

the question of eligibility to vote at a primary. It should be rigidly guarded so that neither party can flood the primaries of the other party. To my mind the test is the having voted the party ticket at the last preceding national convention that is either for presidential electors or for member of congress. The parties, as a matter of fact, are national parties formed on national issues, and whoever acts with a party on such issues is entitled to a voice in all party primaries. An exception of course might be made in favor of one who is abstaining his vote for the first time.

Other matters seem to me of altogether secondary importance. If we can secure an added protection of the primary poles on the one hand, and the nomination of all candidates within the state by direct primary vote on the other hand, we shall take a long step in advance.

I may add that personally I am extremely skeptical about the advisability of a nomination by a mere plurality. The analogy of a primary election and the final public election is not sound. The purpose of the final election is to designate a person who may hold a public office. The purpose of the primary election is to designate a candidate who will be a good candidate of the party for the election. The two things are quite different. I am strongly inclined to believe that nomination by a

the question of eligibility to vote at a primary. It should be rigidly guarded so that neither party camp should be rigidly guarded as to the other party. To my mind the test is the having voted the party ticket at the last preceding national convention. The parties, as a matter of fact, are national parties formed on national issues, and whoever acts with a party on such issues is entitled to voice in all party primaries. An exception of course might be made in favor of one who is speaking his vote for the first time. Other matters seem to me of altogether secondary importance. If we can secure an added protection of the primary poles on the one hand, and the nomination of all candidates within the state by direct primary vote on the other hand, we shall take a long step in advance. I may add that personally I am extremely skeptical about the advisability of a nomination by a mere plurality. The analogy of a primary election and the final public election is not sound. The purpose of the final election is to designate a person who may hold a public office. The purpose of the primary election is to designate a candidate who will be a good candidate of the party for the election. The two things are quite different. I am strongly inclined to believe that nomination by a

plurality will result very frequently in the nomination of a candidate whom a majority of the party- in many cases even a large majority of the party may strongly disapprove. However, that point does not seem to me so important as the others.

Apologizing for taking your time, I am

Very truly yours,

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85

JONES, ADDINGTON & AMES,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS,

CHICAGO OFFICE
810 TITLE AND TRUST BUILDING
100 WASHINGTON ST.

TELEPHONE CEN. 2627

W. CLYDE JONES,
KEENE H. ADDINGTON.

ROBERT LEWIS AMES,
ARTHUR B. SEIBOLD,

EDWIN B. H. TOWER, JR.
W. C. MARGESON,
W. PERRY HAHN,
ADOLPH A. THOMAS,
CHARLES L. HOPKINS,
RICHARD HOLLEN.

NEW YORK OFFICE
1904 UNITED STATES EXPRESS BUILDING
2 RECTOR STREET

TELEPHONE 4482 RECTOR

Chicago, Ill., November 9, 1907.

Mr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Prof. Judson:-

I am in receipt of your letter of November 4th, relating to the Direct Primary Bill, and am, indeed, glad to have your views. I note what you say about the Percentage Primary Bill. My first choice, as I have stated on the floor of the Senate, is for a percentage plurality bill, in which the candidate receiving the highest number of votes, provided it exceeds, say, 25 or 35 per cent, shall be the nominee; otherwise, the nominee to be chosen by a Convention. Prior to the passage of the Oglesby Bill by the House, I suggested that the simplest and most satisfactory way, to my mind, to deal with the direct primary question, was to amend the law which the Supreme Court has just held invalid, by correcting the features which the Court held to be unconstitutional. I pointed out how these corrections could readily be made. I proposed, further, that the law be amended to eliminate the feature of instructed delegates, and to provide for a direct popular vote, which should nominate the candidate having the highest number of votes ^{if he} received more than a definite percentage, - say 25 or 35 per cent; otherwise, the nomination to be made by the Convention.

CHICAGO OFFICE
810 TITLE AND TRUST BUILDING
100 WASHINGTON ST.
TELEPHONE GEN. 2527

JONES, ADDINGTON & AMES
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS
WELBY JONES,
KEENE H. ADDINGTON,
ROBERT LEWIS AMES,
ARTHUR B. SEIBOLD.

NEW YORK OFFICE
1904 UNITED STATES EXPRESS BUILDING
2 Rector Street
TELEPHONE 4482 RECTOR

EDWIN E. H. TOWER, JR.
W. C. HARRISON
W. BERRY HARRIS
ADOLPH A. THOMAS
CHARLES J. HOKINS
RICHARD HULLER

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I think it is now the concensus of opinion that this would have been the wisest course to follow. When, however, the House passed the Oglesby Bill by two-thirds majority, and secured the necessary majority by making a compromise with the Democrats, I became firmly convinced that it was not practicable to put through a law such as I suggested, and that it was necessary to accept the Oglesby Bill, substantially as passed by the House, or nothing. I still feel that it is extremely doubtful whether we shall secure any primary legislation, unless it be substantially the Oglesby Bill as passed by the House.

I agree with you that the Oglesby Bill contains some defects, although I believe that, for a direct plurality bill, it is as fair and just as any direct plurality bill that has ever been drawn.

We are confronted in the Legislature with a number of conditions which, perhaps, are not fully understood by the general public. The Democrats are solidly for a plurality primary law, and are opposed to a percentage plurality law. The greater number of the members from the southern half of the State are committed to a straight plurality law and are unwilling to accept a percentage plurality plan as a compromise. In many of these communities, nominations have been made for many years, by consent, along the line of the plurality nomination. In view of this condition, and the fact that

there are many members who are committed to the direct plurality proposition, it is my opinion that the only way to secure effective legislation is to go to the straight plurality plan and then work gradually backward by amendment, to remove the defects which may be developed in this system. I believe that the working of such a system will develop defects, and I believe that such defects, as they

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arise, can be studied and corrected by amendment.

As to the features of the bill which the Senate struck out, relating to the selection of party committeemen, I am firmly committed to the idea of having party committeemen selected by popular vote. I believe that it is in the line of progress, and is the just and fair thing. I do not believe that any political leaders who may, for the time being, be in control of the party machinery, have the right to perpetuate themselves in power by the present round-about system through the control of delegates to Conventions. I believe that reform in the political parties demands the direct selection of party leaders by the electors.

As to the selection of presidential electors, I think it is purely perfunctory, and I am not concerned particularly as to their selection. As to delegates to the National Convention, however, I believe it is of the utmost importance that the electors of the party should select the delegates. My criticism of the action of Speaker Cannon and those who were associated with him, in attempting to strike out of the Oglesby Bill the selection of delegates to the National Convention, was two-fold. First, I believe that the people are entitled to select these delegates, and that the selection should be in the most direct manner, - that is, by popular vote; in the second place, I criticised the amendment because it merely strikes out of the Oglesby Bill the features relating to the selection of National delegates, and substitutes in place thereof, nothing. It substitutes no lawfully conducted plan for the selection of national delegates. It leaves their selection wholly to the whim of the political leaders. If Speaker Cannon's ideas are to prevail, it means that the delegates to the National Convention from Illinois

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will be selected, two from each Congressional District by the Congressional Committeemen, and the delegates at large by the State Committeemen; or it will mean that there will be "soap-box" primaries held without the sanction of law and without the protection of law, for the selection of delegates to Congressional Conventions, and for the selection of delegates to a State Convention, which Conventions will have no other duty to perform than that of selecting national delegates. In such extra legal primaries, the political leaders can control as they see fit, because very few voters will take sufficient interest to go to the primaries, and even if voters do take an interest, they would be unable to select such delegates as would choose the national delegates whom the people would want. It seems to me ridiculous to select, say, 50 delegates to a Congressional Convention, whose only duty is to meet in Convention and select two delegates to a National Convention. Why not have the people vote for the two delegates to the National Convention direct, in stead of voting for the 50 delegates to the Congressional Convention?

The political leaders would be able to dictate absolutely who should be the national delegates, - first, because they would control the "soap-box" primaries and could elect such delegates as they pleased, and would be able to count upon the absence of the great majority of the electors of the party from the polls; second, of the delegates elected, there would be very little inducement to attend the Convention, because no candidates would be nominated and the sole work to be performed would be the selection of two national delegates. But a handful of delegates would do all the work, and they would do just what the political leaders had beforehand decided should be done.

will be selected, two from each Congressional District by the Congressional Committee, and the delegates at large by the State Committee; or it will mean that there will be "suspense" primaries held without the sanction of law and without the protection of law, for the selection of delegates to Congressional Conventions, and for the selection of delegates to a State Convention, which Conventions will have no other duty to perform than that of selecting national delegates. In such extra legal primaries, the political leaders can control as they see fit, because very few voters will take sufficient interest to go to the primaries, and even if voters do take an interest, they would be unable to select such delegates as would choose the national delegates whom the people would want. It seems to me ridiculous to select, say, 50 delegates to a Congressional Convention, whose only duty is to meet in Convention and select two delegates to a National Convention. Why not have the people vote for the two delegates to the National Convention direct, in stead of voting for the 50 delegates to the Congressional Convention?

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Similarly, if the only function of the State Convention was to select the national delegates at large, it seems to me equally ridiculous for the people of the State to go to the polls, either at a regular primary or at a "soap-box" primary, and select some 1,500 delegates, whose sole function is to meet in Convention and select a few national delegates at large. Why not have the people of the State act directly in selecting the delegates at large? Moreover, even if the 1,500 delegates were selected, not more than a handful would pay their expenses to go to Springfield to attend the Convention. There would be no attraction at the State Convention, such as there is now, when important officers are to be nominated. The result would be that the small handful of delegates who did attend would meet to carry out the dictates of the political leaders arranged in advance.

I think, therefore, that the Senate amendments are vicious, because the Oglesby Bill proposes to do away with Conventions entirely, and if that be the policy, then the only way of selecting national delegates is by the vote of the people at the Primary. The Senate amendments provide no means whatever for the selection of national delegates, and I am equally opposed to their selection by the party committeemen or by Conventions, the delegates of which are elected in a round-about way to a Convention which has no duty to perform which would attract full attendance.

I trust I may have an opportunity some time to discuss this question with you in person, but the above will give you some indication as to my views on this subject.

I believe that primary reform is essential, and that it must come either through a percentage plurality system, which is my first choice, or through a straight plurality system, such as the Oglesby Bill, which is my second choice. Inasmuch as I believe that the percentage plurality plan is not at present feasible in this State, I am firmly committed to a law based on the straight plurality idea.

Awaiting your further advices, I remain,

Yours very truly,

W. Clyde Jones.

WCJ-OC
(P)

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WOL-00
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November 14th, 1907. It is at least very fair to say that it is worth while for the legislature to enter into this

question further than to secure fair methods in such way Senator W. Clyde Jones. If a political party prefers as the party may prefer.

610 Title & Trust Building, Chicago. the privilege of so doing. If it prefers to use direct vote, it should have the privilege of so doing. The State may

I am interested in your discussion of the Primary subject as contained in your favor of the 9th inst. It seems to me that the only satisfactory solution of the plurality vote at the primary election is to be found in the second primary at which choice may be made from the highest two on the list. The only certain thing indicated by a plurality is that the majority of the voters prefer someone else. Moreover, the purpose of a nomination at a primary is to secure an election. Unless, therefore, the nomination is in general accord with party sentiment, the election is endangered. Of course the objection of expense comes any way. I cannot regard that as conclusive. If the matter is worth regulating at all it is worth regulating in the best possible way.

So far as the national delegates are concerned, I am sure that to a certain extent I sympathize with your

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My dear Senator Jones:-

810 Title & Trust Building, Chicago.

Senator W. Clyde Jones,

November 14th, 1907.

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It is at least a fair question whether it is worth while for the legislature to enter into this question further than to secure fair methods in such way as the party may prefer. If a political party prefers to use the convention method, it should have the privilege of so doing. If it prefers to use direct vote, it should have the privilege of so doing. The State may well control to the extent of seeing that there is no fraud.

After all the main question to me appears to be the necessity of securing the vital things and not endangering them by contest over matters of less importance. It seems to me under correction that the vital things now for us are 1) to secure a direct primary vote properly guarded for all our state and local officers; 2) to protect these primaries from being swamped by the votes of those who ought not to have a vote in them; (3) to secure the possibility of independent voting at local elections.

Thanking you for your courteous reply and with confidence that in any event our district will be worthily represented in the matter, I am

Very truly yours,

who ought not to have a vote in them; (3) to secure the possibility of independent voting at local elections. views. The national convention of the party will be held in the fall of 1912. It is at least a question whether it is worth while for the legislature to enter into this question further than to secure fair methods in such way as the party may prefer. If a political party prefers to use the convention method, it should have the privilege of so doing. If it prefers to use direct vote, it should have the privilege of so doing. The State may well control to the extent of seeing that there is no fraud. After all the main question to me appears to be the necessity of securing the vital things and not endangering them by contest over matters of less importance. If it seems to me under correction that the vital things now for us are to secure a direct primary vote properly guarded for all our state and local officers; (2) to protect these primaries from being swamped by the votes of those who ought not to have a vote in them; (3) to secure the possibility of independent voting at local elections. Thanking you for your courteous reply and with confidence that in any event our district will be worthily represented in the matter, I am Very truly yours,

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November 6th, 1907.

See Act
My dear President James:-

Your favor of the 6th inst. is received. I appreciate highly the compliment of your invitation and see no reason why it should not be accepted. My understanding is that the address will be about thirty minutes long. If you have a suggestion as to subject I shall be gratified. Naturally, I suppose, it will be connected in some way with the historical event which the date commemorates. I shall be obliged to return by the night train.

Cordially yours,

President E. J. James,

University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Ill.

President Harry Pratt

OFFICE OF ILLINOIS

Handwritten signature in red ink

November 6th, 1907.

My dear President James:-

Your favor of the 5th inst. is received. I appreciate highly the compliment of your invitation and see no reason why it should not be accepted. My understanding is that the address will be about thirty minutes long. If you have a suggestion as to subject I shall be gratified. Naturally, I suppose, it will be connected in some way with the historical event which the date commemorates. I shall be obliged to return by the night train.

Sincerely yours,

President E. J. James,
University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Ill.

note - check

Urbana-Champaign, Illinois

November 5, 1907

President Harry Pratt Judson

University of Chicago

Chicago, Illinois

My dear President Judson,

The University of Illinois holds four or five general assemblies of students and professors during the year. One of these assemblies occurs on Illinois Day, December 3, the anniversary of the final admission of Illinois as a state.

We should be greatly pleased if you could act as the orator of the day on that occasion. Your address should be at least thirty minutes long, not exceeding forty-five. The exercises occur in the afternoon, and it will be possible for you to take the nine forty train in the morning, from Chicago, and the six ten p.m. train in the evening, from Champaign, if you find it necessary, though we should hope to have the pleasure of your company as long as you may find it possible to stay with us.

Faithfully yours,

Edmund J. Lewis

P.S. You may, of course, choose your own subject. Your audience will be the persons included in all departments yet living. *Faithfully*
E. J. L.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Urbana-Champaign, Illinois
November 2, 1907

President Harry Pratt Judson
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My dear President Judson,

The University of Illinois holds four or five general assemblies of students and professors during the year. One of these assemblies occurs on Illinois Day, December 1, the anniversary of the final admission of Illinois as a state.

We should be greatly pleased if you could act as the orator of the day on that occasion. Your address should be at least thirty minutes long, not exceeding forty-five. The exercises occur in the afternoon, and it will be possible for you to take the nine forty train in the morning, from Chicago, and the six ten p.m. train in the evening, from Champaign, if you find it necessary. Though we should hope to have the pleasure of your company as long as you may find it possible to stay with us.

Sincerely yours,

[Faint handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page, including "Lester K. ..."]

41
same 040
7

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON.

February 7th, 1908.
Jan. 25, 1908.

Hon. A. J. Beveridge,

My dear Mr. Judson:-

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

I have your letter of January 21st,
My dear Senator Beveridge:-
calling my attention to H. R. 7597. I thank you for
your suggestions in this matter, which I have carefully
of January 21st find on my return from a trip east. I
noted.
appreciate the courtesy of your reply and am interested
to know the status of the Bill. With best wishes, I am,
mitted to any one system so far as these appointments
are concerned, but am anxious only that these appoint-
ments should not be made a matter of ordinary politics
as the census is really a part of the scientific work of
the government. If appointment should be made directly on
recommendation of yourself and some more members of Congress,
there would be no difficulty whatever, but as you know and
I know, if ordinary political methods are followed there
will be a considerable portion of mere politicians on the
staff, and that is bound to militate against the success
of the census work.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I am

Very truly yours,

February 7th, 1908.

Hon. A. J. Beveridge,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator Beveridge:-

Your favor of the 28th

of January I find on my return from a trip east. I appreciate the courtesy of your reply and am interested to know the status of the Bill. I am by no means committed to any one system so far as these appointments are concerned, but am anxious only that these appointments should not be made a matter of ordinary politics as the census is really a part of the scientific work of the government. If appointment should be made directly on recommendation of yourself and some more members of Congress, there would be no difficulty whatever, but as you know and I know, if ordinary political methods are followed there will be a considerable portion of mere politicians on the staff, and that is bound to militate against the success of the census work.

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UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON.

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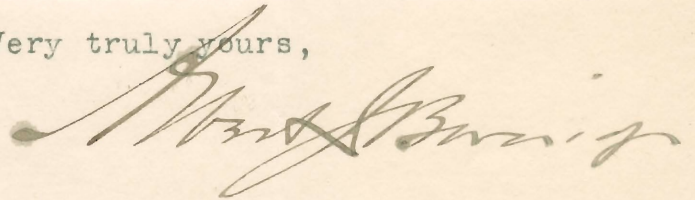
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Mr. H. P. Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

4
171

THEODORE ROOSEVELT
WASHINGTON

January 22, 1908
Jan. 22, 1908.

My dear Mr. Johnson:
Thank you for your letter of January 21st.

I have your letter of January 21st, calling my attention to H. B. Wood. I thank you for your suggestions in this matter, which I have carefully noted. I am very sorry that I cannot do more for you at present. I am, with best wishes, I am, very truly yours,

Very truly yours,

Theodore Roosevelt

THEODORE ROOSEVELT
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
THE CITY OF CHICAGO, ILL.

Enclosed is a copy of the letter of January 21st, which I have just received from you. I have also enclosed a copy of the letter of January 21st, which I have just received from you. I have also enclosed a copy of the letter of January 21st, which I have just received from you.

Very truly yours,
Theodore Roosevelt

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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GROVER CLEVELAND (Ex-President of the United States), Princeton, N. J.
 ANDREW CARNEGIE (Capitalist), New York.
 CORNELIUS N. BLISS (Ex-Secretary of the Interior), New York City.
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President Seth Low,

281 Fourth Ave., New York.

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 DAN R. HANNA (of M. A. Hanna & Co.), Cleveland, Ohio.
 MARCUS M. MARKS (President National Association of Clothing Manufacturers), New York City.
 OTTO M. EIDLITZ (Chairman Board of Governors, Building Trades Employers' Association), New York City.

On the part of Wage Earners:—

SAMUEL GOMPERS (President American Federation of Labor), Washington, D. C.
 JOHN MITCHELL (President United Mine Workers of America), Indianapolis, Ind.
 A. B. GARRETTSON (Grand Chief Conductor, Order of Railway Conductors), Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 JAMES DUNCAN (General Secretary Granite Cutters' International Association of America), Quincy, Mass.
 DANIEL J. KEEFE (President International Longshoremen, Marine and Transportworkers' Association), Detroit, Mich.
 WARREN S. STONE (Grand Chief International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers), Cleveland, Ohio.
 P. H. MORRISSEY (Grand Master, Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen), Cleveland, Ohio.
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 TIMOTHY HEALY (President International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen), New York City.
 WILLIAM J. BOWEN (President Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union), Indianapolis, Ind.
 J. J. HANNAHAN (Grand Master Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen), Peoria, Ill.
 JAMES O'CONNELL (President International Association of Machinists), Washington, D. C.
 JOHN F. TOBIN (General President Boot and Shoe Workers' Union), Boston, Mass.
 JOSEPH F. VALENTINE (President Iron Moulders' Union of North America), Cincinnati, Ohio.
 JAMES M. LYNCH (President International Typographical Union), Indianapolis, Ind.
 DENIS A. HAYES (President Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada), Philadelphia, Pa.
 WILLIAM HUBER (President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America), Indianapolis, Ind.

HEADQUARTERS
OF

The National Civic Federation

281 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

SETH LOW, President
 SAMUEL GOMPERS, Vice-President
 NAHUM J. BACHELDER, Vice-President
 ELLISON A. SMYTH, Vice-President
 BENJAMIN I. WHEELER, Vice-President
 ISAAC N. SELIGMAN, Treasurer
 JOHN MITCHELL, Ch'n Trade Agreement Committee
 CHARLES A. MOORE, Chairman Welfare Department
 RALPH M. EASLEY, Chairman Executive Council

WM. H. TAFT, Chairman
 Public Employees' Welfare Committee
 NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
 Ch'n Industrial Economics Department
 SETH LOW, Ex-Officio Chairman Conciliation Committee
 MELVILLE E. INGALLS,
 Chairman Public Ownership Commission
 FRANKLIN MACVEAGH,
 Chairman Immigration Department
 D. L. CEASE, Secretary

February 13th, 1908.

February 8, 1908.

My dear Mr. Low:—

Your favor of the 8th inst.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,

received. I am entirely familiar with the work of the

Chicago, Illinois.

Federation and shall be pleased to be of any service

Dear Sir:

as a member of the Advisory Council.

By direction of the Executive Committee of The National Civic Federation I have been asked

to appoint an Advisory Council to consist of men in sympathy with our work. The purpose of having an Advisory Council is to affiliate with the Federation a body of representative men in different parts of the country who may be called upon to aid the work of the Federation, thus assuring to us, in different localities, local friends to whom appeal may be made for advice and assistance in case of need. If you are unfamiliar with the work of the Federation, you will get a very good idea of its methods and some of its activities from the Annual Meeting Number of "The National Civic Federation Review" which is mailed to you today.

I have the honor to ask if you will permit the use of your name as a member of the Advisory Council.

Respectfully,

Seth Low

President National Civic Federation.

February 13th, 1908.

President Seth Low,

281 Fourth Ave., New York.

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Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Judson

COMMITTEE of the Public: —
CLEVELAND (Ex-President
Princeton, N. J., New
Negro (Ex-Secretary
CAN. BLISS (Master
NELUS, New York, N. H.
NATHAN Grant, Wheeler, (Preside
Benjamin I. Berkeley, (Preside
of California, Butler, E
CHARLES MURRAY, New York
University, New York
NICHOLAS (Publicist), ELAND
Columbia (Publicist), ELAND
SETH LOW, JOHN ST. POTT
ARCHBISHOP, C. POTTY
ARCHBISHOP, C. POTTY
ARCHBISHOP, C. POTTY

COMMITTEE

of the Public:—

LEWELAND (Ex-President of the States), Princeton, N. J.
 W. CARNEGIE (Capitalist), New York.
 MELIUS N. BLISS (Ex-Secretary of the Interior), New York City.
 NAHUM J. BACHELDER (Master of the National Grange), Concord, N. H.
 BENJAMIN I. WHEELER (President University of California), Berkeley, Cal.
 CHARLES W. ELIOT (President Harvard University), Cambridge, Mass.
 NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER (President Columbia University), New York City.
 SETH LOW (Publicist), New York City.
 ARCHBISHOP JOHN IRELAND (of the Roman Catholic Church), St. Paul, Minn.
 BISHOP HENRY C. POTTER (of the Protestant Episcopal Church), New York City.
 CHARLES J. BONAPARTE (Attorney General of United States), Washington, D. C.
 DAVID R. FRANCIS (Ex-Secretary of the Interior), St. Louis, Mo.
 ISAAC N. SELIGMAN (of J. & W. Seligman & Co.), New York City.
 JAMES SPEYER (of Speyer & Co.), New York.
 V. EVERIT MACY (Capitalist), New York City.
 JOHN M. STAHL, President Farmers' National Congress.

On the part of Employers:—

HENRY PHIPPS (Director United States Steel Corporation), New York City.
 AUGUST BELMONT (President August Belmont & Co.), New York City.
 W. A. CLARK (President United Verde Copper Company), Butte, Mont.
 CLARENCE H. MACKAY (President Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.), New York City.
 LUCIUS TUTTLE (President Boston & Maine Railroad), Boston, Mass.
 FREDERICK D. UNDERWOOD (President Erie Railroad Company), New York City.
 M. H. TAYLOR (President Pittsburg Coal Company), Pittsburg, Pa.
 MELVILLE E. INGALLS, (Chairman C. C. C. & St. L. Ry. Co.), Cincinnati, O.
 SAMUEL MATHER (of Pickands, Mather & Co.), Cleveland, Ohio.
 CHARLES A. MOORE (Manning, Maxwell & Moore), New York City.
 FRANKLIN MACVEAGH (of Franklin MacVeagh & Co.), Chicago, Ill.
 ELLISON A. SMYTH (President South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association), Pelzer, S. C.
 CHARLES H. TAYLOR, Jr. (Ex-President American Newspaper Publishers' Association), Boston, Mass.
 DAN R. HANNA (of M. A. Hanna & Co.), Cleveland.
 MARCUS M. MARKS (President National Association of Clothing Manufacturers), New York City.
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The National Civic Federation

281 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

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 NAHUM J. BACHELDER, *Vice-President*
 ELLISON A. SMYTH, *Vice-President*
 BENJAMIN I. WHEELER, *Vice-President*
 ISAAC N. SELIGMAN, *Treasurer*
 JOHN MITCHELL, *Ch'n Trade Agreement Committee*
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 RALPH M. EASLEY, *Chairman Executive Council*

WM. H. TAFT, *Chairman*
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Chairman Public Ownership Commission
 FRANKLIN MACVEAGH,
Chairman Immigration Department
 D. L. CEASE, *Secretary*

February 8, 1908.

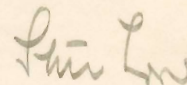
Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
 President, University of Chicago,
 Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

By direction of the Executive Committee of The National Civic Federation I have been asked to appoint an Advisory Council to consist of men in sympathy with our work. The purpose of having an Advisory Council is to affiliate with the Federation a body of representative men in different parts of the country who may be called upon to aid the work of the Federation, thus assuring to us, in different localities, local friends to whom appeal may be made for advice and assistance in case of need. If you are unfamiliar with the work of the Federation, you will get a very good idea of its methods and some of its activities from the Annual Meeting Number of "The National Civic Federation Review" which is mailed to you today.

I have the honor to ask if you will permit the use of your name as a member of the Advisory Council.

Respectfully,



President National Civic Federation.

HEADQUARTERS OF The National Civic Federation

221 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

SETH LOW, President
SAMUEL GOMPERS, Vice-President
NATHAN J. BACHOLDER, Secretary
ELLISON A. SMITH, Treasurer
BENJAMIN J. WHEELER, Chairman of the Executive Committee
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN, Chairman of the Finance Committee
JOHN MITCHELL, Chairman of the Publicity Committee
CHARLES A. MOORE, Chairman of the Research Committee
RALPH M. EASLEY, Chairman of the Legislative Committee
WILLIAM H. TAFT, Chairman of the Publicity Committee
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, Chairman of the Research Committee
SETH LOW, Chairman of the Finance Committee
MELVILLE E. BELL, Chairman of the Executive Committee
FRANKLIN MACVEIGH, Chairman of the Publicity Committee
D. L. CHASE, Secretary

February 8, 1908

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University of Chicago,
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President National Civic Federation

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

On the part of the Public:

GROVER CLEVELAND (President of the United States), President, New York.
CARNEGIE (President of the Carnegie Corporation), New York.
NATHAN J. BACHOLDER (President of the National Civic Federation), New York.
BENJAMIN J. WHEELER (President of the American Federation of Labor), New York.
CHARLES A. MOORE (President of the American Association of University Professors), New York.
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN (President of the National Civic Federation), New York.
JOHN MITCHELL (President of the National Civic Federation), New York.
FRANKLIN MACVEIGH (President of the National Civic Federation), New York.
D. L. CHASE (President of the National Civic Federation), New York.
WILLIAM H. TAFT (President of the National Civic Federation), New York.
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SETH LOW (President of the National Civic Federation), New York.
MELVILLE E. BELL (President of the National Civic Federation), New York.

On the part of Employers:

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AUGUST BELMONT (President of the United States Steel Corporation), New York City.
W. A. CLARK (President of the United States Steel Corporation), New York City.
CLARENCE H. MACKEY (President of the United States Steel Corporation), New York City.
LUCAS TUTTLE (President of the United States Steel Corporation), New York City.
FREDERICK D. WOODWARD (President of the United States Steel Corporation), New York City.
M. H. TAYLOR (President of the United States Steel Corporation), New York City.
MELVILLE E. BELL (President of the National Civic Federation), New York City.
SAMUEL MATHIAS (President of the National Civic Federation), New York City.
CHARLES A. MOORE (President of the National Civic Federation), New York City.
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DAN R. HANNA (President of the National Civic Federation), New York City.
MARKUS M. MARKS (President of the National Civic Federation), New York City.
OTTO M. EIDUX (President of the National Civic Federation), New York City.

On the part of Wage Earners:

SAMUEL GOMPERS (President of the American Federation of Labor), New York City.
JOHN MITCHELL (President of the American Federation of Labor), New York City.
A. B. GARRETTSON (President of the American Federation of Labor), New York City.
JAMES DUNN (President of the American Federation of Labor), New York City.
DANIEL J. KEENE (President of the American Federation of Labor), New York City.
WARREN S. STONE (President of the American Federation of Labor), New York City.
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J. J. HANNAHAN (President of the American Federation of Labor), New York City.
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JOHN T. GORMAN (President of the American Federation of Labor), New York City.
JOSEPH F. VALLIN (President of the American Federation of Labor), New York City.
JAMES A. LITCH (President of the American Federation of Labor), New York City.
BENJ. A. HAYES (President of the American Federation of Labor), New York City.
WILLIAM HUBER (President of the American Federation of Labor), New York City.

Handwritten: Jones
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Handwritten: Oster
The University Council is put substantially in the hands of the state universities. No doubt the state universities should have a large and important representation. It is well to notice, however, that with few exceptions the state universities are not largely engaged in work of the character in question. For
Hon. A. J. Beveridge,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

March 16, 1908

My dear Sir:-
instance, in "Science" published in New York August 30th, 1907, will be found a table of the attention is called to a bill now pending before the Senate for the organization of a National University at Washington. I am much interested in the plan of a National University and hope that in time one on a suitable basis may be established. Some facts in the pending bill, however, I beg to bring to your attention. The institution makes no recognition of this important fact. The bill provides for a graduate school leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. This parallels the work now done in many existing institutions both on state and private foundation, and this makes the United States a competitor with them in work of this character. If the University of the United States should provide simply for research work it would fill a great need. There cannot be too much work of this character, and all the work done by state and private institutions would thus be supplemented in

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Handwritten:
L. A. J. Beveridge

March 16, 1908

Hon. A. J. Beveridge,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

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1. The bill provides for a graduate school leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. This parallels the work now done in many existing institutions both on state and private foundation, and this makes the United States a competitor with them in work of this character. If the University of the United States should provide simply for research work it would fill a great need. There cannot be too much work of this character, and all the work done by state and private institutions would thus be supplemented in

a most important way. But for the United States to enter the field as a competitor in work of instruction done in graduate schools hardly seems necessary or becoming.

2. The University Council is put substantially in the hands of the state universities. No doubt the state universities should have a large and important representation. It is well to notice, however, that with few exceptions the state universities are not largely engaged in work of the character in question. For instance, in "Science" published in New York August 30th, 1907, will be found a table showing the number of Doctorates of Philosophy conferred by American universities in the ten years ending with June of that year. The total number is 2715. Of this number 2415 were given by institutions on private foundation and 300 by state universities. Yet the University of the United States in providing for a graduate institution makes no recognition of this important fact.

It seems to me that in the light of these considerations as well as others which might be brought to your attention, this bill will be considered very carefully before it is enacted into a law.

Very truly yours,

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THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES CLUB
OF LONDON

May 9th. 1908.

May 19, 1908.

ORGANISING OFFICES:

CARLTON HOUSE,

REGENT STREET, LONDON,

S.W.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 220

CABLEGRAMS: "AMERICLUB, LONDON."

TELEGRAMS: "INCONCOR, LONDON."

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED
TO THE SECRETARY.

My dear Mr. Knowles:-

Before leaving for an engagement

ment in Oklahoma, President Judson expressed himself favorably concerning The American Universities Club of London, and instructed me to communicate to you his acceptance of honorary membership and his willingness that his name should be placed on the list of honorary members.

My dear Sir,

Sincerely yours,

D. A. Robertson

Secretary to the President

in connection with the aims and purposes of the above Club.

Secretary to the President.

By the Friendship of Nations formerly an expression, now an actuality, the Anglo-Saxon Races particularly, are knit together intellectually, socially and politically.

American visitors to England no longer feel in a foreign land and many know this country as intimately as they do their native State. Foreshadowed by the Oxford Bequest of the

Rt. Hon. the late Cecil Rhodes and by the development of the

Mr. George G. Knowles,

The American Universities Club of London,

Carlton House, Regent Street, London, S. W.

speaking University men and a common footing and a sympathetic brotherhood which will ever increase.

Answered

MAY 18 1908

David A. Robertson
Secretary to the President

Mr. George G. Knowles,
The American Universities Club of London,
Carlton House, Regent Street, London, S. W.

Secretary to the President.

D. A. Robertson
Secretary to the President

Sincerely yours,

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reply concerning The American Universities Club of London,

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Before leaving for an engagement

My dear Mr. Knowles:-

May 19, 1908.

THE
S.W. CARLTON HOUSE
REGENT STREET,
LONDON, W.1.
OFFICE
TELEPHONE: 2500

Mr. T. M. Evans accepted for the British Club

**THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES CLUB
OF LONDON**

ORGANISING OFFICES:
**CARLTON HOUSE,
REGENT STREET, LONDON,
S.W.**

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 220

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED
TO THE SECRETARY.

May 9th. 1908.

8

Answered **MAY 18 1908**

David A. Robertson,

Secretary to the President,

The President University of Chicago.

Chicago. Illinois.

U.S.A.

My dear Sir,

May I trespass upon your time by the recital of a few facts in connection with the aims and purposes of the above Club.

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THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES CLUB
OF LONDON

May 2nd, 1903.

CARLTON HOUSE,
REGENT STREET, LONDON,
W.

The President University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

U.S.A.

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-2-

There is no common meeting place for American University Men visiting England, and this fact is being constantly deplored throughout the year by those travelling either on business or pleasure.

By the inclusion of British American Possessions, a triple alliance is formed and more than one object gained in firmly cementing the cordial relations of University Men of Anglo-Saxon blood.

With this end in view, The American Universities Club of London has been formed. The movement has met with hearty response and encouragement. The Rhodes Scholars at Oxford are forming a committee amongst themselves and we are asking for the co-operation of Graduates and Undergraduates of North American Universities and Colleges and more particularly yourself, as a representative of the intellectual and social life.

We would therefore respectfully ask you to accept an Honorary Membership of The American Universities Club of London and in addition thereto, permission to place your name upon the Committee of Honorary Members.

We are simultaneously extending this invitation to the Presidents of the Universities named below, who would be fellow members with you on such Honorary Committee.

We trust your views may be in accord with the aims of the Club and that you will kindly accept the invitation herewith

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-3-

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Thanking you in anticipation, I beg to remain,

Yours faithfully,

Geo. G. Knowles.

For the Organising Committee.

Yale '92

Invitations forwarded for memberships of Committee of
Honorary Members to the Presidents of the following institutions:-

Harvard University.
Yale University.
Columbia University.
Princeton University.
University of Pennsylvania.
John's Hopkins University.
University of Virginia.
The United States Military Academy.
The United States Naval Academy.
Chicago University.
Cornell University.
The Leland Stanford Jr. University.
Vanderbilt University.
Tulane University of Louisiana.
Queen's University. Kingston. Ontario. Canada.
McMaster University. North West Territory. Canada.
Mount Allison University. New Brunswick. Canada.
McGill College and University, Montreal. Canada.
University Laval, Quebec. Canada.
Prince of Wales's College. Prince Edward Island.
St. Francis College. Nova Scotia.
Ottawa University. Ottawa. Canada.

-2-

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Thanking you in anticipation, I beg to remain,

Yours faithfully,

For the Organising Committee.

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Honorary Members to the presidents of the following institutions:-

Harvard University.
 Yale University.
 Columbia University.
 Princeton University.
 University of Pennsylvania.
 Johns Hopkins University.
 University of Virginia.
 The United States Military Academy.
 The United States Naval Academy.
 Chicago University.
 Cornell University.
 The Johns Hopkins University.
 Vanderbilt University.
 Tulane University of Louisiana.
 Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada.
 McMaster University, North West Territory, Canada.
 Mount Allison University, New Brunswick, Canada.
 McGill College and University, Montreal, Canada.
 University of New Brunswick, Canada.
 Prince of Wales College, Prince Edward Island.
 St. Francis College, Nova Scotia.
 Ottawa University, Ottawa, Canada.