I do in the matter.

You see, of course, that the plaintiff in a suit against the University will be the two creditors of last year's Annual and not Ross and Latham. We will, however, do our utmost to see that their just demands are met.

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Discipline

Judson

May 8, 95.

Ausl

My dear President:

1. Jones has not reported here since the faculty meeting nor has not acknowledged my note to him telling him to see you. The note in question was in answer to the letter from him. His was a special delivery note, but he may not have received it in time to come before you left the city. A letter announcing the action of the faculty & Council shd. go from the President.

2. I return Mr. Rand's letter. I am unable to see any injustice in the application of the rule in Philip's case. He had ample warning in the public announcement of the rule in January. From what Miss Talbot says I doubt whether his space time was wholly consumed in Cash & Gym matters. And even if it was the fact remains that he did fail in one of his courses. If the rule is suspended in this case it can hardly hold in any.

I wish to add:

If I am surprized that the Board of Physical Culture has power to make an exception to a rule of the Faculty.

At all events, if that is the case I can see no reason for my having anything to do with these matches. Nothing is more demoralizing that for students to roam around seeking for authority to overrule a decision. There should be one place for such things, and they should be settled there once for all.

2/ I am also surprized that the particulars of the proceedings in the Board were delivered to me. Rand. It strikes me as a gross breach of propriety to give out such details. I am not free to say this as I am totally ignorant as to why he got his information.

3. Complaint is made as to base ball matches. They are put at 3:30, and the noise disturbs the laboratories. Also students are drawn from their work. At the Evanston game yesterday no less than 15 men staid away from their work in Mr. Smith's chemistry - presumably to attend the game. Ought not matches to be limited to certain days in the week?

H. P. Jordan

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY

T. C. CHAMBERLIN
Head Professor of Geology
R. D. SALISBURY
Professor of Geographic Geology
J. P. IDDINGS
Professor of Petrology
R. A. F. PENROSE, JR.
Professor of Economic Geology
W. H. HOLMES
Professor of Archeologic and Graphic Geology
C. R. VAN HISE
Non-resident Professor of Pre-Cambrian Geology
O. C. FARRINGTON
Professorial Lecturer on Determinative Mineralogy
STUART WELLER
Assistant in Paleontologic Geology

Salisbury

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

WILLIAM R. HARPER, PRESIDENT

CHICAGO

Nov. 28, '96.

My Dear President Harper:-

I understand that the Assembly system goes into operation next week. It seems to me that there is a topic which ought to be discussed before the students on Monday in no uncertain tone. The spirit manifested yesterday is one which it seems to me ought to be promptly dealt with. I voice the feeling of a good many members of the Faculty, and of a very large number of students, when I say that if the foot ball team cannot win a victory without entailing, as a result, such lawlessness as was displayed yesterday on the campus, we shall hope they will never win another victory. The crowd of students who waited on you in the morning and asked for a holiday, took pains to let it be understood, without distinctly saying so, that you had granted a holiday. They then proceeded to march in considerable numbers through all the buildings, breaking up classes in many cases, carrying students, and in one case an instructor, out of his class room. That is, on being refused a holiday, as was certainly right, they proceeded to enforce one, so far as possible. Two instructors to my knowledge, dismissed their classes, thus lending countenance to the whole lawless proceeding, and giving rise to the impression that they favored it. I regard it as much the most serious offense

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against good order which has occurred since the University began, and unless it is promptly and vigorously dealt with, I am afraid that it will lead to trouble. I am not afraid of precedents in general, but this is one, the consequences of which I am anxious about.

I have reason to know that a very large number of students condemn the action of the lawless ones. Not only this, but they condemn many of the Faculty for seeming to acquiesce in the general disturbance, and for giving up everything without a protest. I happen to know that Herschberger went home Thanksgiving day, worked out his lessons for Friday, and then was not allowed by other students to attend his class on that day.

I had yesterday morning two visitors in my class when the band of students invaded Walker Museum. One of them, as I learned since, was a lady from Indianapolis, who was here with a view to sending her son to the University. I learned last evening that after the performance of yesterday, she had decided that the University of Chicago was no place to send her boy.

I have said enough to indicate to you my feeling in the matter, and I hope you will think it wise to speak to the students on Monday in no uncertain terms concerning it. I do not know who the students to blame are, but I suspect the Junior College students are more largely responsible than any one else. All in all, the performance of yesterday seems to me a very sad commentary on the splendid self control which athletics are supposed to engender.

very truly yours,

R. D. Salisbury

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Very truly yours,

Commercial House,

H. STONE, PROPRIETOR.

Free 'Bus to and from all Trains.

Homer, Michigan, June 18" 1897

Miss. Myra Reynolds
Chicago University
Chicago Ill.

Dear Madam:

I take great pleasure in writing you, and calling your attention to the fact that while my daughter - Dorothy, is a student of the "Chicago University," her attendance has only been made possible by the generosity of Mr. Young of your city. Who is doing for her what is simply impossible for me to do. and since he is a gentleman of unblemished Character and reputation, and a man in whom I have the greatest confidence, he has, by my own personal request become her advisor and counselor.

I hope the above statement of the

June 18, 1897

Commercial House,

H. STONE, PROPRIETOR.

Free 'Bus to and from all Trains.

Homer, Michigan, ... 189

Dear, will prove highly satisfactory, and any suggestion coming from him may have careful consideration.

I wish to thank you personally for all your interest in her, and I hope she fully appreciates your kindness to her, and that she will prove always a good Christian girl.

Thanking you again

I am

Sincerely Yours.

W. M. VanDyke

[18987]

Dear President Harper,

Mrs. Van Slyke has been here and I have had a long talk with her. I told her all my fears and suspicions as plainly as I could. She knows that Mr. Young is married. His wife and children live in Clinton, Iowa. She knows that Mr. Young loves Dorothy and that Dorothy loves him. She seems aware of the gravity of the situation. But she maintains that

Dorothy is prudent and that Mr. Young is the "soul of honor" to use her phrase. I enclose a note which she wrote to you at my request. I told her I wished you to have a written endorsement of Mr. Young in his relation towards her daughter.

Sincerely yours,

Myra Reynolds.

Van Slyke

The University of Chicago

My Dear Mr. Harper:

Having had a conversation with Miss Reynolds which she can fully explain to you, appearances, which to you may seem enigmatical, may assume a different aspect. Believing the person in question to be one of "God's noblemen" my husband and I have felt that he was a safeguard and an inspiration to our daughter. If in your investigation of his character and standing you know that our confidence has been misplaced will you kindly communicate with us. Sincerely

Mrs. W. M. VanSlyke

Evanston Ills
Oct 27 1898

My dear Miss Reynolds

I regret the necessity for answering the questions presented in your letter, but do not hesitate to comply with your request. If I could see you there are many things I could explain which I cannot well go into by correspondence, but perhaps it is not necessary. Miss Van Slyke's influence among our young women was not good, and she showed an utter disregard of the proprieties of life, but she is such a consummate actor that she managed to cover her escapades with a pretence of innocence and openness. The immediate occasion of her leaving me was her accusing

from one of her professors a copy of the questions for an examination upon the pretence of being confined to her room by a sprained ankle, and so unable to take it with the class.

No accident of the kind had occurred. She had been to Chicago on that very day and returned just before writing her note, but she persisted in her story for days, although I was eagerly out in trying to induce her to confess. This work was in the academy, so that she was under the jurisdiction of their faculty, and Prof Fisk finally brought her to the point of confession. Then she apparently broke down completely and was utterly crushed and penitent. She poured out her heart to me and declared she would sooner die than go home — that her home was "a hell," and made the most dreadful

charges of cruelty against her father. Told me that Mr Young who was educating her would never aid her with another penny if he knew of her falsehood, and implored that her whole life should not be blasted for this offence. She finally consented that she herself might intervene Mr Young, and throw herself upon his mercy asking him to send her to another school, as she could not return here. She is a girl of very unusual ability, and we all believe her truly penitent.

I have since discovered that she had deceived us in many particulars, and was utterly unworthy of our leniency. Her relations with Mr Young are a mystery to me. He seldom came here - indeed I have never seen him, but I have reason to believe she went frequently To

Chicago to meet him, when she professed to have spent the night with a lovely family in Evanston, where she often announced she was going to dine, and where I have since learned she never was entertained. She represented to me that Mr Young's father had always some young person who was receiving an Education at his expense, and that he wanted his son to continue the work. But she told others she was administrator of a bequest left her by an old lady.

There certainly are some very curious features in this relationship.

I ought to say that many of these things have only come to light since her leaving us, that she was never a University student and thus brought to the bar of that faculty - and that we all felt that if she were, as she appeared, really penitent, she should have a chance to redeem herself

2

Oct 27 C1898]

In what both Miss Freeman and I said last year we felt that we had put you on your guard against being imposed upon, and hoped she would prove sincere. It does not however surprise one that you feel the need of investigation and decision.

Very Sincerely
Emily Huntington Miller

Filed and
Van Slyke

(8) Jan Slyter.

My dear Dr. Harper:

We have been in correspondence with some of the Eastern schools for girls, and find our daughter Dorothy could meet the entrance requirements if you could find it in your heart to reconsider your letter of last spring. You must

greatest desire is to see her finish her collegiate course and be able to take her place among the honorable bread-winners of the world. We feel that in sending her East she will be entirely removed from the environment that surrounded her there.

But few people can look back over past years and not recall some grave mistake or indiscretion. This means so little to you but oh so much to us. Can

know how keenly we have all suffered in the affairs of last winter and of which you have had but little opportunity to understand.

Could you have witnessed the suffering of Dorothy as I have done you would say she had been sufficiently punished for any indiscretion she may have committed. Our

you not, will you not
in the greatness of your
heart and fortune, grant
a mothers prayer, and
give to Dorothy a
letter of honorable dis-
missal; and I assure
you Dr. Harper, your
kindness and magna-
nimity in so doing would
be most graciously appre-
ciated by a mother who
crave all that- is highest-
and best- for her children

Very Sincerely
Mrs. W. M. VanSlyke
Kalamazoo
Mich.

August-18-98.

File 198

Van Slyke

My dear Dr Harper:

Your letter was forwarded to me while at Mackinac Island. To say that I was most grevoiusly disappointed but faintly expresses it. To the mother heart it seems the most exquisite cruelty to take from a child the only chance by which they can most nobly redeem themselves.

I thank you most sincerely for your willing-

Discipline

to the suffering of
mind and body
already endured

Very Sincerely
Mrs. W. H. VanSlyke

September 9th Kalamazoo
Michigan

-ness to do "anything that is possible to do" and in view of the fact that I have sent the letter you gave Dorothy to one of the Eastern colleges, should you hear from them will you kindly verify the letter you gave her and embody in the same "a letter in which her record shall appear without any reference to the facts." Should she be admitted she is near enough to the grave without adding a "body of death"

I made a motion to have Thomas's suspension terminate last Saturday. There was no second but a substitute that he be expelled

Then a motion was made that the suspension continue till april 1st, but this not being considered much of a punishment, it was unanimous that penalty be set until July 1 1898

The University of Chicago

Thomas

Chgo., 2/23/1898.

Discipline

(6)

Pres. W. R. Harper,

My dear doctor:

Official notice of the action of the Senior College Faculty on my case came to me Monday. That the faculty should have taken action without summoning me and allowing me to make a defense was a surprise to me and I have consulted Dean Terry who informs me that I had best appeal to you in person.

If you will appoint a time for meeting you it will greatly

The University of Chicago

Chicago

Chgo., 2/23/1898.

Rev. T. G. Clarke,

My dear Doctor:

Upon motion of the Divinity College Faculty we are commissioned to express to you our sincere sympathy in the affliction which has taken Dorothy from you. We are learning more and more to rejoice over the privilege of having had her with us for even a short time, and we feel sure that you will find comfort in the thought that she is now with the Master whom she loved and served so well.

Oblige,

Yours very truly

Fred'k D. Thomas.

*5738 Monroe Ave.

The University of Chicago

Thomas

The University of Chicago

Chicago, 3/2/98.

215

Discipline

President W. R. Harper,

My dear doctor:

While at your office this afternoon I approved of your proposition to confine my appeal to a written statement. I did this not because I thought that the plan was a just or fair one but rather out of a desire to trouble you as little as possible.

Upon further thought, however,

Thurso

The University of Chicago

Chicago, Mar/98.

Dear Dr.

President W. Rainey Harper,

My dear Doctor:

This at your
office the afternoon I expect-
-ed your proposition to em-
-ploy me appear to a written
statement. I was this not st-
-ance I thought that the plan
was a part of this one for which
and of a desire to work upon
little as possible.
When Yerkes thought Warren

3/2/98

The University of Chicago

I must say that I do not approve of it because I believe it unfair and ~~not~~ unfavorable to my case.

You have heard the verbal statement of the other side. The witnesses for the prosecution have had the advantage of spoken words, which have much more force than written words. I believe I can make a stronger case by being allowed to state my side in words spoken. Therefore I must say that I will not be satisfied ~~by~~ with giving a written statement alone.

The University of Chicago

3/5/48

Dear Ben Tat

I do not approve of it because
it ~~is~~ violates
uniformity to my Cover.
Put the word the after via. Otherwise
return of the postcard
is the acknowledge of photostat card.
Retain for the present
write "Cordo." before Cor
Make a strong Cover by ring
pencil in word
pages. Change 3 must read as printing
a routine statement Clear.

3/2/98

The University of Chicago

However, I recognize that your time is limited and if you feel that you cannot on that account grant me ~~last~~ time for a verbal discussion of the case I suggest this plan as entirely satisfactory to me; First, that I be allowed to submit my case in writing and then, second, if you decide that no case is established that I be permitted to strengthen it by a verbal discussion with you.

I trust that you will understand the motive I have in writing this. I do not want to appear dictatorial, but as you asked my

The University of Chicago

3/12/48

3/2/98

The University of Chicago

opinion as to the justness of your proposition & judge that you desire to give me as much cause for satisfaction with the ~~matter~~ manner in which the case is tried as possible, and therefore merely take the liberty of correcting my statement and of suggesting a plan which will be entirely satisfactory to me.

Yours truly

F. D. Thomas

3/5/48

The University of Chicago

4

opinion as to the powers of
the Supreme Judge to
pass decisions upon a writ
issued by Petitioner and the
manner in which the
case is tried so expressly and
strongly merely ~~ter~~ the liberty of
conscience any statement such as
suggesting a plan which
destroys entirely the
Supreme Body

Albert

THE FACULTIES OF
ARTS, LITERATURE, AND SCIENCE
—
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

Thomas.

President Harper
I send copy of
suspension of
Thomas B.T.

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

CHICAGO, February 8, 1898.

Mr. F.B.Thomas,

5725 Monroe avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

OK

Dear Sir:-

You are hereby suspended from the University, awaiting final action by the Faculty. This means entire severance of your relations with the University, both educational and social, as explained to you this morning.

Discipline

Very truly,

Benjamin Terry

Dean.

CHAS. P. SMALL, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Residence, 5727 Madison Avenue. Tel. 175 Oakland
HOURS: 12:30 TO 1:30 AND 7 TO 8

Office, Lake Avenue and 53d Street. Tel. 86 Oakland
HOURS: 9 TO 10 AND 2 TO 4

℞ For.....

Dear Miss Dudley

In regard to Miss Cooke, I hardly see how I can excuse her simply on the strength of Dr. Gentle's request, with no reason assigned. If any particular form of the work is too severe for her, I suppose you can arrange to have her omit it; but it seems to me that if a girl can stand it to start in with a dance at 9.30 & keep it up every dance until after mid-night, is certainly able to do the work required in the gymn for half an hour. Does it it strike you this way?

Very truly yours Chas. P. Small

J. J. GILL, Ph. G.
Rosalie Pharmacy
274 E. FIFTY-SEVENTH ST., CHICAGO

J. J. GILL, Ph. G.

Chemist and Pharmacist

274 EAST FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET, CHICAGO

TELEPHONE OAKLAND 175

Miss Bradley

[1899]

Cooke

Dr. William R. Harper

Dear Sir: —

At the suggestion of Dr. Small I wish to present my case before you, as President of the Board of Athletic Control, and petition that I be excused from work in the Gymnasium this quarter. I have been threatened with complete

Mr. Dudley
What about it?
WRH

physical break down
for a couple of months
and my physician thinks
that the three miles walk
I am forced to take each
day in going to and from
the University is sufficient
exercise for me in my present
condition. Will you
be kind enough to take

the matter under Consideration?

Very Truly

Marjorie Benton Cooke

914 - 5th Boulevard

Backs

Cutting work this yr.
Cut work in acct. yrs
for Phys. reasons
& dancing J.
General conduct
unsatisfactory
to interest
announcement of
determ. to work &
without doing work.

ON [1899]

My dear Miss Cooke

Have been expecting to see you in the Gymnasium in regard to your excuse. And am writing you now that you may be spared any more cuts. The action in regard to your excuse is that it be not granted. as there seems to be no great physical disability. Shall be glad to give you the opportunity to make up some of the cuts if this quarter if you care to.

Sincerely Gulielma Lindley

THE FACULTIES OF
ARTS, LITERATURE, AND SCIENCE

OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF THE
SENIOR COLLEGES

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

Cooke

CHICAGO

Apr. 18, 1899

Dear Miss Cooke:

Miss Dudley informs me that she has no basis for excusing you from work in Physical Culture this Quarter and it will be to your interest, it seems to me, to attend to the matter and take the work at once unless you have an adequate excuse.

With regard to the Quarter (winter of 1897 I think) in which you did not complete the work owing to the fact that you sprained your ankle, it will be necessary if you wish to obtain credit for this Quarter, to present a petition to the Board of Physical Culture. This should be done before the next meeting of that Board which occurs very soon.

Very truly yours,

J. H. Tufts

Discipline

THE FACULTIES OF
ARTS, LITERATURE, AND SCIENCE

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

Cooke

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

CHICAGO April 27, 1899.

Miss Marjorie Cook,

Chicago.

Dear Miss Cook,-

There seems to be some sort of complication about your work in the Department of Physical Culture for the current quarter. Perhaps you will make the matter clear with Miss Dudley. If so, I shall be greatly obliged.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

THE FACULTIES OF
ARTS, LITERATURE, AND SCIENCE

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO April 27, 1899.

Miss Marjorie Cook,

Chicago.

Dear Miss Cook,-

There seems to be some sort of complication about your work in the Department of Physical Culture for the current quarter. Perhaps you will make the matter clear with Miss Dudley. If so, I shall be greatly obliged.

Very truly yours,

210, 51 Boulevard,
Hyde Park,
Chicago, Ill.

Miss Talbot Cooke

Miss Dudley,

Dear Madam,

I sent you a certificate asking you to excuse Miss Marjorie Cooke from the Gymnasium. As the certificate was not sufficiently definite I now refuse to allow Miss Cooke to take the gymnasium. You will pardon me but

You have neither the right to know the reasons for my doing so, nor had you the right to overlook my first certificate.

Should the board of Athletic Control wish to know I need not say that I shall try to answer an official & formal query in a proper spirit.

Yours sincerely

J. W. Gentles.

May 1/99

M Cork

Fall 95	6 wk.
Winter 96	a K.
Spring 96	a K
Fall 96	a K
Winter 97	8 wk
Spring 97	a K
Fall 97	a K
Winter 98	no record.
Spring 98	a K.
Fall 98	a K
Winter 99	no wk
Spring 99.	

THE FACULTIES OF
ARTS, LITERATURE, AND SCIENCE

OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF WOMEN

The University of Chicago
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

CHICAGO

Cooke

May 4, 1899.

Dear Doctor Harper;--

The record of Miss Marjorie Cooke in Physical Culture as furnished by the gymnasium and the Recorder's office is as follows;-- 7 quarters, complete; two quarters, excused; one quarter, six weeks work; one quarter, 8 weeks work; and no record for the present quarter.. Miss Cooke claims that she discontinued work in the quarter when she was reported to have taken but 8 weeks work because of an injury to her ankle; the Board may think fit to give her credit. This will leave her with a deficiency of six weeks in the first quarter of her residence, besides the present quarter.

Judging from what I have been told by Dean Tufts and Miss Dudley, there has been no misunderstanding on Miss Cooke's part as to the method recognized by the Board in securing excuse from the gymnasium work. In this case, as in all others, the director of the gymnasium is ready to provide special exercises for those who are unable to do the required class work.

I understand that there is much interest in knowing how the matter will be "fixed up." I trust that if any leniency in regard to the work is shown by the Board, there will be no hesitation in demanding an apology for the gross discourtesy shown the Department and the University Physician both by Miss Cooke and by her Physician.

Very truly,

Marion Talbot.

Office of the President

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

CHICAGO May 11th, 1899.

Miss Marjorie Cooke,

213 51st St., Chicago.

My dear Miss Cooke:

Your case was presented to the Board of Physical Culture, and after a full statement of the matter it was agreeed that in view of the statement made by your physician to me you should be excused from physical culture during the present quarter. It was the opinion of the members of the Board, however, that you have not in this matter conducted yourself withthat degree of courtesy which is expected of a student in dealing with the departments of the University, and in view of this fact it was recommended that your degree should be witheld until October first. It is also to be remembered that there will still remain against you the charge of deficiency in physical culture work for a period of six weeks in the Autumn Quarter of 1895 and ~~four~~ weeks in the Winter Quarter of 1897.

Yours very truly

William R. Harper

Office of the President

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

CHICAGO May 25th, 1899.

Board of Phys Culture
on Sec. Jul

My dear Mr. Judson:

I have made a careful statement of the facts in the case of Miss Cooke, on the enclosed sheet, and to this atetement Miss Dudley agrees. That is, we agree together that this is a statement of all the facts. Will you now look at the matter and tell us what you think ought to be done under the circumstances.

Yours very truly

William R. Harper

My dear President:

On these facts I should recommend granting the degree July 1.

Very truly yrs,

H. P. Judson

May 26, '99

May 25th, 1899.

My dear Mr. Judson:

I have made a careful statement of the facts in the case of Miss Doyle, on the enclosed sheet, and to this statement Miss Dudley appends. That is, we agree together that this is a statement of all the facts. Will you now look at the matter and tell us what you think ought to be done under the circumstances.

Yours very truly

[1899]

Mr Anderson

Cooke

The case of Miss Marjorie Cooke seems to be as follows:

(1) In reference to the absences in the past, namely one case of six weeks, one case of four weeks, Miss Dudley made a careful study of the records and had all the facts, but Miss Cooke, instead of consulting her, consulted the Dean, thinking he would be able to arrange the matter. Miss Cooke recognizes that she made a mistake in not consulting with Miss Dudley, rather than with the Dean. The four weeks' absence was in connection with injuries received. No record of excuses during this time has been made. The six weeks' was during the first quarter of residence in the University, in the Fall of 1895. Of these absences Miss Cooke denies having any knowledge, until informed by the Dean during the Winter Quarter.

(2) In the matter of presenting her excuse for relief during the Spring Quarter, she maintains that it was presented during the middle of the second week. Neither Miss Dudley nor Dr. Small are positive in reference to the exact date.

(3) The question of "conduct in the whole matter" reduces itself, therefore, to the first mistake in reference to the particular officer consulted and tardiness in presenting excuse for absences.

(4) The fact deserves consideration that Miss Cooke had suffered serious injury, as alleged, in connection with work done in the gymnasium, under the specific direction and at the specific suggestion of Miss Anderson.

Query: Is this sufficient ground for witholding the degree?

Query: Is the extra work which Miss Cooke has been doing this quarter and the preceding quarter for cuts incurred exclusively in regular class work, or for cuts which include the six weeks' absence in physical culture?

[1898]

The case of Miss Marjorie Cooke seems to be as follows:

(1) In reference to the absences in the past, namely one case of six weeks, one case of four weeks, Miss Dudley made a careful study of the records and had all the facts, but Miss Cooke, instead of consulting her, consulted the Dean, thinking he would be able to arrange the matter. Miss Cooke recognizes that she made a mistake in not consulting with Miss Dudley, rather than with the Dean. The four weeks' absence was in connection with injuries received. No record of excuses during this time has been made. The six weeks' was during the first quarter of residence in the University, in the Fall of 1895. Of these absences Miss Cooke denies having any knowledge, until informed by the Dean during the winter quarter.

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(3) The question of "conduct in the whole matter" reduces itself, therefore, to the first mistake in reference to the particular officer consulted and tardiness in presenting excuse for absences.

(4) The fact deserves consideration that Miss Cooke had suffered serious injury, as alleged, in connection with work done in the gymnasium, under the specific direction and at the specific suggestion of Miss Anderson.

Query: Is this sufficient ground for withholding the degree?

Query: Is the extra work which Miss Cooke has been doing this quarter and the preceding quarter for cuts incurred exclusively in regular class work, or for cuts which include the six weeks' absence in physical culture?

THE FACULTIES OF
ARTS, LITERATURE, AND SCIENCE

OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF THE
JUNIOR COLLEGES

The University of Chicago
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

CHICAGO, Feb. 5, 1900.

My dear President Harper:-

Mr. Raycroft gave me some additional information concerning Mr. Law, who was thought by Mr. Schwill to be no fit person to remain longer in the University. The substance of what Mr. Raycroft says is that Mr. Law is guilty of gross immorality which can not be written nor brought to the natice of the faculty. It is very evident from what Mr. Raycroft says that Mr. Law should not remain in the University any longer. Mr. Raycroft will give you such information in regard to details as you may desire.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

C. F. Castle.

THE FACULTIES OF
ARTS, LITERATURE, AND SCIENCE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF THE
SENIOR COLLEGES

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

CHICAGO, Feb. 5, 1900.

My dear President Harper:-

Mr. Raycroft gave me some additional information concerning Mr. Law, who was thought by Mr. Schwill to be no fit person to remain longer in the University. The substance of what Mr. Raycroft says is that Mr. Law is guilty of gross immorality which can not be written nor brought to the notice of the faculty. It is very evident from what Mr. Raycroft says that Mr. Law should not remain in the University any longer. Mr. Raycroft will give you such information in regard to details as you may desire.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

C. P. Castle.

Kenyon College.

Rooms of the President

Gambier, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1900 ~~189~~

My dear Sir:—

Mr. Robt. Law was never matriculated here, but was admitted provisionally for the third term (1898-9), with the expectation that he would enter the Freshman class last fall (Sept. 1899). He took, while here, some Freshman studies, but passed in none but Trigonometry (Plane). He left us in good standing, and we know nothing prejudicial to his character.

B. Newhall
Registrar

Kenyon College.

Rooms of the President

Gambier, Ohio, _____ 189

The University of Chicago

5. March 1900

Dear Mr. Judson -

Lewis father - at the request of Dr Harper - has with-drawn R.D. Low from the University -

Thankyou very much for your interest in the matter -

Sincerely yours -

J. E. Raycroft

The University of Chicago

The University of Chicago
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER
Office of the President

CHICAGO February 1st, 1901.

My dear Mr. Judson:

I send you herewith papers in the case of Mr. Harford. Willyou look through them and return them to me, with your opinion?

Very truly yours,

William R. Harper

My dear President;

It seems to me that the young man has no case. Neglecting to use the quotation marks cannot be dependent on any ground,

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

2/3/01

The University of Chicago

Office of the President

CHICAGO February 1st, 1902.

My dear Mr. Judson:

I send you herewith papers in the case of Mr. Harford. Will you look through them and return them to me, with your opinion?

Very truly yours,

William R. Harper

President Wm R. Harper

Having copied Mr.
Harford's theme on "The
Grasp," I wish to say that
a large part of the original
copy read in quotation marks.
These marks I omitted to place
on the copy but informed
him of the fact on returning
the theme to him

Mabelle L. Gorham.

Jan. 30 – 1901.

President Harper:-

Have made a diligent search for the original copy of the theme but am unable to find it, so fear it has been lost.

I enclose a statement from Miss Gorham, the lady who copied the theme.

As regards my own attitude in the matter – I had but a short time in which to prepare the theme and felt that I was doing no wrong in using the material so long as it was in quotation marks. I neglected to insert after Miss Gorham had returned the final copy. Moreover had I been trying to "crib" I certainly would not have taken the material from so popular a paper, issued but the week before. I was undoubtedly thoughtless or possibly careless but my past record will show that I would not do wrong intentionally.

Trusting that this will prove satisfactory, I am

Sincerely.

A. C. Harford

PRESS ART
JAN 30 1901

Jan. 30 - 1901.

Recedent Norfolk:-

Have made a delegent search for the original copy of the theme but am unable to find it, so fear it has been lost.

I enclose a statement from Miss Graham, the lady who copied the theme.

As regards my own attitude in the matter - I had but a short time in which to prepare the theme and felt that I was doing no wrong in using the material so long as it was in quotation marks. Unaccepted to insert after Miss Graham had returned the final copy. However had I been trying to "cribb" I certainly would not have taken the material from so popular a paper, viewed but the wide before. I was undoubtedly thoughtless & possibly careless but my past record will show that I would not do wrong intentionally.

Trusting that this will prove satisfactory, I am

Sincerely,

A. C. Harford

The University of Chicago

Jan 29. 1900.

President Wm. R. Harper.

Being a room mate of Mr Harfords and having been told of the misunderstanding that has arisen from his carelessness perhaps my knowledge of the affair will help to clear up the matter. When Mr Harford wrote the theme entitled: "Grasp" he handed it to me to read. Most of the theme was in quotation marks and I told him that I did not think that Mr Lind would give him a passing mark on it. But he had not time to do otherwise and so he handed the paper in

The University of Chicago

The copy by Miss Gorham I did not see and that is the one that you now have.

I have known Mr Harford for sometime and feel capable to give a good estimate of his character. His worst fault is carelessness. My acquaintance with him in and out of the schoolroom makes me feel certain that the only wrong in this matter, is the misinterpretation of his motives by the Professor. He has many teachers and friends who will I feel sure from their knowledge of him confirm my opinion

Yours respectfully

G. B. Hallett.

THE FACULTIES OF
ARTS, LITERATURE, AND SCIENCE

OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF THE
JUNIOR COLLEGES

The University of Chicago
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

CHICAGO January 21, 1901

My dear Dr. Harper-

In reply to your letter of January 17 received this morning, asking for the facts in the case of Aaron C. Harford, I would say that Mr. Harford appeared before me and at first was inclined to defend stoutly what he had done. His main ground of defence was the fact that Mr. Linn did not make plain what use of material he would regard as legitimate.

He soon withdrew from this position; admitted that he had made a mistake and expressed decided contrition. Enclosed please find the theme together with the article from the Saturday Evening Post. You will note that it is a very poor piece of appropriation. The paraphrasing is only slight and there are whole passages which are produced practically verbatim. It seems to me a perfectly clear case.

Yours sincerely,

George E. Vincent.

6401 Jackson Ave

To President Harper.

January 21, 1901

My dear Dr. Harper-

In reply to your letter of January 17 received this morning, asking for the facts in the case of Aaron C. Harford, I would say that Mr. Harford appeared before me and at first was inclined to defend stoutly what he had done. His main ground of defence was the fact that Mr. Linn did not make plain what use of material he would regard as legitimate. He soon withdrew from this position; admitted that he had made a mistake and expressed decided contrition. Enclosed please find the theme together with the article from the Saturday Evening Post. You will note that it is a very poor piece of appropriation. The paraphrasing is only slight and there are whole passages which are produced practically verbatim. It seems to me a perfectly clear case.

Yours sincerely,

To President Harper.

THE GRASP

By Frank W. Thomas

THE grasp is difficult to describe except by illustration; but, in a broad way, it is that subtle blending of mental characteristics which, when one man meets his fellows, gives him the mastery over them. It is that compelling influence which is always wielded by a positive personality, conscious of its own power.

No man has the grasp in everything.

Most men have it, or might have it, in some things.

The grasp is simply an expressive term which crystallizes into more definite form a number of ideas, not new individually, but which, when put into this collective shape, constitute a basis for thought and action which can hardly fail to result in an increased potentiality in the powers which we possess.

There are as many forms of the grasp as there are vocations, for the man in any profession or business who knows more than others has it; or at least has the foundation for it. It may, in fact, be said that the prime element of any form of the grasp is a superior knowledge.

The great men in statecraft, in war and in business have all been liberally endowed with it.

When Daniel Webster made his historic speech answering the advocates of Nullification, he faced a hostile Senate presided over by a Vice-President whose whole influence was exerted against him. When he rose to speak he looked into the faces of men prejudiced by preconceived ideas and by the apparently irrefutable reasoning and brilliant oratory of Hayne and his colleagues who had already spoken in favor of the policy. To weaken the force of Webster's reply, the sincerity of his views on other public matters had been strongly questioned. Every argument and insinuation which the ingenuity of keen, brilliant men could devise had been hurled against him. By artful tactics he was forced to make his reply without proper preparation. This combination of opposition would have disheartened a man of less forceful personality, but his giant mind grasped the fundamental principles of the controversy and set them forth in such unanswerable logic and with such masterful eloquence that his opponents finally appeared as but pigmies beside him. The tide of opinion turned. His words swayed the entire nation and the imperiled Union was maintained.

An Example Given by Napoleon

When Napoleon returned from Elba he met troops sent against him with orders to shoot him on sight, yet he stepped before them from the ranks of his scanty following and, throwing open his coat, said: "If there be one soldier among you who would kill his Emperor, let him fire." That was the grasp. He knew the French admiration for supreme nerve and made the most of it. What wonder that those old campaigners grounded their arms and cried, "Vive l'Empereur!" It was purely the magnetism of his mind which changed them in a moment from an army of opposition to the most devoted followers.

When General Sheridan made his famous ride from Winchester and turned the battle of Cedar Creek from defeat into victory, it was an illustration of the grasp, pure and simple. He brought no reënforcements, yet the retreating troops turned and followed him in a new charge because of the compelling confidence inspired in their minds by his own intrepid nerve. The grasp was apparent in every line of his figure, in the flash of his eye, in the tone of his voice and in the cheery confidence of his call: "Face the other way, boys; we're going back." It was the wonderful contagion of that individual grasp of his which won the battle.

A grain operator in the Chicago Board of Trade once bought more wheat for delivery at a certain time than could be stored in all the elevators of that city. Then he kept on buying, especially heavy sales being made to him by Mr. Philip D. Armour. The operator, knowing that he had overbought the elevator capacity, thought to make a large profit from those who could not fulfill their contracts from lack of a place to put their wheat. The grain, in order to be "delivered," must be in an elevator, and he supposed the prospective shortage of storage facilities to be unknown to his rivals. He thought that he had the grasp, but he was mistaken. Sixty days before the date for delivery Mr. Armour put several hundred men to work, in eight-hour shifts, working twenty-four hours a day; and before the time for the consummation of the deal had arrived he had a new elevator of his own with three million bushels of wheat stored in it, ready for delivery. He had a genuine grasp.

Failures Due to Lack of Strong Grasp

The world is full of people with weak grasps, imitation grasps and bluff grasps. Some men have abilities of a high order, but small confidence in themselves. They stay below men of *less ability* but *greater grasp*, for the mere lack of aggressiveness. The man of weak grasp frequently loses what is due him from the fact that his failure to demand it prejudices the opinion of others as to his deserts.

There is nothing more evident to the discerning than the imitation grasp. The clerk who uses the mannerisms and expressions of his employer, and the young lawyer who, in giving his opinions, mimics the dignity of a judge, both illustrate this fact.

The real grasp is deeper than a mannerism, or a poise of the head, or a style of speech. It cannot be assumed like a mask, for it is the result of an inner mental confidence which no two persons manifest in exactly the same way. It is individual, but unmistakable.

Closely related to the imitation is the bluff grasp. An illustration will best describe this. A traveling man who sold goods for a prominent packing concern wished to secure the trade of a certain retail grocer. He had heard that his prospective customer was a shrewd buyer and difficult to deal with, so he made up his mind to try a bluff grasp. When he called on the dealer he took occasion to pick up a piece of the dried beef which was on sale, and criticised it most unmercifully, claiming that it was so poor that no reputable house could afford to handle it, that it was not worth over ten cents a pound, that it could not compare with the regular brand put up by his house at fifteen cents; and indulged in more comment of the same tenor. The grocer waited patiently, and with great inward satisfaction, until the traveler's bluff grasp was exhausted, and then quietly remarked: "Mr. C——, that dried beef came from your concern and we paid fifteen cents for it. If it really is as bad as you say, we had better return it." The salesman did not stop even to say good-by, but took an unceremonious leave and has not since visited the establishment.

All of which goes to show that a real bold, bluff grasp may be all right when talking to a man who does not know his business, but that it withers into worse than none at all when it brushes elbows with the genuine article.

Winning by Adherence to Principles

There is a form of grasp which comes from inflexible adherence to good principles. A man and his wife called at a prominent dry-goods establishment and picked out a quantity of curtains and other furnishings amounting in value to four hundred and five dollars. The man haggled with the clerk for some time in an endeavor to get him to throw off the five dollars, but the salesman told him politely, though firmly, that he could not cut the price even so much as a penny. The customers were rather piqued and started to leave the store. At the foot of the elevator they met one of the firm, a personal acquaintance of theirs, and the man explained the situation to him. Slapping the storekeeper on the back, the would-be customer jokingly said: "Now look here, L——, if I can't make the price of a new hat on this deal here, I'll certainly have to go some place where I can." The proprietor expressed his regret at losing the sale, but was quite as positive as the clerk had been about not cutting the price. The man looked at him in astonishment and said: "Do you really mean to tell me that you would lose a four hundred dollar order for a difference of five dollars?"

"Mr. B——," said the merchant, "I assure you that we should make more than five dollars on that bill of goods, but I cannot cut the price. However, I'll tell you what I will do. If you can find a single instance of a price having been cut in this store, we will make you a present of the entire bill." The two left the store, but the man soon returned, saying: "You may send out those things. They are just what we want, and I suppose your price must be all right or you would not stick to it so." It took downright nerve to do a thing like that, as any business man knows, but the merchant was right. He would not sacrifice a principle for any amount of immediate profit, and the customer respected him for it. The correctness of his position is proved by the fact that the unvarying square dealing of this firm has given them such a grasp on trade that they have expanded from the limits of a small store and have become one of the largest establishments in the city where they are located.

The Imitation Grasp Never Profitable

It is equally true that a weak, imitation grasp is exceedingly unprofitable in business. One of the smaller partners in a large wholesale grocery house gave a good example of this. The heavy men of the concern were hard workers. They were at their desks early in the morning, and in the course of time acquired considerable contempt for this man whose real calibre they had long discovered. One of his favorite deceptions was to leave his stock-book in the rear part of the building, so that when he came to business, late in the morning, he could enter the back way, and, picking up the book, walk into the office with it under his arm as if he had been working for an hour or two. He thought his grasp on that firm was a good imitation. Possibly he imagined it was genuine, for one day he went into the counting-room and said to the senior partner: "Mr. A——, if I am not consulted more about the business plans of this concern I'm going to withdraw." Mr. A—— was a shrewd man with a very well-developed and positive grasp, and he had been studying for some time as to how he could best rid the firm of this undesirable member. So he caught at the chance as quick as a flash, saying: "Never a better time than now, Mr. D——, never a better time than now;" and turning to the head bookkeeper he inquired: "How much is Mr. D——'s interest in the business to-day?" Almost before that gentleman knew what had happened he found himself on the sidewalk with a check for twenty-five thousand dollars in his hand, but with his grasp forever lost on a growing interest in one of the most substantial and profitable businesses in the country. The moral is easy to find.

The Man Who Never Made a Mistake

The grasp that is won by dishonesty is far worse than the imitation. It is false, and is effective in appearance merely, and usually for the time being only. A business acquaintance once told me of having had a conversation with another man who had apparently made a success of his enterprises, and who said to him, in the course of his remarks, that as he looked back over the preceding year he could not see that he had made a single mistake; that if he had it all to do over again he would not change a single decision or action. My acquaintance congratulated him on his success, but with a strong inward feeling of self-condemnation. After the visitor had left he sat at his desk and thought over that wonderful statement—"Not a mistake in a year." Surely, thought he, that man must have the true grasp. The friend who related this incident to me is successful himself, has a large business and is president of a bank; but he told me that it really made him feel crestfallen to meet a man who had not made a mistake in a year. He said he remembered several which he had made the previous week, and a bad one that very morning. "But, do you know," he concluded, "within a month that man was arrested for misappropriating funds left in his hands during that year, and he is now in the penitentiary? He had made a mistake, after all. He thought it was not an error so long as his secret was secure, but dishonesty is always a mistake."

The grasp can be developed. That is the advantage in considering it. The mere fact of getting the idea into tangible shape, giving it a name, and thinking of what it has accomplished, really increases one's own command of it. It is like putting a foil into the hand of the fencer. With it in mind, a man is on guard, and being ready is the first and better half of winning. With it in mind, we recognize the imitation, the weak and the bluff grasps, and smile at them. They no longer deceive us. We have them labeled, so to speak, and know them at a glance. The thought of it is an influence developing the acumen of the brain, a mental stimulant potent in the every-day transaction of affairs.

Deputing Grasp to a Subordinate

One of my friends is the advertising manager of a large retail house. The proprietor is a man who has a most remarkable grasp on every detail of his business, but this mastery disappears before the countless solicitations—perhaps demands would be a better word—of the many who want to sell all sorts of impossible things, and who plainly intimate that their trade and influence will be withdrawn from the establishment if they are not patronized. He knows, as a matter of business, that he cannot afford to accede to the requests of most of these people, that some of them are undeserving, and that others are working schemes actually fraudulent; yet he dislikes to say no to them. So he turns them all over to the advertising manager, who has frequently talked over this grasp idea with me, and who insists that it has helped him greatly in dealing with these applicants. Formerly some of these smooth-talking schemers got the better of him, but he says, when he sees one of them coming down the long aisle leading to his office, he begins to get his reserve grasp together, and by the time the man stands before him the atmosphere is full of it. A man with a handful of tickets came in one day, and with a strong, bluff grasp held them out to this Mr. S——, saying: "Mr. M——, the proprietor, sent me to see how many of these tickets you wish to take."

With disconcerting coolness Mr. S—— replied: "We do not care for any of them."

"But," said the solicitor, "*Mr. M*—— sent me here."

"Yes, yes, I know; he sends everybody to me, but we don't want any of the tickets." The solicitor went again to the proprietor who once more referred him to Mr. S——.

"But," said the man, "I saw him, and he doesn't seem to understand." Of course he did understand perfectly, but it was an illustration of the ineffectiveness of a merely presumptuous grasp when it is opposed by the real thing.

A man with the true grasp, when he meets you, looks you squarely in the eye, and says what he has to say so that you know he means it. There is no mistaking him for his look is the glance of authority, and his words are the result of positive knowledge. He has been the forceful man in the past, is so in the present, and will be in the future. He is the idol and the ideal of every young American who aspires.

The grasp has made the great men of history. More than battalions, it has decided battles and changed the map of the world. Beyond wealth or position, it is the mainspring of action in the affairs of to-day. The men who possess it will be the political leaders and the commercial giants of to-morrow.

How Bill Got His Grizzly. *By* Arthur Stringer

"QUEER cuss, Bill!" said Timber-Line Ike, pushing his head out under the dripping tent-flaps and looking down the coulee after the disappearing figure of the cowboy. The patter of horse-hoofs on the sodden prairie died away, and the only sound was the dreary beating of the rain on the taut tent-fly and the genial sizzling of Ike's bacon on the little sheet-iron camp-stove.

"Queer cuss, Bill!" sighed Ike again, buttoning the smoke-stained tent-flaps and turning over the bacon. "You know, Bill weren't pop'lar, exactly, when he first come up in this district.

"We called him Little Bill," went on Ike reminiscently, drawing up to the fire and lighting his pipe with a coal. "We called him Little Bill because he stood six foot four and et like a hired man. You never seen a man eat the way Bill et the first week he struck our camp. He said it was the Rocky Mountain air, but I hev my s'picions Bill come over the Line in ruther too much of a hurry to think of stoppin' for luncheon on the way. Not that I'd say Bill weren't always square and decent enough. But just queer. He said he was a cowpuncher from Dakota, and was always explainin' how the sheep-raisers over there had sp'iled his range for cattle. He said he was on his way up to the Klondike when he swung into camp one evenin' on his broken-winded cayuse and poured three or four pecks of our oats out for his Arab. We didn't say much, but we noticed Bill laid low for a week or two. Then he just squatted on us and made hisself at home, as only a man like Bill could. It was a way Bill hed.

"We was roundin'-up in the Alberta Foothills, southwest of Wetaskiwin, and Bill soon showed us he was the best man at bronco-bustin' and brandin' yearlin's who ever wore a gun. And Bill could throw a lariat, too; throw a lariat like a Mexican and rope a Saskatchewan mosquito. In fact, Bill was unwholesome proud of his lariat-throwin', and always carried his rope on his saddle, night and day. He stuck to his blue flannel shirt, too, with a red handkerchief knotted round the throat, and Mexican 'chaps' and spurs, and a hat with three or four bullet holes in it. Bill was queer, you know, and our boys didn't like his rough ways, and kept throwin' it up to him that he was always tryin' to do the Wild-West-Show bluff. Bill got back at them by cussin' the country. Truth is, Bill never stopped cussin' the country from the day the mounted police calmly took his guns off him in Calgary. He was forever talkin' about the States and God's country. I s'pose that's what made Bill kind of unpop'lar like. But he was a simple-minded cuss, was Bill, and always nosin' around after trouble. And I guess Bill got it.

"There was one thing Bill couldn't stand for, and that was the talk of our Canuck boys about Rocky Mountain grizzly. Of course Bill didn't know any more about a grizzly than a baby. He said he wasn't afraid to face the biggest Old Ephriam that ever et a blueberry. He went around sayin' he'd rope and brand the first grizzly he ever come acrost and lead him into camp by the left ear. As I said, Bill didn't know grizzlies.

"Now I know a thing or two about mountain bear. When berries is thick and Old Ephriam gets all he wants to eat he ain't goin' to bother you much. You mind your bus'ness and he'll mind his'n. But let fall come on or let a little storm snow up his grub for him and it's best not to git too sociable. He's got a nasty way of swallowin' cold lead like rawsberries and not stoppin' to consider anything short of a good-sized mushroom bullet.

"Well, one October mornin' Bill and Sam Badger hed a little dif'rence about the holes in Bill's hat. Sam insinuated Bill put them there hisself, and the boys kind of sided with Sam in the belief. Well, Bill got that mad he couldn't have tied blue ribbons on a bunch of sausages without gittin' mixed on his numbers, and used some bad language and cantered off on his old gray cayuse—just nosin' around for trouble, as Cheyenne Charlie put it. It was an off day in camp and we sat around smokin' and braidin' halter-shanks.

"It got on toward evenin', with the wine-glow on the mountains, and we had clean forgot Bill, when Cheyenne Charlie looked up and said: 'Well, I'm danged if there ain't Bill!'

"Now there was a little special hard feelin' between Charlie and Bill, and there was something or other in Charlie's voice made us all look up quick.

"And there was Bill, sure enough, Bill and his old gray cayuse, and something unusual behind them. It was just sundown, and Bill's figger stood out ag'in the skyline like a brand on a red steer. And I never seen Bill movin' at such a rate of speed before. He was just a-hidin' the life out of that old gray cayuse of his'n and makin' for home and mother for all he was worth. And hollerin'—I never heard a man hollerin' like Bill.

"Then we seen what was up. Bill's lariat was stretched out behind him tight as a fiddle-string. On the end of that lariat of his'n was one of the leanest-lookin' full-grown grizzlies that ever et a saskatoon.

"Bill hed lassoed his Old Ephriam. Bill hed roped his bear all right, and Bill knew it, and we knew it; but the bear knew it best of all. For we seen clear enough that Bill wasn't stoppin' to bother about any brandin' that evenin'. One end of that lariat of his'n was fast around the bear and the other end was fast to his saddle, and we seen that Bill was especial anxious that he kept that lariat without any slack in it. We seen that the grizzly was mad as a hornet, and we seen also that Bill was kind of on to the fact. And the old gray cayuse seemed to understand just about as well as Bill, for the wool on that cayuse was standin' up on end like the tail quills of a Siskyoot porcupine.

"We was that dumfounded we just sat there and stared. Bill made a partickler wide circle into camp, for he weren't givin' that grizzly no corners to cut off. And as he swept down on us with his long hair flyin' out behind and hollerin' like an Apache, we seen that both Bill and his old gray cayuse was pretty well done out. And no wonder, for that grizzly hed kept company with Bill all the way from Killjack Gorge.

"The next minute Bill went by us like the wind. 'Shoot 'im! Shoot 'im, boys! Shoot 'im!" yelled Bill as he whistled past. He didn't wait till we went in and got our guns, Bill didn't. He seemed to hev something on his mind, as though he was wanted somewhere and didn't like to keep folks waitin'. But I'll be danged if that bear didn't go past us so close we could catch the smell of the varmint.

"'I never thought there was that much action in Bill's cayuse,' said Sam Badger, braidin' his halter-shank, cool as a cucumber. Sam always was an unforgivin' cuss.

"But before we could turn around Bill passed over the divide and out of sight down a slough. It was about twenty minutes before Bill called in on his way back. No, he didn't leave no cards. But his lang'rige was something awful as he swept past us for the second time with that grizzly after him, hot-foot-Ike. Sam hed his rifle out and fully intended pluggin' Old Ephriam, but he said he was that hurt at Bill's ungentlemanly lang'rige that he wasn't goin' to interfere and then git spoke to rude for doin' it. And once more we seen Bill sail over the skyline, with his head down and his hair blowin' out in the wind, still a-hollerin' at the top of his lungs.

"'Make a good opery-singer, Bill would,' said Cheyenne Charlie, gazin' after him as his head disappeared down among a clump of wolf-willow.

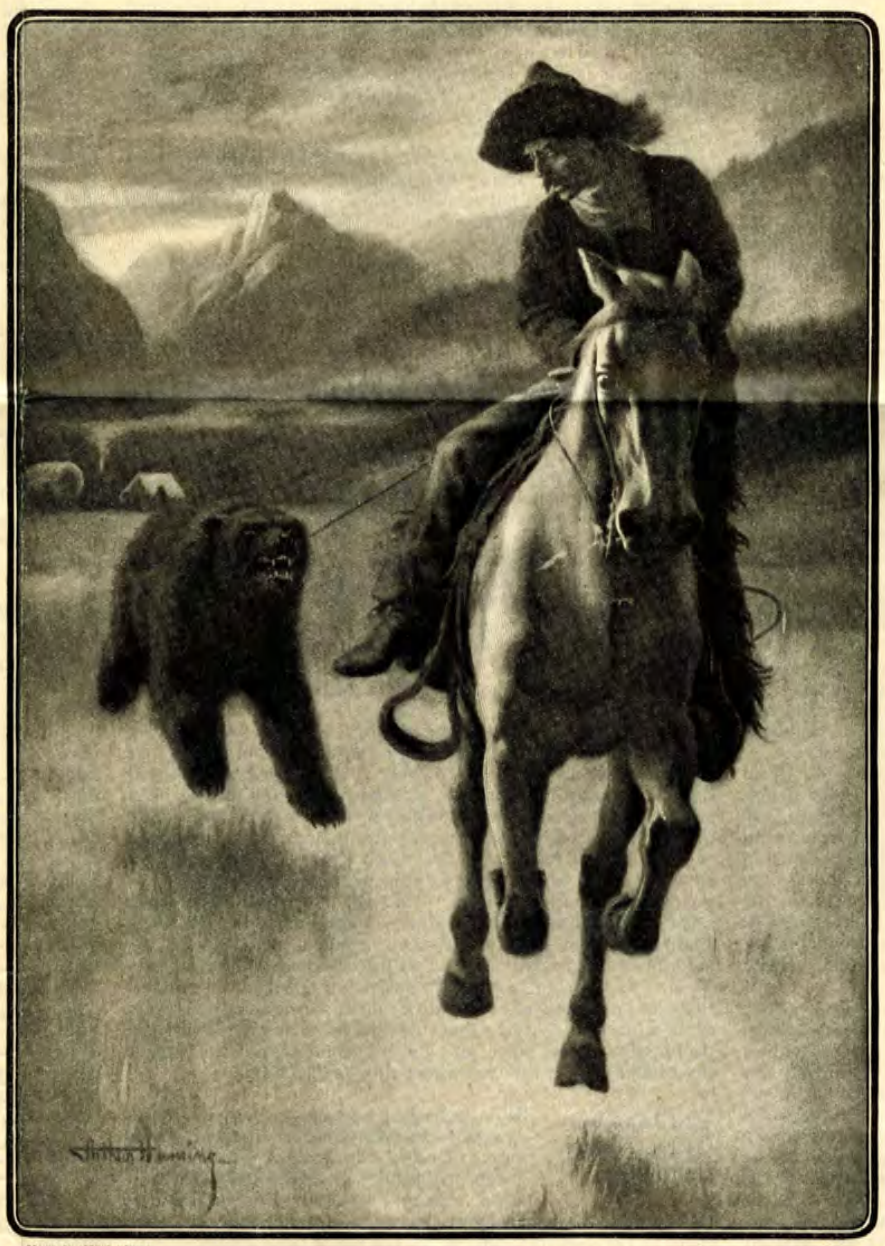
"It was a full half-hour before Bill could make his turn and come our way ag'in. And if you ever wanted to study a look that was full of silent reproach, you should hev seen that look of Bill's as he went past us that third time. I guess he was past hollerin'. The old gray cayuse was in a white lather and considerable wobbly in the forefeet. Bill hisself was kind of frothin' at the mouth, but this time he didn't chin a note.

"'Bill needn't knock things all over camp, even though he did go away mad,' said Cheyenne Charlie, reproachful-like, as he picked up a blanket and a couple of kettles after Bill's Old Ephriam.

"I didn't hev the heart to see Bill wearin' and frettin' his-self out that way, so I jumped on Trilby, the cleanest-footed pinto in camp, and took after them with a gun. I didn't want to run no risks of puttin' a bullet through Bill, for, after all, Bill ain't such a fool—it's only the way his mother makes his clothes. I hed to git up alongside before I da'st shoot. But I can tell you right now, even though Bill was fagged he was travelin' at a pretty smart clip, for it took me about eleven miles to sight him. As I loped up he heard me comin' and gave a shriek that would hev waked the dead. He hit his old gray mustang one whack with his ham-bone fist and started in at his record-breakin' ag'in.

"He shot off at a tangent and my pinto got Bill's lariat under his leg, and before I knew what he was at, me and the pinto and the grizzly was all mixed up. When I kind of come to the grizzly lay stretched out on the grass, and Bill was standin' there with my gun in one hand and his broken lariat in the other. Bill ain't a bad sort, you know, just queer.

"'That lariat cost me fifteen buck, too,' he said, mournful-like, tryin' to splice the strands with one hand and rubbin' his back with the other."



DRAWN BY ARTHUR HEMING

"On the end of that lariat of his'n was one of the leanest-lookin' full-grown grizzlies that ever et a saskatoon"

An Electric Diet

THE notion of fattening pigs by electricity is at all events novel, and, if the inventor of the process be not disappointed, the idea will yet be applied to other animals, and even to human beings. To Dr. W. J. Herdman, of the Medical Faculty of the University of Michigan, the world owes this discovery, which is to the effect that the galvanic current promotes the growth of tissue—that is to say, the increase of flesh. It had previously been ascertained that plants develop more rapidly under the electric stimulus, and there was no obvious reason why animals should not be equally responsive to it.

Hence the idea of Doctor Herdman, which promises well, though its application cannot as yet be said to have passed beyond the experimental stage.

The Doctor, for the sake of convenience, began his experiments with guinea-pigs, half a dozen of which he put in each of two cages, taking care that they should all be of exactly the same age, so as to make the conditions of the trial as free from flaw as possible. Around one of the cages he strung several wires, through which a current of electricity was kept passing night and day, while nothing of the kind was done with the other cage. Meanwhile, for a stated period, the animals in both cages were fed with a precisely equal quantity of provender of the same kind, so that there should be no advantage in this respect on either side. As a result, it was found that the guinea-pigs that lived in an electric environment gained in weight during a measured time ten per cent. more than those in the non-electric cage.

Doctor Herdman is confident that ordinary pigs, if subjected to similar treatment, would exhibit like results. He proposes to build suitably-wired pens, and to furnish the growing swine with regular supplies of electricity, much in the same way as was done with the guinea-pigs.

Nobody can say what may be the final influence of this new discovery upon the packing trade, or whether the "electric bacon" of the future may not command a special price in the market. The imagination extends the application of Doctor Herdman's discovery to almost any lengths. Why may not the day come when every cow in her stall shall have her private wire? And electricity is good for pigs, it may serve to fatten babies, or even grown persons who are desirous of increasing their avoirdupois, and thus most interesting possibilities for the improvement of the human physique are opened up.

The Grasp.

There is a blending of mental characteristics, which, when a man meets his fellows, gives him the mastery over them. It is that influence always wielded by a powerful personality - one who is conscious of his own power. For simplicity let us call this influence the "grasp."

No man can have the grasp in everything. Most men have it or might have it in somethings.

The grasp not only originates from superior knowledge but also from the power of the mind. There is not a profession or even a single vocation where it cannot be found, from the laborer on the street to the king in his palace, in every strata

of labor some men will have the grasp over others, -great men in war, politics, learning, and business have been liberally endowed with it.

When Bryan steped upon the rostrum at the Chicago Convention he was comparatively an unknown man but by the power of his eloquence and his mastery of words he was in two hours the nominee for the highest office of our nation. It was not that he was a wiser man than his fellows, it was not that he was more liked - but by his power he swayed his audience to him and crowned himself king.

When Webster made his historic speech answering the advocates of nullification, he faced a

hostile senate. He looked into the faces of men prejudiced against him by the irrefutable reasoning and oratory of Blaine and his colleagues. Every argument and insinuation which brilliant men could devise had been hurled against him. Most men would have been disheartened but he made himself master of the situation and hurled his masterful eloquence until his opponents melted away before him. The tide of opinion turned. His words swayed the nation and the imperiled union was preserved.

Turn back the page of history for a moment and look at Hannibal deserted by his government, tormented by his men and his opponents

with only thirty thousand men met eighty thousand of the flower of the Roman army at Cannae and at evening after a day of terrible carnage with dent his army victorious.

These men have had the grasp that conquers nations, they were rulers in their class, and have left mile stones which guide the world today.

Every day we meet men with weak grasps, imitation grasps, and bluff grasps. Some one has the ability but lack self confidence. The man with a weak grasp looses much that is due him because he does not have the knack of demanding it, and this prejudices the opinions of others as to his deserts.

How noticeable is this imitation grasp. The student who uses the mannerisms and fit expressions of his professor, and

the young lawyer who mimics the dignity of the judge, both illustrate this fact.

The real grasp is deeper than a mannerism, - a poise of the head, or a style of speech - more true than the borrowed thought or action, it is not a mask but the true spirit of ones inner self manifesting itself by means which God alone gives - every man and in a shape and color which no two persons paint alike.

Closely related to imitation is the bluff grasp which reminds one of the time honored story of the man scolding his wife for making such poor pudding and wishing she could make one like his mother used to make when he was unknowingly eating one which she herself had made

There is no doubt but what much is accomplished by a bluff, especially among those who are ignorant, but the "bluffer" is doomed to fall and gradually just at the wrong time.

The imitation grasp is never profitable, especially in business it is like an imitation Damascas gun barrel - it looks very well but will not shoot. One of the smaller partners of a grocery house furnishe a splendid sample. The "heavy men" of the concern were hard workers. They were at their desks early in the morning and soon discovered the short comings of their partner. One of his favorite deceptions was to hand his stock book in the rear of the building, so that when he came to business late in the morning he could enter the back way, pick up his book, and walk into the office

-as if he had been working an hour or so. He undoubtedly thought his imitation grasp was a good one- but it would not hold, for one day he found himself in the street with a check for twenty five thousand dollars but with his grasp for ever lost on a growing interest in one of the most profitable firms of the city.

There is another grasp worse still than imitation- the grasp won by dishonesty. The true grasp does not come naturally to all - the fundamental principals are born within us but it is an art which must be cultivated to reap the best results

When a man of the true grasp meets you he looks you squarely in the eye - states his business - and you know he means it - You cannot mistake him for his look is one of authority and his words are the result of knowledge. He is the

man of force, and the ideal of every one who aspires.

A strong man sees possible results, a feeble man sees only what is. What men need is courage to be themselves, to be true, honest, and brave. The problem of man's existence is being solved. Man must advance, he could not go back if he would. The continued growth of civilization is assured by the progress of the past. Five hundred years ago the average man lived in darkness and degradation. The average man today has comforts, luxuries, and opportunities once beyond the reach of kings and queens.

The grasp has made the great men of all time, to these we pay our tribute as Napoleon once thus payed it to his wife: "I can conquer armies but you can win the conquerors heart."

Mr A. C. Harford
Jan 7th 1901,
Eng III (b)
& Theme I

January 17th, 1901.

My dear Mr. Vincent:

Please investigate the case of Mr. Aaron C. Harford, get his statement concerning the matter, secure the theme and the article from the "Saturday Evening Post", and let me have the results.

Very truly yours,

My dear Dr. Ha
Mr. Aaro
for cheatin

January 17th, 1903.

My dear Mr. Vincent:

Please investigate the case of Mr. Aaron G. Harford, get his statement concerning the matter, secure the theme and the article from the "Saturday Evening Post", and let me have the results.

Very truly yours,

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

CHICAGO January 14, 1901

My dear Dr. Harper-

Mr. Aaron C. Harford has been withdrawn from English 3 for cheating. He handed in a theme which was a very close paraphrase of an article in a recent number of the Saturday Evening Post. I do not know whether any further action will be asked by the English Department. The case is certainly a flagrant one from the stand-point of the department.

Yours sincerely,

George E. Vincent.

To President William R. Harper.

January 14, 1901

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Yours sincerely,

To President William R. Harper.

Humphreys

Mr Capps

Chicago Ills May 4, 1901.

President W. R. Harper
The University of Chicago
Chicago Ills.

My Dear Sir:-

Your letter of the 30th ult. has been received. You say that by have shown by my manner that I am not a Gentleman. I am sorry for this. I will show you by my manner that I am a Gentleman.

For my conduct which you refer to in your letter I have made such reparation as is in my power. I have acknowledged my fault, expressed my sincere regret for same and have offered a written apology to the Board only.

The second charge in your letter is referable to one and the same

incident for which I have, as I trust, made suitable amends. I must say however that my memory utterly fails me if I made either of the statements attributed to me in your letter. What I said and all I said related to the dissertation and pertained not at all to the examination save only as my supposed failure in this examination might or might not affect the present status of the thesis. The proposed new status for thesis which seemed to me unjust and which was conditioned upon a supposed failure was the provocation for my action.

I do not now, I never have and I never will impeach the faculty. As to my own appreciation of my conduct I think I may remind you that you yourself on one occasion praised my conduct as showing a good spirit;

that Mr. Tarbell likewise voluntarily assured me that my conduct had been honorable in every respect (I do not remember his exact words). I hope that this explanation for my conduct (though I do not excuse it) and my apology for same will be accepted.

As to my further actions, you ~~you~~ will not have occasion again to say that I have shown by my manner that I am not a gentleman.

Very respectfully

John S. Humphreys

322-57 1st

C. John S. Humphreys,
322- fifty-seve
My Dear Mr.

May 8,1901.

C. John S. Humphreys,

322- fifty-seventh Street, Chicago.

My Dear Mr. Humphreys:

Your letter of May fourth has been received and read with much interest. The letter shows the right spirit and I hope that spirit may be maintained.

Very truly yours,

May 8, 1901.

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322- Fifty-seventh Street, Chicago.

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