

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the regular rate is charged in addition. It is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any UNREPEATED message, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any REPEATED message, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, unless specially insured, nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines, or for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

Correctness in the transmission of a message to any point on the lines of this Company can be INSURED by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon, at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz, one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance, a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.

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

ROBERT C. CLOWRY, President and General Manager.

CIVIC LEAGUE OF ALBANY

Officers

> CHAS. M. CULVER, M. D., *President*
W. S. LODGE, *Vice-President*
M. H. MULLENEAUX, *Vice-President*
FRED M. EAMES, *Treasurer*
E. V. MULLENEAUX, *Recording Sec'y*

PUBLISHERS OF

The Albany Citizen

50 STATE STREET

H. R. Phone 3062 W Main

HORATIO M. POLLOCK,

General Secretary

Executive Committee

HENRY STREIBERT, *Chairman*
CHAS. M. CULVER, M. D.
W. S. LODGE
PETER NELSON
RABBI MAX SCHLESINGER

President's Office

36 Eagle Street

Albany, N. Y., 9 F '10

Dear Doctor Judson:

I had the honor to be your pupil in the Troy High School about 1870.

We are very likely to have here with us, for about a week in April, Charles Zueblin, who was formerly a professor in your University. Dr. Edgar H. Brown, who was your pupil at the same time that I was and who is now pastor of the First Methodist Church here, suggested that, if you could tell us that Zueblin is praiseworthy, it would do much to counteract the influence of the trusts, who are likely to make us all the trouble they can. We are already pretty confident that Zueblin is the man who is best fitted to arouse civic interest in this too lethargic city, but we would like to have a statement from you which would probably help us more than almost anything else could do.

With only pleasant memories of my former association with you, and with many of them, I am

Yours, most respectfully,

Chas. M. Culver.

CIVIC LEAGUE OF ALBANY

HENRY STREET, ALBANY
CHAS. M. CURTIS, M. D.
W. L. JAMES
PETER NELSON
HARRIET MAY SCHLESINGER

The Albany Chapter
50 STATE STREET

HORATIO M. FOLLOK
J. R. FLEMING AND W. M. MANN

R. M. D. FOLLOK
J. R. FLEMING
JAMES J. JAMES
JULIENNAUX BROWN

President's Office
50 State Street

ALBANY, N. Y., 27, '10

Dear Doctor Johnson:

I had the honor to be your pupil in the Troy High School

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We are very likely to have here with us for about a week in April, Charles Eubank, who was formerly a professor in your University. Dr. Edgar H. Brown, who was your pupil at the same time that I was and who is now pastor of the First Methodist Church here, suggested that if you could tell us that Eubank is trustworthy, it would do much to counteract the influence of the trustees, who are likely to make us all the trouble they can. We are already pretty confident that Eubank is the man who is best fitted to argue civic interest in this too lethargic city, but we would like to have a statement from you which would probably help us more than almost anything else could do.

With only pleasant memories of my former association with

You, and with many of them, I am

Yours, most respectfully,

Wm. L. Johnson

February 14, 1910

Judson
Dear Mr. Culver:-

Your favor of the 9th inst. is received. I remember very well your connection with the Troy High School in the years past. Mr. Zueblin was attached to our faculty for some years, but for the last two years, I believe, has not been connected with us in any way. I regret not to be in a position to give you any information on the subject, therefore, further than to say that he is an interesting speaker, and that to my knowledge he has been of use in arousing an interest in civic affairs in some of our western cities.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Mr. C. M. Culver,
36 Eagle St.,
Albany, New York.

H. P. Judson

Dear Doctor

Officers

CHAS. M. CULVER, M. D., President
W. S. LODGE, Vice-President
M. H. MULLENEAUX, Vice-President
FRED M. EAMES, Treasurer
E. V. MULLENEAUX, Recording Sec'y

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H. P. J.

H. P. Judson

Mr. C. M. Culver,
36 Eagle St.,
Albany, New York.

subject matter of instruction parallel with such things as mathematics or German, for instance. It should permeate the whole school, and should belong to every teacher and every subject at all times.

Very truly yours,

February 25, 1910

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 21st inst. is at hand. I am inclined to think that our high schools are apt to give too many subjects simultaneously, and that results would be better if there were greater concentration on the part of the student. It is not my opinion that the high schools are doing too much because they are doing work which is also done in college. It would be an advantage if all the first year of college work and ultimately all the second year of college work were done in the more advanced high schools, so that a larger number of students without leaving their homes could cover the first two years of the college course. I never knew a high school which was doing any university work. No doubt all of our schools should be more efficient in teaching ethical standards which include respect for law and other similar matters. This, however, cannot in my judgment be made to any great advantage the

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... for instance. It should permeate the
... and should belong to every teacher and every subject
at all times.

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Mr. John E. Wright,
The St. Louis Times,
St. Louis, Missouri.

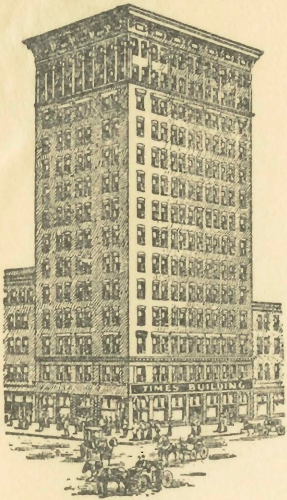
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mathematics or German, for instance. It should permeate the
whole school, and should belong to every teacher and every subject
at all times.

Very truly yours,

February 22, 1910

Dear Sir:-

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were greater concentration on the part of the student. It is not my
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EDW. L. PREETORIUS, PRES. AND GEN'L MGR.

102
EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

The St. Louis Times

EVENING DAILY

St. Louis, February 21, 1910.

Dr. Harry P. Judson,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

C. P. Cary, superintendent of schools for Wisconsin has taken a strong stand against the modern high school methods of instruction. He holds that the high schools try to teach too much, really doing college and university work. He urges that they drop some of this and teach better morals, care for the physical body, respect for law, etc.

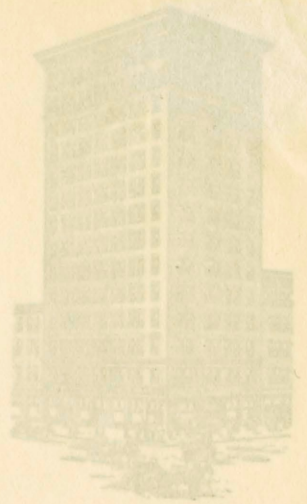
Do you agree with this and will you in a statement not to exceed three hundred to five hundred words give The St. Louis Times your views on the question?

Very truly yours,

John C. Wright
EDITOR.

The St. Louis Times

EVENING DAILY



St. Louis, February 21, 1910.

Dr. Harry P. Hudson,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

C. F. Garry, superintendent of schools for Wisconsin has taken a strong stand against the modern high school methods of instruction. He holds that the high schools try to teach too much, really doing college and university work. He urges that they drop some of this and teach better morals, care for the physical body, respect for law, etc.

Do you agree with this and will you in a statement

not to exceed three hundred to five hundred words give the

St. Louis Times your views on the question?

Very truly yours,

EDITOR.

JAMES A. HUGHES, W.VA., CHAIRMAN.
FRANK D. CURRIER, N.H.
CHARLES L. BARTLETT, GA.
WM. TYLER PAGE, CLERK.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

WASHINGTON.

February 23, 1910.

President, Chicago University,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

There is now going on a very determined agitation to report out a bill for the restriction of immigration on the basis of an educational test, which test consists of the ability on the part of the applicant for admission to read the English language, or some European language which can be translated.

I have received the within letter from Ex-President Eliot, of Harvard University, and believe that an expression of opinion from you on this matter would be of considerable importance, and I will very much appreciate the favor of a reply containing your views.

Yours very truly,

for F. O. Canell

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 23, 1910.

President, Chicago University,

Chicago, Illinois.

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reply containing your views.

Yours very truly,

Wm. B. Ewald

Cambridge, Mass.,

February 14, 1910.

Hon. Joseph F. O'Connell,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I notice that you are the Massachusetts member of the Committee of the House of Representatives on Immigration and Naturalization. I therefore beg leave to invite your attention to the following statement of the principles which should govern the national legislation on immigration:-

(1) Our country needs the labor of every honest and healthy immigrant who has the intelligence and enterprise to come hither.

(2) Existing legislation is sufficient to exclude undesirable immigrants.

(3) Educational tests should not be applied at the moment of entrance to the United States, but at the moment of naturalization.

(4) The proper educational test is capacity to read in English or in the native tongue, not the Bible or the Constitution of the United States, but newspaper items in some recent English or native newspaper which the candidate cannot have seen.

(5) The attitude of Congress and the laws should be hospitable and not repellent.

I hope you will incorporate in your argument the statement that an educational test is absolutely inappropriate at the entrance of an artisan or laborer from abroad into the United States. The only questions which are appropriate are, - is he healthy, strong, and desirous of earning a good living? Many illiterates have common sense, sound bodies, and good characters. Indeed, it is not clear that education increases much the amount of common sense which nature gave the individual. An educational test is appropriate at the time when the foreigner proposes to become a voting citizen. He ought then to know how to read.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) CHARLES W. ELIOT.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Cambridge, Mass.,

February 14, 1910.

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House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

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(5) The attitude of Congress and the laws should be hospitable and not repellent.

I hope you will incorporate in your argument the statement that an educational test is absolutely inappropriate at the entrance of an artisan or laborer from abroad into the United States. The only questions which are appropriate are:- Is he healthy, strong, and destitute of earning a good living? Many illiterates have common sense, sound bodies, and good characters. Indeed, it is not clear that education increases much the amount of common sense which nature gave the individual. An educational test is appropriate at the time when the foreigner proposes to become a voting citizen. He ought then to know how to read.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) CHARLES W. ELIOT.

Judson

February 28, 1910

Hon. Joseph F. O'Connell,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 23d inst. was received. I am not in favor of the restriction of immigration on the basis of the ability to read some European language. There is no doubt that the ability in question is desirable. At the same time, the conditions of working men in the old country and their conditions in our country are radically different. If they are industrious and honest and thrifty they will make useful citizens, and their children, having the opportunity of attending our free public schools, will acquire the needed education. In my opinion the requirements for naturalization ought to be made more strict, and at that point it might well be that an intelligent requirement should be embodied. A man should not become a citizen of this country and thereby, as under the laws of most of our states, entitled to the suffrage, unless he has a fair understanding of the nature of free government.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson
H. P. Judson

February 28, 1910

Handwritten signature in red ink.

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House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

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Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Paris XVI^e

10 Rue Théophile Gautier,

Jan. 21, 1900.

President Jackson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Jackson,

Since I wrote Mr.

Vincent last month things have
assumed a more definite shape.
The doctors tell me that my wife
can not afford Chicago's climate
for a year at least, and that I must
not think of leaving her. This phase
of affairs will under any idea of
six months absence quite out of
the question. When I tell you
that at the end of January Mrs.
Williamson has not been out, ex-
cept to go down into the river when
the sun shines, you will see that
her progress is desperately slow. I
am trying to rent a small place
in the country about 1 1/2 hours
from Paris when she can get good
air and not be too far from excellent

the chances are small. My first duty is to be and
knowing how much she fears my possible departure
with out her, I can't do it. My anxiety is a frightful re-
sponsibility when my wife is not well and strong;
it takes hours of silent weepings and courage to follow
the right path. Would you be willing to recommend
me to your friends children as a competent person
to care for them during a year in France? It is late
and I am tired after having passed especially hard
days of worry with her mother from us all to you
and Mrs. Judson. I am
yours,
faithfully and respectfully
Howard Catherall

medical assistance. I shall have
to ask you to extend my leave of
absence to Dec. 1911, if you can do so,
because before that time I don't see
how I can think of making a
move toward Chicago. In the
meantime I wish if you know
of any boys or persons who desire
to spend a year abroad in a French
family, with care and instruction
you would address them to me.
With doctor's bills etc. I shall need
much aid to make the ends meet
well until I can again earn.
For one year the cost would be
\$500 - \$600, or by the month \$50, board
room and instruction included.
If you can help me in this way
I shall greatly appreciate it. I
feel that this year is a critical
one for my wife and that if she
can ride it over that there is
really some hope, because otherwise

Judson

February 16, 1910

My dear Mr. Williamson:-

Your favor of the 21st of January was received. I am extremely sorry to hear of the condition of your wife, and that you will be under the necessity therefore of making a long stay in France. Of course no one can foresee the future, but I certainly hope that she will find her health restored.

With regard to your absence, I beg to say that the Board of Trustees met yesterday and that on my recommendation they adopted the following action:

That you be granted leave of absence until the 1st of October, 1911, and that from the expiry of your payments on vacation credit until said date you receive half salary. This, I may say, is by way of recognition on the part of the Board of your faithful and valuable service as an instructor, and at the same time of the distressing situation in which you find yourself.

Johnson

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I note your suggestion as to your plans, and we all here shall be very glad to make any recommendations on the subject which may be possible. We shall take pains to let the matter be known in various ways. Please give my cordial regards to Mrs. Williamson, and believe me,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J.

H. P. Judson

Professor Hiram Parker Williamson,
10 Rue Théophile Gautier,
Paris.

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Very truly yours,

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H. P. Jackson

Professor Helen Parker Williamson,
10 Rue Théophile Gautier,
Paris.

Medical
President of the
University
Chair
May 1904

February 15, 1910. 7

Bulletin to Members of the Faculty.

MR. WILLIAMSON'S PLANS.

Mr. Hiram Parker Williamson, of the Department of Romance Languages, will find it impossible to return to the University next year. Mrs. Williamson is improving slowly, but she cannot return to this country before October, 1911.

Mr. Williamson is planning to take a small house near Paris and receive a few boarding pupils. The terms will be approximately fifty dollars a month including board, room, and instruction. By the year, the fees will be from five to six hundred dollars.

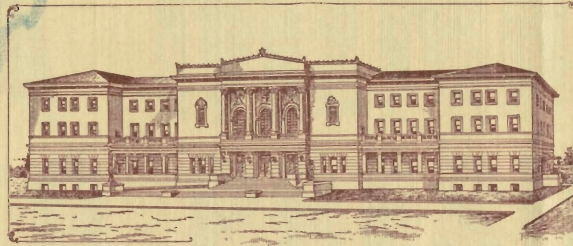
Attention of members of the Faculty is called to this plan with the hope that they may be able to spread information regarding it. Mr. Williamson's present address is 10 Rue Théophile Gautier, Paris, France.

G. E. Vincent,
Dean.

Governors

W. B. Atkinson
Wallace Cole
Malcolm F. Grant
Glenn Gullickson
Albert E. Jenks
E. Bird Johnson
Charles L. Lewis, Jr.
Ewing C. McBeath
James W. Maland
Chester L. Nichols

The Minnesota Union
The University of Minnesota
Minneapolis



Proposed New Building

Governors

Rudolph Ramsland
George G. Stewart
W. D. Timperly
John Zeleny

Officers

Dr. A. E. Jenks, President
Dr. John Zeleny, V. President
E. Bird Johnson, Secretary
J. D. Bren, Treasurer

February 28th, 1910.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago.

Dear President Judson:

The enclosed broadside will give you information concerning a movement which is on foot to honor President Northrop and to provide the men what President Northrop says is the thing most needed by the University at the present time, a men's building.

I am sure you are interested and should like from you a few words that could be used to boost the movement. We have certain guaranteed support which I feel absolutely sure will result in putting it through to a successful conclusion, any way we are in it and we are going to put it through if it takes all summer, we hope to close it up at an early date however.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

E. B. Johnson

PRELIM

March 1, 1910

My dear Mr. Johnson:-

It gives me much pleasure to hear of the proposed men's building as a memorial to President Northrop. Our Reynolds Club has proved extremely valuable as a centre of the men's life in the University of Chicago. I think that few things would tend more effectively to develop unity of feeling and a loyal university spirit among the students than such a building as that proposed, and certainly I hope that the plan cannot fail of being carried through.

Cordially yours,

H. P. Judson

H. P. Judson

Mr. E. B. Johnson,
The Minnesota Union,
The University of Minnesota,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT
The movement
has been launched.

March 1, 1910

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Mr. E. B. Johnson,
The Minnesota Union,
The University of Minnesota,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

How the Movement Was Launched.

A meeting of members of the faculty of the University of Minnesota held at Donaldson's last Saturday night, a state-wide campaign for a men's building to be erected at the University as a tribute to President Northrop, was launched. President Northrop is to retire from the University next July, after having served twenty-six years as President of the University of Minnesota. The plans for the building provide for all the various activities of the men of the University including all the strictly men's organizations. Not knowing anything about this movement, which has been under consideration for many months past, President Northrop has included in his commencement address for next June a special plea for this building, which he regards as the most needed thing for the University at the present time. It is thus peculiarly fitting that the men of the University, organized into a Minnesota Union, should have laid plans to secure such a building as a Minnesota testimonial to President Northrop.

Two years ago a movement for this building was started, and at that time the male students alone pledged over \$24,000 in less than a week for this purpose. It is definitely predicted that this sum will be decidedly increased by the male students of the University and the women also will support with enthusiasm the plans to pay such an appropriate and deserved tribute to President Northrop, for no man in the great northwest today is more widely known or dearly loved than President Northrop.

Certain definite backing has been promised the movement and the campaign has been so laid as to make it short and effective and to bring it to the attention of every man, woman and child in the state of Minnesota and to the alumni of the University wherever they may be located. President Northrop has been, for the past twenty-six years, the most prominent figure in the state of Minnesota. He has been always ready to go anywhere at any time and speak upon any subject, provided it would help along any worthy cause. For the thousands of Northrop has seldom received any compensation—and not infrequently he has paid his own traveling expenses. Every citizen of the state owes him a debt of gratitude for what he has done to make life in the state more worth living and for the high standards of life he has always upheld and enforced by example and precept. The thousands of men and women of the University who have come into personal contact with this lovable and cultured man have each in turn contributed to the uplift of the state.

The state has benefited much through the services of President Northrop and it will be honoring itself in honoring him by erecting, as a tribute to him, a building that he himself feels will be a constant source of inspiration and uplift to the men of the University for generations to come.

CYRUS NORTHROP BUILDING

What It Will Contain and What It Will Stand for.

The building which it is proposed to erect as a Minnesota testimonial to President Northrop is to provide for all of the interests of all of the men and men's organizations in the University, social, religious, athletic, literary, etc.

It is not too much to expect that the whole life of the institution will be changed by the change in the lives of the men of the University made possible by this building. It will be possible to have a real University spirit with all that such a proper spirit means for an institution. The men of all departments will have common interests and will come to have a better understanding of the problems, and hopes of other men both of the student body and the faculty of all departments of the University, and this influence will not only affect the lives of the men while in the University but will go with them in after life, and there will come to be among the graduates of Minnesota, the same sort of loyalty that is characteristic of Yale and Harvard men everywhere. Such a spirit of loyalty to the University will have its influence upon the state and will be felt to its farthest corner.

The building is approximately "T" shaped and its measurements are 210 feet frontage by 180 feet. It is modeled along lines that the universal experience has shown to be best fitted to meet the social needs of young men. Local conditions have made some modifications necessary and the plans already made, include provision for the social needs of something like three thousand men. The building, when carried through to completion along lines on which it has been planned, will provide for the social life of a larger number of young men than the average building of Young Men's Christian Associations in many of the larger cities. This building, though making provision for the religious as well as social, literary and athletic life of the men of the University, is not a Y. M. C. A. building.

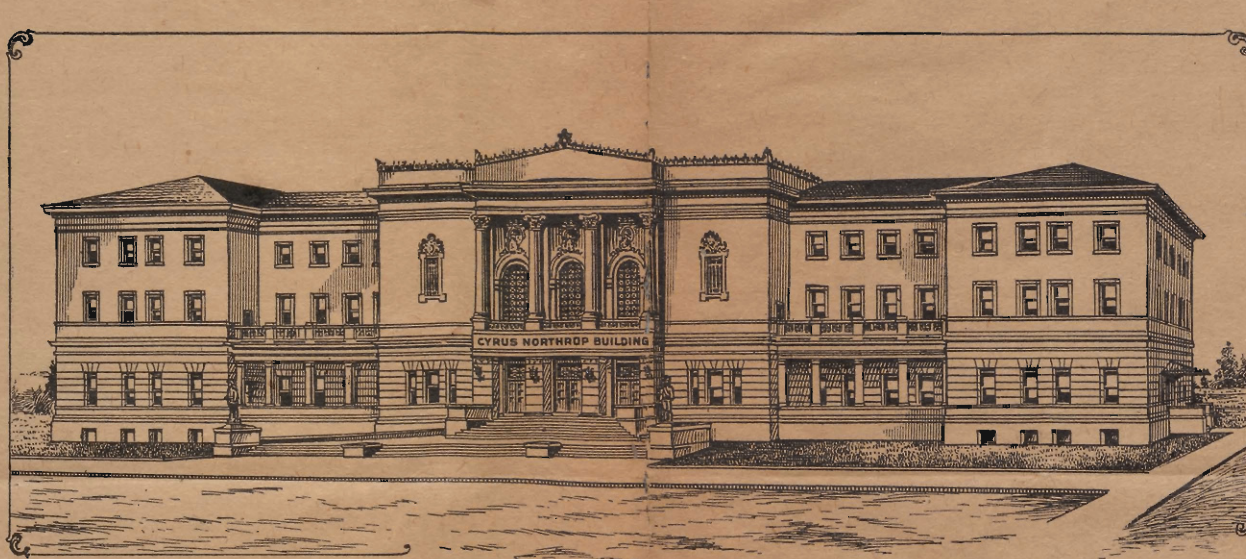
The average student spends less than one-third his waking hours in class room and laboratory work, and this building is to provide a place where he can spend a legitimate portion of his time in mixing with his fellow students and securing needed recreation and amusement where the surroundings will be elevating and helpful.

The basement of the building, aside from the kitchen, is devoted entirely to furnishing amusement and recreation for the men of the University. It will contain a large bowling alley, billiard room, an exhibition room for athletic events such as boxing, fencing, wrestling, etc., and will provide the men of the University an opportunity to secure proper amusement under proper conditions.

The first floor will contain the dining room and the business offices of the various men's organizations of the University. The dining room, or commons, on this floor will seat with com-

MINNESOTA TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT CYRUS NORTHROP

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 28, 1910.



CUT OF PROPOSED BUILDING.

TO THE EDITORS OF MINNESOTA NEWSPAPERS:

Saturday, February 26th, the faculty and students of the University of Minnesota, launched a state-wide movement to secure the erection of a suitable testimonial from the citizens of the State of Minnesota to President Cyrus Northrop. The tribute, according to plans adopted, is to take the form of a building for the men of the University to be known as

CYRUS NORTHROP BUILDING

to be erected by contributions made by the citizens of Minnesota; though all who know and love him, no matter where they live, are welcome to send in their contributions for the purpose.

It would not be possible to estimate the value of the services of President Northrop to the State of Minnesota for his greatest service has been in the uplift of the life and character of the citizenship of the State, and this means more than money and it cannot be weighed or measured by mercenary standards. The people of the State will at once honor themselves and serve the State in thus paying their tribute to this man, who for the past twenty-six years has been the best known and best loved citizen of the State of Minnesota.

Will you not co-operate with the Minnesota Union, an organization of students and faculty of the University, in bringing this movement before the people of the State, and urge contributions for the purpose of erecting such a building!

All money contributed will be deposited subject to the order of the Board of Regents to be used ONLY for the purpose specified,—the erection of a building as a tribute to President Northrop and his twenty-six years' service.

The sum needed is \$400,000 a small sum when the objects to be attained and the wealth of the State are taken into consideration. Of course a considerable part of this will have to come from a comparatively small number of liberal subscriptions, but it is hoped every citizen of the State who has it in his heart to honor President Northrop and pay him a most deserved tribute, will send in a contribution, be it ever so small.

The printed matter, surrounding this letter, has been prepared for the convenience of the newspapers of the State and we earnestly request your co-operation in this movement to honor President Northrop who has done so much for the State of Minnesota and the whole northwest and whose influence goes out far beyond the borders of the State. Your enthusiastic editorial support would add greatly to the effectiveness of the movement.

The campaign is under the direction of a committee consisting of the deans of the various colleges of the University,

The Minnesota Union,
By A. E. JENKS, President
E. B. JOHNSON, Secretary

received the degree of doctor of laws in 1886. In 1904 both Wisconsin and Illinois conferred upon President Northrop the degree of doctor of laws and in 1905 South Carolina college also gave him the same degree. President Northrop was admitted to the bar of Connecticut in 1860 and served as clerk of the Connecticut house of representatives in 1861 and of the senate in 1862. He was editor of the New Haven Palladium in 1863 and became professor of rhetoric and English literature at Yale in 1863, holding that position until he came to the University of Minnesota in the fall of 1884. Between these few facts can be filled in the history of busy years in public service. Before the Civil War and subsequent to that time it is said that President Northrop probably made more public addresses in Connecticut than any other man. These addresses were not written and have not been preserved. One of these addresses is worthy of very special mention. The legislature of Connecticut had been called together in special session to pass upon the question of whether Connecticut would accede to President Lincoln's demand for more troops for the prosecution of the war. There was a decidedly ugly sentiment prevalent and the question of whether Connecticut would stand by the President, was no longer open to a question of doubt. His logic and his personality carried conviction and won over those who were hesitating whether or not to stand by the President. From the early days in his college life President Northrop

has been known as a ready and convincing speaker. While in college he won everything offered in the way of oratorical prizes. The dominant traits of his speaking were then, as they are now, clearness and directness of statement and convincing logic, moreover, he put a personal feeling into what he had to say that was even more convincing than his logic. The personality of the man was behind everything that he said and carried weight beyond the mere logic of the words to which he gave utterance.

During the years that he held the chair of rhetoric and English literature at Yale he was one of the most popular professors in that institution. His ready wit and his clearness of vision and appreciation of literature and the ability to make others appreciate the beauties which he saw, all combined to make him a wonderful teacher. A little incident is related of President Northrop in connection with President Taft who was at one time in one of his classes which is characteristic of President Northrop's attitude toward his pupils. President Taft had written an essay of a good many pages and submitted it to Professor Northrop for his inspection. After reading it over Mr. Taft was called in and Professor Northrop said to him, "Is there anything in the first eighteen pages that are not found in the last two?" Mr. Taft owned up that there was not and was at once advised to cut out the first eighteen pages.

President Northrop's decision to come to the University of Minnesota was undoubtedly due to the pressure brought to bear upon him by Governor Pillsbury. A committee of the board of regents, including Governor Pillsbury, went east to visit President Northrop and to offer him the presidency of the University. At that time President Northrop had no more intention of coming to Minnesota than he had of going to the moon, but Governor Pillsbury used his persuasive powers in a way that made an impression upon

President Northrop and he agreed to visit the University and consider the matter further. At the time he visited the University, Governor Pillsbury held a reception for President Northrop and got together one of the most distinguished gatherings of Minnesotans ever brought together. President Northrop was made to feel the genuine warmth of a western reception and as each member of the party filed out of the house that evening, after the reception, in passing President Northrop, shook him by the hand and told him they hoped that he would decide to accept. That reception clinched the matter and induced President Northrop to come to Minnesota. Although President Northrop had been brought up and spent his life up to that time in the east, when he came to Minnesota he cut loose entirely from the east and cast his lot with the people of Minnesota. He has been from the first day of his arrival at the University to the present, a thorough Minnesotan. His home has been here, his interests have been here and he has been ever ready to respond to any call from any part of the state for any service he could render. No man in the state of Minnesota is known to more people and none more truly loved and revered than President Cyrus Northrop.

Under President Northrop's leadership the University has grown from a little handful of students to an enrollment of five thousand. The men and women who have passed through the University in the twenty-six years he has been in charge of the institution have all felt the uplifting influence of this man and his personality, even though they may not have come into frequent personal contact with him. The door of his office is never locked and no one stands guard over it. Any student or any professor, or any citizen of the state of Minnesota or any other state for that matter, can reach the President upon any subject he desires to bring to his attention at any time. Not only this, but President Northrop's home has been open to receive visitors

there is no building standing on the campus today that was standing when President Northrop came. The present number of buildings on the University campus is twenty-three (23) and money for six more buildings has been appropriated by the legislature.

When President Northrop came there were two buildings for the agricultural department, located on the University farm, the farm house which now stands where it was originally built in 1883, and an experiment station building which was destroyed by fire in 1890. There are now twenty-three buildings housing the agricultural department, not including the buildings of the two substations at Crookston and Grand Rapids, nor the buildings for the agricultural school at Crookston—two buildings having been erected for this purpose and two more having been provided for at the recent session of the legislature. Four more buildings were authorized for the agricultural department by the legislature of 1909.

The following figures show the enrollment from the beginning down to the present day.

1868,	72	1882,	253	1896,	2,467
1869,	146	1883,	222	1897,	2,647
1870,	212	1884,	289	1898,	2,890
1871,	225	1885,	310	1899,	2,925
1872,	265	1886,	406	1900,	3,236
1873,	278	1887,	412	1901,	3,413
1874,	287	1888,	491	1902,	3,656
1875,	237	1889,	781	1903,	3,788
1876,	267	1890,	1,002	1904,	3,845
1877,	304	1891,	1,183	1905,	3,790
1878,	371	1892,	1,374	1906,	3,955
1879,	386	1893,	1,620	1907,	4,145
1880,	308	1894,	1,828	1908,	4,421
1881,	271	1895,	2,171	1909,	5,068

When President Northrop came to the University in the fall of 1884, the University existed as a university practically only in name. There was but one fully developed college—the college of science, literature and the arts. The course in engineering, architecture and agriculture coincided very closely with the first two years of the course in science, literature and the arts, practically all of the technical work of these courses being confined to the junior and senior years.

During the twenty-six years of President Northrop's administration the University has advanced from a practically unknown quantity to a point where it is recognized as one of the three leading state universities of the country, and among the ten or twelve best in the land. Instead of one college there are now eleven distinct colleges doing work leading to degrees and some half dozen special courses for which certificates are granted.

At that time the alumni body numbered 214; the first time President Northrop handed out diplomas to the graduating class there were but 19, fourteen men and five women to receive sheepskins, couched in Latin and signed by every member of the University faculty. At the coming commencement President Northrop will hand out diplomas to 550 men and women who have completed their college courses. Including the class of 1909 there will be nearly 7,500 living alumni owning Minnesota as their Alma Mater.

From an institution which in those days was struggling for a mere existence it has become entrenched in the hearts of the people today so that practically whatever is asked for its support is granted willingly.

During the years of President Northrop's administration Minnesota has solved, not only for herself but for the world as well, the problem of agricultural education. The school of agriculture, established at St. Anthony Park in 1888, was the first successful school of agriculture ever established. The ideas embodied in that school have been adopted wherever the problem of agriculture has been a problem. It was during the early years of President Northrop's administration and due directly to his activity in its establishment that the new system of farmers' institutes was inaugurated. It was President Northrop who "discovered" Mr. O. C. Gregg, who inaugurated the system of institutes for the state on a basis which has been copied to greater or less extent wherever such systems exist. One of the most effective institute superintendents in the west recently stated that they were following the trail blazed by Mr. Gregg over twenty years ago.

When President Northrop came to the University its medical and law departments existed solely on paper. The law department has grown from nothing to be one of the leading law schools of the country, turning out men who are making their mark all over the country. The medical department has been developed from a mere examining board to be one of the three or four leading medical colleges in the country and recognized as such by the leading physicians of the land. The college of dentistry which has been developed during this period is second to none anywhere.

This record of growth is a marvelous record, it is doubtful whether it can be matched anywhere else in the educational world.

At the time when President Northrop came to the University it was always in order for a religious body to take its fling at the "Godless institution," which was the most common epithet applied to the University by such bodies. President Northrop has so administered the affairs of the University that this practice has become obsolete in this state.

A STORY OF WONDERFUL GROWTH

How the University Has Grown Under the Leadership of President Northrop.

President Northrop came to the University and took up his duties as president in the fall of 1884, though he was not formally inaugurated as president until Commencement week of 1885. The following figures tell a tale of growth almost beyond belief.

At the time President Northrop came there were 289 students enrolled, this year's enrollment is about 5,000, 173-fold increase.

In 1885 the permanent endowment amounted to \$716,025.94, it now amounts to \$1,413,817.35. Then no one dreamed of the vastness of the endowment that was some day to come to the University from these lands. We now talk of from twenty to forty millions with a considerable degree of assurance.

When President Northrop came to the University in 1884, the faculty numbered thirty members. The faculty now numbers two hundred and twelve, professors and assistant professors and one hundred and twenty-five instructors and a considerable number of scholars and assistants in addition.

Up to 1884 the University had received from its permanent endowment from the sale of land, \$267,320.66. It has since received \$1,101,613.65. The amount received annually at the present time being something more than three times as much as at that date.

At that time there were no Nelson, Adams, Morrill or Hatch funds for the support of agricultural education and experimentation. Since that date the University has received from these bills \$786,000.

The year before President Northrop came to the University, the old farm, situated below Oak street and extending to Prospect Park, had been sold and the proceeds invested in the experimental farm, of about 250 acres, at St. Anthony Park. The farm has been added to since that date so that at the present time it includes 419 acres. The experiment farms at Crookston and Grand Rapids have since been acquired.

When President Northrop came in 1884 there were two buildings on the University campus, the Old Main building which was destroyed by fire in 1904, and the building which used to stand where the chemical laboratory now stands, which was known as the Agricultural building, and which housed the agricultural department, the plant house, and a chemical laboratory, this building was destroyed by fire in 1888. So that

Form Suggested for the Use of Newspapers in Pushing the Campaign.

The (insert name of newspaper) will receive subscriptions for the purpose of providing a MINNESOTA TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT CYRUS NORTHROP, of the University of Minnesota. We will acknowledge all subscriptions as they are received, through the columns of this paper and will transmit all contributions to the proper officers of the university. Every contribution, no matter how small, will be acknowledged by the proper officers at the university. Kindly use the following blank, if convenient, in making your contribution.

Enclosed herewith find \$ _____ Dollars
as a contribution toward the erection of a Men's Building at the University AS A MINNESOTA TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT CYRUS NORTHROP.
Signed _____
Address _____



Judson

March 3, 1910

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 23d of February is received. It seems to me that our immigrant laws may be improved, but I am not at all sure that the lines suggested will benefit the matter. We need able-bodied, healthy, industrious and law-abiding immigrants. It is not always the case that schooling is of value in these lines. Even if one has a certain amount of education it doesn't follow that he is not a criminal or has not criminal instincts. Further, even illiterate immigrants, if they are industrious and law-abiding, make good citizens, and their children will be educated in our public schools and will make even better citizens. In my opinion the search should go farther afield than it has yet for the means of eliminating undesirable immigrants. The undesirables to my mind do not belong to any particular race, but are those who are apt to become criminals or paupers.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Prescott F. Hall,
11 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.

H.P.J.
H. P. Judson

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IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION LEAGUE

PRESIDENT

JOHN F. MOORS

VICE - PRESIDENTS

SAMUEL B. CAPEN
THORNTON COOKE
JAMES R. DUNBAR
GEORGE F. EDMUNDS

FRANK B. GARY
MADISON GRANT
HENRY HOLT
WILLIAM DEWITT HYDE

JOSEPH LEE
ROBERT TREAT PAINE
HENRY PARKMAN
OWEN WISTER

JAMES H. PATTEN, SECRETARY

PRESCOTT F. HALL

SECRETARY OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
11 PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.

Boston, February 22, 1910.

Dear Sir:-

The Immigration Restriction League is a non-political and non-sectarian organization, with members from all parts of the United States. Since 1894, it has led the agitation for the better enforcement of existing immigration laws, and the enactment of needed legislation. It is opposed only to such immigration as lowers the mental, moral and physical average of our people.

Immigration the coming year will again near the 1,000,000 mark. Of recent immigration, 1-4 over 14 years of age could not read or write in any language; 3-5 were of the Slavic and Iberic races of Southern and Eastern Europe; nearly 1-3, including women and children, had no occupation; 3-5 were destined for only 4 States.

In 1908, the foreign-born population of 13.6 per cent furnished 15.6 per cent of the criminals, 20.8 per cent of the paupers, and 29.5 per cent of the insane. Between 1904 and 1908, the aliens in these institutions increased 34%.

The League feels that facts like these show that the present laws governing the admission of aliens are inadequate to protect our social and political standards and institutions from deterioration. Those pecuniarily interested in lax immigration laws are strongly organized to influence legislation, while those who believe in a proper selection of the aliens coming to us are scattered. This letter is written with the purpose of getting in touch with those who agree with the attitude of the League.

We should much appreciate a letter from you, stating whether you favor

1. Further selective tests for immigrants.
2. Obliging aliens to be able to read in some language.
3. Increasing the present head-tax of \$4, and if so to what amount.
4. Requiring immigrants to be in possession of an amount of money sufficient to support them while seeking work.

We should also be glad to have your views on this subject, outside of the questions noted above.

Very truly yours,

Prescott F. Hall

Secretary of the Exec. Com.

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION LEAGUE

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JOHN F. MOORS

VICE-PRESIDENTS

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FIFTH AVENUE AND
TWENTY-SEVENTH
STREET
TELEPHONE
6632 MADISON SQUARE

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
JOHN A. SLEICHER
EDITOR
ALBERT FREDERICK WILSON
MANAGING EDITOR

ESTABLISHED 1854
LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY, PUBLISHERS
JOHN A. SLEICHER, PRESIDENT
NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK, March 4, 1910.

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

Dear Sir:-

The vast scheme of philanthropy which Mr. John D. Rockefeller has just announced he will devote his fortune to, is attracting world-wide attention. We are trying to get a consensus of opinion from the most thoughtful men in America on the significance of this stupendous philanthropic movement. Will you kindly send us your views upon the subject in a short letter of from one hundred to three hundred words? If it is possible for you to accommodate us before Friday, March 11, when we go to press, we will appreciate the courtesy and stand ready to return it at some future date.

Very sincerely,

A. F. Wilson
Managing Editor.

GEM/

March 7, 1910.

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 4th inst. received. The plan to which you refer is one of the most interesting that has come under my knowledge at any time. Many men of large financial resources have sought to use their fortunes in a variety of ways for the benefit of humanity. Not being themselves expert in such matters they are often liable to errors, sometimes of a serious character. In this way, with the best of motives, large philanthropists have at times wrought harm rather than good by their gifts. Moreover, it has often proved the case that beneficence has ceased with the lifetime of the philanthropist. The foundation proposed by Mr. Rockefeller will guard against both of these cardinal errors. Putting the administration of the funds in the hands of those who are expert, it will be possible always to make a scientific study of the conditions which are to be relieved, and to place the funds where they will do the most far-reaching good; and, on the other hand, to

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financial aid
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avoid giving in such way as to lead to harmful results. The financial side of the science of philanthropy, and philanthropy is a real science, should always have in mind these two considerations:

1. Is a proposed gift likely after all to be injurious rather than helpful?

2. How can money be given in such way that one dollar shall do five dollar's worth of work?

To illustrate: Money given for a hospital is well given. It tends to alleviate human distress. Money given to a research hospital is better given. It tends to remove the causes of human distress, and thereby to benefit not merely a few who are suffering, but infinitely greater numbers are prevented from incurring such suffering.

The proposed plan also provides for the perpetuity of the beneficence. The activity of the foundation will continue years and centuries after the donor shall have passed away, and should so long as society lasts be a potent force in remedying the unfortunate conditions of humanity. Then, too, the gifts, not being tied down to a time and place, can be adapted throughout the generations to the changing conditions of life.

I repeat, I know of nothing which has ever been done in the history of philanthropy to compare with the breadth of view and far-seeing statesmanship of this foundation.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Mr. A. F. Wilson,
Leslie's Weekly,
225 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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