

The University of Chicago

art ever published, and the only one showing the totality of American scholarship on that topic. I was done by collaboration of all the best academic authorities available at the time, and must remain standard authority for the next decade or two. My editing of this work was not limited to the literary expression of art, but extended to its substance. I still have in possession the correspondence to prove that I specifically guided the contributors as to what they should insert and what omit. The section on Oriental Fine and Decorative Art was contributed by myself, and I have repeatedly lectured on this subject since then. Professor J. N. Breasted, who heard one of these lectures, declared he had done so "with unalloyed pleasure".

That Oriental art should be included in any course worthy of a university appears from its necessity to a complete art history not more than to a complete art theory. The Japanese in particular astonished the Western world with a new art, which must ever remain the peer of its European rival in both representative and decorative art. Moreover its influence upon that rival has been profound and is still operative. Richard Muther declares the Japanese the greatest living artists in both line and color; and they are greatest precisely where art is coming to be most cultivated, namely on its decorative side. L'Art Nouveau is essentially Japanese. While this strange art evidently needs special analysis on its formal side, it needs yet more

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an interpretation of its content or significance. This is derived, of course, from the associated culture, mostly history, literature, and religion, with all which I am familiar. Who, for example, could explain the total neglect of the nude in Japanese art, except those acquainted with its ideas as well as its images?

Of course, instruction in art calls for a representative collection of art objects; but this could be temporarily gathered from friends of the University in Chicago, Milwaukee, &c. My own collection of Japanese art ware is nearly as extensive as that on religious implements now installed in Haskell Museum; and I found, when lecturing three times before the Endowment Association of Milwaukee, that people were proud to loan their treasures for such purpose. Dealers like Deakin and Marshall Field loaned me much valuable material for use in Milwaukee, and doubtless would do so for occasional use in the University of Chicago. It is obvious, moreover, that this plan would develop donors to the collection, which must aim to become permanent.

I beg to suggest the following topics in Oriental art:

- First Quarter. Oriental Culture as Basis for its Art.
- Second " Indian and Chinese Fine and Decorative Art.
- Third " Japanese Fine and Decorative Art.

Or, if less Oriental art be desired, the following:

- First Quarter. Principles of Art, Occidental and Oriental.
- Second " Oriental Culture as Basis for its Art.
- Third " History of Fine and Decorative Art in India, China, and Japan.

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These three courses in Art with three in Religion, namely:

First Quarter. History of Mongolian Religions.

Second " Science of Religion.

Third " Philosophy of Religion.

would make the full quota of an instructor. Or, I am ready to drop religion, and to offer instruction in Oriental literature for the department of literature in English. Translations from the several languages of India, ^{and} from those of China and Japan are now ample for literary study. Or, finally, I am ready to share my services between Art in the University and editing for "Christendom". Under my editorship "The World To-Day" has reached a circulation of forty thousand, contrary to all predictions and all Chicago precedents, and has large possibilities before it. But the uncertainties of that future and the present ~~low~~ remuneration impel me to offer my services elsewhere. I have suggestions to make for enlargement of scope in "Christendom" which I believe would immensely extend its circulation. At present it is really a technical magazine, and needs complementation by one or more others, which the vast majority of people have neither time nor money to make. The strength of "The World To-Day" has been its comprehensiveness. Very sincerely yours
Edmund Buckley.

the subject matter mastered. Those subjects are best for a student at any given time, which will, at that time, and for his future daily activity, best fit him to grapple with and master the physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual problems of practical life.

When the proper degree of mental development in a given student is reached, professional studies will have for him thereafter a double value, the value of utility added to the value of culture. Therefore it would appear that the main use of academic studies is to carry the pupil up to that degree of mental development where he is capable of gaining and assimilating those forms of knowledge which are to be the basis of his life work. Except for this, academic studies, aside from the utilitarian elements in them, have little excuse for being, except for a certain amount of dilettante pleasure that they may give or furnish the bases for. It is true that all academic studies do have a refining, spiritualizing tendency. The point to be kept in mind, however, is that most professional studies, if pursued as they ought to be, have just as strong a refining and spiritualizing tendency, and have the added value of utility. So it would appear that if a student is going to take a professional course at all, it is consuming an unnecessary amount of his time and money to keep him on academic studies any longer than until his mind is sufficiently mature to grasp technical studies. The age when the average mind is fitted to deal with these life-work studies is about nineteen or twenty. Accordingly, for those who are going to work in the world, if time and money are considerations to them, the traditional college training should cease at this age; that is, at about the end of the sophomore year in college, or possibly the junior year, and the three or four year professional or technological course should then be commenced. Those who are not going to take any kind of a special training in school for their life work, but are to follow some such occupation as farming, or business, should by all means, if possible, complete the regular academic course of four years, and take their baccalaureate degree. They will get none too much mind training in this length of time if their succeeding work is not to be such as to hold them to a longer period of rigid mental discipline under the direction of those more competent than themselves. To those completing a three or four year technical course, the professional or technological degree should be granted as now. If this course has been taken following upon two or three years of regular college work as above indicated, then at graduation from the technical course the degree of Bachelor of Arts should also be granted as a recognition and certificate that the graduate is not only professionally educated but that he is as thoroughly a cultured man as though he had taken the traditional college course of four years, leading to the degree of B. A. alone. What great numbers of thinking men are nowadays demanding is that the amount of mental training being equal, the man who is of use in the world shall be recognized as a man of culture fully as much, if not more, than the dilettante, whose primary aim is too often nothing more than to gain a refined and exclusive form of amusement for himself. The coming age will tolerate no intellectual caste whose claims to recognition are not based on real service to their fellowmen. The colleges and universities ought gladly to wholly adjust their activities and courses to this fact."

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

ACK^{ed} JUL 18 1903
Francis W. Shepardson,
Secretary to the President.

My dear President Harper:-

I am the clergyman who spoke at the recent session of the Department of Higher Education of the N. E. A., on the Shortening of the Baccalaureate Course. Speaking extemporaneously, and under the three minute rule, two of my statements were somewhat immoderate, because I did not take time to properly qualify them. I should esteem it a favor if you would read the more careful statement of my views which appears below.

Dictated.

Yours very truly,

G. A. Kratzer,

I took part and said:
"Studies may be roughly classified as of two kinds, those for mind training or culture, and those for practical utility. The former are, in a general way, such as are customarily pursued in high schools and colleges. The latter are, generally speaking, such as are pursued in professional and technological schools. It will be generally conceded that all studies pursued in the high schools and colleges have elements of practical value; that is, elements that are used in daily life. The truth that has not been so fully recognized as it ought to be is that professional and technological studies, when thoroughly and scientifically pursued have in general as much culture value as academic studies, provided that the mind is sufficiently mature to grasp and assimilate these utilitarian studies at the time it is dealing with them. This is so because true education consists primarily in the power, quickness and accuracy of mind which are developed, and not primarily in either the amount or the content of

newspapers



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93 Blossom St., Fitchburg, Mass.

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Yours very truly,

Dictated.

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To see oursel's as ithers see us."

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Millions for Books, Not a Cent for Water

—President Harper, Chicago University.

University Backed by Rockefeller
Too Poor to Pay City \$2,800
for Aqua Pura.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday.—The Superior Court has been called upon to decide whether the University of Chicago is operated for gain, or is a purely religious and charitable institution. The city of Chicago takes one view of the case, and the university the other. It all came about over a bill for water. The city has been supplying this needful article to the university without receiving any pay for it, until the bill ran up to \$2,800. Then it sent a collector to call on Dr. William R. Harper. The collector came back without the cash, and then Superintendent Nourse threatened to shut off the water, whereupon the university management petitioned the court for an injunction to restrain the city from carrying out its threat.

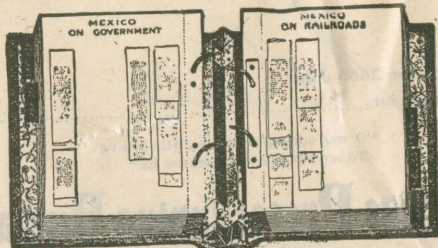
It is based on the city ordinance exempting from the payment of water bills religious, charitable or educational institutions not operated for gain. The university maintains that it comes under this



DR. WILLIAM R. HARPER.
President of the University of Chicago.

last head, as it is an educational institution which is not making any money.

In his petition President Harper avers that the university is running behind at the rate of \$200,000 a year, expenditures exceeding the amount received for tuition fees and dues to that extent, and that the deficit has to be made up "by soliciting subscriptions from persons interested in educational enterprises."



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figuration, Brooklyn, A When He Filled Vac

Parishoners of the Protestant Church of the Transfiguration street, Brooklyn, have not yet finished discussing the appearance in the pulpit on Sunday of Frederick Philip, the sexton, who donned the pastor's surplice and preached an extemporaneous sermon.

The Rev. Dr. John Cross, of St. Ann's Church, who was to officiate, the regular pastor, Rev. Dr. Stuart Crockett, being in Europe on his vacation, was unable to be present, as was learned at the last moment.

As the time passed for the services to commence the congregation became impatient, not knowing the cause of the delay. It was then that Sexton Philip came to the rescue. A close student of the Bible and versed in doctrinal questions, he appeared in ministerial garb and with a few explanatory remarks launched forth into his sermon, which was based on the regular text for the day.

After their surprise and astonishment had somewhat abated the congregation listened first with curiosity and then with admiration, and after the services showered the impromptu minister with congratulations.



FREDERICK PHILLIPS.

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Per

WASHINGTON'S POLICY

II.

One of the chief complaints against the Tuskegean is lack of definitive statement upon questions of vital concern. Mr. Washington is a diplomat of the first water. He sinks into sphinxlike silence when the demands of the situation seem to require emphatic utterance. His carefully studied deliverances upon disputed issues often possess the equivocalness of a Delphic oracle. While he does not openly avow, yet he would not disclaim, in distinct terms, a single plank in the platform of Douglass. The white race saddles its own notions and feelings upon him, and yet he opens not his mouth. His sagacious silence and shrewdly measured assertions must be taken, if not with the traditional grain of salt, at least with a goodly lump of diplomatic allowance. We do not usually associate deep moral conviction with the gulleful arts of diplomacy, but we must remember that the delicate role of race statesmanship cannot be played without rare caution and tactful prudence.

Mr. Washington's popularity and prominence depend largely upon the fact that his putative policy is acceptable to the Southern whites, because he allows them to believe that he accepts their estimate of the Negro's inferior place in the social scheme. He is quiescent if not acquiescent as to the white man's superior claims. He shuts his eyes to many of the wrongs and outrages heaped upon the race. He never runs against the Southerner's traditional prejudices. Even when he protests against his practices the protestation is so palliatory that, like a good conscience, it is void of offence. Equality between the races, whether social, political or civil, is an unsavory term to the white man's palate, and, therefore, Mr. Washington obliterates it from his vocabulary. The higher education of the Negro is in general disfavor, so Mr. Washington gives the approval of his silence to the charge that such pure and devoted philanthropists as President Ware of Atlanta, Patton of Howard, Tupper of Shaw, and Cravath of Flisk, who did more than all others to quicken and inspire the Negro race, have lived, loved, labored and died in vain. Nor is he objectionable to white men by reason of his self-assertive personality. He is an exact modern counterpart of Chaucer's knight: "Curteys he was, lowly, and servysable." Even when he violates their sacred code by dining with the President or mingling on easy terms with ultra-fashionable circles, they lash themselves into momentary fury, but straightway proceed to laud and glorify his policy. The North applauds and sustains his propaganda because he strives to be at peace with all men. He appeals to the amity and not the enmity of both races. We are in the midst of an era of good feeling, and must have peace at any price. It is interesting to witness how many of the erstwhile loud-voiced advocates of the Negro's rights have seized upon Mr. Washington's pacific policy as a graceful recession from their former position. The whites have set up Booker Washington as the divinely appointed and anointed leader of his race, and regard as sacrilege all criticism or even candid discussion on the part of those whom he has been sent to guide. They demand for him an exemption which they have never accorded their own leaders, from George Washington to Theodore Roosevelt. Nothing could be further from Mr. Washington's thoughts than the assumption of divine commission which the whites seek to impose upon him. He makes no claim to have received a revelation, either from burning bush or mountain top; but is a simple, sincere, unsophisticated collaborer with his brethren, as a single, though signal, agency for the betterment of his race.

Mr. Washington is not a leader of the people's own choosing. He does not command an enthusiastic and spontaneous following. He lacks that magnetic personality that would cause men to love and women to adore him. His method is rather that of a missionary seeking the material and moral betterment of an unfortunate people, than a spontaneous leader voicing their highest self-expression. He is deficient in the fearlessness, self-assertion, aggressiveness and heroic spirit necessary to quicken and inspire. Such a leader must not hold up for painful contemplation or emphasize to the outside world the repugnant, grotesque and ludicrous faults and foibles of his own people, but must constantly direct attention to higher and better ideals. His dominant note must be pitched in the major, and not the minor key. He must not be of the earth earthy, with range of vision limited to the ugliness of untoward conditions, but must have the power of idealization and spiritual vista. Exaggerated self-importance is deemed an individual fault, but a racial virtue. It is the chief incentive of every race or nation that has ever gained prominence in the world's affairs. The triumphant, God-sent leader of any people must be the exponent and expounder of their aspirations and feelings.

with gladness of his people. He brings good gifts rather than glad tidings. Many believe in him for his works' sake; some acquiesce rather than antagonize one who has gained so large a measure of public confidence; others are willing to cooperate in the accomplishment of good deeds, though they inwardly detest his doctrine; while those of political instinct seek his favor as a pass key to prestige and place. Few thoughtful colored men espouse what passes as Mr. Washington's policy, without apology or reserve.

The so-called radical Negroes are wholly wanting in organization and leadership. They have no commanding personality or concrete achievement as a basis and background for their propaganda. Their plea is sought to be silenced by the cry that they have founded no institution and projected no practical project. The same might have been said of Garrison and Phillips. It is difficult to found an effective organization upon a protest. There is little constructive possibility in negation. These men believe in the doctrine of Douglass, who has become their prototype and patron saint. They have learned well the lesson which Northern statesmanship and philanthropy taught them a generation ago, although they are sought to be derided and belittled for adhering to their teachings.

Mr. Washington's critics assert that his leadership has been barren of good results to the race. Under his regnancy the last vestige of political power has been swept away. Civil privileges have been restricted, educational opportunities, in some States at least, have been curtailed; the industrial situation, the keynote of his policy, has become more ominous and uncertain, while the feeling between the races is constantly growing more acute and threatening. To this it is averred that no human power could stay the wave of race hatred now sweeping over the country, but that the Tuskegean's pacific policy will serve to relieve the severity of the blow. The majority of thoughtful men range between these wide-apart views. They believe neither in surrender nor revolution. Both forces have their place and function in the solution of the race problem. While it would be unseemly for those who breathe the free air of New England to remain silent as to the heavy burden borne by their brethren in the South, yet we must not forget that Frederick Douglass could not today build up an institution in Alabama, nor do the imperative constructive work in that section. The progress of all peoples is marked by alternations of combat and contention on the one hand, and compromise and concession on the other. Progress is the resultant of the play and counterplay of these forces. Colored men should have a larger tolerance for the widest latitude of opinion and method. Too frequently what passes as an irrepressible conflict is merely difference in point of view. A striking illustration of harmony of aim with variance of method is furnished by the close alliance and friendly cooperation of Thomas Fortune and Booker Washington. It would be impossible to find two Negroes who are farther apart in temper and spirit, and yet we find them working together for the good of the race.

The Negro's lot would be sad indeed if, under allurements of material advantage and temporary easement, he should sink into pliant yieldance to unrighteous oppression; but it would be sadder still if intemperate insistence should engender ill will and strife, when the race is not yet ready to be "battered with the shocks of doom."

FAIR PLAY

B. & M. \$5.00 Trip to New York

From the Hub to the Metropolis and back again for \$5.00—this is the trip which the Boston & Maine Railroad offers on Oct. 1. And any person who has ever taken the delightful sail down the Hudson at just this time will not guess why this date has been chosen. The first change in the foliage has already been marked. Hardly noticeable, it is deepening day by day, and when September goes out a scenic vista of rare beauty will be observed. The green foliage is now blending with a charming brown and golden tint and the breezes which now blow are refreshing without being chilly. The Hoosac country and Deerfield Valley is at its best on Oct. 1st, and although Nature is lavish in her fall decorations, she does not bestow them for long, for a week sees many changes. The deep fruited orchards along the Hudson are a sight worth while viewing, and as early October marks the fruit harvest, a delay may make a sacrifice of this famous sight. This trip is via the Boston & Maine Railroad to Albany, with stopover of one night in Albany, then steamer down the Hudson River to New York city and back via Fall River Line to Boston, all for \$5.00. Send to the general passenger department, Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, for the illustrated descriptive booklet telling all about this trip. It will be mailed free to any address.

—A Lynn, Mass., firm is engaged upon a large contract to furnish electric fans for the shops of the Burmah Railway in India, to replace the time-honored punka. Thus is another occupation gone, and a new slice taken from the picturesa-

THE MAIN CHANCE

If you should see a copy of *The Main Chance*, by Meredith Nicholson, buy, borrow, beg or steal it. For *The Main Chance* has all the elements of twentieth century greatness.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

THE GREY CLOAK

Harold MacGrath, author of *The Puppet Crown*, wrote in *The Grey Cloak* a book which the reader could not lay down till he finished. In a busy age this is an offense against industry.—*Chicago Tribune*.

THE FILIGREE BALL

If you have anything particular to do at a certain hour, such as catching a train, and still have a little time on your hands, don't read *The Filigree Ball*, by Anna Katherine Green, author of *The Leavenworth Case*. If you do, you will miss that train.—*New York Times*.

UNDER THE ROSE

The charm of *Under the Rose*, by Frederic S. Isham, lies in its lively wit, its delicious fooling, its fine feeling and perfect taste. You forget it is not reality and succumb to the author's spell.—*Harper's Weekly*.

THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.

humor should fail of strong appreciation, and it is furthermore not to be wondered at that our British cousins should frequently fail to catch the drift of Mr. Ford's remarks. A writer in a recent issue of the *London Daily News* has this amusing comment to make: "The work is professedly one of humor, but the methods employed to achieve it are crude, and the result wearying. The writer is an American, and depends for his effect on the calculated exaggeration of phrase with which American humorists have made us familiar, but the trick is a mechanical one, and, used persistently and indiscriminately, is merely nauseating. Mr. Ford cannot speak of a crowd pressing. They must be climbing over one another's backs, and this example is typical of his style. Not that it is the only weapon in the author's armory. It is unfortunately true that there are relatively few pages which are not saddened by the unilluminating, obvious pun, though we gladly forbear from illustrating this painful idiosyncrasy. Lastly, there is the trite quotation in a burlesque contest, the victim of one of the most excruciating examples of this device being the author's own compatriot, Longfellow, and it is noteworthy as an indication of the writer's taste that a mere citation of the Bible is conceived of as a laughter-moving motive, while the effect is, of course, enhanced if the original be humorously paraphrased. . . . We may add that we are not clear as to the precise signification of being 'played for a sucker,' and that the meaning of 'dinky-dink' is hid from us, and we cannot repress some sympathy with the Spaniard with whom the author represents himself as conversing, and who could not understand his interlocutor's 'English.'"

The Baker & Taylor Company has apparently discovered a unique personality in the author of one of their forthcoming autumn books. They say of him: "Owen Kildare, the author of 'My Mamie Rose,' to be issued Oct. 1, is a remarkable man whose personality appeals strongly to those who come in contact with him. Though born and reared in the Bowery and successively a newsboy, prize fighter and bouncer in various dives, and unable to read or write until thirty years of age, at thirty-nine he is a man whose refinement of speech and whose skill and accuracy in writing are a source of wonderment. His manuscript came to the publishers neatly written in a strong, easy hand, and technically so accurate that it could go to the printers with but the minimum number of blue pencil marks which characterize the average manuscript bound for the composing room. His vocabulary and his technical knowledge of spelling, punctuation and grammar are phenomenal. In his case education is built upon a foundation of hard work aided by a memory which never forgets a word once mastered and absorbs the vocabulary of every book read with the greatest thoroughness. Quiet, with great natural courtesy and a remarkable knack of interesting the people with whom he talks, he enjoys a great popularity in a wide circle."

Among the fall publications of Little, Brown & Co. not hitherto announced are "The Golden Windows," a book of fable for young and old, by Laura E. Richards; "The Awakening of the Duchess," by Frances Charles, author of "In the Country God Forgot," and "The Siege of Youth;" "A Daughter of the Rich," by M. E. Waller, author of "The Little Citizen;" and "Gay: a Story," by Evelyn Whitaker, author of "Miss Toosey's Mission." Among their holiday books will be "Famous Actors and Actresses and Their Homes," by Gustav Kobbe, containing intimate sketches of the domestic life of America's celebrated actors and actresses, with a photograph frontispiece of Julia Marlowe from a painting by Irving Ramsay Wiles, and over fifty full-page halftones and vignettes, printed in tints. "The Village" is the title of a new Wild Life in a Southern Coun-

sion, which reckoned him among the half-dozen foremost American librarians of his time. Some traits he probably lacked for the highest efficiency in administration. He was a man of slender body and shy presence; little demonstrative; with a low voice; more genial than forceful. He used to quote the saying that the librarian who reads is lost; but he both read and wrote admirably. His culture was very wide, and the evidences of it are embalmed in the Nation, to which he was a voluminous contributor (in the mass) for thirty-five years, with slight interruption. His odds and ends of leisure were naturally employed for 'Notes' rather than for longer essays, which were, however, not wanting, in the shape of articles or book reviews, or, a few years ago, in a charming series of letters from England and France, in which his architectural interest was plainly revealed. In the *Forbes Library* his love of art was gratified by collecting photographs of the masterpieces, and these were frequently displayed in special exhibitions in the upper hall. For twenty years or more the Nation relied mainly upon him for its reports of the meetings of the American Librarians' Association from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. We part with regret from this modest and lovable character."

Miss Albertine Crandall, whose story, "Three Letters and a Note," appears in the September number of Lippincott's, went as a child to California from New York, where she was educated. She says she had at one time some idea of becoming a versifier, and, with that end in view, placed herself in the charge of a well-known writer. "However," she adds, "as my method of rhyming did not meet with his approval, I tried my hand at fiction, and have since met with more or less success. And now, by the way, let me ask why it is that all the letters one receives from editors or authors begin with 'Dear Sir'? Some time ago I obtained permission from a well-known poet to give one of his poems a musical setting. When the song was published and he had received a copy, he wrote me as follows: 'My Dear Fellow—Many thanks. You've exactly caught the swing of my words. Now the song is out, I'll tell you something. It's been set to music several times before, but never successfully because in each case the composer was a woman. Now you've proved what I've always felt, that only a man would dig deep enough to find the true ring of the words.'"

Miss Ellen Glasgow is spending the summer in a small village in the Alps, where she is now engaged in writing the last chapters of "The Deliverance," which Doubleday, Page & Co. have announced for publication in January. The new story is said to resemble "The Voice of the People" more than any of the novels she has written.

William Heinemann announces the early publication of a new series of reprints of English classics in complete, unexpurgated editions. The series will be entitled "The Pickering Club Classics," adopting the name of one of the masters of English printing. The first reprint will be devoted to Henry Fielding, and it will contain several volumes in excess of any other edition of Fielding. It will also include the last essay written by the late William E. Henley, a long and careful appreciation of the author of "Tom Jones." E. F. E.

—A funny story is told by Rev. S. Baring-Gould concerning Catherine of Berain, a Welsh woman, who was known as the mother of Wales, because she founded so many families. "She was first married to John Salusbury of Llewenti, and became the mother of Sir John Salusbury, who was born with two thumbs attached to each hand, and was noted for his prodigious strength. At the funeral of her husband, Sir Richard Clough, gave her his arm. Outside the churchyard stood Maurice Wynn of Gwydir, awaiting a decent opportunity of proposing to her. As she issued from the gate he did this. 'Very sorry,' replied Catherine, 'but I have just married Sir Richard Clough. Should I marry you?' She was

One of the chief complaints against the Tuskegean is lack of definitive statement upon questions of vital concern. Mr. Washington is a diplomat of the first water. He sinks into sphinxlike silence when the demands of the situation seem to require emphatic utterance. His carefully studied deliverances upon disputed issues often possess the equivocalness of a Delphic oracle. While he does not openly avow, yet he would not disclaim, in distinct terms, a single plank in the platform of Douglass. The white race saddles its own notions and feelings upon him, and yet he opens not his mouth. His sagacious silence and shrewdly measured assertions must be taken, if not with the traditional grain of salt, at least with a goodly lump of diplomatic allowance. We do not usually associate deep moral conviction with the gulleful arts of diplomacy, but we must remember that the delicate role of race statesmanship cannot be played without rare caution and tactful prudence.

Mr. Washington's popularity and prominence depend largely upon the fact that his putative policy is acceptable to the Southern whites, because he allows them to believe that he accepts their estimate of the Negro's inferior place in the social scheme. He is quiescent if not acquiescent as to the white man's superior claims. He shuts his eyes to many of the wrongs and outrages heaped upon the race. He never runs against the Southerner's traditional prejudices. Even when he protests against his practices the protestation is so palliatory that, like a good conscience, it is void of offence. Equality between the races, whether social, political or civil, is an unsavory term to the white man's palate, and, therefore, Mr. Washington obliterates it from his vocabulary. The higher education of the Negro is in general disfavor, so Mr. Washington gives the approval of his silence to the charge that such pure and devoted philanthropists as President Ware of Atlanta, Patton of Howard, Tupper of Shaw, and Cravath of Flisk, who did more than all others to quicken and inspire the Negro race, have lived, loved, labored and died in vain. Nor is he objectionable to white men by reason of his self-assertive personality. He is an exact modern counterpart of Chaucer's knight: "Curteys he was, lowly, and servysable." Even when he violates their sacred code by dining with the President or mingling on easy terms with ultra-fashionable circles, they lash themselves into momentary fury, but straightway proceed to laud and glorify his policy. The North applauds and sustains his propagandism because he strives to be at peace with all men. He appeals to the amity and not the enmity of both races. We are in the midst of an era of good feeling, and must have peace at any price. It is interesting to witness how many of the erstwhile loud-voiced advocates of the Negro's rights have seized upon Mr. Washington's pacific policy as a graceful recession from their former position. The whites have set up Booker Washington as the divinely appointed and anointed leader of his race, and regard as sacrilege all criticism or even candid discussion on the part of those whom he has been sent to guide. They demand for him an exemption which they have never accorded their own leaders, from George Washington to Theodore Roosevelt. Nothing could be further from Mr. Washington's thoughts than the assumption of divine commission which the whites seek to impose upon him. He makes no claim to have received a revelation, either from burning bush or mountain top; but is a simple, sincere, unsophisticated collaborator with his brethren, as a single, though signal, agency for the betterment of his race.

Mr. Washington is not a leader of the people's own choosing. He does not command an enthusiastic and spontaneous following. He lacks that magnetic personality that would cause men to love and women to adore him. His method is rather that of a missionary seeking the material and moral betterment of an unfortunate people, than a spontaneous leader voicing their highest self-expression. He is deficient in the fearlessness, self-assertion, aggressiveness and heroic spirit necessary to quicken and inspire. Such a leader must not hold up for painful contemplation or emphasize to the outside world the repugnant, grotesque and ludicrous faults and foibles of his own people, but must constantly direct attention to higher and better ideals. His dominant note must be pitched in the major, and not the minor key. He must not be of the earth earthy, with range of vision limited to the ugliness of untoward conditions, but must have the power of idealization and spiritual vista. Exaggerated self-importance is deemed an individual fault, but a racial virtue. It is the chief incentive of every race or nation that has ever gained prominence in the world's affairs. The triumphant, God-sent leader of any people must be the exponent and expounder of their aspirations and feelings.

with gladness of his people. He brings good gifts rather than glad tidings. Many believe in him for his works' sake; some acquiesce rather than antagonize one who has gained so large a measure of public confidence; others are willing to cooperate in the accomplishment of good deeds, though they inwardly detest his doctrine; while those of political instinct seek his favor as a pass key to prestige and place. Few thoughtful colored men espouse what passes as Mr. Washington's policy, without apology or reserve.

The so-called radical Negroes are wholly wanting in organization and leadership. They have no commanding personality or concrete achievement as a basis and background for their propagandism. Their plea is sought to be silenced by the cry that they have founded no institution and projected no practical project. The same might have been said of Garrison and Phillips. It is difficult to found an effective organization upon a protest. There is little constructive possibility in negation. These men believe in the doctrine of Douglass, who has become their prototype and patron saint. They have learned well the lesson which Northern statesmanship and philanthropy taught them a generation ago, although they are sought to be derided and belittled for adhering to their teachings.

Mr. Washington's critics assert that his leadership has been barren of good results to the race. Under his regnancy the last vestige of political power has been swept away. Civil privileges have been restricted, educational opportunities, in some States at least, have been curtailed; the industrial situation, the keynote of his policy, has become more ominous and uncertain, while the feeling between the races is constantly growing more acute and threatening. To this it is averred that no human power could stay the wave of race hatred now sweeping over the country, but that the Tuskegean's pacific policy will serve to relieve the severity of the blow. The majority of thoughtful men range between these wide-apart views. They believe neither in surrender nor revolution. Both forces have their place and function in the solution of the race problem. While it would be unseemly for those who breathe the free air of New England to remain silent as to the heavy burden borne by their brethren in the South, yet we must not forget that Frederick Douglass could not today build up an institution in Alabama, nor do the imperative constructive work in that section. The progress of all peoples is marked by alternations of combat and contention on the one hand, and compromise and concession on the other. Progress is the resultant of the play and counterplay of these forces. Colored men should have a larger tolerance for the widest latitude of opinion and method. Too frequently what passes as an irrepressible conflict is merely difference in point of view. A striking illustration of harmony of aim with variance of method is furnished by the close alliance and friendly cooperation of Thomas Fortune and Booker Washington. It would be impossible to find two Negroes who are farther apart in temper and spirit, and yet we find them working together for the good of the race.

The Negro's lot would be sad indeed if, under allurements of material advantage and temporary easement, he should sink into pliant yieldingness to unrighteous oppression; but it would be sadder still if intemperate insistence should engender ill will and strife, when the race is not yet ready to be "battered with the shocks of doom."

FAIR PLAY

B. & M. \$5.00 Trip to New York

From the Hub to the Metropolis and back again for \$5.00—this is the trip which the Boston & Maine Railroad offers on Oct. 1. And any person who has ever taken the delightful sail down the Hudson at just this time will not guess why this date has been chosen. The first change in the foliage has already been marked. Hardly noticeable, it is deepening day by day, and when September goes out a scenic vista of rare beauty will be observed. The green foliage is now blending with a charming brown and golden tint and the breezes which now blow are refreshing without being chilly. The Hoosac country and Deerfield Valley is at its best on Oct. 1st, and although Nature is lavish in her fall decorations, she does not bestow them for long, for a week sees many changes. The deep fruited orchards along the Hudson are a sight worth while viewing, and as early October marks the fruit harvest, a delay may make a sacrifice of this famous sight. This trip is via the Boston & Maine Railroad to Albany, with stopover of one night in Albany, then steamer down the Hudson River to New York city and back via Fall River Line to Boston, all for \$5.00. Send to the general passenger department, Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, for the illustrated descriptive booklet telling all about this trip. It will be mailed free to any address.

—A Lynn, Mass., firm is engaged upon a large contract to furnish electric fans for the shops of the Burmah Railway in India, to replace the time-honored punk. Thus is another occupation gone, and a new slice taken from the picturesque.

WASHINGTON'S POLICY

I.

When a distinguished Russian was informed that some American Negroes were radical and some conservative, he could not restrain his laughter. The idea of conservative Negroes was more than the Cossack's risibilities could endure. "What on earth," he exclaimed with astonishment, "have they to conserve?"

According to a strict construction of terms, a conservative is one who is satisfied with, and advocates the continuance of existing conditions; while a radical clamors for amelioration through change. No thoughtful Negro is satisfied with the present status of his race, whether viewed in its political, civil or general aspect. He labors under an unfriendly public opinion which is being rapidly crystallized into rigid caste and enacted into unrighteous law. How can he be expected to contemplate such oppressive conditions with satisfaction and composure? Circumstances render it imperative that his attitude should be dissident rather than conformatory. Every consideration of enlightened self-respect impels to unremitting protest, albeit the manner of protestation may be mild or pronounced, according to the dictates of prudence. Radical and conservative Negroes agree as to the end in view, but differ as to the most effective means of attaining it. The difference is not essentially one of principle or purpose, but point of view. All anti-slavery advocates desired the downfall of the iniquitous institution, but some were more violent than others in the expression of this desire. Disagreement as to method led to personal estrangement, impugnement of motive, and unseemly factional wrangle. And so, colored men who are zealous alike for the betterment of their race, lose half their strength in internal strife, because of variant methods of attack upon the citadel of prejudice. The recent regrettable "Boston riot" is a striking case in point. Mr. Booker T. Washington is the storm centre about which the controversy rages. Contending forces have aligned themselves, in hostile array, as to the wisdom or folly of the doctrine of which he is the chief exponent. Two recent occurrences have served to accentuate this antagonism.

1. About two years ago, a group of Boston colored men, exotics, as some would say, of New England colleges, who had grown restive under the doctrine of the famous Tuskegeean, founded the Boston Guardian as a journal of protest. These men believe that the teachings of Mr. Washington are destructive of the rights and liberties of the race, and are pledged to spare no effort to combat what they deem his damaging doctrine. Mr. William Monroe Trotter, a Harvard graduate, and who is said to have maintained a higher scholastic average than any other colored student at that famous institution, is head and front of the movement. Mr. Trotter possesses considerable independent means, and is as uncompromising as William Lloyd Garrison.

2. The recent publication of "The Souls of Black Folk," by Professor W. E. B. Du Bois, also a Harvard graduate, has added new emphasis to the prevailing controversy. Dr. Du Bois is not an agitator, nor a carping critic of another's achievements, but a scholar, a painstaking, accurate investigator, a writer of unusual lucidity and keenness, and a fearless advocate of the higher aspirations of his race. He has stated in pointed, incisive terms, the issue between Mr. Washington and his critics, and has given the controversy definiteness and contrast. The two superlative colored men to whom we find

the welfare of his race is the chief burden of his soul. He follows the leading of his own light. Few men of this generation have shown such signal devotion, self-abnegation and strenuous endeavor for an altruistic cause.

FAIR PLAY

Money M

BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18

MISCELLANEOUS

5 Am Telephone & Telegraph.....	131
82 Edison Electric Illum.....	232
35.....	231
50 General Electric com.....	157 1/2
20 Massachusetts Electric com.....	20
50 Massachusetts Gas com.....	34 3/4
55 United Fruit.....	101 1/2
10.....	101
200.....	100
2 United Shoe Machinery pref.....	28 1/4
150.....	44
125 United States Steel com.....	18 1/4
150.....	18 1/8
1.....	18 3/4
219.....	18
100.....	68 1/4
5.....	68 1/2
5 Western Tel & Tel com.....	12

UNLISTED SECURITIES

100 American Sugar Refining com.....	113
4.....	113 1/2
120.....	112 3/4
200 Amalgamated.....	45
50.....	45 1/8
350.....	44 7/8
5.....	45 1/4
25.....	45
50 American Woollen pref.....	70 1/4
100 Dominion Iron & Steel.....	11
150 United States Mining.....	19 1/4
200 Utah Consolidated Gold.....	25 3/4
20 United States Leather pref.....	79

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18

The following is a summary of today's transactions on the New York Stock Exchange up to 3 P. M.:

RAILROADS

	Opening	High	Low	-Closing Bid-	
				Sep. 18	Sep. 17
Atch., T. & S. F. 65 3/8	66 1/4	65 1/8	65	65 1/4	
Ate., T. & S. F. pf. 90 3/4	90 3/4	89 7/8	89	90	
Balt. & Ohio.... 80	30 3/8	79 3/4	79 3/4	80	
Brookl'n Rap. T. 37 3/8	38	37 7/8	37 1/4	37 1/4	
Canada South'n. 59	59	59	59	59	
Canadian Pac... 122 1/4	122 1/4	121	121 1/8	122	
Ches. & Ohio... 32 1/4	32 1/4	31 1/2	31	32	
Chic. & Alton... 21 3/4	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2	
Chic. & Alton pf. 63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	62 1/2	63 1/4	
Chic. Gt. West.. 15 3/4	15 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 3/4	
Chic. G. W. pf. B. 27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	29	
Chic., M. & St. P. 139 7/8	140 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 3/4	
C., M. & St. P. pf. 173	173	173	172 1/2	172 1/2	
Chicago & N. W. 159 1/2	160	159 1/2	158	159	
Chic. Term. Tr.. 9	9	9	9 1/2	9 1/2	
Chi. Term. Tr. pf. 18 5/8	18 5/8	18 5/8	19	19 3/4	
Colo. & South'n. 12 5/8	12 3/4	12 5/8	12 5/8	12 3/4	
Col. & S. 1st pf.. 50 3/4	50 3/4	50 1/2	50 1/2	51	
Col. & So. 2d pf. 20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/2	
Del. & Hudson. 160	160	159	158	160	
Del., Lack. & W. 236	236	235	235	236	
Denver & Rio G. 23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/8	23	23 1/2	
Den. & Rio G. pf. 76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	75	76	
Erie..... 28 1/4	28 3/8	27 1/2	27 3/8	28	
Erie 1st pref.... 66 1/4	66 1/2	66	65 5/8	66	
Erie 2d pref.... 50	50	49	49	49 1/2	
Illinois Central. 132 1/4	132 1/4	132	131 3/4	131 1/2	
K. C. Ft. S. & M. pf. 67	67	67	66	66	
Ks. City So. pf.. 37	37	37	37	37 1/4	
Louisv. & Nash. 104 1/4	104 1/4	103 3/4	103	103 3/8	
Manhattan El.. 133 1/2	133 1/2	132	131 3/4	133 1/2	
Met. Securities. 77	77	76 1/2	76 1/2	77	
Metropolitan St 113 1/4	113 1/4	111 1/2	111 1/2	113 1/2	
Mexic'n Centr'l. 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	
Michigan Cen.. 130	130	130	....	120	
Minneap. & St. L. 55	55	55	54	54	
M. S. P. & S. S. M.. 55 1/2	55 1/2	55	54 1/2	55 1/2	
Mo., Ks. & Tex. 19 1/4	19 1/4	19	18 5/8	19 1/8	
Missouri Pacific. 91 3/8	91 1/2	90 3/8	90 3/8	90 1/2	
Nat. Mex. 2d pf. 23	23	23	....	23 1/2	
N. Y. O. & Hud.. 120 1/8	121	119 5/8	119 5/8	120 5/8	
*N. Y., Ont. & W'n. 22	22	21 3/4	21 5/8	22	
Norfolk & West. 61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/8	61 1/8	61 1/2	
P. Coast 2d pf.. 57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	....	52	
Pennsylvania... 123 3/4	124 1/4	123 1/8	123 1/4	123 1/2	
Reading..... 50	50 1/4	49 1/4	49 3/8	49 5/8	
Rock Island.... 26 1/2	27	25 3/4	25 3/8	26 1/4	
Rock Island pf.. 63 1/2	63 3/4	63	62 1/2	63 1/4	
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. 48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	49	48 1/2	
St. L. & S. F. El. pf. 158	158	158	150	150	
South'n Pacific. 43 5/8	44	42 3/4	42 3/4	43 1/4	
Southern Ry.... 21 5/8	21 3/4	21	21	21 1/4	
Southern Ry. pf. 85	85	84 5/8	84 5/8	84 3/4	
Texas & Pacific. 26 1/8	26 1/8	25 1/2	25 1/4	26	
Union Pacific... 73	73 3/4	72 1/2	72 1/2	73	
U. R. Inv. of S. F. 14 5/8	14 5/8	14 5/8	14 1/2	14 1/2	
U. R. I. of S. F. pf. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47	47	46 1/2	
Wabash..... 20	20	20	20	20	
Wabash pf..... 32	32	31 5/8	31 1/2	32 1/2	
Wheel & L. E. 20	20	20	20	20	

Am. Car & F. pf...	81 1/2	81 1/2		
Amer. Cot. Oil...	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 1/4
Amer. Ice.....	6	6	6	6 1/8
Amer. Ice pf....	21	21	20 1/8	20 1/2
Amer. Hide & L.	3 1/4	3 1/4	3	2 3/4
Amer. Linseed.	11	11	11	10 1/2
Amer. Locomo..	17 1/4	17 1/4	16 1/2	16 1/2
Amer. Loco. pf..	85 1/8	85 1/8	84	84
Am. Sm. & R....	43 1/2	43 3/4	42 1/4	42 3/8
Am. Sm. & R. pf.	90 1/8	90 1/2	90	90
Am. Sug. Re'ng..	114	114 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Sug. R'g pf..	118 3/8	118 3/8	118 1/8	118
Am. Tobacco pf.	133	133	133	....
Am. Woollen....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/4
Anaconda Cop'r.	76	76	76	70
Brook'n UnGas..	185	185	185	....
Col. Fuel & Iron.	43	43	42 1/2	42 1/2
Col. & Hoc. C. & I.	14	14	14	....
Con. Gas (NY)..	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2	171
*Cont'l To. pf....	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/8	100
Corn Products..	28	28	27	22 1/4
Crucible St'l pf.	64	64	64	....
Distill. Secur...	24 3/4	24 3/4	24	24 1/4
Gen. Electric...	157	157	156 3/4	157
Inter. St. P'p pf..	75 3/4	75 3/4	75 3/4	....
N. Y. Air Brake.	121	121	121	117
No. American...	74 1/2	74 1/2	74	74
Pacific Mall....	20 1/8	20 1/8	20 1/8	....
People's Gas...	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/8	93 1/8
P'ssed St'l Car..	36 1/2	36 1/2	34 1/4	33 1/2
P'ssed St'l Car pf	77 3/4	77 3/4	77 3/4	77 1/4
Ry. St'l Spring.	21 3/4	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 1/8
Ry. St Sprig pf..	76	76	76	77
R. Iron & Steel.	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 1/2	9 1/2
R. Iron & St'l pf..	64 1/8	64 1/8	62 1/4	64
Rub. Goods Mg.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16	16
R. Goods Mg pf..	72	72	70	69 1/2
Sloss Sheffield..	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29
Sloss Sheff. pf..	79 1/8	79 1/8	79	78
Tenn. C. I. & R. R	34	35 1/2	33	33 5/8
Tex. Pac. Ld. Tr..	27 5/8	27 5/8	27 5/8	27 1/2
U. S. Leather...	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8
U. S. Leather pf..	78	78	77 3/4	71 7/8
U. S. Re. & Con	6	6 3/8	5 7/8	6 1/8
U. S. Re. & Con. pf.	36 1/2	37	36 1/2	36 1/4
U. S. Steel.....	18 7/8	19 1/8	18	18
U. S. Steel pf...	68 7/8	69 1/4	68 3/8	68 3/8
Va. Car. Chem..	23	23 1/4	22 3/4	22 3/4
Va. Iron, C. & C.	19	19	19	18
*West. Uni'n Tel.	82	82	82	81 3/4

BONDS

	High	Low
American Hide & Leather 6s.....	75 3/4	75 3/4
Atchison general 4s.....	100	100
Atlantic Coast Line 4s.....	90 1/2	90 1/8
Baltimore & Ohio 4s.....	102	102
Baltimore & Ohio 3 1/2s.....	93	93
Baltimore & Ohio Southw'n 3 1/2s..	88 1/2	88 1/2
Central of Georgia 1st incomes....	74	74
Chicago & Alton 3s.....	81 1/2	81 1/2
Chicago, B. & Quincy new 4s.....	92 3/8	92 3/8
Colorado Fuel conv. 5s.....	78 3/4	78 3/4
Continental Tobacco 4s.....	56 1/2	56 1/2
Distilleries Securities 5s.....	61 1/4	61
Erie prior lien 4s.....	96 7/8	96 7/8
Louisville & Nash. unified 4s.....	98 5/8	98 5/8
Manhattan con. gold 4s.....	101 3/4	101 3/4
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s..	98 1/2	98 1/2
Northern Pacific 3s.....	70 3/4	70 3/4
Northern Pacific 4s.....	101	101
Oregon Short Line 4s.....	90	90
Pennsylvania conv. 3 1/2s.....	95 1/2	95 1/2
Reading general 4s.....	95	94 1/2
Rock Island 5s.....	75 3/4	75 3/4
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 4s.....	85	85
St. Louis & Iron Mt. consol 5s.....	111	111
St. Louis & San Fran. funding 4s...	80 1/2	80 1/4
St. Louis & Southwestern 1sts.....	93 3/4	93 3/4
St. Louis & Southwestern con. 4s..	70 1/4	70 1/4
Southern Pacific 4s.....	86 5/8	86 5/8
Southern Railway 5s.....	113 5/8	113
Union Pacific 4s.....	99 5/8	99 5/8
Union Pacific conv. 4s.....	94 1/8	94
United R. R. of S. F. 4s.....	79 5/8	79 1/2
U. S. Steel refunding 5s.....	75 3/4	74 7/8
Wabash debenture B.....	57 3/8	56 7/8

*Ex-dividend.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18—NOON PRICES

	Sept. 18	Sept. 16
Cambria Steel.....	20 3/8	20 5/8
Consolidated Lake.....	5 1/8	1/2
Consolidated Lake pref.....	4 5/8	4 5/8
Electric Company of America....	8 3/8	8 1/2
Lehigh Navigation.....	68	68
Lehigh Valley.....	40	40
Marsden.....	1 7/8	*1 7/8
Pennsylvania Steel.....	50	50
Pennsylvania Steel pref.....	85	85
Philadelphia Company.....	39	39
Philadelphia Co. pref.....	43 3/4	43 3/4
Philadelphia Electric... ..	6 1/4	6
Philadelphia Rapid Transit.....	14	13 3/4
Philadelphia Traction.....	96	96
Union Traction	44	44
United Gas.....	83 1/4	83 1/4

GOLD TO BE THE BASIS

Standard in the Silver-Using Countries

Banker Creel Reports Upon the Foreign Conferences

Mexican Pleased with Results of Mission

His Country Will Adopt System Regardless of Others

New York, Sept. 19—Enrique C. Creel, the well-known Mexican banker and financier, and chairman of the Mexican Commission on International Exchange, has returned from Europe, where he has been for several months in connection with the work of the commission. Mr. Creel, who is now in this city, on his way to Mexico, is highly pleased with the results of his mission. He displays no little enthusiasm regarding his trip, and said that the resolutions and recommendations of the five conferences held in London, Paris, The Hague, Berlin and St. Petersburg with the representatives of the various countries will have a strong influence on the reform of the monetary system of the silver-using countries, which has been under active consideration for nearly a year. Mr. Creel confidently believes that the gold standard will be the basis of this monetary reform. The plan will provide for the use of silver coin, with a fixed gold value, and Mr. Creel is certain that the stability of international exchange will become a fact. He says that the recommendations for a monetary system in China are of the greatest importance, both for the development of the resources of the Celestial empire and for the growth of her international trade with the gold countries. He points out that with a stable currency international trade will grow, a new field for investment will be opened, the natural resources of the silver-using countries will be developed, and that a new era of activity and extension of business will add its energies to the prosperity of the world. All these facts, he says, were well understood and highly appreciated by the European representatives at all the conferences held in the various cities already mentioned.

Both the Mexican and the American commissioners, he declares with much earnestness, received great encouragement, and a strong indorsement of their plans for a revised monetary system for the silver-using countries of the world. Mr. Creel left for Mexico this afternoon. Minister of Finance Limantour, who, with his family, has been abroad for several months, will return about Nov. 1. Soon after his

CHARTIER

151—Tremont St—152

EXHIBITION

THIS WEEK

—OF—

FOREIGN GARMENTS

—AND—

ELABORATELY TRIMMED

TAILORED SUITS

Two Special Offerings

THIS WEEK

No. 1 BEAUTIFUL WALKING SUITS

MADE OF SUPERIOR PLAIN AND MIXED CLOTHS, long coats, taffeta silk lined, with and without shoulder capes, handsome buttons and collars, regular \$30.00 suit

FOR \$22.50

No. 2 WALKING SUITS
NEW STYLE LONG COATS

Skillfully shaped—finely tailored, good plain and mixed cloths, good silk linings, THE BEST SUIT EVER SHOWN

FOR \$19.50

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1903

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

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" " month75
Weekly (Fridays), per year	1.50
Monday, per year	1.50
Wednesday, " "	1.50
Saturday, " "	1.50

Full rates and free sample copies furnished upon application.

Saturday Advertising

ADVERTISERS will find it to their advantage in securing proper display and classification, to send in their orders early. The Transcript

than the Jerome view, inasmuch as he says:

It thus falls that I am in a position, such as not many other Democrats hold, to show by accepting again this nomination that the approaching municipal contest is not a fight between Republicans and Democrats, but between citizens and upon purely local issues, and that Fusion success this year can have no more effect upon the presidential election of next year than the Fusion success of two years ago had upon the State election of last year. The issues to be passed upon are those affecting city affairs. They in no wise affect Republicanism or Democracy.

Tammany would have paid him almost any price he might have exacted had he been willing to betray the cause of good government, so far as it might be in his power to do so; but he proposes to stand or fall with a record of honorable politics and good citizenship.

WASHINGTON'S POLICY

In another page (22) of this issue is published the second paper by "Fair Play" upon "Washington's Policy." The particular Washington whose policy and whose qualities of leadership are here analyzed is the principal of Tuskegee Institute. The writer is himself a colored man, but one whose keenness of judgment and fairness of method it would trouble any white man to surpass. He is also an accomplished educator and thoroughly familiar with the ground over which he takes his readers. We regard these papers as remarkable productions, both in the nice discernment that they reflect and the strength and finish with which the author's views are presented. They ought to be of great service in minimizing the differences between what have been regarded as the two wings of colored leadership.

It will be noticed that "Fair Play" treats both sides, or all sides, fairly, but he has probed down to the very subsoil of the situation and has done more to show the ground and reason of Mr. Washington's policy than that gentleman has ever considered it expedient to attempt for himself. He is almost epigrammatic in some of his points of analysis, but he means to be just and he is certainly enlightening. He takes as poles of contrast two conspicuous colored leaders, Frederick Douglass and Booker Washington, but he shows that there is as great a contrast between the conditions of the two eras as between the two men. Indeed, Douglass lived long enough to see his influence wane. Had he lived yet longer with all his old fire it would have been a self-consuming flame and not a steady beacon.

"Mr. Washington sized up the situation with the certainty and celerity of a genius." We commend these papers to educated colored men especially. They are the words of a friend, and a friend gifted with prophetic insight of the situation.

(29)
KELLY MILLER,
PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS,
HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Oct 7

1903

Pres W R Harper,
University of Chicago.

October 15th, 1903.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Kelly Miller,

I am sending you clipping of an article which

Howard University,

Washington, D.C.

I contributed to the Boston Transcript, thinking

My dear Sir:-

ing that the subject might interest you.

Please accept my thanks for your kindness
in sending me the clipping of the article contributed by you
to the Boston Transcript. I have read it with much interest.

With many thanks, I remain

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

Newspapers

October 18th, 1903.

Mr. Henry Miller,
Howard University,

Washington, D.C.

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in sending me the clipping of the article contributed by you
to the Boston Transcript. I have read it with much interest.

With many thanks, I remain

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

Man of Letters

Dr. Miller:
University of
Harvard

PROFESSOR
HARVARD
UNIVERSITY

(24)
KELLY MILLER,
PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS,
HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Oct 7

1903

W R Harper,
University of Chicago.

Dear Sir:

I am sending you clipping of an article which
I contributed to the Boston Transcript, think-
ing that the subject might interest you.

Yours truly
Kelly Miller

Thank

BROWN UNIVERSITY
PROVIDENCE,

Nov. 12, 1903.

November 19th, 1903.

MS
Newspapers

My dear President Harper,

Mr. J. E. F. Jonas, Editor of the
Brown University, Providence, R. I.

of an alleged return of 10% in the attendance of
the University of Chicago.

My dear Mr. Jonas:- I am called upon repeatedly
of late to contradict or verify the statement that

of November 12th. The newspapers in the east have taken rather a
malicious pleasure in publishing the statement concerning the attendance

a condition as wholly impossible in the light of
past history. However, the return is a surprising one.

I am taking the history of the University in the Autumn Quarter. I am asking Dean
Tufts to send you a copy of the statement published by him in the

Springfield Republican. Perhaps you can get this published in one
or more papers.

Mrs. Harper and I are hoping to have the pleasure of meeting you
at the University of Chicago luncheon which is to be given in New

York City, Saturday, December fifth. I have no doubt that the
details of it are already in your hands.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

J. E. F. Jonas

November 18th, 1903.

Transcript

42

Mr. J. B. Jones,

Brown University, Providence, R. I.

My dear Mr. Jones:-

I am very glad indeed to receive your letter

of November 18th. The newspapers in the east have taken rather a malicious pleasure in publishing the statement concerning the attendance of the University. It is, of course, absolutely wrong. We have more than a hundred more students this year than ever before in the history of the University in the Autumn Quarter. I am asking Dean Tuttle to send you a copy of the statement published by him in the Springfield Republican. Perhaps you can get this published in one or more papers.

Mrs. Harper and I are hoping to have the pleasure of meeting you at the University of Chicago luncheon which is to be given in New York City, Saturday, December 15th. I have no doubt that the details of it are already in your hands.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

228
BROWN UNIVERSITY
PROVIDENCE,

Nov. 12, 1903.

My Dear President Harper,

Eastern papers are full, editorially and otherwise, of an alleged decline of 26% in the attendance at the University of Chicago. I have been called upon repeatedly of late to contradict or verify this statement. I have invariably defended my alma mater, considering such a condition as wholly preposterous in the light of past history. However the rumor is so persistent, that I am taking this liberty writing ^{DIRECTLY} to you for a statement of the facts. If there is any truth in the rumor, would you kindly add a line stating what you conceive to be the reason for such an unprecedented condition of affairs?

With best wishes for my alma mater and most cordial regards to you,

Sincerely,

Sincerely yours,

J. B. Jones.

Nov 1941, 1903.

GREEN UNIVERSITY
RECEIVED
NOV 12 1941

46

your letter
rather a
the attendance
We have
re in the
king Dean
in the
shed in one
meeting you
in New
the

newspapers

November 20th, 1903.

Mr. E. F. Merriam,

501 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Merriam:-

Arthur

Your letter of November 18th has been received. I was not worried at all by the extract in the Watchman. I have never troubled myself about the statement of Tolstoi, which, of course, he never made. I appreciate, however, your great kindness in writing me as you have done.

Nothing would give us greater pleasure than to have you visit the University and obtain the material for the preparation of an article with illustrations. We will do everything we can to assist you in this. Can you tell me how soon we may expect to see you?

Looking forward to the pleasure, I remain

Yours very truly,

A. N. S.

November 20th, 1903.

Wm. F. Merriam

Mr. E. F. Merriam

Mr. E. F. Merriam,

501 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Merriam:-

Your letter of November 18th has been

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I have never troubled myself about the statement of Tolstol, which, of

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University and obtain the material for the preparation of an article

with illustrations. We will do everything we can to assist you in

this. Can you tell me how soon we may expect to see you?

Looking forward to the pleasure, I remain

Yours very truly,

G. W. D.

I know of no rule that prevents
anyone from reading a printed
book.

January 15th, 1904.

News papers
You and I were the ones who
gave out this story (See your
Convocation statement in last Record)

Mr. Charles M. Steele,

310 Tribune Building, Chicago

The truth of the matter is explained

is that My dear Mr. Steele:-

*studied your Convocation statement and followed
its suggestion Steele didn't have the room*

In reply to your letter of January 11th

I would say that I regret exceedingly that the Tribune did not
secure the material with reference to the Decennial report at the
same time other daily papers received it. As a matter of fact,
however, nothing was given out. The facts published were really
taken from my Convocation statement which appeared in the University
Record. I wish to assure you that I have made every effort to be
fair in the distribution of information, and I wish also to acknowl-
edge that no daily paper in the City of Chicago has been more fair
to the University than the Tribune. I regret therefore exceedingly
the fact that you feel aggrieved in this particular case, and hope
that in the future no difficulty of this kind will arise.

I think that some of the gentlemen who represent daily papers
study very closely my Convocation statements and follow up suggestions
contained in them, and perhaps in this way secure information in a
way which is really not intended. I have given strict instructions
to the office to give nothing to one paper that is not given to all.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

W. R. Harper

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In reply to your letter of January fifth

My dear Mr. Steele:-

310 Tribune Building, Chicago

Mr. Charles M. Steele,

January 15th, 1904.

Wm. R. Harper

*Dear Mr. Steele
I have no rule
but I will
try to
be out
of the
way*

no rule that prevents
you from reading a printed
book.

you not I were the one who
gave out this item (See your
Convocation statement in last Record)

The truth of the matter Steele complains
of is, that Heming of the ^{Record} ~~Times~~ Herald
studied your Convocation statement and followed
its suggestions, Steele didn't. Hinc illae lacrimae!

The University of Chicago
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

Office of the President

Dr. William R. Harper,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:--

As a representative of the Chicago Tribune, I beg to ask how it comes about that matters of news are given out from the President's office to other newspapers and not to the Tribune. The specific matter to which I refer is that of the publication of the first volume of the President's Report on the ten years' growth of the university, which report served as the basis for important "stories" in the Record-Herald and the Chronicle this morning.

I have known for some time that this report had been issued, but only in limited numbers which had been sent to trustees and other officials of the University. I was aware that the President's office possessed a copy- the only one about the campus, but as nothing was said to me by Mr. Shepardson concerning it, I took it that it was the intention of your office that the report should not be made public until its appearance on sale at the University press, which was to be made today.

Prior to this public appearance, the report is given out officially from your office to other papers but nothing is said of it to the Tribune. Is this fair? Dr. Shepardson says that the report has been about his office for some time, and that he has several times mentioned it to the newspaper reporters. He has not mentioned it to me? Did he mention it to the others with the intention and understanding that they would tell me about it? And if he did, why did he ^{not} tell them with the stipulation, imposed upon me in several instances, that they "should tell the other fellows about it"?

Chicago, Jan. 11, 1904.

Shep
What about the
rule to furnish
over our copy
on every other
from our office?

(Hb)

Handwritten notes and signatures at the top of the page, including a large signature and several smaller ones.

Dr. William R. Harper,
Chicago, Ill.
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2.

It is not an unprecedented thing for items of information to be given out from your office with this stipulation. It facilitates matters and saves Dr. Shepardson repetition. At the same time it is not an unprecedented thing for information in answer to specific queries about some matter already in the air to be given out with the understanding that such information belongs to the paper securing it.

The case in question, however, does not come under this latter classification. It was evident to anyone in your office that the publication of your report was an important item of news. It was a matter to come officially from the President's office, if it came at all prior to the placing of the report where it was accessible to anyone. Why then, I beg to ask, when the matter was ripe for announcement was the Tribune not given an equal chance with other papers. I was at the office

Saturday and was told that there was no news. It is not the custom to call on Mr. Shepardson for news Sundays. *He has telephoned news to me Sundays with the understanding that the other papers should have it.*

You will, I trust, understand that in this matter I do not address you as a student of the University, but as a representative of the Chicago Tribune. The Tribune asks no favors of the University, though it might point to the fairness with which it has handled matters of news emanating from the institution. It asks only an equal fairness on the part of the University authorities. I cannot believe that Dr. Shepardson intended any unfairness in this matter, but the fact remains that news was given out to others and not to the Tribune. The City Editor is anxious that this matter be brought to your attention.

Respectfully yours,

Chas. M. Steele

Room 310 Tribune Building.

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Respectfully yours,

Chas. M. Smith

Room 310 Tribune Building.

*Sub
Give this up
for the press
It is a good
one*

News to papers
January 30th, 1904.

To the Editor of the N Y. Evening Post,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

I have before me a copy of the issue of the New York Evening Post of January 21st in which occurs this sentence: "This led to an attempt on the part of the University authorities to induce him to give up talking about the war, but Professor von Holst manfully asserted the right of free speech in the professorial chair, and continued his lectures". I wish to say that that part of the statement which refers to the University is absolutely false. Never, in any way, was Mr. von Holst checked, nor was any attempt made to check him in his utterances. In letters which he has written and in utterances which he has made during the past year, he has spoken most strongly on this point, namely, the absolute freedom of speech accorded him under all circumstances. I am quite sure that you will wish to make a correction on this point.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

~~John~~
Ris
in
the
air

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Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

(COPY)

Cambridge, Massachusetts, April 10th, 1904.

Dear President Harper:-

Yesterday I discovered in the Evening Post of Jan. 21st, 1904, what purported to be a communication from me on the late Professor von Holst, including the statement that Chicago University attempted to silence him. I am obliged to say that all of that part of the article preceding the words "Professor Hart's appreciation", were not written by me; there appears to have been an feeble effort to distinguish between the editorial matter and my contribution, but as it all appears over my name, anyone would be justified in supposing that I was the author of the whole. I understand that some retraction of that statement has been made by the Post; but I shall insist on a formal acknowledgment in their columns that the introductory part of the article is not by my hand.

It is merely a just retribution on me for breaking over a long held resolution never to contribute to the Nation; but I was sincerely anxious to pay a tribute to my old master- especially because he gave me a message of good will to his American friends.

Sincerely yours

Albert Bushnell Hart.

(COPY)

Cambridge, Massachusetts, April 10th, 1904.

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Yesterday I discovered in the Evening

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Albert Bushnell Hart.

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART
15 APPIAN WAY
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

(HS)

April 10, 1904

Dear President Harper:-

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covered in the Evening Post of Jan
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Professor Visschers, in Chicago the state-
ments that Chicago University attempted
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that all of that part of the article
preceding the words "Professor Hart's
Appreciation" were not written by me.
There appears to have been a feeble
effort to distinguish between the edi-
torial matter and my contribution but
as it all appears ~~over~~ my name,
any one ~~could~~ be justified in
supposing that I was the author of
the whole. I understood that
some retraction of that statement
has been made by the Post;

but I shall insert ~~an~~ a formal
acknowledgment in their columns that
the ~~introduction~~ ^{introduction} part of the article
is now by my hand.

It is ^{merely} a just ^{retribution} retribution
in me for breaking over a long-
held ^{resolution} ~~resolution~~ ^{contribution} ~~contribution~~ to
the Rutir - but I was sincerely
anxious to pay a tribute to my
old master - especially because
he gave me a message of good-
will to his American friends.

Truly yours

Alm. B. Russell Hunt

A. WILLIS.
PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE AND SALE GROUND,
EAST END OF FIFTH STREET.

Willis

Landscapes
& Ornamental
Plantation

Nurseries

Feb. 2, 1904.

TELEPHONE NO. 25

Ottawa, Kans. January 28th. 1904

Dr. W. R. Harper,
Pres. Chicago University,
Mr. A. Willis, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Brother:

Ottawa, Kan. kindly allow me to call your attention to a statement I saw in the Kansas City Journal to-day to the effect that a statement from Dear Sir:- that Chicago had out grown its denominational proclivities and was no more a Baptist College. Will you kindly allow me to say to you that in reply to your letter of January 28th, I write to and know little of what is going on in this great world that as I see, it is say that the newspaper statement to which you refer was wholly mis- as Chicago University should depart from the plans on which it was built. I have leading and mistaken. The University is in the same legal and moral position it has always been. No action of any kind has been taken should be built into that University. As I understand the statement in the on the subject, and the words which I uttered were entirely distorted analyze its growth has it not grown more in bigness and liberality than it has from their true meaning. strength? You say that the contributions to the institution, outside of Mr. Rockefeller, are few in number and smaller in amount. I appreciate thoroughly what you say, and agree with you. were contributed to Chicago University as a Baptist College.

Are you quite sure that in making the departure that you now announce that you are dealing fairly and justly to those who contributed to the upbuilding of that institution? W. R. Harper me there is more involved in this question than bigness, there is more involved than a worldly sense of prosperity and to me I assure you it seems very proper to ask whether from a religious standpoint, whether from a moral standpoint, whether from a standpoint from which character is built you have not made a very long step down hill?

Sincerely yours,

A. Willis

newspaper

RECTOR.



TELEPHONE

Feb. 2, 1904.

Mr. A. Willis,

Ottawa, Kan.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your letter of January 28th, I write to say that the newspaper statement to which you refer was wholly misleading and mistaken. The University is in the same legal and moral position it has always been. No action of any kind has been taken on the subject, and the words which I uttered were entirely distorted from their true meaning.

I appreciate thoroughly what you say, and agree with you.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper

Received



TELEPHONE No. 25

Ottawa, Kans. January 28th. 1904

Dr. W. R. Harper,
Pres. Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Brother:

Will you kindly allow me to call your attention to a statement I saw in the Kansas City Journal to-day to the effect that a statement from you was that Chicago had out grown its denominational proclivities and was no more a Baptist College. Will you kindly allow me to say to you that being a stranger to you and a man in humble state of life and know little of what is going on in this great world that as I see, it is to be much regretted that so important an educational institution as Chicago University should depart from the plans on which it was built. I have been a Baptist for many years. To me there is something sacred about the name. It means something. It is built on a foundation. It seems to me that all it means and the foundation on which it is built should be built into that University. As I understand the statement in the paper the institution has grown. May I ask you if you will analyze its growth has it not grown more in bigness and liberality than it has in character and strength? You say that the contributions to the institution, outside of Mr. Rockefeller, are few in number and smaller in amounts Baptists. That may be true and yet these amounts were contributed to Chicago University as a Baptist College.

Are you quite sure that in taking the departure that you now announce that you are dealing fairly and justly to those who contributed to the upbuilding of that institution? It seems to me there is more involved in this question than bigness, there is more involved than a worldly sense of prosperity and to me I assure you it seems very proper to ask whether from a religious standpoint, whether from a moral standpoint, whether from a standpoint from which character is built you have not made a great long step down hill?

Sincerely yours,

A. Willis

Willis

Willis
or
Willis

Willis

TELEPHONE NO. 25

Chicago, Kansas January 28, 1904

Dr. W. E. Harper,
Pres., Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Professor:

Will you kindly allow me to call your attention to a state-
ment I saw in the Kansas City Journal to-day to the effect that a state-
ment from you was that Chicago had not given the administrative progre-
ssive and was no more a Baptist College. Will you kindly allow me to
say to you that being a member of your and a member in the state of life
and know little of what is going on in this great world that as I see,
it is the best way to get that as important an educational institution
as Chicago University should depart from the plans on which it was built.
I have been a Baptist for many years. To me there is something sacred
about the name. It means something. It is built on a foundation.
It means to me that all it means and the foundation on which it is built
should be built into that University. As I understand the statement
in the paper, the institution has grown. May I ask you if you will
advise the growth and if not grown more in wisdom and liberality than
it has in character and training? You say that the contributions to
the institution, outside of Mr. Rockefeller, are far in number and
smaller in amount. That may be true and yet these amounts
were contributed to Chicago University as a Baptist College.
Are you quite sure that in taking the departure that you now
announce that you are feeling fairly and justly to those who contributed
to the building of that institution? It seems to me there is more
involved in this question than wisdom, there is more involved than
a worldly sense of propriety and to me I assume you it seems very proper
to ask whether from a religious standpoint, whether from a moral stand-
point, whether from a standpoint from which character is built you have
not made a great long step down hill?

Very truly yours,
A. Willis

Feb. 2, 1904.

Mr. E. F. Merriam,

501 Tremont Temple,

Boston, Mass.

Newspapers
Dear Sir:-

In reply to your letter of Jan. 29th, I would like to say for your own ear that the newspaper statement was a complete misrepresentation of what I said. There is absolutely no change in the situation or in any one's intention concerning the situation, as I understand it. I do not wish to be put on the defensive in the matter, and so do not think it best to make any statement for publication.

The University is Baptist in the sense that two thirds of the Trustees and the President must be members of regular Baptist churches. I am sending you a copy of the Charter.

I should be glad to have you make a statement of your own covering these facts, but do not allow it to appear as coming from me.

I appreciate very much your courtesy in this matter.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

Feb. 2, 1904.

Mr. E. P. Merriam,

501 Tremont Temple,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your letter of Jan. 29th, I would like to say for your own ear that the newspaper statement was a complete misrepresentation of what I said. There is absolutely no change in the situation or in any one's intention concerning the situation, as I understand it. I do not wish to be put on the defensive in the matter, and so do not think it best to make any statement for publication.

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Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

The Watchman

A BAPTIST JOURNAL, ESTABLISHED IN 1819

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.50 A YEAR

501 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

TELEPHONE 2915 MAIN

Jan'y. 29 1904

My dear Dr. Harper:

The papers here are making a great deal of a statement that you are reported to have made to the senior class, that the University of Chicago is no longer a Baptist institution. I do not think you would have chosen the class room to ~~make~~^{announce} any important change of policy in the institution, and I suspect that you may merely have told the students that the University is undenominational as to its teaching and students. If not too much trouble I should be pleased to learn just in what respect, if in any, the University is Baptist. Our people would be gratified to see an authoritative statement on this point.

TEL 501
 SUB
 A BAL
 D

I thank you

The Watchman

A WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY THE
 WATCHMAN COMPANY, 201 E. 10TH ST.
 SUNDAY, JAN. 29, 1904



Jan. 29 1904

My dear Dr. Harper:

The papers have been making a

great deal of fuss about the

new report that the University

of Chicago is no longer a

Christian institution. I do not think you

would have chosen the Watchman

to publish any important charge

of this kind in the Watchman, and

do not feel that you have done

us any wrong in this matter.

I am looking out for the

too much trouble I should be

at looking for trouble in the

of our people's interests in the

our people's interests in the

our people's interests in the

our people's interests in the

Yours very truly,

The Watchman

A BAPTIST JOURNAL, ESTABLISHED IN 1819

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.50 A YEAR

501 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

TELEPHONE 2915 MAIN

I thank you very much for your
 cordial words in regard to my
 hoped for visit to the University.
 The changes in the Watchman
 staff, announced in the issue
 of this week will make it im-
 possible for me to be away
 for any length of time at
 present.

Very cordially Yours,

E. J. Weirham.

CHARLES E. FARR
Editorial Manager

ADVERTISERS
GEO. W. HOBBS
LORD & HARRIS

2

The Watchman
A DAILY JOURNAL, ESTABLISHED IN 1890
SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.50 A YEAR
501 E. Second Street, St. Paul
TELEPHONE 2012

I thank you very much for your
critical remarks in regard to my
paper for visit to the University
The changes in the Watchman
staff, announced in the issue
of the week will make it im-
possible for me to be away
for any length of time at
present.
Very cordially yours,
C. E. Farr