



On board R.M.S. "ADRIATIC."

May 10 1900

My dear Mr. Judson:

The Marconi gram from you  
and Mrs. Judson was our  
last message from home. It  
was delivered the first day  
out when we were feeling a  
bit lonely and cheered us  
immensely. Thank you most  
heartily. This is a fine

Please make my compliments to

Mr. Jordan and believe me

Yours very sincerely

George L. Vincent.

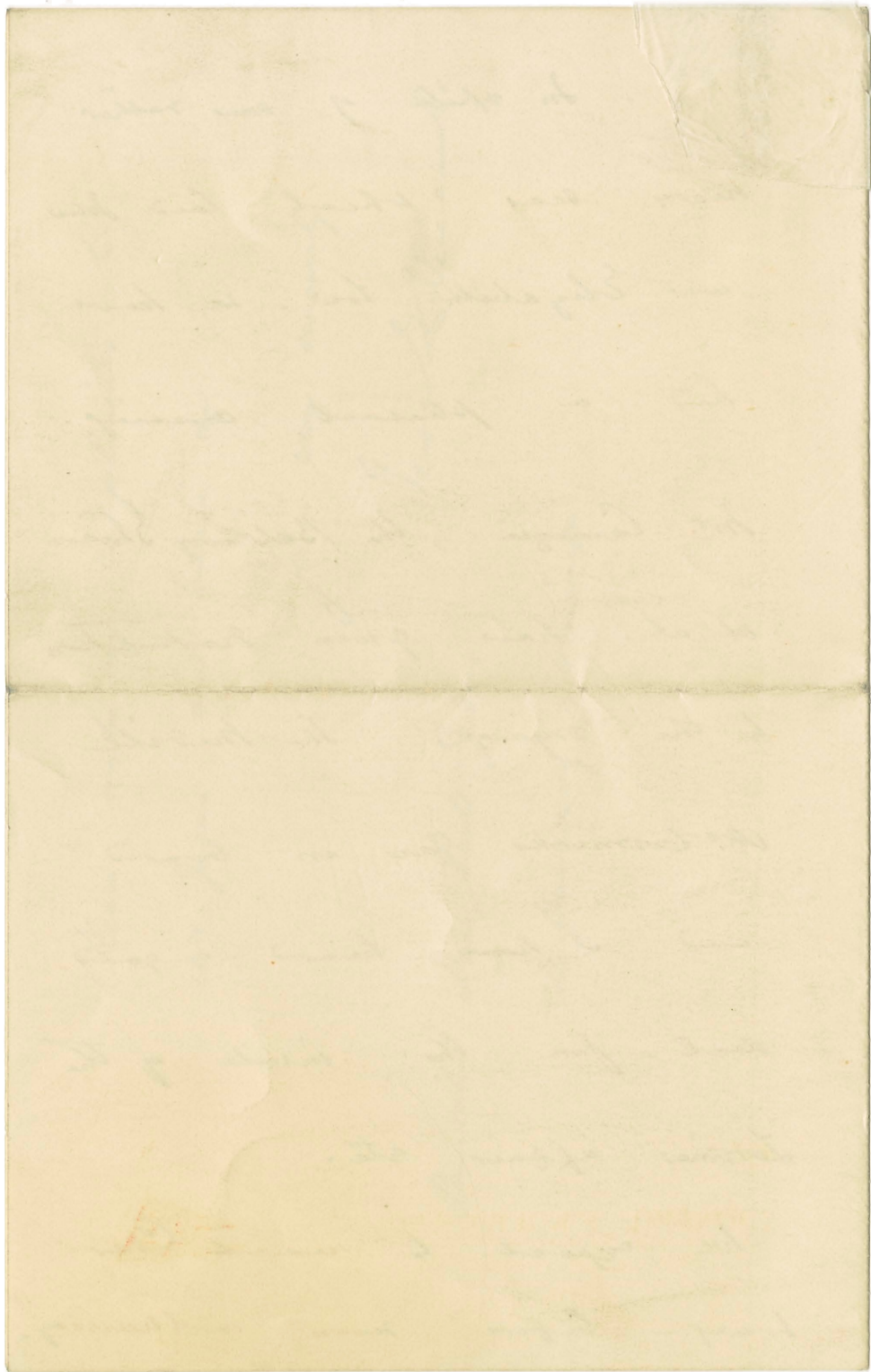
President Henry Pratt Jordan

The University of Chicago



ship. In spite of some rather heavy seas which laid John and Elizabeth low we have had a pleasant crossing. Mr Carnegie, the Bellamy Storer et al. have given distinction to the voyage. The Medill McCormicks are on board and I have heard a good deal from the inside of the Lotimer affair etc. We expect to reach Char-  
bourg before noon on Thursday.





May 31, 1910

Professor George E. Vincent,  
[Crédit Lyonnais], Boulevard des Italiens,  
Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Vincent:-

Your favor of the 10th inst. came duly to hand. I was glad to know that you had a prosperous voyage notwithstanding the stormy seas. You are welcome to all the stormy seas and all the steamboats. I trust that you enjoyed numerous conferences with Mr. Carnegie and with "Maria". Doubtless also you were interested in Mr. McCormick's account of the bribery situation. The bribery pot is bubbling just now. It looks very much as if the officers of the law had gotten hold of something substantial. I hope, however, before it ends that various other matters will be ventilated. All combined may clear up the exceedingly rotten politics of this state. There is no faction and there is no party in my judgment which is not involved.

Everything is proceeding quietly here. I hope to be able to spend a good part of the summer away from Chicago. With cordial regards and best wishes for your enjoyment, I am,

Very truly yours,

A.P.G.  
H. P. Jackson



May 31, 1910

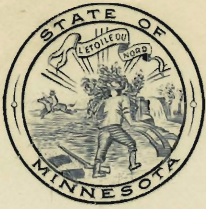
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Very truly yours,

H. P. Jackson





*Just*

GEORGE T. SIMPSON.  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

CLIFFORD L. HILTON  
GEORGE W. PETERSON  
LYNDON A. SMITH  
ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL

C. LOUIS WEEKS  
SPECIAL ATTORNEY

Office of the Attorney General  
St. Paul.

May 11, 1900

Hon. Harry P. Judson,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Would you kindly inform me how I can obtain a copy of the address, publication, or interview, from which the quotation attached at the foot of this letter was taken?

I am, Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Lyndon A. Smith.

*Judson*

lightest.

President Judson speaks with authority, however, and with a truth no man successfully can dispute when he says:

If there is to be social and political regeneration in our Republic and in the rest of the world, it must be by a tremendous regeneration of moral ideals. This may come from many sources, and yet it is my personal belief that there is no motive so powerful in this direction as what we commonly call the religious motive.

To this position the new psychology itself is rapidly coming, as is witnessed by Professor William James in his "Varieties of Religious Experience," and lately by a new volume, "Twice-Born Men; a Clinic in Regeneration," by Harold Begbie.



C. LOUIS WEERS  
SPECIAL ATTORNEY  
GEORGE W. PETERSON  
LYNN A. SMITH  
ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL  
CLIFFORD J. WILSON

GEORGE T. SIMPSON  
ATTORNEY GENERAL



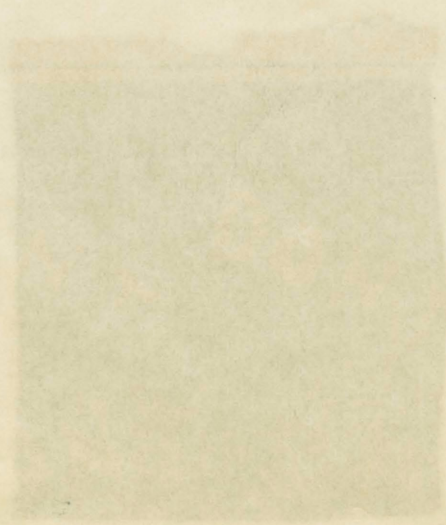
Office of the Attorney General

St. Paul.


May 11, 1880

Dear Sir:  
Hon. Henry C. Johnson,  
Chicago, Ill.

Would you kindly inform  
me how I can obtain a copy of the  
address, publication, or subscription  
list of the publication at the  
point of this letter was taken  
I am, Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. Edgar Johnson







May 14, 1910

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 11th inst. received. I have  
ordered sent to you a copy of a paper containing the address in  
question.

Very truly yours,

*H. P. J.*

H. P. Judson

Hon. Lyndon A. Smith,  
Assistant Attorney General,  
St. Paul, Minnesota.





May 14, 1910

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Very truly yours,

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A. P. Judson

Hon. Lyndon A. Smith,  
Assistant Attorney General,  
St. Paul, Minnesota.



*Judson*

May 31, 1910

Mr. Edwin A. Smith,  
Editor, "The Spokesman-Review",  
Spokane, Washington.

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 20th inst. is received. The question to which you call attention is a very large one, and I do not anticipate that it is going to be answered in any one way, or in any short time. The movement to the cities I suppose results from the fact, in the first place, that city life is supposed to afford larger opportunities than rural life; and, in the second place, that it is more interesting. It cannot be expected therefore that the tide will be checked, and least of all turned in the opposite direction, unless these conditions are radically altered. So far as the church is concerned it can, I fancy, do little to affect the economic conditions. It may, however, do much towards making life more interesting. A rural institutional church, organized by one who understands how to do it, can be of large influence it seems to me in improving rural conditions. This, however, will require a high order of intelligence and ripe experience on the part of the pastor.

Very truly yours,

*H.P.J.*  
H. P. Judson



H. P. Jackson

Very truly yours,

pastor.

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Editor, "The Spokesman-Review",  
Spokane, Washington.

May 31, 1910

*Spokane*



164

ESTABLISHED MAY 15<sup>TH</sup> 1883.



BUILT, OWNED AND OCCUPIED  
BY THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW

# TWICE-A-WEEK THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW

THE FARMER'S  
FAMILY  
PAPER



DEVOTING SPECIAL ATTENTION TO AGRICULTURE IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

*Spokane, Wash.* May 20, 1910

The time has arrived when the church must take a larger leadership, both as an institution and through its pastors, in the social reorganization of rural life.

The rural church must be more completely than now a social center.

The country church of the future is to be held responsible for the great ideals of community life as well as of personal character.

The country pastor must be a community leader. He must know the rural problems. He must have sympathy with rural ideals and aspirations.

Consequently, the rural pastor must have special training for his work.--  
Extracts from Report of Country Life Commission.

Harry Pratt Hudson, LL. D.,  
Chicago,  
Ill.

Dear Sir:

The Country Life movement inaugurated by President Roosevelt in the appointment of the Country Life Commission has developed into three great subdivisions.

1. Better methods of crop production.
2. More profitable marketing of farm crops.
3. More satisfying social conditions in the open country.

The Country Life Commission itself believes that the church has a much larger part than it has hitherto taken in the social reorganization of rural life, which shall not only check the tide of farm boys and girls to the cities, but shall make it more attractive to the men and women now on the farms.

The Twice-a-Week Spokesman-Review begs to intrude upon your time for some light on this feature of the Country Life problem.

Very truly yours,

*Edwin Smith*

Editor of The Twice-a-Week



# THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW

THE FARMER'S  
FAMILY  
PAPER

DEVOTING SPECIAL ATTENTION TO AGRICULTURE IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST



Published Monday, May 20, 1919

Harry Pratt Judson, Ill. D.,  
Chicago, Ill.

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*Wm. H. ...*  
Editor of The Twice-a-Week

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Extracts from Report of Country Life Commission.



June 3, 1910

Dear Mr. Mann:-

Yours of the 2d inst. with enclosure received.

I have already had a copy of the document in question. It seems to me that matters in the west are rather beyond their status in the east.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J.

Mr. C. R. Mann,  
The University of Chicago.



June 3, 1910

Dear Mr. Mann:-

Yours of the 24 inst. with enclosure received.  
I have already had a copy of the document in question. It seems  
to me that matters in the west are rather beyond their status in  
the east.

Very truly yours,

H. P. G.

Mr. C. R. Mann,  
The University of Chicago.



Chicago June 2, 1910

My dear Mr. Judson:

The enclosed circular shows clearly the attitude of the best of the eastern high school men toward the question of college entrance. I believe the western secondary school men are rapidly coming to the same opinion. Since this document is significant, in that the ideas that it expresses are herein for the first time explicitly stated by the high school men themselves, I thought that it would be of interest to the members of the board of admissions and of the curriculum committee. I am therefore taking the liberty of calling your attention to it.

Yours very truly,

*CR Mann*



Physical Laboratory  
The University of Chicago

Chicago June 8, 1919

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Yours very truly,

*W. B. Dillingham*



# THE HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK CITY

## OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

ARTHUR L. JANES, PRESIDENT  
BOYS HIGH SCHOOL  
LOUISE L. ARTHUR, VICE-PRESIDENT  
BRYANT HIGH SCHOOL  
LILLIAN B. SAGE, SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL  
LORING B. MULLEN, TREASURER  
GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL

## COMMITTEE

CLARENCE D. KINGSLEY, CHAIRMAN  
MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL  
WILLIAM MCANDREW  
PRINCIPAL, WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL  
ELLEN R. RUSHMORE  
MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL  
JAMES SULLIVAN  
PRINCIPAL, BOYS HIGH SCHOOL  
JAMES F. WILSON  
STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL

## COMMITTEE

### ON CONFERENCE WITH THE COLLEGES

The High School Teachers Association of New York City at its annual meeting May 7th, 1910, approved the following statement regarding the present articulation of high school and college. They instructed the Committee on Conference with the Colleges to submit this statement to the colleges, to invite correspondence upon the matters involved, and to furnish any subsequent details that may seem desirable.

Clarence D. Kingsley,

*Chairman of the Committee.*

Arthur L. Janes,

*President of the Association.*

400 Fourth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## ARTICULATION OF HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE

### THE REORGANIZATION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

We believe that the interests of the forty thousand boys and girls who annually attend the nineteen high schools of this city cannot be wisely and fully served under the present college entrance requirements. Our experience seems to prove the existence of a wide discrepancy between "preparation for life" and "preparation for college" as defined by college entrance requirements.

So long as this discrepancy exists, both the child and society suffer, for the following two reasons:

First:—Every attempt to divide high school students into two classes and to prepare one class for college and the other class for life is unsatisfactory. Many of those being "prepared for college" drop out of school without proper education for citizenship and without the industrial or commercial



THE HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS ASSOCIATION  
OF NEW YORK CITY

efficiency which society rightly demands the tax-supported high school should develop. Those being "prepared for life" include many who, later in their course, would go to college if the work already done were recognized by the colleges.

Second:—The attempt to prepare the student for college under the present requirements and at the same time to teach him such other subjects as are needed for life is unsatisfactory. Under these conditions the student often has too much to do. The quality of all his work is likely to suffer. The additional subjects are slighted because they do not count for admission to college. In such a course it is impossible for the student to give these subjects as much time and energy as social conditions demand.

For these reasons we desire to call your attention to the entrance requirements of Clark College. This college accepts the graduates of any New England public high school or of any other high school with equivalent standard. They report that the results are satisfactory to the college. May we ask what, in your opinion, would be the objections, if any, to the acceptance by your college, of the graduates of the high schools of New York City? Such a definition of entrance requirements would secure to the college a four years' preparatory course and would enable the high school to perform its function as a tax-supported institution. Under the present method of defining entrance requirements, students who have not completed our courses of study repeatedly gain admission to college, often to the weakening of both college and high school.

If this departure seems too radical, may we call your attention to the following statements and recommend the modifications in present entrance requirements which seem to us most urgent? There are seven distinct lines of work which we believe essential to a well-rounded high school course; to wit, language, mathematics, history and civics, science, music, drawing, and manual training. Girls must be taught household science and art. Moreover, we believe that the twentieth century demands that the high schools should not cast all students in the same mold; that the amount of science and manual training which is sufficient for one student is utterly inadequate for another; and that a training for business may be given in the high school which will be as cultural and as respectable as any other course. To enable the high schools to adapt secondary education to the varying needs of different students in such a manner as to meet the diverse demands of the professions, of industry, and of commerce, progress seems to us to require

- (a) the reduction in the number of so-called "required" subjects, together with
- (b) the recognition of all standard subjects, as electives.

The specified entrance requirement of two foreign languages, the meager electives in science, and the absence of recognition for drawing, music, household science and art, shopwork, commercial branches, and civics and economics, constitute the chief difficulty.



We should like to see it possible for a student upon entering the high school to choose Latin or German or French ; to confine his work in foreign language, during his high school course, to one such language in case the remainder of his time is required for other subjects ; and to find at the end of his high school course that he has met the foreign language requirements of whatever college he may choose to enter. We should like to see no discrimination against Latin for the course leading to the B. S. degree, so that students choosing any language may enter the B. S. course.

We should like to see the following subjects recognized by college entrance credits:

Music, 1 unit; mechanical and freehand drawing, each  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 unit; joinery, pattern making, forging, machine shop practice, each  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 unit; household chemistry, botany, zoology, physiography, applied physics, and advanced chemistry, each 1 unit; modern history, 1 unit; civics and economics, each  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 unit; household science and art, 2 units; and commercial geography, commercial law, stenography and typewriting, elementary bookkeeping, advanced bookkeeping, and accounting, each  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 unit.

A recent study of entrance requirements shows that many colleges are already requiring only one foreign language for admission, and that many of the above subjects have received recognition.



We should like to see it possible for a student upon entering the high school to choose Latin or German or French; to continue his work in foreign language, during his high school course, to one such language in case the remainder of his time is required for other subjects; and to find at the end of his high school course that he has met the foreign language requirements of whatever college he may choose to enter. We should like to see no discrimination against Latin for the course leading to the B. S. degree, so that students choosing any language may enter the B. S. course.

We should like to see the following subjects recognized by college entrance credits: Music, 1 unit; mechanical and frehand drawing, each 2 to 1 unit; jointly pattern making, foreign machine shop practice, each 2 to 1 unit; household chemistry, botany, zoology, physiology, applied physics, and advanced chemistry, each 1 unit; modern history, 1 unit; civics and economics, each 2 to 1 unit; household science and art, 2 units; and commercial geography, commercial law, stenography and typewriting, elementary bookkeeping, advanced bookkeeping, and accounting, each 2 to 1 unit.

A recent study of entrance requirements shows that many colleges are already requiring only one foreign language for admission and that many of the above subjects have received recognition in schools high and low and various universities. The present trend of education is toward a more liberal education, and it is to be expected that the high schools will be able to give a more liberal education than at present.

If this departure seems too radical, may we call your attention to the following statement: It is our belief that the present entrance requirements in high schools are too narrow and that a more liberal education is needed. We believe that the high schools should be able to give a more liberal education than at present. We believe that the high schools should be able to give a more liberal education than at present. We believe that the high schools should be able to give a more liberal education than at present.

- (a) the subjects "designated" as "electives" in the curriculum of the high school;  
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The subjects designated as "electives" in the curriculum of the high school are: music, mechanical and frehand drawing, jointly pattern making, foreign machine shop practice, household chemistry, botany, zoology, physiology, applied physics, and advanced chemistry, each 1 unit; modern history, 1 unit; civics and economics, each 2 to 1 unit; household science and art, 2 units; and commercial geography, commercial law, stenography and typewriting, elementary bookkeeping, advanced bookkeeping, and accounting, each 2 to 1 unit.



*Judson*

June 4, 1910

President David Starr Jordan,  
Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear President Jordan:-

Your favor of the 2d inst. was received. I was very sorry not to see you while you were in Chicago, and am much interested in the trip you now have in view.

As to the gentleman to whom you refer, you of course know his strong points. I have always found him personally very agreeable. When he had a head of the department with whom to be answerable there were many causes of difference between the two. I don't know who was responsible; I suspect they were both responsible. Possibly he has some intellectual splinters. However, this is sometimes no more than is to be expected with the investigative temperament. As you know, there are some learned men who have to be handled with gloves unless an electric shock is to be obtained. He is an able man.

With cordial best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

*H.P.J.*

H. P. Judson



*Handwritten signature*

June 4, 1910

President David Starr Jordan,  
Hollenback Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.

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With cordial best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

*Handwritten initials*

H. P. Judson



*Judson*  
Hon. Shelby M. Cullom,

June 6, 1910

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Cullom:-

As one of your constituents I am writing to express the very earnest hope that the Senate Committee on Elections will make a thorough investigation into the status of the last election to the Senate by the General Assembly of Illinois. It has been notorious for years past that certain influences in both houses of the General Assembly were thoroughly venal. At the same time, while this has been a matter of common belief, yet evidence has not been in the possession of citizens who would use it to secure justice. While not pretending to prejudge the case which is before the courts, at the same time I am bound to say that the character of the evidence thus far adduced is such as in itself to disgrace the state of Illinois. Every influence should be brought to bear to ascertain the truth first of all, and if the truth turns out to be as it seems to be, to bring about a revolution in Illinois politics in the direction of common honesty.

Very truly yours,

*H. P. Judson*

H. P. Judson



*W. C. Sullivan*

June 6, 1910

Hon. Shelby W. Cullem,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

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*W. C. Sullivan*

W. C. Sullivan



59  
Chicago, 17 Van Buren Street.  
June 6, 1910.

Mr. Harry Pratt Judson,  
1148 E. 59th St.,  
Chicago.

Dear Sir:-

The utter ineffectiveness of the state legislature of Illinois has for many years been well known to you. The recent disclosures seem to make this preeminently a fit time to arouse the people of the state to take this situation under consideration and to seek ways of bettering this condition. A provisional committee, consisting of men from various parts of the state, is of the opinion that a conference, at which there may be frank discussion of the situation in all its phases, is an essential preliminary to effecting any remedy. This committee, knowing your keen appreciation of the disgrace and the handicap under which the state labors, desires your co-operation in sending out a call for such a conference. I hope that you can see your way clear to sign the call, that you will return the paper to me with your signature, that you will book the dates on your memorandum, and that you will, if possible, be present on one or both days of the conference.

Chicago has failed repeatedly in securing legislation to which it is properly entitled, and which is of the utmost importance to its well being; and this failure is bound to continue so long as the calibre and character of the state legislature is as it is, and so long as there is the present unfortunate jealousy between the representatives from the city and those from down state. It is the hope of those who are inaugurating this movement that betterment may be accomplished in both directions as a result of this conference.

Respectfully yours,

*Allen B. Bond*



Chicago, 17 Van Buren Street.  
June 8, 1910.

Mr. Harry Pratt Judson,  
1148 E. 58th St.,  
Chicago.

Dear Sir:-

The utter ineffectiveness of the state legislature of Illinois has for many years been well known to you. The recent disclosures seem to make this preeminently a fit time to arouse the people of the state to take this situation under consideration and to seek ways of bettering this condition. A provisional committee, consisting of men from various parts of the state, is of the opinion that a conference, at which there may be frank discussion of the situation in all its phases, is an essential preliminary to effecting any remedy. This committee, knowing your keen appreciation of the disgrace and the handicap under which the state labors, desires your co-operation in sending out a call for such a conference. I hope that you can see your way clear to sign the call, that you will return the paper to me with your signature, that you will book the date on your memorandum, and that you will, if possible, be present on one or both days of the conference.

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Respectfully yours,

William D. Ford



*Judson*

June 6, 1910

Dear Mr. Pond:-

Yours of the 6th inst. received. I quite sympathize with the purpose and I presume should be likely moreover to sign the call; the paper in question, however, was not enclosed. I have little faith in any sort of change in the laws with the view of securing a better situation in the legislature. Laws may hinder; they rarely help. Nothing can take the place of an intelligent, aroused public sentiment. A change in the federal constitution permitting the direct election of senators would free the state legislatures from their federal entanglements and thereby leave the people more free to select on local grounds rather than on national grounds. A change in our Illinois constitution abolishing the cumbersome process of electing members to the lower house would also be a great improvement.



Chicago, Ill. June 6, 1910

Mr. Harry Pratt Judson  
1115 N. Dearborn St.  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

June 6, 1910

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Respectfully yours,

Allen D. Smith



Otherwise I have little faith in anything excepting the active interest of the people in the various districts in securing the election of men of standing and character who are not owned by anybody but themselves.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J.

H. P. Judson

Mr. Allen B. Pond,  
1109 Steinway Hall, Chicago.



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1109 Steinway Hall, Chicago.



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E A Robertson,

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H P Judson

8;22a



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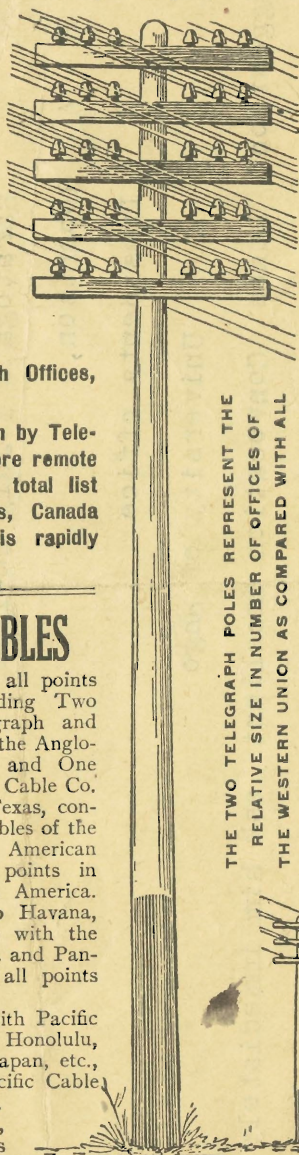
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*Judson*

June 14, 1910

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 8th inst. received. You are quite correct in assuming that I am engaged in teaching political science, as I have been head of that department in the University for some eighteen years past. The "Short Ballot" is in my judgment far more vital to our political system than any of the other matters which interest political reformers. For that same reason it is correspondingly difficult to get the adhesion of the ordinary politician. I remember very well in urging the short ballot principle some dozen years ago upon a body of politicians that all without exception were opposed at once, for reasons which are obvious. I will transmit the blank to one of our faculty in the department who is especially concerned.

Very truly yours,

*H. P. J.*

Mr. Fred V. Greene, Jr.,  
383 Fourth Ave., New York.

H. P. Judson



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WILLIAM H. SHORT

Telephone 111 Murray Hill

507 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK

July 1, 1910.

President Harry P. Judson,

Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Judson:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the permanent National Committee on the 1814 Peace Celebration between Great Britain and the United States, at the Hotel Astor on June 28th, an informal discussion took place regarding certain features which might either singly or in combination fittingly commemorate the events of the Centennial. The following suggestions were made:

That a free memorial bridge of stone construction should be built at Niagara, forever connecting the two countries at the point where many of the struggles of the war of 1812 took place.

That an International Peace Congress on a great scale, and preparatory to the Hague Conference of the next year, should be held at the same time and place as the dedication of the bridge; the United States and Great Britain acting as hosts.

That the anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent (Dec. 24, 1814) be celebrated in London.

That the occasion should be seized for the signing of an arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain in which agreement should be made to arbitrate all possible questions of difference between the two countries; and thus an era of inclusive arbitration treaties be inaugurated.

That a permanent Joint High Commission should be established to promote intercourse and friendly relations between Canada and the United States.

That an exposition should be held in which the progress during the century of the arts of peace should be shown.

The Secretary was requested to inform the absent members of the Committee of the suggestions made, and to invite an expression of opinion from them on the subject. We shall be most happy to hear from you regarding this.

Very respectfully yours,

*W. H. Short*

Secretary.



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Very respectfully yours,

*Wm. H. Short*

Secretary.



Judson

Dear Mr. Short:-

Your favor of the 1st of July was received during my absence from the city. Among the various suggestions made for the celebration of the one hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States the one that appeals to me the most is that of the signing of a permanent arbitration treaty between the two countries. That which appeals to me the least is the exposition.

Very truly yours,

A. P. G.

H. P. Judson.

Mr. W. H. Short,  
507 Fifth Ave., New York.



TH

SECRETARY  
SAMUEL T. DUTTON

William  
Henry  
George  
John B.  
Lyman Abbott  
R. Fulton Cutting  
Richard Watson Gilder  
Charles E. Hughes

*Handwritten signature in red ink, likely "Lyman Abbott".*

July 28, 1910

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*Handwritten initials "H.P.J."*

H. P. Judson

Mr. W. H. Short,  
207 Fifth Ave., New York.



*Judson*

July 29, 1910

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 21st of June came during my absence from the city. I am much interested in your suggestion. In all educational institutions of course attention should be given to the subject of love of country. I doubt, however, whether it can be done by any systematic method of instruction. It should form a branch of the great work which each school should include under the head of ethics. Integrity, honor, love of country, and many other things of this character belong together and should be taught together.

Very truly yours,

*H. P. Judson*

H. P. Judson

Mr. D. L. Mitchell,  
Biloxi Commercial Club,  
Biloxi, Mississippi.



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