

Chicago, June 16, 1911

Dear Mr. Ralston:-

Your favor of the 11th inst. received. No communication has been received in this office so far as I can learn from Mr. Dickinson or from anyone on the subject to which you refer. Also I have inquired carefully and find that no one in my office has sent any communication on the subject of your letter. Whatever information has been obtained, therefore, about the matter must have come in some other way.

Very truly yours,

H. P. G.

Mr. S. M. Ralston,
Livingston Hall,
Columbia University, New York.

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

The Faculties of Arts, Literature and Science

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

June 20, 1911.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago.

My dear President Judson:-

I return herewith, as requested, a letter from
Mr. Dickinson received May 24th, and my reply to the same.

*Dean
Angell has
this whole
case in
mind.*

Mr. Raffie was the most slippery individual that has ever been
at the University, and Dean Dodson, with whom he had extended relations,
regards him as a thoroughly bad character. At the same time we had noth-
ing documentary which could be alleged against him. I may add that he was
probably the worst nuisance we have ever had to deal with in the administrative
offices.

I enclose also, as requested, the letter written to you by
Mr. John Barrett, together with my response to you.

Yours very truly,

J. M. Angell
Dean.

JRA/C.

June 20, 1911.

President Harry Pratt Judson,

The University of Chicago,

My dear President Judson:

I return herewith, as requested, a letter from

Mr. Dickinson received May 24th, and my reply to the same.

Mr. Ralston was the most slippery individual that has ever been

at the University, and Dean Judson, with whom he had extended relations,

regards him as a thoroughly bad character. At the same time we had not

ing documentary which could be alleged against him. I may add that he was

probably the worst nuisance we have ever had to deal with in the administrative

offices.

I enclose also, as requested, the letter written to you by

Mr. John Barrett, together with my response to you.

Yours very truly,

OS. A. Judson
Dean

Enc.

Judson

Chicago, June 22, 1911

Dear Mr. Raffie:-

Since writing you a few days ago I find the correspondence in question. The matter was referred to the proper Dean in the case, and he answered it. I have only to say that such an answer was sent as should be sent under similar circumstances; that is, stating the exact facts.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

H. P. Judson

Mr. S. M. Raffie,
Livingston Hall,
Columbia University, New York City.

Chicago, June 22, 1911

Johnson

Dear Mr. Hallie:-

Since writing you a few days ago I find the
correspondence in question. The matter was referred to the
proper Dean in the case, and he answered it. I have only to say
that such an answer was sent as should be sent under similar circum-
stances; that is, stating the exact facts.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

H. P. Judson

Mr. S. M. Hallie,
Livingston Hall,
Columbia University, New York City.

Judson

Chicago, October 16, 1911

Dear Sir:-

I trust that you will pardon a word from a stranger on a subject somewhat intimate. A friend recently loaned me the volume embodying your son's letters, and I was so impressed with the fine spirit and rare insight on the part of so young a man which were manifested that I could not refrain from writing you. So short a life has seldom shown so much promise and has not often brought so much inspiration.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Mr. Gilbert Stark,
Saginaw, Michigan.

Chicago, October 16, 1911

Gilbert Starr

Dear Sir:-

I trust that you will pardon a word from a stranger on a subject somewhat intimate. A friend recently loaned me the volume embodying your son's letters, and I was so impressed with the fine spirit and rare insight on the part of so young a man which were manifested that I could not refrain from writing you. So short a life has seldom shown so much promise and has not often brought so much inspiration.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson
H. P. Judson

Mr. Gilbert Starr,
Saginaw, Michigan.

twenty-two. Now this supposes a normal child and young person,
normally taught and progressing without break. Chicago, October 30, 1911.
There may be those who are slower intellectually in development,
and there may be those who don't get into the regular progress at

Dear Mr. Judd: I am speaking, however, of the possibilities.

Is this an impossible estimate as a norm for the
ages of children in their school life and as students in college
and university life? Of course I fully understand that the varia-
tions from any norm will be considerable. H. P. Judson

If a child enters the elementary school at the age of six
aren't six years about enough? That would bring one to the age of
twelve. Shouldn't it be possible to telescope the secondary school
and the high school then for three years after that, bringing the
student to the age of fifteen? Couldn't what remains of secondary
work be combined with the Junior College work, which is quite of the
same character, in another three years' course, bringing the student
to the age of eighteen? At that age a student can enter the univer-
sity, in the proper sense of the word, and in two years could get
the bachelor's degree, at the age of twenty; in three years, perhaps,
the master's degree, at the age of twenty-one; and in four years,
the doctor's, either in philosophy, medicine, or law, at the age of

Now this suggests a normal child and young person,
normally taught and progressing without a break from year to year.
There may be those who are slower intellectually in development,
and there may be those who don't get into the regular progress at
all. I am speaking, however, of the possibilities.
Dear Mr. Webb:-

Very truly yours,
Is this an impossible estimate as a norm for the
ages of children in their school life and as students in college
and university life? Of course I fully understand that the varia-
tions from any norm will be considerable.

If a child enters the elementary school at the age of six
aren't six years about enough? That would bring one to the age of
twelve. Shouldn't it be possible to telescope the secondary school
and the high school then for three years after that, bringing the
student to the age of fifteen? Couldn't what remains of secondary
work be combined with the Junior College work, which is quite of the
same character, in another three years' course, bringing the student
to the age of eighteen? At that age a student can enter the univer-
sity, in the proper sense of the word, and in two years could get
the bachelor's degree, at the age of twenty; in three years, perhaps,
the master's degree, at the age of twenty-one; and in four years,
the doctor's, either in philosophy, medicine, or law, at the age of

twenty-two. Now this supposes a normal child and young person, normally taught and progressing without a break from year to year. There may be those who are slower intellectually in development, and there may be those who don't get into the regular progress at so early an age. I am speaking, however, of the possibilities.

Very truly yours,

Is this an impossible estimate of a norm for the ages of children in their school life and as students in college and university life? Of course I fully understand that the variations from any norm will be considerable.

H. P. Judson

If a child enters the elementary school at the age of six aren't six years about enough? That would bring one to the age of twelve. Shouldn't it be possible to telescope the secondary school and the high school then for three years after that, bringing the student to the age of fifteen? Couldn't what remains of secondary work be combined with the Junior College work, which is quite of the same character, in another three years' course, bringing the student to the age of eighteen? At that age a student can enter the university, in the proper sense of the word, and in two years could get the bachelor's degree, at the age of twenty; in three years, perhaps, the master's degree, at the age of twenty-one; and in four years, the doctor's, either in philosophy, medicine, or law, at the age of

Director C. H. Judd,
The University of Chicago.

Now this supposes a normal child and young person, normally taught and progressing without a break from year to year. There may be those who are slower intellectually in development, and there may be those who don't get into the regular progress at an early stage. I am speaking, however, of the possibilities.

Very truly yours,
H. P. Judson
Is this an important question for the ages of children in their school life and as students in colleges and university life? Of course I fully understand that the variations from any norm will be considerable.

If a child enters the elementary school at the age of six aren't six years about enough? That would bring one to the age of twelve. Shouldn't it be possible to forego the secondary school and the high school then for three years after that, bringing the student to the age of fifteen? Couldn't what remains of secondary work be combined with the Junior College work, which is quite of the same character, in another three years' course, bringing the student to the age of eighteen? At that age a student can enter the university, in the proper sense of the word, and in two years should get the Bachelor's degree, at the rate of twenty in three years, perhaps. The University of Chicago, of twenty-one and in three years, the doctorate, either in philosophy, medicine, or law, at the age of



The city that supplies the nation's magazine reading, guides the nation's thought.
Which shall it be Chicago or New York?

Chicago Magazine Publishing & Printing Company

(Incorporated under the Laws of Illinois)

National Life Building, La Salle Street

Chicago, Illinois

BARRATT O'HARA, President

The One Big Illustrated Class-A Magazine
that does not muck-rake, but seeks to upbuild through encouraging upbuilders.

October 25, 1911.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago,
Illinois.

Dear Sir:

This is just a little reminder of the Christmas sentiment you were good enough to promise to give us for our December number. Our forms close very soon, and we would greatly appreciate a few lines from you at the earliest moment possible.

Very truly yours,

Frank Hurburt O'Hara,

Associate Editor.

F. H. O'H./E.

Chicago Magazine Publishing & Printing Company

National Life Insurance Company

Chicago, Illinois

RECEIVED

The Christmas season is the time to stop in the rush of things and consider whether we are taking thought sufficiently of those around us. "Peace on earth and good will to men" should be a rule of conduct applying not to nations only but to every social group. The Christmas good-fellowship and kindness should not cease with the opening of the new year; there should be enough of it to sweeten life the year through.

H. P. J.

H. P. Judson

Mr. Frank H. O'Hara,
CHICAGO MAGAZINE,
National Life Bldg., Chicago.

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H. P. Judson

Mr. Frank H. O'Hara,
CHICAGO MAGAZINE,
National Life Bldg., Chicago.

Judson

Chicago, October 3, 1911

My dear Mr. Vincent:-

Your kind favor of the 2d inst. is at hand.

I think that the British Navy must have been somewhat apprehensive that there were on board the "Olympic" dangerous people. Perhaps I was one of them. At all events, I am glad to be here to take part in your inauguration, the cruiser to the contrary notwithstanding. Of course I will grant what you ask, and should have done so without even looking at it. I understand that you want a paper of about 2500 words on "The Idea of Research". I will try to do it. Mrs. Judson and I are looking forward with interest to being with you on occasion of your inauguration.

With cordial regards to Mrs. Vincent, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. J.

H. P. Judson

President George E. Vincent,
The University of Minnesota,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Chicago, October 3, 1911

Answer

My dear Mr. Vincent:-

Your kind favor of the 24 inst. is at hand. I think that the British Navy must have been somewhat apprehensive that there were on board the "Olympic" dangerous people. Perhaps I was one of them. At all events, I am glad to be here to take part in your inauguration, the cruiser to the contrary notwithstanding. Of course I will grant what you ask, and should have done so without even looking at it. I understand that you want a paper of about 2500 words on "The Idea of Research". I will try to do it. Mrs. Judson and I are looking forward with interest to being with you on occasion of your inauguration.

With cordial regards to Mrs. Vincent, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

President George E. Vincent,
The University of Minnesota,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Judson

Chicago, October 5, 1911

Dear Sir:-

On my return from an absence of some weeks in Europe I find your favor of the 1st of September relating to the recognition of teachers' certificates. The difficulty, I suppose, lies in the great diversity of practice among the several states with regard to granting certificates, and the apprehension, I doubt not, in some states that others are somewhat lax in the matter. It seems to me that the simplest way would be to determine on what is practically the most rigid requirement of any of the states in this direction, and adopt that as the uniform standard. Any certificate conforming to those provisions might then be accepted in all the states. Any others might be subject to such special limitation and requirement as the states respectively should think best to adopt. I very much doubt the practicability of determining a standardization of colleges and universities which would be uniformly acceptable.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Commissioner P. P. Claxton,
Department of the Interior,
Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

H. P. Judson

Chicago, October 5, 1911

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On my return from an absence of some weeks in Europe I find your favor of the 1st of September relating to the recognition of teachers' certificates. The difficulty, I suppose, lies in the great diversity of practice among the several states with regard to granting certificates, and the apprehension, I doubt not, in some states that others are somewhat lax in the matter. It seems to me that the simplest way would be to determine on what is practically the most rigid requirement of any of the states in this direction, and adopt that as the uniform standard. Any certificate conforming to those provisions might then be accepted in all the states. Any others might be subject to such special limitation and requirement as the states respectively should think best to adopt. I very much doubt the practicability of determining a standardization of colleges and universities which would be uniformly

acceptable.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner P. F. Glaxton,
Department of the Interior,
Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

H. P. Judson

35

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON

September 1, 1911.

Dear Sir:

At the latest Conference of Chief State Education Officers of the North Central and Western States, held in Salt Lake City, Utah, in November, 1910, this office was requested to obtain the opinions of State superintendents and presidents of universities, colleges, and normal schools upon the principles adopted by the conference relating to the recognition of teachers' certificates issued in other States and to submit the same, together with the suggestions and recommendations of this office, to the next meeting of the conference, which has been set for October 18-20, 1911, at Topeka, Kansas. Accordingly, I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of these resolutions, and to request that you forward your opinion by September 15 if possible.

By way of explanation, I may add that in the past teachers moving from one State to another have suffered considerable embarrassment and inconvenience, and possibly in some cases injustice, in their endeavor to obtain a certificate to teach. This has oftentimes been due in part to the laws and regulations of the State from which the teachers came. Two conferences have already been held in which fifteen States were represented with a view to remedying this unfortunate situation by the establishment of principles which should govern all the participating States in granting recognition to certificates issued in other States. This necessarily involves a certain standardization of certificates of all the States. Each State superintendent, each university, college, and normal-school president is interested in the manner in which such principles affect these certificates and diplomas over which he has some control, and also in the situation which his teachers and graduates will confront in passing into those States which are governed by the resolutions of the conference. Then, too, generally speaking, those certificates and diplomas are the best that have the widest currency.

It is hoped by the conference that such resolutions as it may adopt will be in as complete accord as possible with the present scheme of preparing and certifying teachers in each State, and that the principles which it may formulate will secure a wide acceptance among the various States. In my judgment, much good would come from such a standardization of our laws and regulations relating to the certification of teachers, and I hope you may find time in which to give the matter your careful attention.

P. P. Clayton

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON

September 1, 1911.

Dear Sir:

At the latest Conference of Chief State Education Officers of the North Central and Western States, held in Salt Lake City, Utah, in November, 1910, this office was requested to obtain the opinions of State superintendents and presidents of universities, colleges, and normal schools upon the principles adopted by the American Association for the Advancement of Education, and to issue a report in other States and to submit the same, together with the suggestions and recommendations of this office, to the next meeting of the conference, which has been set for October 15-20, 1911, at Topeka, Kansas. Accordingly, I have the honor to acknowledge herewith a copy of these resolutions, and to request that you forward your opinion by September 15 if possible.

By way of explanation, I may add that in the past teachers moving from one State to another have suffered considerable embarrassment and inconvenience, and possibly in some cases injustice, in their endeavor to obtain a certificate to teach. This has often been due in part to the laws and regulations of the State from which the teachers came. Two conferences have already been held in which fifteen States were represented with a view to remedying this unfortunate situation by the establishment of principles which should govern all the participating States in granting recognition to certificates issued in other States. This necessarily involves a certain standardization of certificates of all the States. Each State superintendent, each university, college, and normal school president is interested in the manner in which such principles affect these certificates and diplomas over which he has jurisdiction, and which he is bound to issue to his teachers and graduates will confront in passing into those States which are governed by the resolutions of the conference. Then, too, generally speaking, those certificates and diplomas are the best that have the widest currency.

It is hoped by the conference that such resolutions as it may adopt will be in as complete accord as possible with the present scheme of preparing and certifying teachers in each State, and that the principles which it may formulate will secure a wide acceptance among the various States. In my judgment, much good would come from such a standardization of certificates, and I hope you may find relating to the certification of teachers, and I hope you may find time in which to give the matter your careful attention.

Commissioner.

Principles Adopted by the
CONFERENCE OF THE CHIEF STATE SCHOOL OFFICERS
of the
NORTH CENTRAL AND WESTERN STATES
Salt Lake City, Utah, November 17, 18, 19, 1910.

The Conference of the Chief State School Officers of the North Central and Western States adopted the following principles governing the recognition of diplomas from standard colleges and universities situated in other States, and of certificates issued in other States.

A. RECOGNITION OF DIPLOMAS FROM STANDARD COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

A diploma from a standard college or university granted upon the completion of 120-hour course including 15 hours in education shall be recognized.

Definition of a Standard College or University.

To be considered a standard college all of the following conditions must be fully met:

1. The completion of a four-year secondary course above eighth grade shall be required for college entrance.
2. The completion of 120 semester hours shall be required for graduation.
3. The number of class hours for the heads of departments and for students shall not exceed 20 a week.
4. A faculty properly qualified shall consist entirely of graduates of standard colleges and each head of a department shall hold at least a master's degree from a standard college or have attained eminent success as a teacher, which success shall be determined by the chief State school officer of the State in which the institution is located.
5. The library shall consist of at least 5,000 volumes, selected with reference to college subjects and exclusive of public documents.
6. The laboratory equipment shall be sufficient to establish efficient laboratories in all laboratory courses offered.
7. The means of support is defined as requiring a permanent endowment of not less than \$200,000, or an assured fixed annual income, exclusive of tuition, of at least \$10,000; provided that this requirement shall not be mandatory until five years after the institution has been recognized. The college must maintain at least seven separate departments or chairs in the arts and sciences. In case the pedagogical work of the institution is to be accepted for certification, the college must maintain at least eight chairs, one of which shall be devoted exclusively to education or at least to philosophy, including psychology and education. The head of each department shall, in no case, devote less than three-fourths of his time to college work.

B. RE

Principles Adopted by the
CONFERENCE OF THE NORTH CENTRAL AND WESTERN STATES
of the
North Central and Western States
St. Paul, Minn., November 17, 18, 19, 1910.

The Conference of the North Central and Western States, at its meeting at St. Paul, Minn., November 17, 18, 19, 1910, adopted the following principles governing the recognition of degrees from standard colleges and universities situated in other States, and of certificates issued in other States.

A degree from a standard college or university granted upon the completion of 180-hour course including 15 hours in advanced study shall be recognized.

Definition of a Standard College or University

To be considered a standard college all of the following conditions must be fully met:

1. The completion of a four-year associate course above eighth grade shall be required for college entrance.
2. The completion of 180 semester hours shall be required for graduation.
3. The number of class hours for the study of departmental and laboratory studies shall not exceed 80 a week.
4. A faculty properly qualified shall conduct entirely of full-time of standard colleges and each head of a department shall hold at least a master's degree from a standard college or university.
5. The library shall consist of at least 5,000 volumes, selected with reference to college subjects and available to students.
6. The laboratory equipment shall be sufficient to carry out the efficient laboratory in all laboratory courses offered.
7. The means of support shall be sufficient to maintain a permanent endowment of not less than \$500,000, or an equivalent fixed annual income, exclusive of tuition, of at least \$10,000; provided that such income may be used for maintenance and other purposes after the institution has been recognized. The college must maintain at least seven separate departments or chairs in the arts and sciences. In case the regular work of the institution is to be accepted for recognition, the college must maintain at least eight chairs, one of which shall be devoted exclusively to education or education in psychology, including psychology and education. The head of each department shall, in no case, devote less than twenty-five per cent of his time to college work.

B. RECOGNITION OF DIPLOMAS OR CERTIFICATES FROM STANDARD NORMAL SCHOOLS.

By a standard normal school is meant a school meeting the following requirements:

1. For entrance, four years' work above the eight grade in an accredited secondary school.
2. For graduation therefrom, two years' additional work, including a thorough review of the common branches and training in a practice school.
3. The maintenance of a well-equipped training school for observation and practice, such school to cover work in the eight elementary grades.
4. The total attendance in the secondary school and in the normal school shall be 216 weeks above the eighth grade, provided, that any normal school may accept satisfactory credits covering twenty weeks' work above the eight grade.

(This definition relates to the following resolution passed at the Lincoln Conference: MOVED, that we recommend the recognition of certificates based on the completion of a two-year course in standard State normal schools, for teaching in the elementary schools; and the recognition of certificates based upon the completion of a four-year course in like schools for teaching in secondary schools.)

C. RECOGNITION OF CREDITS SECURED UPON EXAMINATION BY STATE AUTHORITIES.

Credits shall be accepted when secured in accordance with the following requirements:

1. Credits obtained by examination for the corresponding grade of certificate, provided the examination questions are prepared and answer papers graded by the State department of education, shall be accepted subject for subject. Provided: That the passing standing shall not be less than eighty per cent in any subject; provided further, that in determining the corresponding grade of certificate this recognition of credits shall apply to any certificate regardless of territorial restrictions in the State wherein the certificate was issued.
2. Equivalent credits for any subject or subjects may be accepted at the discretion of the proper authority of the State wherein recognition is sought.
3. Credits for successful experience may be allowed in accordance with the regulations in force in the State where recognition is sought.

D. RECOGNITION OF DIPLOMAS AND CERTIFICATES.

Diplomas or certificates subject to interstate recognition shall enjoy the same privileges as similar certificates or diplomas in the State wherein recognition is sought.

RECOGNITION OF DIPLOMAS OR CERTIFICATES FROM
STANDARD HIGHER SCHOOLS.

By a standard school as meant a school meeting the follow-
ing requirements:

1. For entrance, for which it is above the eighth grade in an accredited secondary school.
 2. For graduation certificate, two years' additional work, including a thorough review of the common branches and training in a practice school.
 3. The maintenance of a well-equipped training school for observation and practice, such school to cover with in the elementary grades.
 4. The school attendance in the secondary school and in the normal school shall be six weeks above the eighth grade, provided, that any normal school may accept satisfactory credits covering twenty weeks work above the eighth grade.
- (This definition relates to the following resolution passed at the District Conference: MOVED, that we recommend the recognition of certificates based on the completion of a two-year course in standard high school, for teaching in the elementary schools; and the recognition of certificates based upon the completion of a four-year course in the schools for teaching in secondary schools.)

RECOGNITION OF CREDITS SECURED UPON EXAMINATION
BY STATE AUTHORITIES.

Credits shall be accepted when secured in accordance with the following requirements:

1. Credits obtained in examinations for the corresponding grade of certificate, provided the examination questions are prepared and answer sheets marked by the State authorities.
2. Credits for subjects, provided: That the passing standing shall not be less than eight per cent in any subject; provided further, that in determining the corresponding grade of certificate this recognition of credits shall apply in any certificate regardless of territorial relations in the State wherein the certificate was issued.
3. Voluntary credits for any subject or subjects may be accepted at the discretion of the proper authority of the State wherein recognition is sought.
4. Credits for vocational experience may be allowed in accordance with the regulations in force in the State where recognition is sought.

RECOGNITION OF DIPLOMAS AND CERTIFICATES.

Diplomas or certificates subject to interstate recognition shall enjoy the same privileges as either certificate or diploma in the State wherein recognition is sought.

Chicago, September 9, 1911

Commissioner P. P. Claxton,
Department of the Interior,
Bureau of Education,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:-

Your circular letter of September 1st with enclosure addressed to President Judson is received in his absence. Upon his return the first of the coming month it will be placed in his hands.

Faithfully yours,

J. E. L.

Private Secretary

Chicago, September 9, 1911

Commissioner P. P. Claxton,
Department of the Interior,
Bureau of Education,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:-

Your circular letter of September 1st with enclosure
addressed to President Judson is received in his absence. Upon
his return the first of the coming month it will be placed in his
hands.

Faithfully yours,

L. C. K.

Private Secretary

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA

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CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

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SEND the following message subject to the terms
on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to }

October 9 1911

To

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt

The Auditor New York City

Union League Club anxious to obtain
Joseph H. Choate as speaker next
Washington's Birthday. I know
his situation may make coming
difficult. Very important for Club
and for Chicago. Am hoping you

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS WHICH ARE HEREBY AGREED TO

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 unrepeated message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED MESSAGE AND PAID FOR AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

1. The 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 valued*; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; *nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.*

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delay in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS, at which amount this message is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the message is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered free within one-half mile of the Company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are 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.

6. 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.

7. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

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THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. IS THE LARGEST TELEGRAPH SYSTEM IN EXISTENCE. OVER ONE AND A QUARTER MILLION MILES OF WIRE AND CABLES. IT ACCEPTS MESSAGES FOR ALL TELEGRAPH STATIONS IN THE WORLD, SUBJECT TO THE TERMS HEREON.

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**WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAPH
COMPANY** **ALL
COMPETING
COMPANIES**

THE
250
THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT
RECEIVED

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA

CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVER'S No.

TIME FILED

CHECK

SEND the following message subject to the terms
on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to }

191

To

may be able to say a word in our
interest. Am telegraphing
Mabel also.

Harry Fatterson

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS WHICH ARE HEREBY AGREED TO

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 unrepeatd message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, **THIS IS AN UNREPEATED MESSAGE AND PAID FOR AS SUCH**, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

1. The 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 valued*; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; *nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.*

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delay in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of **FIFTY DOLLARS**, at which amount this message is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the message is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered free within one-half mile of the Company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are 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.

6. 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.

7. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

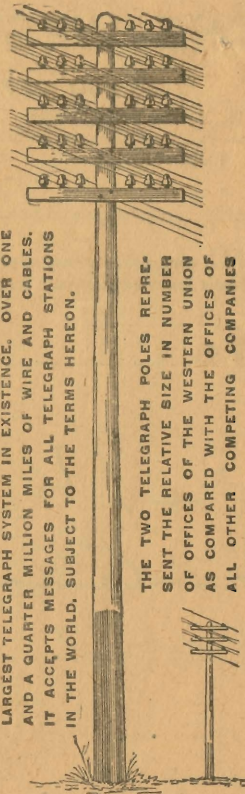
BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

MONEY TRANSFERRED BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE TO ALL THE WORLD

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. IS THE LARGEST TELEGRAPH SYSTEM IN EXISTENCE, OVER ONE AND A QUARTER MILLION MILES OF WIRE AND CABLES. IT ACCEPTS MESSAGES FOR ALL TELEGRAPH STATIONS IN THE WORLD, SUBJECT TO THE TERMS HEREON.

THE TWO TELEGRAPH POLES REPRESENT THE RELATIVE SIZE IN NUMBER OF OFFICES OF THE WESTERN UNION AS COMPARED WITH THE OFFICES OF ALL OTHER COMPETING COMPANIES COMBINED.

**WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAPH
COMPANY** **ALL
COMPETING
COMPANIES**



Chicago, October 13, 1911

Dear Mr. Tufts:-

Your note from Monson was duly received. I am glad to know that you were able to attend the exercises at the University of Vermont, and congratulate you on your escape in safety from the various conferences and addresses. The expense account will be attended to.

The accident to the "Olympic" was serious enough so far as the ship was concerned, but caused no particular anxiety to the passengers. They did have a full share of annoyance in having the voyage broken up at the very outset, and in being obliged to return across the Atlantic on much inferior ships. The shock was not appreciable; in fact, I thought until I saw the cruiser that we had run over a little sailboat. My opinion of the British Navy is not so high as it was. Please give my cordial regards to Mrs. Tufts, and believe me,

Very truly yours,

Professor James H. Tufts,
Monson, Mass.

H. P. Judson
H. P. Judson

alb

Chicago, October 13, 1911

Dear Mr. Tuttle:-

Your note from Monson was duly received. I am glad to know that you were able to attend the exercises at the University of Vermont, and congratulate you on your escape in safety from the various conferences and addresses. The expense account will be attended to.

The accident to the "Olympic" was serious enough so far as the ship was concerned, but caused no particular anxiety to the passengers. They did have a full share of annoyance in having the voyage broken up at the very outset, and in being obliged to return across the Atlantic on much inferior ships. The shock was not appreciable; in fact, I thought until I saw the cruiser that we had run over a little seaboard. My opinion of the British Navy is not so high as it was. Please give my cordial regards to Mrs. Tuttle, and believe

me,

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Professor James H. Tuttle,
Monson, Mass.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE
JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS

140

October 16, 1911.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago.

My dear President Judson:

We are contemplating some revision or a restatement of the by-laws of our Board of Trustees relating to the respective powers of Trustees and Faculty. To aid us in this revision we should very much like to know something about the custom of other institutions. If it is possible for you to send us a copy of that portion of your own by-laws relating to this subject, the favor would be greatly appreciated.

1. Under your rules, if the Trustees wish to create a new department, involving of course college credit, must they obtain the consent of the Faculty?

2. Has your Faculty exclusive power over such matters as entrance requirements, hours of graduation, general rules for suspension of students for poor work, without the approval of the Trustees?

3. Does the President with you exercise any veto power over the acts of the Faculty?

I do not wish to trouble you with a "questionnaire", but if you can give us the benefit

of your e

ILLINOIS COLLEGE
JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS

October 16, 1911.

President Harry E. Jackson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago.

My dear President Jackson:

We are contemplating some

revision of a statement of the by-laws of our
board of trustees relating to the respective powers
of trustees and faculty. To aid us in this revision
we should very much like to know something about the
custom of other institutions. If it is possible for
you to send us a copy of your portion of your own
by-laws relating to this subject, the favor would be
greatly appreciated.

1. Under your rules, if the trustees wish to
create a new department, involving of course college
credit, must they obtain the consent of the faculty?
2. Has your faculty exclusive power over such
matters as entrance requirements, hours of graduation,
general rules for suspension of students for poor
work, without the approval of the trustees?
3. Does the President with you exercise any
vote now over the acts of the faculty?
4. I do not wish to trouble you with a
"general question", but if you can give us the benefit

ILLINOIS COLLEGE
JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS

of your experience on these points, we shall be very
much indebted to you.

Sincerely yours,

C. H. Rammelskamp.

Read itself
however, with

ILLINOIS COLLEGE
JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS

of your experience on these points. We shall be very
much indebted to you.
Sincerely yours.

C. H. Cummings

Board itself would disallow. No such thing has had to be done,
however, within my knowledge.

Very truly yours,

Chicago, October 23, 1911

H. P. Judson

Dear President Rammelkamp:-

Your favor of the 16th inst. is at hand.

In answer to your questions:

1. The Trustees never have to obtain the consent of the faculty for any action. Of course they are apt to consult with the faculty, but only with and through the President, on any matter involving instruction.

2. The faculty has no powers whatever which are not subject to the control of the Board of Trustees. As a matter of fact the Trustees seldom meddle with such matters as those to which you refer unless they involve finance. The President keeps the Trustees informed as to the general policies of the faculty on these matters.

3. The President does not at present exercise a veto power over the action of the faculty. Such power seems to me wholly unnecessary. Of course the general power of the Board of Trustees is such that any matters which seem to the Board inadvisable the

Board itself
however, with

Lyubov

Chicago, October 25, 1911

Dear President Rammelskamp:-

Your favor of the 16th inst. is at hand.

In answer to your question:

1. The Trustees never have to obtain the consent of the faculty for any action. Of course they are apt to consult with the faculty, but only with and through the President, on any matter involving instruction.

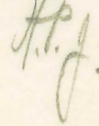
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-2-

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Very truly yours,



H. P. Judson

President C. H. Rammelkamp,
Illinois College,
Jacksonville, Illinois.

Board itself would disallow. No such thing has had to be done,
however, within my knowledge.

Very truly yours,

Chicago, October 28, 1911

H. P. Judson

Dear President Hammond:-

Your favor of the 14th inst. is at hand.

In answer to your question

1. The Trustees never have to obtain the consent of the
Faculty for any action. Of course they are apt to consult with the
Faculty, but only with and through the President, on any matter
involving instruction.

2. The Faculty has no power whatever which are not subject to
the control of the Board of Trustees. As a matter of fact the
Trustees seldom consult with such matters as those to which you refer
unless they involve finance. The President keeps the Trustees

informed as to the general policies of the Faculty on these matters.
President G. H. Hammond, does not at present exercise a veto power
Illinois College,
Jacksonville, Illinois. Such power seems to me wholly un-
necessary. Of course the general power of the Board of Trustees
is such that any matters which come to the Board inevitably the

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
SALT LAKE CITY

FRED JAMES PACK, PH. D.
DESERET PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGY

17

Salt Lake City, Utah, November 1, 1911.

Harry P. Judson, President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear sir:

The habit of smoking has become very thoroughly established among the American people and it appears to some that the consumption of tobacco is very rapidly increasing. Investigations along various lines seem to indicate that the use of tobacco is injurious to the individual, both physically and intellectually. The writer at the present time is undertaking a series of investigations dealing with this phase of the subject.

I am writing you personally to ascertain if you have had any experience which will aid me in this investigation. You have been thrown in contact with great numbers of men, many of whom were smokers. Has anything occurred in your experience which has given you any well defined opinions in regard to the deleterious effect following the use of tobacco? A short statement from you of such experience would be greatly appreciated.

Anything that you may write to me will be held as purely confidential until you have given me permission to use it publicly.

Yours very truly,

F. J. Pack

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
540 SOUTH EAST ASIAN BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607

Dear Sirs:
The Department of Chemistry has been informed that you are interested in the study of the properties of the various types of polymers. We are currently conducting research in this field and would be pleased to discuss our work with you. We have a number of positions available for students and postdoctoral fellows who are interested in this area. We would be happy to provide you with more information about our research and the opportunities available in our department.

We are particularly interested in students who have a strong background in chemistry and a desire to pursue research in the field of polymers. We would like to see your resume and transcripts. If you are interested in applying for a position, please send us your resume and transcripts by the end of the month. We will review your materials and contact you if we are interested in interviewing you. We are also interested in postdoctoral fellows who are interested in this area. We would be happy to discuss the opportunities available in our department with you.

We are looking forward to hearing from you. Please send your resume and transcripts to the Department of Chemistry, 540 South East Asian Building, Chicago, Illinois 60607. We will be happy to provide you with more information about our research and the opportunities available in our department.

Sincerely,
[Signature]

Chicago, November 4, 1911

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 1st inst. received. I don't believe that anything in my experience would be of especial aid to you in the matter of smoking. I am very sure that the use of cigarettes by boys, and the excessive use of cigarettes by anybody is always injurious. The old saying is that a man is a fool if he smokes when he is less than twenty or if he doesn't smoke when he is past fifty. I am sure of the truth of the first part of this proposition, but would not be willing to vouch for the entire accuracy of the second part. I may say that personally, while I have by no means the habit of smoking, I do smoke on occasion, and haven't yet discovered its injurious effects.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Mr. J. J. Pack,
University of Utah,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Chicago, November 4, 1911

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Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Mr. J. L. Pack,
University of Utah,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA

CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVER'S No.

TIME FILED

CHECK

SEND the following message subject to the terms
on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

November 4, 1911

To Mr. A. A. Stagg

Go President G. E. Vincent

University of Minnesota

Minneapolis "

Success to the team. Am sure every
member will do his best.

Harry Pratt Judson