Moncrief

33

Let this rest

My dear Dr. Harper:

Most probably you have read the letter on certificates to the University in the Nation of this week - p.p. 8-9 -

Possibly you have overlooked it - In my judgment the spirit of the entire letter is not ideal - but the references to the University of Chicago and its affiliated and cooperating schools are flagrantly unjust -

Very serious

No doubt the letter got its impulse in the Congregation last Saturday -

Very sincerely

J. W. Moncrief

Jan. 8th '97 -

Gilbert

The Inter Ocean.

Chicago, Feb 14 1897.

Newspaper favorable

(8)

Dr Harper

Dear Sir

I am not quite sure that I understand your request. I attended your meeting tonight and found it a great privilege & wrote an editorial suggested by it, but fear I have missed the practical point you want made. If so I should be pleased to try it again, if not too late.

Permit me to say that in my humble opinion you are doing a very great work for the intellectual development in the common sense you are infusing into thoughts on the Bible. Methods raising a hue and cry of heresy you are dealing Super

tition most effective blows. The old notion that the Bible was an ark of the covenant that could not be touched without exciting the anger of God was paralyzing to the mind. The literature of Biblical Exegesis is the most mere stuff, as a whole, the found in Christ. Higher Criticism may be in error in many of its details but no matter for that. It has stricken the shackles from piety, or is doing it, gradually. But excuse the trespass upon your time —

Very truly
Frank Gilbert

Dr. Abbott Must Believe in all the Miracles or None.

Dr. Lyman Abbott's somewhat jocular treatment of the Biblical account of Jonah and the whale has brought upon him the censure of clergymen and religious associations who accept the orthodox teaching as to the infallibility of the scriptures. It is deserved censure, too, so long as Dr. Abbott professes to be a Christian believer.

The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder, the pastor of a Lutheran church in Madison avenue, put the case this way last Sunday, that if the story of Jonah and the whale is to be treated as a ficticious narrative, simply because it defies the laws of nature, the whole foundation of the Christian belief must be swept away for the same reason. How is it possible to escape from these conclusions of the Lutheran clergyman:

If we reject Jonah, what about the parting of the Red Sea, the fall of manna in the wilderness, the sun standing still, the fall of Jericho when Joshua blew his horn? Not only this, but what shall we do with the miracles recorded of our Lord, and, indeed, what becomes of that crowning miracle of miracles, most momentous and incredible of them all—the death and glorious resurrection of Christ? How is the story of Jonah more difficult to believe than any or all of the others? We must accept or reject them as a whole. [Including the Garden of Eden story, with the serpent tempting Eve and the consignment of the great bulk of the human race to hell as a consequence of Eve's curiosity.]

Chicago Tribune,
February 4, 1897.

EDITORIAL,

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

January 21, 1890:

"BROTHER MOODY, by virtue of his earnestness, his faith, and his literal acceptation of the Scriptures, has once more distracted his brethren in the pulpit. The result is that they do not agree with the views which he expressed Sunday last as to the resurrection of the body and the second coming of Christ. They have studied into the subject, and find chemical and physical and physiological obstacles in the way of a bodily resurrection after the component parts of the body, which are mostly gases and water, have been dissipated by natural processes and gone off into vapor and been taken up in vegetation and absorbed in other animals. They realize the difficulty there will be in finding and identifying the particles—a condition which is made all the more involved since every seven years or so we are clothed with a new body. Equally so with the doctrine of the second coming. They, or the most of them, cannot take the Scriptures literally, as Mr. Moody does, and hence they speculate in various ways as to their meaning on this point. The moral of the whole matter is that there is danger in departing from the literal meanings, for once out of moorings there is no telling where a man may bring up. Brother Moody is firmly anchored among his Bible texts, accepts them literally, and thus gains added grace and enthusiasm. He has nothing to explain."

Strange, indeed, that a purely secular newspaper should exhibit and manifest a keener and higher appreciation of the necessity and importance of absolute faith in the infallibility of the Bible as the Word of God than many of its so-called expounders.

HEBER NEWTON'S HERESY.

The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, of All Souls' Episcopal Church, New York City, Sunday last preached a sermon which is likely to elicit severe criticism if not to secure his presentment before the church authorities for heresy. Dr. Newton based his sermon on the text from the third verse of the first chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, "To whom also he showed himself alive after his passion by many infallible proofs." In discussing the doctrine of the resurrection Dr. Newton conceded that the church understands by it a physical resurrection and that the people and his disciples at the time believed it also, but he takes issue with the church and with the apostles, declaring that he cannot accept the testimony of the latter particularly, as no one saw him "rising from the tomb and passing forth in the same identical form of his earthly body." He takes issue even with the doubting Thomas and intimates that he may have misunderstood what was said to him and misreported it. In a very realistic way he affirms that our bodies cannot appear and disappear and go through closed doors. In a word, it is Dr. Newton's belief that the resurrection of Jesus Christ does not mean the resurrection of the physical body. In his own language, he believes "that the spirit of Jesus in the spiritnal body, which is the house of the living after death, appeared to the disciples and made the reality of his combined life indisputable to them and thus gave them that faith in the power of which they started forth to conquer the world."

Thus it will be seen that Dr. Newton makes a sharp and clear issue with the church, the apostles, and those who were living at the time of Christ's death. The despair of his position, however, is the absence of proof. If it cannot be proved that the physical body was resurrected, if the apostles and Thomas are not to be believed, though they were contemporaneous with the occurrence, how can Dr. Newton prove that it was the spiritual body that rose and how does he account for the disappearance of the physical body? If the apostles and the doubting Thomas are not to be believed what more powerful inducements are there for believing the doubting New York doctor? Is he not as liable, is he not more liable, to be mistaken centuries away from the occurrence than those who were there at the time? Undoubtedly there will be much discussion over this vexed question, and if Dr. Newton is brought up for heresy there will be long and learned statements by the theologians. But after all is said and done, how much better off shall we be, since it will only be a discussion in which nothing that is advanced can be proven? The moral of all this is that it is better to let the established beliefs alone. Interference with them is dangerous to the whole scheme of Christianity; so dangerous, indeed, that Dr. Newton will probably find himself in very hot water and will have to go outside the church if he sticks to his position, which he cannot prove. The only safe course is to stand by the texts and the beliefs based upon them until absolute proof is found that they are incorrect. Dr. Newton thinks that if the physical resurrection is insisted upon the whole significance of the record is thrown away. But he apparently does not stop to think that if he insists upon the spiritual resurrection only he throws away the record itself. He is on dangerous ground. If the church wishes to preserve Christianity it must preserve the record intact. It cannot afford to let any part of it go.

Editorial, Chicago Tribune,
April 24, 1895.

the physical body was resurrected, if the

...er to the second we say No.

"The *Educational Gazette* explains how Mr. John D. Rockefeller recently came to give the University of Chicago ten million dollars additional to the eight millions he had previously given. The purpose from the first was that the University Endowment should be twenty million dollars, which would give it an annual income of $1,200,000. But as the present endowment is only thirteen millions, it was found by an expert examination of the Univereity accounts that it was running ahead of its income by about $250,000 per year. Discouraged by this showing, and not seeing how it was possible for him to carry out his plans, President Harper is said to have offered his resignation; whereupon Mr. Rockefeller increased the endowment by the magnificent gift of another ten millions, and President Harper continues."—*Baptist Outlook.*

We believe the correct statement is that Mr. Rockefeller has promised to give that ten million additional. But however that may be, it appears to us that he lost the opportunity of his life if he had such a good chance to rid the University of Dr. Harper. The Baptist denomination could well afford to do without $10,000,000 rather than have Dr. Harper at the head of an institution that was intended to be Baptist but is not Baptist at all.

"If any one among you do err from the truth!" Truth is the purest, the most powerful, the most enduring thing in the world. Truth makes God to be God, and when Jesus came into the world, the noblest name that Heaven could give Him was to call Him the Truth. All the wrongs in the universe begin by a wandering from the truth. All sin is departure from the truth. The talk of those who say it matters not what a man believes is vapid and founded on ignorance. It is like saying, No matter what disease a man has, so long as he has health. The outward life of a man is the product of his character, and his character is largely the product of his creed. If you wish to see what creed can do, study the history of those who have laid much stress upon Calvinism. They are the sturdiest religious people in the world.

All backsliding is erring from the truth. Error of creed is likely to be followed by error of conduct. Errors in doctrine bring serious results. The libertine in creed is very apt to be a libertine in conduct. The so-called moral men often tell us that doctrine is nothing. You will notice that these men never become religious. Some

It is understood that the University of Chicago now has an endowment fund amounting to $23,000,000. Up to recently it was only $13,000,000. This sum was found inadequate and the university was running in debt at the rate of $250,000 a year. Dr. Harper was threatening to resign because cramped for means with which to carry out his plans. He seems to have the millionaire, Mr. Rockfeller, completely hypnotized, and the result of the proposed resignation was that Mr. Rockefeller said, "Here is the needed amount—$10,000,000 more. Why Mr. Rockefeller, who has been reported as old fashioned Baptist, wants to pile up money to be used for the subversion of the old faith, a great many people cannot understand.

American Baptist

Publication Society

BAPTIST PI

CONTINUED

It is gratifying to be
culation of the Society
over 165,000 copies the

Continued Success is

Prices were greatly reduc

SIXTY-FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

The Journal and Messenger,

(The Central National Baptist Newspaper.)

$2.50 PER YEAR. - - IN ADVANCE $2.00.

GEO. W. LASHER, G. P. OSBORNE, } *Editors.*

Author Rev W Betts

Lasher

The Phenix

Cincinnati, April 15th, 1897.

Dear Dr. Harper: I find that I failed to enclose the clippings to which I referred in my letter of yesterday. You will notice that the "Baptist Outlook", of Indiana, as well as the "Educational Gazette", is involved. I do not now remember from what paper the other clipping was taken. But these are only two of probably twenty noticed before I thought of being called in question.

News papers

Very truly Yours,

Geo. W. Lasher

something seems to be lacking. Perhaps, however, if Mr. Rockefeller does not grow weary in well doing, he will yet make the university all that he has hoped to see it.

BOSTON EVENING T

STATE HOUSE AFFAIRS.

Restrictions for Consumptives'

The University of Chicago, which was founded by John D. Rockefeller, is in trouble again, or at least has been, and strangely enough the difficulty with this most richly endowed of all educational institutions has this time been of a financial character. It is stated that President Harper has threatened to resign for the reason that after a careful and sufficient experiment he has found himself incapable of running on $500,000 a year an institution that was planned for a budget of $1,250,000. The reassuring statement is made that its sponsor has agreed to double his several endowments, amounting in all to $8,000,000, which with other gifts have brought the resources of the university up to $13,000,000, and if that is true, it will have the tidy little sum of over $20,000,000 with which to do business. The institution enjoys the special favor of Mr. Rockefeller, who is a pretty substantial backer where he chooses to be, and no other person would so deeply deplore the failure of this enterprise as he. Yet he will doubtless continue to find it different from any other venture with which his colossal successes have been associated. Universities are like men and women and newspapers and Topsy—they grow. No matter how copiously the vital principle is poured into them, they can only be forced at a moderate rate, and when they undertake to step, Minerva-like, full panoplied into the arena of the higher education, they generally find that they have forgotten something. The Chicago faculty is composed of successful educators in other institutions, and the equipment is admirable; still,

bill merely as it regards the Cullis Home of this city. I think it is needed for institutions throughout the State."

Dr. Charles F. Withington of the Harvard Medical School said, in response to a question, that in the case of a smallpox hospital carefully conducted and a consumptives' home that was not carefully conducted the danger to the health of the surrounding district would be greater from the consumptives' home. He thought the bill was deficient in failing to require some system of inspection and control of consumptives' homes and similar institutions after they have been once established. Dr. Withington lives near the Cullis Home, and Dr. F. W. Lyons, who also favored the bill, lives near the Free Home for Consumptives.

TO IMPROVE TOWN SCHOOLS.

Arguments Given in Favor of a State Tax, the Proceeds of Which Shall Be Apportioned According to Attendance in Towns.

The Committee on Education heard the arguments of the petitioners on the bill which provides that the State shall annually appropriate and distribute to the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, to be used for the support of public schools only, the proceeds of a tax levied upon all taxable property in the Commonwealth at the rate of one mill on the dollar. The proceeds are to be apportioned to the several cities and towns in proportion to the average attendance of pupils in the public schools for the year preceding the apportionment.

The case of the petitioners was opened and conducted by J. W. McDonald, agent of the State Board of Education, who gave statistics in regard to the valuation of prop-

The World

Published by the Press Publishing Company,
53 to 63 PARK ROW, New York.

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1897.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE EVENING EDITION
(including postage):

PER MONTH 80c
PER YEAR $3.50

Vol. 37 ..... No. 13,040

Entered at the Post-Office at New York as second-class mail matter.

☞ BRANCH OFFICES:
WORLD UPTOWN OFFICE—Junction of Broadway and Sixth ave., at 32d st.
WORLD HARLEM OFFICE—209 West 125th st.
BROOKLYN—309 Washington st.
WASHINGTON—1347 Pennsylvania ave., N. W.

A DAILY HINT FROM M'DOUGALL.

Comfort in the Reflection.

Where some of it goes to when price of Standard Oil stock reac certain level.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue, between 126th and 127th Streets.

W. C. Bitting, Pastor,
27 East 127th Street.

New York, May 4th 189

Answering yours of

Dear Dr. Harper:-

I cut the enclosed clipping from the Evening World yesterday, and t it would interest you as a cartoon.

Please to hand the enclosed check to the proper person.

A letter from the secretary of the Southern Baptist Convention, in to one mailed Saturday afternoon, announcing the change in the meeting of the Ed tion Society, shows some sensitiveness. I wrote that owing to "the inability t necessary arrangements for its meeting &c" He objects to the word "necessary" asks to be permitted to say "timely and satisfactory". I granted the permission expressed satisfaction with the word "satisfactory", and told him to use "timel if he wished, though I could not see its exact contribution to the meaning of t sentence. Morehouse is too sick to be seen on such a trifle. So I have sent t letter, and kept a copy. I told them that the bare fact that they knew more tha year ago that we would meet with the Convention should have secured for us a pl worthy of the Society which has helped institutions in all sections, and is com of such men as ours. The letter was PERSONAL, and not official.

Dr. Breasted has promised me slides of the "Israel tablet". Do not l him forget to send it this week if he can.

Yours Sincerely,

W. C. Bitting.

March 24th, 1900.

My dear Mr. Parker:

I do not know what you could have said to the newsboys that has produced the result which seems to have come. I am reported in the papers as having prohibited the sale of any newspapers on the University grounds. I should be glad to have you rectify this at once. No objection has been made to the selling of newspapers on the grounds. The objection was to the noice and rowdiness of the boys and to their crowding into Cobb Hall. It was not necessary for you to send the boys off; simply give them a place to stand and let them behave themselves.

Very truly yours,

March 24th, 1900.

My dear Mr. Parker:

I do not know what you could have said to the newsboys that has produced the result which seems to have come. I am reported in the papers as having prohibited the sale of any newspapers on the University grounds. I should be glad to have you rectify this at once. No objection has been made to the selling of newspapers on the grounds. The only action was to the noise and rowdiness of the boys and to their crowding into Cobb Hall. It was not necessary for you to send the boys off; simply give them a place to stand and let them behave themselves.

Very truly yours,

The University of Chicago

Oct. 20, 1900.

President William R. Harper,

My Dear Sir,

I enclose a clipping from this morning's Chronicle, which, by the form of the volume and the department given, I know must refer to me -- The reporter approached me on the subject yesterday. I do not need to deny the assertions of the article to you. I should be glad to come and talk the matter over with you, if you would care to have me.

Sincerely yours,

Chas. J. Bushnell.

Newspapers

MUNICIPAL LIFE.

Humanity is busy to-day thinking about itself. Man is discovering himself. Curiosity about prehistoric man, probable life on the planet Mars, the frozen secret of the north pole and savage life under the equator, is superseded by the consuming interest in the newly-discovered life that ebbs and flows in ceaseless tides through our city streets. Popular interest in the vital probabilities of city life has been aroused and is increasing.

The civil war emphasized the value of national life; the distinctive tendencies of our times reveal the possibilities for good or evil in municipal life. The last census exhibits the rapid transfer of our population from rural to urban life. Within the city limits the tremendous social forces, good and bad, find their battle fields. Here the problems of social life become more complicated and clamorous with each passing day.

The growing recognition of this condition is an omen of good. The press gives its editorial columns to sociological studies. The pulpit adds the study of humanity to that of divinity. The workingmen give their leisure to the study and debate of social and economic questions. The professors of political economy, history and sociology in our universities and colleges find their lecture-rooms crowded with eager hearers. Many of our best minds are busy with the grave problems of municipal life.

This we say apropos of the return to our city of Professor Charles Zeublin of the Chicago university to give another course of university extension lectures. One of his general subjects is "British Municipal Life." These lectures will be in the nature of the importation of experience. Our city life is comparatively new. The American municipality, especially in the west, possesses all the weakness and imperfection of mushroom growth, in addition to the ordinary problems. The experience from which we must derive educational advantages is that of the old municipalities across the water. Wisdom suggests that we treasure every scrap of dearly-bought wisdom that can be imported for our use.

Professor Zeublin is a careful and critical observer of social conditions, and by the dissemination of the results of his studies abroad he and his fellow laborers in the same field are public benefactors. The scope of the announced series includes nearly every phase of city life—material, physiological, social, aesthetic, intellectual and moral. There is no necessity to commend the lecturer to those who heard him last year.

We have no question but that lecturer and subjects will call together large and earnest audiences.

campaign since then. There are some 700 postoffices in Iowa yet to appoint and Gear is making the most of the opportunity to keep the machine in line. At the Cedar Rapids convention Cummins drew blood again when he forced the Temple amendment into the platform, but since then his campaign has lagged, and he is reported as having but few friends among the twenty-five senators to be elected this fall who will vote for United States senator two years from now.

This is principally caused because the Cummins men discovered at the Cedar Rapids convention that the present congressman from this seventh district, Captain J. A. T. Hull, wants to be senator himself. He tried to name the member of the state central committee but Cummins defeated him, but not until he had to make a combination with Mayor John MacVicar and his following, whom he had up to this time opposed. This would indicate that Cummins realizes that he can get to the senate to succeed Allison four years hence, only by defeating Hull for congress, which he will very likely try to do next summer. As a result of this complication, Gear is having things his own way and MacVicar is likely to have easy sailing for another term.

The 800 coal miners in this district have won their strike for 85c a ton, an advance of from 10 to 15 cents. They struck a month ago and have put up a stubborn fight, against imported colored miners and coal from the southern Iowa districts. At a mass meeting held last night reports from all the mines but three indicated that the operators would this afternoon sign an agreement to pay the uniform scale of 85c, and the miners decided to declare the strike off. It has been a well managed strike and there has been no violence.

The great council for Iowa of the Modern Redmen will be held at Davenport next week. The order is particularly strong in this state and several thousand are expected to be present. Dr. E. D. Wiley, of Des Moines, will head the local delegation that will attend in a special train.

SHERIFF CAUGHT THEM

Elopers From Churchs Ferry Taken at Larimore.

Special to The Journal.

Grand Forks, N. D., Oct. 9.—Mary Gill, the 16-year-old daughter of a well known Ramsey county farmer and John McLean, of Churchs Ferry, were yesterday on their way to Grand Forks to be married, accompanied by Ella Hincerert and Neil McLean. The prospective bride's parents objected to the match and an elopement had accordingly been planned and carried almost to a successful culmination, but a telegram from Churchs Ferry spoiled their program and when the train arrived in Larrimore an officer arrested the party.

Incident to the arrest of the party, as they left the car a traveling man noticed a pocket book on one of the seats occupied by them. He called their attention to it and one of the young men claimed it and took it with him. As the train neared

ON MATERIAL LIFE

PROF. ZUEBLIN TELLS OF IT AS APPLIED TO CITIES.

A Small Audience Greets the Brilliant Lecturer On the Occasion of the First of His Series of Winter Talks—He Tells of the Manner in Which English Cities Became the Centers of the Commercial World—Municipal Ownership of Rapid Transit Systems and Other Works Touched Upon—The Problem of American Municipalities He Says, Is "When Can We Trust Ourselves."

It is certainly not a compliment to the citizens of Minneapolis that a man such as Prof. Zueblin, rapidly becoming recognized as one of the most brilliant sociological expositors of the country, should come to Minneapolis and find but a handful of women to listen to the first of his course of six lectures on "British Municipal Life." At this particular time when this city is about to consider the adoption of a new charter for its government, when municipal affairs for some time past have been a subject of deep consideration by every loyal citizen, it would seem proper that more than a dozen men should want to hear something of the municipal life of other cities so that they might take advantage of the experiments which have been tried by other corporations.

Last night was Prof. Zueblin's opening night. His audience at the Plymouth church consisted of about 100 women and 12 men. His lecture on "Material Life of Cities" was in keeping with those he has delivered in Minneapolis on other topics. It was brim full of the most interesting of information and even the women who are supposed to take but little interest in municipal affairs, thoroughly enjoyed it. Prof. Zueblin has lately spent some time abroad studying the various forms of municipal government, principally in the cities of Great Britain. It was of these cities that he spoke last night. His lecture was illustrated with stereopticon views from photographs taken by himself in the course of his studies.

He had paid more attention to the English cities, he said, because their form of government was more democratic than those of the continent and because we are in closer contact with them. In connection with the growth of the British cities he told of how prior to the discovery of America Great Britain and Ireland were the westward limits of civilization and commerce. With the discovery of America, however, Great Britain realized that she was the center of the universe and therefore the natural center of the commerce of the world. She took advantage of this fact and the result is now apparent to everyone. He spoke of the development of the early cities and reproduced pictures of London, Liverpool and Glasgow as they were a century and two centuries ago and as they are today, showing their wonderful growth in population, area and commercial pursuits.

London as the natural center of the commercial world would remain so, he said, until by the use of electricity or some other yet unheard of power space should be so annihilated as to bring a change.

He told of how Great Britain had gained her supremacy. She had developed her great waterways. A century ago the Clyde river, on which is the city of Glasgow, was a small, muddy stream. Boats drawing but a slight depth of water could navigate it. At that time Glasgow was practically an inland town. She had no docks, no shipping facilities. Today she is one of the recognized harbors of the world. She realized that she had at her command a means of becoming a factor in the commercial world. She developed these possibilities. The little, muddy Clyde river soon became a waterway over which the ships that plied the ocean from country to country, from continent to continent could go and come at their pleasure. Glasgow had become one of the world's great cities because she seized the opportunity nature had provided her.

What was the river Mersey, on which is located the city of Liverpool, a century or so ago? It was an insignificant stream. Today it is the waterway which leads to the greatest clearing house in the world. It has been made so because there were those who saw ahead and who realized that they had the means of making Liverpool what it is today.

With London it was the same. The Thames had been dredged, had been made to accommodate vessels of any size and drawing any amount of water. All this had been done and Great Britain now boasts, and with just pride, that she improved her opportunities and made her cities, by her foresight and enterprise, the center of the commercial universe.

"I tell you," said Prof. Zueblin, "that the most important economic problem before the American people today is the development of her waterways. The city of Manchester, by building a big ship canal, has put herself in touch with the outside world. It was a mammoth undertaking, one of the wonderful achievements of the present century, but it has made that city what she could never have been otherwise. Today you may load your American cotton on an ocean steamer at New Orleans and unload it on the docks at Manchester, the great textile manufacturing center of the world. There is no reason why Minneapolis, why your Twin Cities here should not become the same. With such magnificent waterways as exist in America she should not be so far behind Great Britain. The Mississippi at your doors, the Father of Waters, is but a big sewer so far as you are concerned."

The speaker then referred to what is now known as the Chicago drainage canal. He recited the fact that when the undertaking was first projected it was intended that a great ship canal should be the result. Those interested in the work were in too much of a hurry, did not deliberate as their English cousins do and when they had gotten so far in their work they found that they must abandon the idea of constructing a ship canal. Now they are finishing it to be used for drainage purposes and, according to Prof. Zueblin, it will never accomplish this end.

The speaker then turned his attention to matters in which Minneapolis citizens are more directly interested. He spoke of the systems of rapid transit in vogue in the different English and Scotch cities. In all the large cities, with the exception of London, the street car systems were owned and controlled by the city. Many of them are behind the times. In Glasgow at the present time the old horse car system was in use. The speaker related the manner in which this came into the hands of the city. It was formerly operated by a private corporation. When the company's charter expired and was about to be renewed the city demanded several concessions from the company on behalf of the citizens. These provided for a reduction in the fares, and that the company should provide their employes with uniforms, and that 63 hours should constitute a week's labor. These demands were denied.

The city then undertook to run a system of its own. It met with opposition from the old company, who immediately instituted a system of street, busses, retaining all of horses and the greater number of their employes. These were run in opposition to the city's street car system, but at a loss, and within the past year the 'bus system has been practically given up. The men in the employ of the city work but eight hours a day and are furnished with their uniforms, in addition to receiving good salaries. The citizens of the city are well satisfied with the new order of affairs, and within a short time the very latest method of rapid transit will be adopted and put into use.

In Liverpool and Leeds the trolley system is now in use and in a short time Manchester will adopt this new method. All of these cities operate their own cars with much better results than were the systems in control of a private corporation.

The speaker intimated that it was on account of the corrupt municipal government of London that that city did not own its own system of transportation.

Speaking of fire departments, the speaker said that in London there were 20,000 hydrants. In New York there were but 8,000, and in Philadelphia and Chicago a lesser number. Notwithstanding this difference between London and New York, it cast considerable less to run the London fire department than that of New York, and its service was much more efficient. There were in London fewer fires than in American cities of 1,900,000 inhabitants. In London they are building fire stations to accommodate not only the unmarried employes but the married employes and their families, and the men are much better cared for than are those in American cities.

He referred to the municipal ownership of street lighting, etc., and the method of cleaning the streets of the cities in Great Britain and the very important duties of the boards of public works in the various cities.

"The problem of American municipalities," said he, "is: When can we trust ourselves? We are afraid, because we do not know what we can do, that these affairs cannot be handled by our municipalities."

This afternoon Prof. Zueblin will lecture at the First Unitarian church, the first in a series of "Study on Social Ethics." The subject for this afternoon will be "Comte, or the Worship of Humanity."

Prior to his lecture last night Prof. Zueblin made an important announcement. All those who attended the full series of six afternoon lectures last season and who attend the series of six class meetings to be held between 7 and 8 o'clock on the evenings of the present series, will receive recognition at the hands of the University of Chicago. The Saturday night course this season is a continuation of the Sunday afternoon course of last season, the desire being to continue the subject of last year more fully.

# of Books.

ent and shrewdly plans to educate Dr. Payne Swinton's wife and child and, with the aid of Helen's aunt, they spend two years in England and are constantly coached into refinement.

The interest of the reader is centered on Annie Swinton who suffers much and enjoys little, all with the hope uppermost that she may become accomplished to a degree that will allow her to enter the same circle of society that her husband enjoys. He is not aware of her efforts and when she writes that she is closely following her letter, on board an ocean steamer, he is dumbfounded at his supposed predicament, but is unable to do anything but meet her and acknowledge her as his lawful wife, much to the surprise of his intimate friends who imagined him a single man. His anticipations of trouble are soon dissolved, however, when he beholds the "woman without a country" and finds her a person of many accomplishments. He finds her more than worthy of his admiration—the old love returns, and happiness sways their home circle as softly as a gentle Indian breeze moves the sweet scented flowers of that far away land.

"MY STUDIO NEIGHBORS."

By William Hamilton Gibson. Published by Harper & Bros., New York. For sale by all booksellers. Cloth, $2.50.

This handsome volume contains the last of the posthumous works of this beloved author. "My Studio Neighbors," are, as might be supposed, the insects and plants living and growing around the door of his summer studio. No one but a lover could deal with a subject with such infinite patience for detail, and the labor of love shines in the drawings as well as the text. Mr. Gibson loved the life of the field and wood as perhaps no other human being ever did, for the reason perhaps that he could see beauty that more ordinary mortals would pass unnoticed. He was not content with loving himself, but he courted the admiration of others for his friends, and invited the reading public to seek and love them also. There seems to be but two specie of the feathered tribe which failed to charm him and that is the cuckoo and its American cousin, the cow bird.

"How that "blessed' bird, 'sweet messenger of spring,' the cuckoo, imposed upon the sensibilities of his native land.

"And what is this cuckoo which has bewitched all the poets? What is the personality behind the 'wandering voice?' What is the distinguishing trait which has made this wily attendant on the spring notorious from the time of Aristotle and Pliny? Think of following the cuckoo, as Logan longed to do, on 'its annual visit around the globe' a voluntary witness and accessory to the blighting curse of its vagrant, almost unnatural life? No, my indiscriminate bards; on this occasion we must part company. I cannot 'follow' your cuckoo—nor welcome your 'darling of the spring,' even though he were never so captivating a songster."

There are also st[illegible]es of hornets, ants and different other birds, and a chapter on "A Few Native Orchids." The volume will be a veritable treasure of the works of this artist-student, and will appeal to every lover of books on nature.

The publishers have spared no pains in sending out the book in a manner befitting the painstaking labor of Mr. Gibson. It is handsomely and substantially bound, and the illustrations from the pencil of the author makes the book an artistic treasure as well as one of value as a study of nature.

THE CENTURY BOOK OF THE AMRICAN REVOLUTION.

By Elbridge S. Brooks, Published by The Century Company, New York. Price, $1.50.

Not since Benson J. Lossing published his "Pictoral Field Book of the American Revolution" in 1855 has anyone thought of getting a book describing and illustrating the battle fields of the American Revolution as they really look. "The Century Book of the American Revolution" gives the story of the revolution as told to a party of boys and girls who accompanied an uncle on a trip covering these historic scenes. They covered not only the northern field—Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill, Long Island, Harlem Heights, Monmouth, Princeton, Germantown, Brandywine, Saratoga, etc., but the trip extended to the southern fields, Eutaw Springs, Camden, Guilford Court House, King's Mountain, Cowpens, Savannah and Charleston, about which we have heard comparatively so little.

The author visited these battle fields in person and many of the illustrations of the volume are reproductions of photographs taken especially for this book. These include pictures of battlefields, of places connected with notable events in the war, of famous buildings, monuments, statues, etc. etc. In addition to these, there are portraits and character pictures in sufficient number to give an illustration for almost every page.

The book is issued under the auspices of the Empire State society of the "Sons of the American Revolution" and has an introduction by Chauncy M. Depew. The book is a successor to other patriotic books for young people, written by the same author, and published by the Century company: "The Century Book for Young Americans" and "The Century Book of Famous Americans." Both of these volumes have been largely used for supplemental reading in schools.

SELECTED POEMS.

By George Meredith. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. For sale by all booksellers. Cloth, $1.75.

The forty-four selections in this volume have been made under the supervision of the author, and embrace a varied assortment of thought, style and structure. Taken as an entirety, the poems are rythmically melodious, qualified to appeal to the intellectual. The language is rich in poetic harmony, with the additional charm of lucidness. In construction he has abided by the ordinary with but few exceptions, "Inner and Outer" being the most notable, resulting from an uncommon rythm.

Mr. Meredith's lyric-pastoral poems have a sympathetic quality that is delightful; a happy example resting in the opening lines of "The Lark's Awakening":

"He rises and begins to round,
He drops the silver charm of sound,
Of many links without a break,
In chirrup, whistle, slur and shake,
All intervolved and spreading wide,
Like water-dimples down a tide."

"Hardweather" is an admirable example of the allegorical.

"The Thrush in February," plain in form, has a delicacy appealing to even the casual reader. The quaintness of his personal poem, "Marian" charming, when he says:

...."Can be as wise as we,
And wiser when she wishes;
She can knit with cunning wit,
And dress the homely dishes.

She can flourish staff or pen,
And deal a wound that lingers;
She can talk the talk of men,
And touch with thrilling fingers."

"The Nuptials of Attila" contains the story of the famous Hun king's death, on his bridal eve.

Seven of the nine sonnets included, are purely Italian in structure. The two exceptions are "The Spirit of Shakespeare," first and second, which are in imitation of the master's own form of the sonnet.

The volume is handsomely bound in green and gold uniform with the poems of H. C. Bunner and Robert Louis Stevenson, published by the same firm last year.

GLEANINGS FROM BUDDHA'S FIELDS.

By Lafcadio Hearn. Published by Houghton, Miffin & Co., Boston. For sale by all booksellers. Cloth $1.25.

This latest publication of the writings of Lafcadio Hearn consists of a number of sketches, reflections, or essays, rather than any continued narrative, many of them having appeared in leading periodicals. Lafcadio Hearn, a native of America, but orientalized and married to a Japanese wife, is peculiarly fitted for presenting to American readers these charming series of

question too seriously the incoherence suggestiveness of his plot or the at times improbable conduct of his characters.

THE FOUNDERS OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Translated from the German of Henrich von Sybel, by Helene Schimmelfinnis White. Vol. VI. Published by T. Y. Crowell, New York. Cloth, $2.00.

Dr. Von Sybel, in preparing the first five volumes of his memorable history, had the advantage of free access to the documents of the foreign office. These documents covered the events leading up and connected with the Austrian war of 1866. They gave a character of absolute authenticity to his statements, and render his work, aside from its wonderful grasp of the subject and charm of style, the most important historical work of modern Germany.

After the retirement of Prince Bismarck, permission to the state documents was tyrannically withdrawn, and for a long time it seemed as if it would be impossible for him to finish his history, and he tells in the prefatory statement how he was enabled to proceed:

"However, upon further reflection, I took courage to make an attempt to possess myself of a certain amount of authentic knowledge of the historic events from 1866 to 1870, in spite of the disadvantage of being disbarred from this important source of information.

"Fortunately, consultation of this material was not so essential to the study of these four years of peace, owing to the nature of the subject, as it had been in the preceding period of conflict and war. In addition, the literature already in print both at home and abroad offered an abundant supply of authentic matter to which little attention had been paid.

"The principal incentive, however, lay in

Stanley Hall,
Minneapolis, Minn.

OLIVE ADELE EVERS,
PRINCIPAL.

Evers

Newspapers

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 18, 1897.

Pres. W. R. Harper,

University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:--

Enclosed you will find two clippings from the Minneapolis papers in refference to the lectures which Prof. Zeublin is giving in our city. I thought perhaps you would interested to know how well the lectures were being received.

Very truly yours,

O. A. Evers,

(34)

Spec

Pres. W. R. Harper,

University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:--

Enclosed you will find two clippings from the Kansas City papers in reference to the lectures which Prof. Zemblin is giving in our city. We thought perhaps you would interested to know how well the lectures are being received.

Very truly yours,

G. C. Ewalt

(34)

Times-Herald Office
~~Palmer House,~~
Chicago.

Mr Curtis

Newspapers

65

Nov 5 1897

My dear Dr. Harper,

Your complaint about my report of the board meeting was referred to me last night, and mortified me a good deal, but I could not understand it.

If you refer to that wretched head line, I am with you. I cannot see what I wrote to justify such words. But you understand, the reporter not only does not write the headlines, but does not even know who does write them.

When I came in, I intended to lead my article with your motion, but was met with instructions to lead it with Lane's report (for special reasons not personal to you) and to keep my article within 1.000 words. I had in my notes both the original report and the substitute, but did not have room for them, and had to frame a condensed summary.

The summary also was unfortunate, for the printer made me say "on other correlated branches" instead of "one other correlated branch". The only other error I can imagine is in the words "open to all", and that did not occur

to me until this morning. That idea was fixed in my memory by the words of Keating, to which I did not notice that you objected.

After all, however, I really do not know what it is you object to, and the city editor after studying it all over, said he could not see either.

Pardon me for saying that while the members of the board roast the reporters for their mistakes, they do everything they can to conceal the news from us. I appealed to you and to Mr. Mark before the meeting to give me some idea of what was coming, and both of you refused, and afterward springs on us matters that require reflection in order to be understood. Every reporter in town dreads that board room.

I can assure you that there is no better news in this town than you and your doings, and every reporter knows, without being told, that he must report them and report them correctly.

Yours Truly
F. McCarthy

Newspapers

Irwell

LAWRENCE IRWELL,
76 W. Tupper Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Jany. 6. '98.

President Harper's Secretary,
The University of Chicago.

(45)

My dear Sir, I should be very much interested to learn if the enclosed excerpt from last evening's Buffalo Commercial is a correct report of what the President said. —
May I ask you to hand him two reprints upon quite important subjects which I send (addressed to you) under separate cover?

Yours very truly,
Lawrence Irwell.

President Harper, of the University of Chicago, at the twenty-first convocation of the university, held in the Auditorium last night, made the astounding assertion that of five deaths that had occurred at the university in five years, three might be attributed directly to starvation. This is the latest Chicago sensation.

LAWRENCE IRWELL,
76 W. Tupper Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Jany. 6. '98.

President Harper's Secretary,
The University of Chicago.

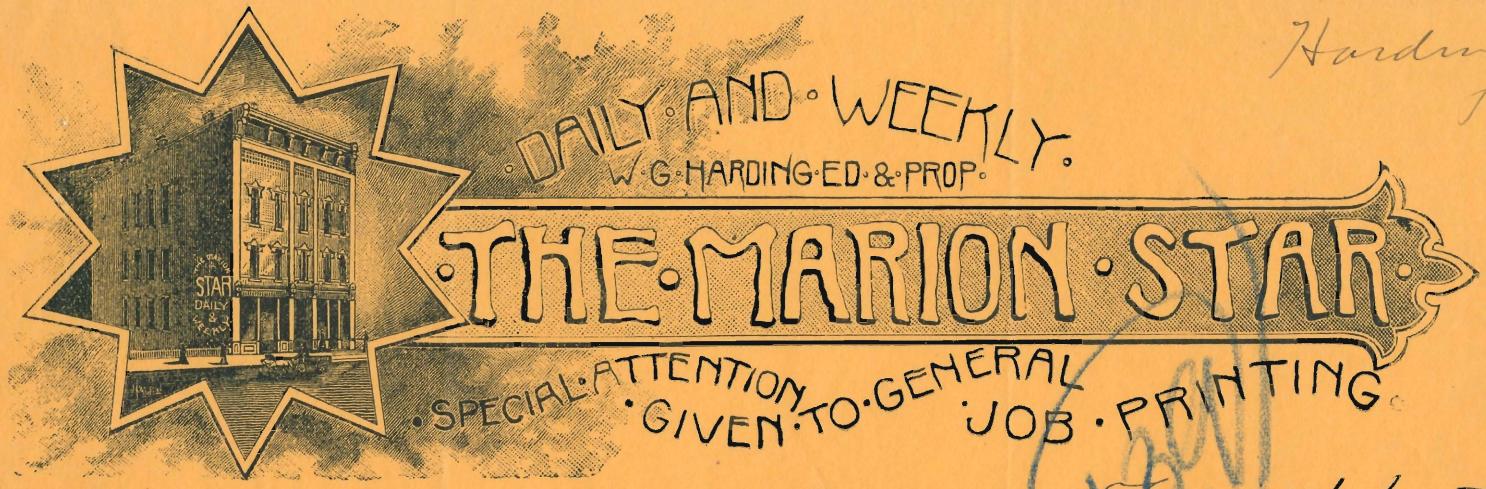
(N.)

My dear Sir, I should be very much interested to learn if the enclosed excerpt from last evening's Buffalo Commercial is a correct report of what the President said. —

May I ask you to hand him two reprints upon quite important subject which I send (addressed to you) under separate cover?

Yours very truly,
Lawrence Irwell.

Harding



Marion, Ohio, Feb 1st/98

Dr. Harper
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: Some few years ago I read in the Chicago Tribune extracts of your sermons on the bible, making a rational explanation of many bible stories. Are these sermons now published in book form? If so, kindly advise where I can get them. Thanking you in advance, I am Yours respectfully

Severing

Fortress Monroe, Va. April 1st 1898

Dr Goodspeed

(95) Baltimore

My dear Sir & Bro

I have just been reading the intensely interesting account as given in the New York Voice of the relations of your noble University and its faculty to the drink habit and traffic, and I cannot refrain from writing you a few words of congratulation for the position thus taken and maintained. I rejoice to know that the Chicago University, great and already peerless along some lines proposes to be

Fortress Monroe, Va. _____ 189

foremost in its advocacy of the principle that an educational institution has something to do with the moral habits and social customs of its students as well as those purely intellectual. The position thus taken, and so strenuously and successfully maintained, will, I am sure, not only bring to the University the warm sympathy and earnest prayers of many of the fathers and mothers of our land, but what is still better, the blessing

Fortress Monroe, Va. _____ 189

of God upon it.

I trust your life will be spared for many years to be a leader along the lines of truth and righteousness.

With kind personal regards,

Your friend

Joshua Levering.

W. R. Harper D.D.

Chicago.

P.S. I am here for a few days with one of my daughters, who has been unwell but is now better. J.L.

Quincy Ills.
April 13th '97

Dr. W. R. Harper,
President of Chicago University.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the present tendency of the College and University student-life, permit me to appeal to you to exert your exalted influence to bring about, if possible, a much needed reform. What I have to say may not in any way apply to the moral influence in Chicago University. If it does, so much the more necessary that my appeal be noticed by you. I address you because of your being at the head of the largest institution of the kind in my native state, I feel greater liberty.

For some weeks daily papers have devoted many columns to the prize-fight in Colorado. We are told that multitudes of University students were heavy bettors on the pugilists. For years the substance of University news through the papers has almost exclusively consisted of reports of sporting matters.

The boy-reader of the dailies can hardly have an idea of the aims and functions of a University course outside of athletic and gambling sports.

The importance attached to these, the atrocities practised under the name of Hazing, the details of secret ~~pastimes~~ orgies of the Greek order must create in the mind of the army of newspaper readers, a conception of University life, wholly discrete from any connection with learning and character-building.

Is there not something radically wrong in the aims of institutions thus only appealing to the recognition of the common classes?

Should it be true that a large number of the students apply themselves to acquire an education and to maintain a good character — what is the state of public opinion that ignores the respectable class and fills the columns of sporting news with the achievements of the brutal, the vicious, the idler? What kind of management makes possible the excesses known to be constantly occurring? Which makes possible the frequent sight of "a dozen drunken students returning to Cambridge on the last car, to bully the conductor and frighten women and children"* — that makes it possible numerous students' rooms actual "poker dens"* — that "a medical examiner has rejected eight out of nine candidates for positions in athletic games on the score of unmentionable disease"*

It would appear from this state of things, that the higher the order of learning sought — the lower the prevailing standard of morality.

In view of the well-known facts I have quoted, and judging cause by result — may we not well feel apprehensive that college and university associations promote vicious habits?

We have been accustomed to regard ignorance and low associations as factors in crime — but

* North American Review. Nov. '88

Is there not something radically wrong in the case of institutions thus only appealing to the recognition of the governing classes?

Should it be true that a large number of the students apply themselves to acquire an education and to maintain a good character — what is the state of public opinion that ignores the respectable class and fills the columns of sporting journals with the exploits of the brutal, the reckless, the idle?

What kind of management makes possible the presence among us of a constantly recurring "Boyer Mystery"? Which makes possible the frequent exclusion of "degree students" returning to Convocation on the last day, to bully the graduates and prejudice women and children — that makes it possible numerous students' rooms contain "porter dens"*

That a medical examiner has reported anti-vaccinated of more considerable importance in athletic games or the cause of remarkable diseases*

It would appear from this state of things that the higher the order of learning sought — the lower the prevailing standard of morality.

Are some of the well known facts to have created, and judging cause by result — may we not well feel apprehensive that college and university education promotes serious habits?

We have been accustomed to regard ignorance and low associations as factors in crime — but

* Mail Dominion Review Nov. 7

is that supposition verified in modern criminology? Judging from the position, means, education, and social advantages of those individuals reported in the daily papers as implicated in murders, burglaries, thefts embezzlements, defalcation, rape, seduction, forgeries, &c that the number of educated ~~criminals~~ convicts must be large, notwithstanding the superior opportunities of such in eluding the law, I procured reports of penitentiaries, East and West and was appalled to learn the true proportions of the numbers. In 1894 the number of convicts admitted to Joliet wholly illiterate was 6.58 perct while the number of those who had received the advantages of High School and College education was 7.47 perct of the whole number

I sincerely believe that the solution to this problem may be found in the fact that our schools, our colleges, our universities, make intellectual culture and progress the standard of the man instead of moral character. The aim and scope is for the attainment of human knowledge — even under so-called Christian professors — and like the tower of Babel it comes to naught.

Moral character should be made the highest criterion of the student's worth to the home, the profession, city, state, and country.

Rome in her highest state of intellectual culture was vile unspeakably vile.

One more fact I beg to call your attention to

Please notice the great number of bloody crimes committed by medical men and medical students. From the time of the murder and dissection of Mr Parkman by Dr Webster I have noticed the fact - largely on the increase within late years - From Jack the Ripper in London - a learned & esteemed surgeon to Durrant of San Francisco you will be able to recall numerous physicians, but no lawyers, accused or convicted of multiplied & atrocious murders.

Is it not reasonable to conclude from these facts, that some kinds of study tend to demoralize and to blunt the sensibilities more than others?

Why should not the study and practice of the healing art render men gentler and more sympathetic? It certainly did so in former times, but since the introduction of vivisection, there is a callousness to human suffering never before witnessed in physicians. Can any one be keenly sympathetic with human suffering, who can put to a lingering death by torture any helpless creature? No, never - and colleges in permitting such practices - so far from being a relief to humanity are training fiends to let loose upon the world.

Surely if there be retributive justice, the sufferings imposed on innocent and helpless beings will be avenged. Respectfully Louise Maert

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

President Harper and the Story of Cain and Abel.

To the Editor of the Enterprise:

A short time ago I clipped from your telegraphic columns a statement to the effect that President Harper of the Chicago university had declared the Bible story of Cain and Abel a myth. Satisfied from my personal acquaintance with President Harper that it could not be true, I cut it out and sent it to him with a word of explanation. I have just received both a letter personal and a printed circular which he has deemed it necessary to put forth in reply to that statement. You doubtless have not room for the full statement, in which he gives first of all the report as it appeared in the Chicago *Herald*, from which doubtless your report was taken, and then the full text of what was said, which he follows with several deductions, among them the following: (1) No such statement occurred in the lecture referred to; (2) A statement practically the opposite was made.

I think that is sufficiently clear and definite. It may however be added that President Harper says that he had his personal statement in the Chicago *Herald* of the third or fourth day after the false statement, but that, while the false report has been telegraphed far and wide all over the country, his contradiction has not been telegraphed, and so he suffers from the statement as seeming to be uncontradicted. It is a striking illustration of the love of some for the sensational at the expense of the truth. It would seem but fair that the denial should be circulated as widely as the blundering and lying report of some brainless reporter.

Very respectfully,

J. K. RICHARDSON.

other furs which are much more desirable and can be purchased at a lower price. Alaska sable, the fur of the deodorized skunk, is a much more beautiful fur, and when properly treated there is no suspicion of an odor remaining, but when this has not been properly done the odor is most offensive if the wearer sits for any length of time in a warm room.

This is a matter to be carefully considered in purchasing this beautiful fur, because of the trouble and expense of deodorizing it. Russian sable, as every one knows who has seen it, is not a jet black fur, but a black brown. Black mink is the same color. One of the most costly, yet one of the most frail of all furs of commerce, is the silver gray fox. Black fox, which comes chiefly from Russia, is the single strip of black fur found down the back of the silver, and is one of the court furs of Russia, commanding a fabulous price. The natural black fox of commerce is the dyed fur of our forest foxes and is not very expensive.

Besides being dyed, fox fur is often bleached to imitate the natural white fox of the arctic regions. In the intense cold and darkness of the arctic night the fur of all animals is bleached to a snowy whiteness, and the finest snow white furs come from the far north. The little ermine is of a yellowish brown in summer, when it is known as the steat. It is pure white in winter like the white fox, the color of the snow, retaining only the black tip of its tail.

The little gray squirrel is the color of the lichened bough on which it climbs, and numberless other instances might be named of this tendency of nature to adapt the creature to the color of his habitation. Certainly in the arctic circle the color of all animals and even of most of the birds is of the color of the snow.—Good Housekeeping.

Hasheesh Smoking.

Like opium, hasheesh is chiefly used for smoking, and when thus used it is almost always in combination with tobacco. First, a plug of tobacco is placed at the

Harper Personal

Richardson

Rev. J. K. Richardson,
285 Belmont St.
BROCKTON, MASS.

MAR 12 1894

MY DEAR BROTHER HARPER:- no

I AM VERY MUCH OBLIGED FOR YOUR FAVOR EXPLAINING ABOUT THE CAIN AND ABEL MATTER. I ENCLOSE A LETTER THAT I HAD PRINTED IN THE LOCAL PAPER THAT GAVE CURRENCY TO THE FALSE REPORT.

FRATERNALLY YOURS,

Justin K. Richardson.

Wm R. Harper Ph.D.
President Chicago University

newspapers

25

o Chronicle.

OBER 20, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES

CISTRY

FLIRTS TO PROVE THEORIES

Psychology Student Makes Love for Sake of Science.

Object of Masculine Coquetry to Test Feminine Susceptibility.

Chicago University Women Try to Punish the Offender.

Philosopher Will Publish His Conclusions in a Learned Thesis.

An attempt to prove certain psychological theories of love by a graduate at the University of Chicago might have added much to the present knowledge of scientists had not the experiment been suddenly checked. A zealous young student of sociology went among the university belles courting one and then another to note the manner of responses love prompted each to make. He was meeting with success beyond expectation when discovery by one of the girls brought the plan to an abrupt end. It is a story of Cupid disappointed and maidens jilted.

The unique idea of original research was suggested to the young man, whose name is Charles Bush, during a lecture on the phenomena of love. It was a custom much in vogue in the psychological department of the university for students to experiment upon one another and so in this respect he was only following precedent, but in all the other instances the subjects knew precisely when the experiments began. It would not have done for the girls to know that Bush's devotion was altogether in the interests of science, for the results would not have been the same. For this reason Bush kept his purpose concealed as far as possible and discovery was only accidental.

Scientist Is Found Out.

Exactly what the young scientist's theories are no one knows, but an occasional chance remark indicated his belief that people of different classes of society have correspondingly different temperaments and each is susceptible in a greater or smaller degree to affection. Among the four young women to whom Bush paid attention there is a marked contrast of temperaments. Three of the girls lived in the dormitories on the campus. The other did not attend the university, but lived not far away, being employed in the city.

As Bush is popular in the social set at the university attentions to any of the girls were noticeable when continued. Some of the gossips observed that he was devoted to one of the hall girls and then dropped her for another, to whom he was not less attentive. A repetition of the occurrence caused a good deal of talk among those who thought it strange, and one time when a number of the girls were chatting together the secret of Bush's love-making came out.

The young women to whom Bush had been attentive recalled remarks he had made from time to time and from all the circumstances of his courting it was easy for them to guess its purpose. They all agreed to lend their aid to a plot to catch Bush at his own game. They went to the girl reputed to be the prettiest in the university and explained the situation to her, asking for her assent to meet Bush and be so cordial to him that he would be encouraged to try his experiments anew. The plan was to have the handsome girl be so bewitching that the scientist would fall in love for sure and then when he came to tell of his affection to have him given what is known in university vernacular as "the marble heart."

Wise Student Escapes Ruse.

But the young sociologist did not fall a victim to the ruse. The arrangement for the meeting was carried out, the couple spent an afternoon together, but in spite of all the handsome girl's blandishments Bush did not attempt to try the susceptibility of her temperament. The girl says he had been forewarned.

The young women who know of Bush's escapades are not agreed in opinion about them. Some regard the incident as a joke. Others are inclined to be indignant that a man should be so indifferent to a girl's pride. One young woman said:

"He is worse than a vivisectionist, because physical pain can be allayed by opiates, but for serious heart wounds there is no remedy."

Bush explained his experiments by saying that he went no further with any of the girls than many another young man.

"I did not carry matters so far as to make a proposal to any of the girls," Bush said. "It was not necessary. Any of the things I may have done I am sure were perfectly permissible and not different than others are in the habit of doing with their girl friends."

Bush says the girls have done him an injustice in asserting that he heartlessly made them the subjects of experiments, but there were at least twelve of the young women who stated positively that the young man's courtships had no other purpose than to garner psychological data for a thesis which will be handed to the head of the department in a few weeks.

Professor Albion Small, head of the department of sociology, said he was not aware that any of the students had tried experiments by making love to the girls, and if they had the purpose of the inter-individual experimenting system in vogue at the university had been greatly perverted.

Senators Platt and Quay, gives nearly all of his attention in his public utterances to the discussion of this topic. It is an issue which cannot be ignored; it cannot be ridiculed, it cannot be suppressed; it overshadows all other issues; it is here to stay.

"It involves the perpetuity of our republic, the nature of which is sought to be changed [illegible]elves Americans, but [illegible]British in sym-[illegible]st.

aggression' under the remarkable circumstances under which they were acquired it is difficult to understand what the term signifies. As against the native inhabitants, we took the islands by force and have since held them by force. They are not parties to any treaty with us.

"The spectacle is thus presented before the world of millions of people deprived of their independence by the greatest of republics and annexed to that republic against their will in violation of all our well settled theories of government.

"It may safely be affirmed that the programme of the national administration is that these new possessions are not to be formed into states nor admitted into the union, because their people are not adapted for statehood, but these possessions are to be held as American colonies and governed by congress according to its sole discretion and outside of the provisions of the constitution. I declare that this determination is subversive to the nature of our government as our forefathers intended it.

"The people should understand the full effect of what is contemplated. A colonial system will prove costly and dangerous. It means an immense standing army for years to come; it means higher taxes and increased national debt; it means arbitrary and oppressive rule; it means the degradation of American citizenship; it means a fearful annual loss of human life; in short, it means 'imperialism' in its most offensive sense. There is no place for a colonial system under our constitution. This government cannot remain part republic and part empire.

Basis of the Republic.

"The constitution of the United States constitutes the basis of our republic. It is the sheet anchor of our liberties. It guarantees religious liberty, freedom of speech and freedom of the press. It protects the right of the people at all times to peacefully assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. It declares that the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. It regards a citizen's home as his castle, and declares that no soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law. It provides that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States, and prohibits any law re-

onies are alike to be gov[illegible] outside of the constitution [illegible] its own discretion, what pre[illegible] from establishing a royal fa[illegible] these people, with a king a[illegible] right of succession, with [illegible] conferred and with an est[illegible]

"Upon what a slender th[illegible] ties of a people depend wh[illegible] discretion of a congress [illegible] between a monarchy [illegible] tween an arbitra[illegible] The safety [illegible]

EX-SENATOR HILL C[illegible]

DISTINGUISHED DEMO[illegible]

specting an establishment of religion. It guarantees the personal liberty of the citizen, and declares that the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and regulates the methods of procedure in all cases of seizures and searches.

It protects the citizen from governmental tyranny and oppression by providing that no person shall be held to answer for an infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

"It is the contention of the democratic party that the constitution is and must be supreme over every portion of our country. Hence there can be no such thing as an American colony belonging to the United States and over which our constitution has no jurisdiction. Such a situation is impossible under our form of government. It would be an anomaly.

"We must govern ourselves and all our possessions under the provisions of our constitution or else we have no right to govern at all. But the attempt of the national administration to hold the Philippine islands against the consent of their people has led to the promulgation of a new doctrine in American affairs, which insists upon the establishment of a system of colonial governments over conquered or purchased possessions not to be formed into states or territories, but to permanently remain as colonies and to be governed by congress outside of the constitution and according to its own discretion. This position is unprecedented, unwarranted and revolutionary. It presents a momentous issue involving the preservation of our republican form of government and the maintenance of the supremacy of our federal constitution.

"It is confessedly a new doctrine, a novel theory and a strange contention.

A Monstrous Doctrine.

"It is a monstrous doctrine that the constitution does not extend to the territories. It has only now been invoked to justify the proposed establishment of colonial governments which are confessedly to be and remain outside of the constitution. Yet, as we have