

THE WICHITA DAILY BEACON

HENRY J. ALLEN.

WICHITA, KANS. August 14, 1909.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your kind favor of the 11th inst., concerning an editorial of recent date, I am very sorry indeed to have made any statement not based on facts concerning the University of Chicago.

The pretended report of the lecture in which the statement was made that one of the University of Chicago professors had declared "Woman's cupidity to be the cause of most of the grafting of mankind", was in one of the Chicago newspapers and was given wide circulation by some of the news bureaus. As I had seen no denial of the article and as I had come to believe that the University of Chicago allowed considerable academic freedom, it did not occur to me to question the truthfulness of the report. I am very sorry indeed and if the member of your faculty misquoted in the article wishes to write a fuller statement than you have done, I will be very glad indeed to give the same publication in a prominent way. The entire country is interested in the services which the Chicago University is rendering and this fact leads me

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Dr. H. P. J.-2.

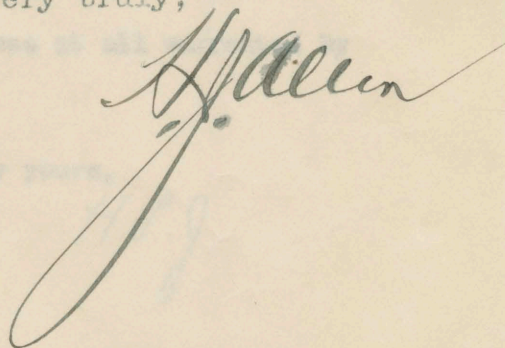
WICHITA, KANS.

to say that I am glad to see that the University of Chicago manifests concern over the reports concerning utterances of certain of it's professors. If these reports are colored or distorted, the just and right thinking people of the country ought to know it because these reports have created an impression in some quarters which does not do justice to your great institution.

I have printed in today's issue the substance of your letter.

Yours very truly,

H.J.A./C.C.R.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "H. J. Allen". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping flourish at the end.

THE WICHITA DAILY BEACON

HENRY J. ALLEN

WICHITA, KANS.

Dr. H. F. J. - 8.

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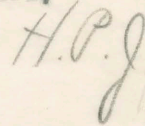
H. J. A. / C. C. E.

August 16, 1909

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 14th inst. is received. It would be quite impossible for the University or any university to engage in the business of answering the thousand and one erroneous reports that are floating through the press. The particular report to which you refer was a gross perversion of the actual statement that was made. If you will kindly refer to your editorial you will find that it was very sweeping in character, and implied a great number of other things, some of which have been contradicted repeatedly. No one of the conclusions in the editorial was at all warranted by the facts.

Very truly yours,



H. P. Judson

len,
Daily Beacon,
Kansas.

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Gen.
Daily Beacon,
Kansas.

LS1

ASHLAND, KY. INDEPENDENT.

AUG 16 1909

...and twelve sisters, and then
I know I'll have somebody to
with!"

STOP ATTACKING WOMEN.

The perpetual rant emanating from the Chicago University against women ought to be suppressed for the sake of our common humanity.

About once a week some morbid creature of the Chicago University, who calls himself a scientist, springs some new discovery about woman. She is mercilessly analyzed, and the worst type of the sex is taken as the characteristic type of the entire feminine race. One week it is discovered by these morbid chaps with academic titles that woman is naturally degenerate, the next her morality is purely the result of custom, and yesterday a new prophet from the same school spoke out declaring that woman's "cupidity" is responsible for practically all of man's grafting.

Isn't it time for the Chicago University to get some professors who associate with the right type of woman?

What the world wants is healthy ideas of the human family, not the distorted and feverish ideas of unwholesome cranks. Woman is, in her natural state, just what we all remember her to be from the beginning of our conscious days, sweet, motherly, helpful, self-sacrificing, suffering long in silence, surpassing man in courage and outdoing him in faithfulness to every relation of life. This is her natural type and her logical development is along pure, wholesome lines. When she departs from this type she ceases to represent womanhood.

The public has been outraged long enough by the unspeakable rot which comes forth upon this subject from

East Winchester Avenue,
Corner 32nd street. 'PHONE 106.

impure minds in the Chicago University. Why not have a baptism of old-fashioned, clear-minded, home-building philosophy from Mr. Rockefeller's school? We do not want in America the unhealthy and destructive teachings of an ungodly French school, that seems smart, but is merely immoral.

the
Senat
providing likenesses of Senator Bradley, however, it was found necessary for the most part to use photographs taken of him while he was Governor of Kentucky.

Now thirteen years usually make some difference in a man's appearance, and in the case of Senator Bradley they had made quite some. While he wore a long, luxuriant and flowing beard in 1895, when he became Governor, 1908 saw him smooth-shaven, and without so much as the slender goatee, upon which Col. Alex. Jones compromised when he decimated his beard of thirty years' standing. Naturally enough the photographs of Gov. Bradley and Senator Bradley were only enough alike to suggest a family resemblance.

Since he entered the Senate, however, the newspaper people have "wised up," as the newsboys say, and have gotten him off in corners and snapped his 1909 phiz several times. During the session of Congress just closed, it became advisable to use the picture of the junior Senator from Kentucky occasionally on account of

Don't Build

newspapers

August 20, 1909

Dear Sir:-

My attention is called to an editorial in your issue of the 16th of August headed, "Stop Attacking Women." The editorial in question is based on absolute misinformation as to the facts. No such statements as you indicate have ever been made at the University of Chicago. The slightest investigation would have discovered the facts in the case. Assuming that of course you wish to deal with simply the truth, and not with the mendacious misstatements that appear in some papers, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. J.
H. P. Judson

Editor, The Independent,
Ashland, Kentucky.

August 20, 1909

My dear Mr. Jones

Dear Sir:-

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Very truly yours,

H.P.J.

H. P. Judson

Editor, The Independent,
Kentucky.

Don't Build

Dean Vincent:
Please speak to
the President
about this.

THE EDITORIAL OFFICE

The University of Chicago
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER
The Biblical World

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October 12, 1909.

My dear Mr. President:

In common with the other editors of the Biblical World I have been very much disturbed over the unpleasant newspaper notoriety which we have gained by the October editorial. One can never tell when the papers will find occasion for sensational playing up of views which we have consistently advocated for years. In this case they succeeded in making us seem to defend opinions the exact opposite of those from which we are defending. ~~and simply put our matters in the hands of others~~ The trouble in this instance arose almost wholly through the student reporters. I doubt if any ordinary city reporter would ever have thought to take occasion from this utterance for such a report as was published.

May I raise again the question whether it is not time to prohibit students from acting as reporters to daily papers in Chicago or elsewhere? It seems to me that the results to the University during the past seventeen years of allowing men to act in the double capacity of student and reporter have been almost without qualification bad. Once we might have been accused of having something to conceal if we enjoined students from ^{being} reporters. I do not think that would be the case today.

Very truly yours,

E.D.B.

Ernest D. Burton

October 12, 1909.

My dear Mr. President:

In common with the other editors of the Biblical World I have been very much disturbed over the unpleasant newspaper notoriety which we have gained by the October editorial. One can never tell when the papers will find occasion for sensational playing up of views which we have consistently advocated for years. In this case they succeeded in making us seem to defend opinions the exact opposite of those which we are defending.

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Very truly yours,

Frederick B. Roth

FBR.

October 15, 1909

Dear Mr. Burton:-

Yours of the 12th inst. with regard to the "Biblical World" matters received. I do not believe that we can accomplish the purpose to which you refer by prohibiting students from being reporters. That would simply put our matters in the hands of other reporters who would be even worse. I have in hand, however, a plan which I believe will in the end prove a solution of many of these difficulties. I shall be glad to talk with you about it at any time.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J.

Mr. E. D. Burton,
The University of Chicago.

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about it at any time. A report as was published.

Very truly yours,

H. D. F.

Mr. E. D. Burton,
The University of Chicago.

Very truly yours,

Frederick Burton

newspapers

October 21, 1909.

Mr. C. L. Carisco,
Osawatimie, Kans.

My dear Sir:

Your letter to the President concerning the training of waiters I am answering by explaining that the newspapers have exaggerated grossly a list of regulations, quite unofficially issued to the student waiters at the University Commons. These rules were formulated by the Head of the University Commons, who is a sensible man, in spite of the efforts of the newspapers to make him look foolish. There is no "text book".

Yours very truly,

Secretary to the President.

University of Kansas

October 21, 1909.

Mr. C. L. Garrison,
Oswatimie, Kansas.

My dear Sir:
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have exaggerated grossly a list of regulations, quite unofficially
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Yours very truly,

Secretary to the President.

THE KANSAS CITY

HOW TO BE A GOOD WAITER

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO HAS A COURSE ON THE SIDE.

Students Who Serve Meals at the College Restaurant Have a Textbook on Methods—Some of the Lessons.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—A school for waiters is the latest innovation at the University of Chicago. Here are some bits of instruction from its text-book:

Avoid appearing to slam things down on the table.

Most customers desire some part of their meal first.

Do not scuffle, talk or drop trays.

Never take in oatmeal and leave the milk out, for in such a case the customer cannot begin his meal till you return.

Always place a drink to the right of the customer.

A waiter should never leave any customer after serving until he knows he has the necessary silverware to eat with.

A cereal in the morning should be served right away, whether the rest of the order be ready or not.

Good scholarship will not make up for a deficiency in service.

To be a good waiter it is essential that you should be quick, but also that you should not appear to hurry.

If necessary, wipe the bottoms of dishes with a napkin.

Be careful not to allow your tray to drip on the floor and do not brush crumbs off the table on the floor.

Do not lean over a chair to talk to a customer at your table, but do your talking standing up.

THE MANAGER NOTICES IMPROVEMENT.

There are a thousand and one other gentle reminders in the book for the forty student waiters who serve their 700 fellows at the men's commons. They were compiled in a pamphlet of eleven pages by Thomas L. Barrell, manager of the restaurant, who often has been vexed as he was forced to watch careless waiters conducting themselves in a way that offended his ideas of restaurant etiquette.

According to Mr. Barrell, a vast improvement has been made since the orders were issued.

"Whether it is on account of the hints in the book or because we have unusually good waiters," he said. "I have noticed much less loafing and the men carry themselves like veterans in general.

SOME MIX SOCIETY WITH WAITING.

"I'll never forget one student waiter last summer. He was on duty, when a coed friend came in for an order. He served her promptly enough, and then began talking with her. As the conversation grew more and more interesting he leaned on the table, with his chin in both hands, and he talked, and talked, and talked. Three men who had not been served were waiting, hoping he would get through, but he didn't. I walked by three times, and tried each time to attract his attention. He wouldn't look, so I sent for him."

Mr. Barrell gave one reason for a recent raise in price when he told of a divinity student who ordered hot water at every meal, and dropped tablets into the cup, thereby making cocoa. This caused the removal of hot water from the free list.

OCTOBER 7, 1909.

Manhattan Shirts
John B. Stetson Hats
Stetson's Men's Shoes

THE HOME OF H

Special Can



Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

eign and American, made on models
Grays are the popular fall colors; w
great variety of patterns, mixtures

FREE FOR BOYS! Pants with Every

Positively the grandest value
suits for the price of one. W
the second pair is ready and ne
\$4, and you have choice of every
and fabric. Our price for the

Special for

Choice of 200 handsomely tailored S
double breasted models, 14 to 20 years
thibets, fancy worsteds and the swell
new kink of fashion dear to the high
in these Suits. Positively none worth

Children's Suits, in Russian and Juni
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in all wool blue serges, fancy cassimeres
in a dozen new fall models exceptiona
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Osawatomie, Kas. Oct. 8, 1909.

To the President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ills.

Dear Sir:

If the attached clipping from the Kansas City Star is correct, will you kindly pass this letter to the proper officer, and if he will kindly forward me two of the Text Books on Methods, with his bill enclosed, I will be very thankful, and will gladly remit for same. Or you may send same through the Farmers and Mechanics bank at this place.

Yours truly,

C. L. Carver

P.O.Box 827

Oswatimie, Kas. Oct. 8, 1909.

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place.

Yours truly,

L. L. Janner

P.O. Box 827

newspapers

May 18, 1909

My dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 12th inst. is received. I of course am not at all surprised that the mass of people have not grasped the idea of what a university is, and still less am I surprised at the misconceptions that come from the twaddle of certain parts of the newspaper press. I always regret, however, to find such unwarranted opinions held by our pastors.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J.

H. P. Judson

Rev. L. G. Broughton, D. D.,
Tabernacle Baptist Church,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Wm. J. Johnson

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H. P. Johnson

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Tabernacle Baptist Church,
Atlanta, Georgia.

out during the last few years. I do not say that all the members of the faculty hold such views, and indeed I know that this is not true, but I do say that such views as I have heard from prominent members of the faculty stamp the institution as lacking in the belief that the Bible as we have it is the Word of God. I expressed this sentiment with no ill will, but with a regret that it was necessary.

With the highest personal regard, I am,

Fraternally yours,

Len G. Broughton

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LEN G. BROUGHTON, PASTOR,
TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,

ATLANTA, GA., May 12th-09.

Dr. Henry Pratt Judson,
Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Sir,

Yours enclosing clipping from the Atlanta Journal of May 3rd, to hand, and in reply I would say with all the kindness that I may express, that the clipping is practically what I said, and therefore expresses my views, and I do not understand your being surprised at my holding such position. I hold the opinion that prevails in this section of our country, to say the least of it, and if it is not well founded I do not see how the University could retain in its faculty men who give out such teaching as has been given

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Nov. 6. 1909

Dear Mr. President,

I take the liberty of enclosing a clipping which was sent me by a friend in North Carolina. It is taken from the Raleigh News and Observer. I rather like Proctor's letter and it can not fail to do good in that section which so many nasty false notices about "Chicago" have failed to do.

Yours Truly

W. E. Dodd

newspapers

tain money, or that his money is any more "tainted" than that of thousands of others who have given

University of Chicago.

SEP 2, 1909

IS NOT AS BAD
AS IT IS

Nov. 2, 1909

Dear Mr. Brewster,
I have at length

received a letter from you

dated Nov. 1st, informing me that

you had taken from the Holbrook

series and the same I have like

material. I am not

quite so good in that section

which is very much like the

material from the same country.

Yours truly

W. B. D. B.

BER 2, 1909

IS NOT AS BAD AS IT IS PAINTED

What Prof. Paschal Says of Chicago University

PRAISES MR. ROCKEFELLER

And Says That His Liberality Has Cheapened Higher Education, Increased the Pay of College Professors and by Keeping the University Open in the Summer Given Teachers Opportunities of Special Instructions That Would Otherwise Have Been Denied Them.

To the Editor: I see in your issue of yesterday another very uncomplimentary reference to the University of Chicago—not "Chicago University," which really exists, but is quite a different institution from "the University of Chicago, founded by John D. Rockefeller." It is the latter that you doubtless have in mind. Well, I am an alumnus of that university and I want to tell you that I feel aggrieved at the tone and content of your frequent allusions to it. Just wherein is the University of Chicago a sinner above all the other educational institutions in the land that the weight of your wrath should fall so often upon it? It has received money from Mr. Rockefeller, \$30,000,000 of it. From the same man The General Education Board has received \$32,000,000, which is being used to endow and equip colleges and universities all over the country. Here in North Carolina both State and denominational schools are among its beneficiaries. Mr. Rockefeller has also just given a million for the eradication of the hookworm disease. Will you try to defend the position that it would have been better for Mr. Rockefeller to keep his tainted money, or that his money is any more "tainted" than that of thousands of others who have given largely to church and school and orphan asylum? Your editorials leave the impression that you believe that the teaching of the University of Chicago is flavored with the taint of Standard Oil. Now, I make this challenge to you: Give one single instance of such "tainted" teaching, authentic instance. I do not mean what has been reported in the Chicago dailies. One would have to be very gullible to be deceived by any thing they say or to base any serious assertion upon it. Give us well authenticated facts. I was at the University of Chicago for four years. I have also been there several additional summer quarters. I was in a position to hear and learn of what was being taught in the class rooms. I never heard that Mr. Rockefeller's relation to the University had any effect upon the utterances of the professors. I will agree to duplicate twice over from the lectures of teachers of other institutions every utterance on an economical subject made by a professor of the University of Chicago.

Freaks! That is a word used in connection with the University of Chicago. Freak words, freak professors! Where do those that say such things get their information? From those same Chicago papers, I'll warrant. There are about seven hundred teachers in the University of Chicago. There will be found a few freaks among that number anywhere irrespective of their vocation, among that number of editors for example. Still we put up with them as long as they do no harm? It is the same way with the teachers of the University of Chicago. Sometimes a freak expression is made. It is painted perhaps with wonderful exaggeration in the Chicago papers. Immediately it is caught up by that portion of the press of our country that likes the thing and shaken and towseled without any reference as to what comes from the professor and what is the padding of the enterprising reporter. Still, the University manages to get rid of some of its freaks. It got rid of Bemis, it got rid of Triggs, both very pronounced freaks. I have known freaks to be got rid of in North Carolina, sometimes with a good salary tagged to them. Our newspapers are too good to make capital of such things, those in Chicago are not. Hence all this fuss about freaks. They are only incidents in a great work.

Pardon me for saying it, but I love the University of Chicago. I am very thankful to Mr. Rockefeller for establishing it. In the higher education of the country it has done two or three very important things. 1. It has made the expense of higher education much less to the student. There is no other institution in the country of the same rank where a student finds it possible to get along with so little money. 2. It was the first institution in the country to pay its teachers adequate salaries. 3. By keeping open during the summer it ministers to the need of thousands of teachers, whose school days would otherwise be over. Certainly it was the first to do this, and is now almost alone in regarding the work of the summer quarter of the same value as work in any other quarter. 4. It fosters the true democratic spirit, as all who have had its advantages will testify.

GEO. W. PASCHAL.

Wake Forest, N. C., Nov. 1.

We are glad to give space to Prof. Paschal's communication of high praise of his alma mater. The University of Chicago has no doubt done much good in spite of its freaks. We do not think the Chicago papers are so unfriendly and unreliable as Prof. Paschal says, and we are inclined to think they have not slandered the institution. However, Dr. Paschal has an inside point of view, is a sincere and honest gentleman, and writes of the institution as he has seen it. The most recent and most severe criticism of the University of Chicago was made by President Kilgo, of Trinity College. He evidently has no desire to injure that institution. Inasmuch as most of the money for his college has come from the tobacco trust he has no criticism of the Chicago institution because its money came from the oil trust. Here is Dr. Kilgo's view, as presented in the Durham correspondence of October 5th, of this year:

THE NEWS of Sports

"TY" COBB AND THE CHARLOTTE FANS

Great Ball Player Causes a Big Commotion

SHOWN MANY HONORS

Men, Women and Children Go Wild
Over the Georgian Who is the
Central Figure of the Tiger Aggre-
gation—Given an Elegant and Elab-
orate Banquet at the Hotel Sel-

wyn—Pantheon of the Great

"In President Kilgo's address to-
night he spoke in high praise of Mr.
Duke, who was not present and de-
clared if all rich men lived as he
did, there would be no problem as to
what we should do with our million-
aires. With that generous man's
gifts to the college he declared there
was imposed a sacred responsibility
to live to his high ideal. Right there
he declared Chicago University failed
of the mark. As he walked Chicago
streets recently and thought of the
social scandals and political graft, he
could not help feeling that with its
\$40,000,000 Chicago University should
allow no such evils under her shadow.
'Yet every word you hear,' he shout-
er, 'is a freak word, every utterance
some insanity, till you feel that it is a
part and parcel of that very scandal,
an incubator of the things that hap-
pen where the University exists.'"

Prof. Paschal says that the institu-
tion has gotten rid of certain freaks.
If it will keep the door barred to
freaks, teach Shakespeare was bigger
than Rockefeller, and quit the policies
that Dr. Kilgo condemns, it will be
worthy of Prof. Paschal's encomium,
in so far as any institution built with
tainted money may be a great insti-
tution.—Editor.

the hotel. Those present were en-
chanted with Cobb in the display of
gentility and manliness which marked
his conduct and conversation about
the festive board. An enjoyable rip-
ple of conversation was continuous
around the table and the guests soon
ceased talking themselves and spent
the while listening to the stories of
the most widely known baseball
player in the world. Those who were
present at this banquet were, besides
Cobb, Messrs. P. M. Cave, J. W. Todd,
E. F. Creswell, J. M. Harry, John R.
Ross, John Tate, W. B. Huntington,
Eugene Purcell, Eugene Graham,
Thomas R. Pegram, W. M. Moore,
John W. Simpson, Dave Simpson, C.
M. Glenn, Julian S. Miller, D. B.
Smith, J. O. Walker, E. P. Wideman,
Sidney McAden, and Mr. Lombard, a
brother-in-law of the guest of honor.

Cobb in His Manners.

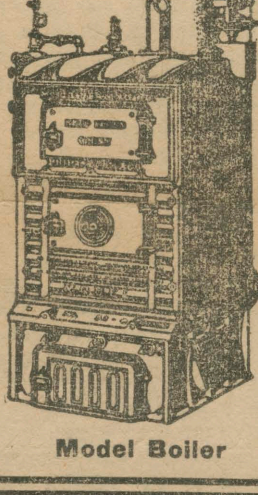
Cobb's type of the ball player does
not conform to that usually held in
the public mind. There is no dis-
play of the rowdyism which some of
the inimical sports writers of the
North would have people believe of
him. On the other hand, he is
very much of a gentleman, a genu-
ine Southerner who loves the customs
and ideals of his native section and
who has not assimilated any of the
opposing qualities of any other gen-
eral locality. From associating with
him on an occasion of this kind, one
is completely amazed that he should
generally be conceived to be anything
of a rowdy or any other than a gen-
tleman. He is extremely modest in
his demeanor and this fact is per-
haps the most astonishing of all.
When a citizen carried his little niece
around to the Selwyn yesterday to
shake hands with the irrepressible
Tyrus, the little girl's face no more
evidenced genuine bashfulness than
that of Cobb. He took the little girl
in his arms and she seemed to be on
the Pisgah-heights of happiness. Al-
though he has had a superabun-
dance of praise shouted from myriad
mouths into his ears, the head of the
boy, for Cobb is only 22 years old,
has not been turned. He is the same
genteel, unassuming youngster that
he must have been before he set his
face toward the hall of fame, leav-
ing a humble home in Georgia and
the obscurity which attaches to a
majority of the country boys.

The Sensation He Creates.

It is safe to gamble that Cobb never
met with a more sincere and cor-
dial reception than that given him
here since started on his journey. It is
wonderful what commotion he causes.
Men whose heads have long been
covered with the frosts of age, and

to Manage

dust and poisonous
experience proves that it
it burns a scandal-
can heating system—
se always warm, yet
e wonderful



Model Boiler

November 8, 1909

Dear Mr. Dodd:-

Thank you very much for the clipping. The address alleged to have been made by President Kilgo is silly. It is very odd that the president of a college should not inform himself of facts. Mr. Paschal has done a real service to the University and to the cause of truth. I am going to write to him on that subject.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J.
H. P. Judson

Mr. W. E. Dodd,
The University of Chicago.

November 8, 1909



of Sport

AND THE
FANS

never again

notions

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Mr. E. Dodd,
The University of Chicago.

December 6, 1909

Dear Mr. Michelson:-

I was surprised to see the publication in the Record-Herald this morning about the Laboratory, and am wondering what one of your young men has let his tongue get ahead of his good sense.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

H. P. Judson

News papers

Mr. A. A. Michelson,
Ryerson Physical Laboratory.

December 6, 1909

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I was surprised to see the publication in
the Record-Herald this morning about the laboratory, and am wonder-
ing what one of your young men has let his tongue get ahead of his
good sense.

Very truly yours

H. P. Judson

Wm. J. Fox

Mr. A. A. Michelson,
Ryerson Physical Laboratory.

R.T. CRANE ANSWERS CRITICS OF HIS BOOK

March 19, 1910.



ASADUNA, Cal.,
March 19.—To the
Editor: In regard to
the criticisms of my
book, "The Utility of
All Kinds of Higher
Education," which ap-
peared in your paper
of March 18, I was
glad that no answer
was called for. I have
had my say Chicago.

Editor, Chicago Record Herald,
C/o Chicago Record Herald,

critics have had their say, and I might
well, perhaps, now leave it to the public to
read my book and draw their own conclu-
sions as to who is right. But in view of the
fact that there are so many readers of the
paper who will not read my book, and con-
sequently will not know exactly what I
have had to say, and who may come to the conclusion that
I did not answer these criticisms because
I had nothing to say, I think it is
probably better that I should make some
reply.

Dear Sir:

May I call your attention to a confusion arising in an
article printed in the Chicago Record Herald, March 18, 1910. The
article is headed "R. T. Crane Answers Critics of his Books." In
the first column, at the beginning of the third section "President

I thought that these educators
after they had got over the first shock and
had had time to read my book, and then at least would give me
credit for having put a large amount of
time on the subject, and make an
honest effort to throw some light on it. But
I have not received a criticism from any
or from any other source. Consequently I take the ground
that my book stands on its own merits.

It appears to me, on reading what
my critics the Record Herald say about me and my book, that there is a
genuine ring of the spirit of commercialism
in all of them, as though this book
were a mere advertisement for
which, of course, was new, and it was on
this that I expected the criticisms.

President Jordan of the University of Chicago
in his statement concerning the publication
"Who's Who in America" claims
that a very large percentage of the capitalists
of industry are college-educated men. This
is simply one of those old falsehoods that
have been believed for years by college
men generally, and he ought to know better
than to make it at this late day.

Regarding the criticisms of Belet Col-
lege, I sympathize with these people for
being unable to prove that their institution
has any merit, because of the death of the
one person by whom they could have proved
it, as they say. This man died some fifteen
years ago, and it seems to me that they are

bold claims that all I have had to say on the
subject is to be credited in benefit to
them. That being the case, perhaps they
will benefit by the book. I am, Superintendent of educa-
tion of the State of Illinois, made the state-
ment in making a report on the condition
of the rural schools of Illinois, that
President Judson of the University of Chicago has made no comment
such as is attributed to the President of the University of Chicago.

Yours very truly,
D. A. Robertson
Secretary to the President

Secretary to the President.
pay just as quick as a minister.
My critics accuse me of saying that in
this thing, but commercialism is
not, this is largely a fact.
principal subject. The education that fits
a young man to earn his living, call it com-
mercialism or anything else, I see nothing
disgraceful about. It certainly is better for
a young man to be earning his living than
to be a burden on society. I do not feel
that it is any detriment to me to favor this
sort of an education. I feel strongly that
there is no better way for a young man to
employ his youth than in fitting himself for
this purpose. And my advice to young men
is: Don't worry on this account. If you
want to be an ornament to society later in
life, you may take such matters up as will
make you an ornament, but do not allow col-
lege to be a burden on you in this matter, for

R.T. CR
CRITIC

Handwritten in red:
Newspaper

Handwritten in blue:
W

March 18, 1910.

Editor, Chicago Record Herald,
C/o Chicago Record Herald,
Chicago.

Dear Sir:

May I call your attention to a confusion arising in an article printed in the Chicago Record Herald, March 18, 1910. The article is headed "R. T. Crane Answers Critics of his Books." In the first column, at the beginning of the third section "President Jordan of the University of Chicago in his statement concerning the publication 'Who's Who in America' doubtless refers to President Jordan of the Island Stanford, Jr., University. At any rate, President Jordan of the University of Chicago has made no comment such as is attributed to the President of the University of Chicago.

Yours very truly,

D. A. Robertson
Secretary to the President
Secretary to the President.

R.T. CRANE ANSWERS CRITICS OF HIS BOOK



ASADENA, Cal., March 10.—To the Editor: In regard to the criticisms of my book, "The Utility of All Kinds of Higher Schooling," which appeared in your paper Feb. 12, my first idea was that no answer was called for. I have had my say and these

critics have had their say, and I might well, perhaps, now leave it to the public to read my book and form its own conclusions as to who is right. But in view of the fact that there are so many readers of your paper who will not read my book, and consequently will not know exactly what I have had to say in regard to this subject, and who may come to the conclusion that I did not answer these criticisms because I had nothing to say in my own defense, it probably is better than I should make some reply.

I thought that some of these educators, after they had got over the first shock and had had time to cool off, would read the book, and then at least would give me credit for having put a large amount of time on the subject, and having made an honest effort to throw some light on it. But I have not received a criticism from them, or from any other source, worthy of consideration; consequently I take the ground that my book stands absolutely solid.

It appears to me, on again reading what my critics, the heads of colleges, have to say about me and my book, that there is a genuine ring of the spirit of commercialism in all of them, as though this discussion were between two rival commercial houses; that is, I am struck with the idea that, after all, these higher educators are made of ordinary clay like other people. There certainly is in their self-revelations an absolute absence of that grand, dignified, honest, fair and discerning man they would have us believe the college man always is, and it seems easy for them to get down on the level of common mortals and say mean things.

Some one may say that I ought not to complain of this. In reply I contend that there is a decided difference. I never have claimed to be superior to all mankind, and I have supported my assertion by evidence, which my opponents have not done.

The most surprising thing is the way these critics answer my statements. None of them has read the book. Some of them think it is sufficient answer to call me an ass, others say I am an idiot and incapable of thinking. Mr. Gunsaulus calls me a troglodyte. Such is the stuff that comes from these educators. To the educator this may seem like education, but there are a good many people in this country who demand something different.

If the critics would read my book and then show where I am in error to any considerable degree, that would be something; but none of them has done this. They seem to condemn the book mainly on the ground I have taken in regard to academic education. It seems to me this is rather a late day to bring up that question, as what I had to say on that subject was published eight years ago. In this book, to which I made a large addition, I strongly condemned all kinds of technical schools, which, of course, was new, and it was on this that I expected the criticisms.

President Jordan of the University of Chicago in his statement concerning the publication "Who's Who in America" claims that a very large percentage of the captains of industry are college educated men. This is simply one of those old falsehoods that have been circulated for years by college men generally, and he ought to know better than to quote it at this late day.

Regarding the criticisms of Beloit College: I sympathize with these people for being unable to prove that their institution has any merit, because of the death of the one person by whom they could have proved it, as they say. This man died some fifteen years ago, and it seems to me that they are very neglectful not to have secured some one to take his place before this.

As to the awarding of the Nobel prize to Professor Michelson: It seems that, while Professor Michelson did not understand what I had to say on this subject, Mr. Clews did understand. In criticising my position Mr. Clews admits that, as I claim, this discovery has no value, but he goes on to defend the award on the ground that you cannot tell what may come from such discoveries, so the question in this case is whether the commission is justified in making these awards for simply a novelty.

With regard to Dean Cooley's engineers: I have shown in my book that the General Electric Company has taken such men as he has been turning out, has given them four years in its shop and then has paid them 30 or 35 cents an hour for their labor—about the price of a good mechanic. It will thus be seen that after Cooley's eight years of foundation laying and four years more with the General Electric Company these men still have nothing but the foundation work. To anyone but a technical man it would seem that this was spending a great deal of time and money for a foundation, and that the young men have exceedingly little for their time and money; in other words, you might say that a great fraud has been perpetrated on these men.

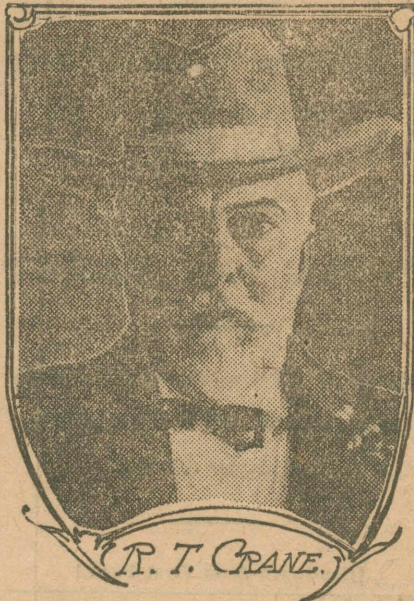
As to Mr. Gunsaulus, who is in the same line: Of course, a minister must know more about these things than I possibly could about after fifty or sixty years' experience. He is a fair specimen of the college man who thinks he knows much more about a man's business than the man that is in it himself. If I should tell him that he knows nothing about theology he might have some cause for criticising me.

With regard to Mr. Harris of Northwestern University: He has not read my book, otherwise he would notice that I am in favor of experimental stations, consequently his criticism falls flat.

Now, as to the invention of the milk-testing machine by Babcock: I don't see what an invention has to do with a university. None of these universities pretends to make genuses or inventors. The man who invented this thing had an inventive mind, and probably would have invented good things, whether he had been in the university or not. If the same man had been connected with a manufacturing institution where there are great opportunities for the inventive mind, the chances are he would have invented a great many things instead of one, so being in college was, in all probability, a drawback to him.

As to President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, who said he would not read my book: That is his privilege. Taking that position, however, prevents him from knowing how I prove from his own records that his institution is a great fraud. If he could prevent the people of Wisconsin from reading my book he might still continue to perpetuate the fraud on the public. This is another case showing the great value of a college education. It proves what I claim, that these people are bigoted and unfair.

President James of the University of Illi-



nois claims that all I have had to say on this subject in the past has resulted in benefit to them. That being the case, perhaps they will benefit by the following:

Professor Blair, superintendent of education of the State of Illinois, made the statement that he was asked by an eastern publication to make a report on the condition of the rural schools of Illinois. After preparing his report it was so bad that he was ashamed to send it, and did not do so. He said that 500 schools of the state might just as well be closed, because the teachers were so poor that he could not expect to get any results from them. These teachers were poor because the school authorities would not pay the price for good teachers. One girl he found working for \$10 a month.

In connection with this I will give President James an opportunity to tell why it is better to put money into his institution than into these district schools. He might also explain how he expects the farmers, with practically no education, are going to be benefited from any literature they get out of his institution, even if it has merit, if they are unable to read.

The only thing I have had to say in my book about which the critics have specially taken me to task is in reference to the \$2,000 professor teaching young men how to earn \$5,000 or \$10,000 salaries. This seems to attract the particular attention of the critics, and quite a number take the ground that there is nothing unusual in young men preferring to accept \$2,000 a year rather than to go out somewhere and earn \$10,000, and that there is something in life besides money. If these critics had read my book they would have seen that I think there is something in life besides money; but, of course, they assume, without reading it, that all I think about is money. I believe the statement that these men prefer to work for \$2,000 a year rather than to get \$5,000 or \$10,000 outside is an absolute, downright falsehood, and I am perfectly justified in saying that there isn't one of these men getting \$2,000 who, if he could get \$2,500, would not take it without a moment's hesitation. I doubt whether one of these men ever had a higher position offered him outside and did not take it. This claim that there is something more than money in these things is nothing but buncombe; they will take a job at higher pay just as quick as a minister will do it.

My critics accuse me of saying nothing in this thing but commercialism, and, of course, this is largely a fact. That is my principal subject. The education that fits a young man to earn his living, call it commercialism or anything else, I see nothing disgraceful about. It certainly is better for a young man to be earning his living than to be a burden on society. I do not feel that it is any detriment to me to favor this sort of an education. I feel strongly that there is no better way for a young man to employ his youth than in fitting himself for this purpose. And my advice to young men is: Don't worry on this subject. If you want to be an ornament in society later in life, you may take such matters up as will make you an ornament, but do not allow college men to deceive you in this matter, for if you do you will find out, too late, that these educational institutions are great frauds. At the same time, I have no objection to saying to you: Don't let money be the whole thing; try to make yourself a useful and honorable member of society. Don't allow yourself to become a money-making machine like some of the rich hogs of this country.

Some of my critics have asked why Mr. Carnegie put money into these institutions of learning. In reply to that I show in my book Mr. Carnegie's position pretty thoroughly, and one who had read the book would not ask the question. But I will say for the benefit of the general public that Mr. Carnegie is on record and is shown in my book as being most decidedly opposed to college education.

I am in receipt of an editorial, published in the New York Times Feb. 13, which the writer starts out by saying that I make a very foolish attack on higher education. The idea is that the authorities at Princeton became very much dissatisfied with the progress that pupils were making, and with their general demoralization added to the faculty fifty men to pursue with the college boys individually a course of reading that would make them masters of certain subjects. The writer of the editorial makes it appear that President Wilson, after five years, found this plan a failure. He goes on to say that this is everywhere admitted to be the typical condition of the colleges, and that if I had attacked them on this point I would have found them vulnerable. Now this writer makes the statement that he got his ideas of my book from his neighbor, the New York Herald, consequently he did not read the book. Had he done so he would have found that I attacked the colleges considerably on the line which he suggests.

One of my critics says I am not an educated man. I never claimed to be a college educated man, and whether I am educated in the true sense of the world I must leave to others to judge. Another critic asks what I am going to put in place of this higher education. If I tear down a pesthouse I don't know that there is any reason why I should put anything in its place.

One educator says they will go right on turning out graduates notwithstanding what I have to say. I know, of course, they will do that—as long as they can get simpletons to put up money and get other simpletons to attend their schools, they will go on humbugging the public and drawing their salaries.

I have devoted a great deal of time to this matter. To a man of my age, and as busy as I am, it has been a very great sacrifice, and I think I am entitled to an honest and fair treatment in criticisms. I certainly have no selfish motive in this thing. I am simply trying to do what I believe is really a very important service to the public. There isn't one particle of evidence in these criticisms against my book. Simply general denials do not make a case. The objectors must show where I am in error, otherwise my book stands impregnable.

R. T. CRANE

COUP OF INSURGENTS NEARLY ENDS CANNON

Move to Deprive Him of Power
Catches the Speaker Off
His Guard.

HIS FOES HAVE MAJORITY

Regulars Filibuster Till Early
Morning to Give Absentees
Chance to Arrive.

[Continued from First Page.]

bit firmly in their teeth there is to be no let-up until the big, underlying issue is settled. Speaker Cannon, himself, outwardly appearing calm, is wroth within, and as he sat in the chair or stood leaning against his desk, while another wielded the gavel temporarily, or while he paced the floor, whispering orders to his lieutenants and receiving reports on the situation from them, it was plain that he felt the importance of the proceedings in their effect upon his political life.

REGULARS ARE SURPRISED.

The coup was sprung as a climax in the three days' campaign of attack upon the speaker, which began with the rejection of the appropriation for automobile operating expenses on Tuesday, when an appeal from the decision of the chair on a point of order was sustained. Yesterday the same census resolution that caused the trouble Wednesday was projected again, and the speaker, rather than suffer further humiliation, put it up to the House to say whether the resolution regarding the taking of the census was now a privileged resolution. The House took up the resolution and adopted it. There was no significance in the vote on adoption. It was not a party question.

Then an insurgent from Nebraska, Representative Norris, arose. He had waited for this moment for six weeks. He drew from his pocket a sheet of folded paper, black with age. He quietly asserted that he, too, had a resolution which he thought was privileged. Speaker Cannon had recognized him, but was immediately suspicious of a plot. There was nothing to do but order the resolution sent to the clerk's desk for reading. And then the battle that has been anticipated for months was on.

COULD MAKE NO RULING.

Wednesday's experience had taught caution in one particular. The speaker would make no ruling until his lieutenants could report a majority. In the absence of a ruling as to whether the resolution was in order, there was nothing to do but keep up the battle. The insurgents embraced the opportunity to pour solid shot and shrapnel into the citadel of the speaker and the committee on rules.

Skeletons were pulled from the Republican closet and dangled before the visions of thousands of gallery spectators. Now and then the speaker dashed into the thick of the fray and fired back at the adversaries who were drawing beads on him from front, flank and rear.

CANNON PLEADS IN VAIN.

When the motion for adjournment was defeated late in the night the speaker actually implored the House to take a recess. He declared that it was essential that before any ruling was made the precedents, many in number, be presented so that the House as well as the speaker could understand the situation when it comes to voting on any ruling made from the chair. But the recess lost by three votes, notwithstanding the assurances from the floor that the parliamentary status of affairs would be maintained after a period of rest.

The great crowds that flocked to the House were like those which attend at the close of an important Congress or on inaugural days. Late in the evening gayly dressed theater parties appeared in the executive, diplomatic and reserved galleries, and on the floor and aloft partisans applauded their champions as shots struck home or thrusts were parried. On the floor, most inconspicuous in the excited sea of members, was an interested spectator—one might almost say a participant by reason of his frequent conferences with the speaker and the regular file closers and whips. It was Vice President Sherman. As many members stood and moved about in the area fronting the speaker's desk as there were members who retained their seats, and the scenes were constantly spectacular.

ABSENTEES ARE SUMMONED.

Early in the day the regulars had mustered their forces in anticipation of another outbreak, but in the evening seventeen members were still on the absent list. Some were in New York or Philadelphia and some were as far away as Chicago. Telegrams went out to the absentees to get to Washington at once—to hire engines if necessary to put them on the scene and help to quell the rebellion. Shortly before midnight four recruits arrived on the train from New York—Olcott of New York, Cook and McCreary of Pennsylvania and Swazey of Maine. With these additions it was felt that another vote to take a recess might be hazarded.

The climax in the insurgent attack came late in the evening when Cooper of Wisconsin obtained the floor to let out the pent-up emotions of many years under the speaker's yoke. At the height of his fusillade, referring to the laws which had been enacted under the Roosevelt administration, and which had caused the former President to praise Congress for more important legislation than had been placed on the statute books in fifty years, he declared dramatically:

DRAMATIC SCENE ENACTED.

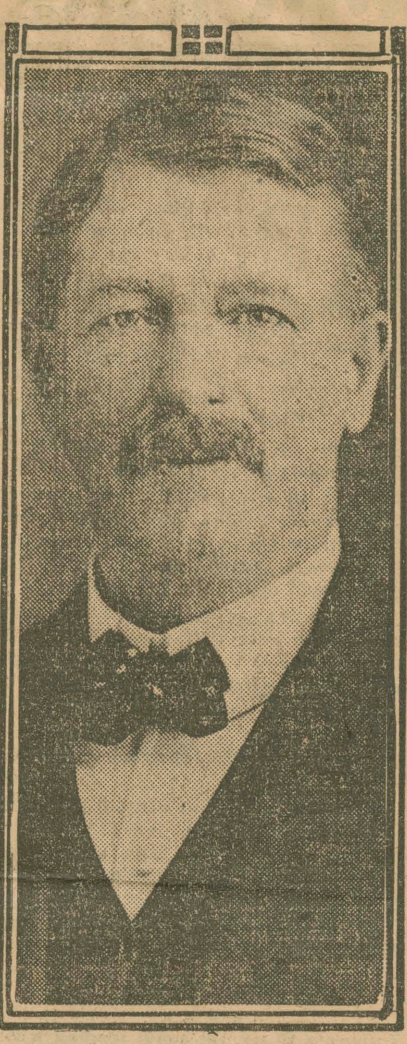
"With the speaker in the chair (pointing his finger at the figure of Cannon silhouetted against the desk) and Theodore Roosevelt out of the White House we would not have had those laws."

The speaker has branded me a demagogue," he exclaimed. "Why? Because I did not agree with him for a high tariff on Standard Oil."

"Not only has the speaker power to appoint, but he has power to take men off of committees," said Mr. Cooper, whereupon there was laughter, the Wisconsin representative's fate as chairman of the committee on insular affairs being in all minds.

Then occurred a series of episodes unique in parliamentary proceedings in Congress. One by one Cooper summoned the leading insurgents by name, and each in turn as he pushed his way to a point of prominence was catechised regarding the things that had been done to him by the speaker of the iron hand and will. Speaker Cannon was partially responsible for this unparalleled procedure, he in fact interrupting Mr. Cooper to call upon Gardner of Massachusetts to "tell the truth" regarding his (Gard-

L. A. CANNON
FOUR-TERM POSTMASTER.



AURORA, Ill., March 17.—L. A. Cannon, for who has been appointed postmaster of Aurora for the fourth time, has served twelve years in the office. He is a close friend of Senator Hopkins, Speaker Cannon and Congressman Howard M. Snapp, and has been active in Republican politics for many years. Born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1853, he was in early life a printer and published a newspaper in this city for more than twenty years.

ner's) retirement from the chairmanship of the committee on industrial arts.

There was almost breathless interest as the Massachusetts insurgent mounted the platform where the speaker had been standing to tell his story. Briefly it was to the effect that he was told by the speaker that he was to be continued as chairman, but that he replied that inasmuch as the other insurgents were to be deposed, he felt it would not be fair to them for him to continue in a place of honor, and, as he intended to keep on being an insurgent, he would like to be relieved from his chairmanship.

"That's the truth," interjected Cannon. Then Cooper called his colleagues in insurgency.

"I'm not on any committee that has anything to do with legislation," recited Norris of Nebraska.

"Murdock!" demanded Cooper, and a shock of red hair on a stocky body moved into the center of the chamber.

"What committee are you on, and what is your rank now compared to what it was in the last Congress?"

MURDOCK MOVES DOWNWARD.

"I would have been fourth or fifth on postoffices and postroads. I've moved steadily downward until I'm now tenth or eleventh."

"Have you ever had any trouble with a member of the committee?"

"No, not with a member of the committee. I voted against the rules."

Speaker Cannon was getting a bit nervous and demanded permission to say another word. He declared that as speaker, he was responsible to the party, the House and the country, and the insurgents, he asserted, were demoted because they refused to abide by the party caucus and menaced legislation for which the party stood sponsor.

"Ask him if the Democrats, who voted to put through his rules, were not rewarded?" shouted Norris to Cooper, while the speaker was on the witness stand.

WAIT FOR RE-ENFORCEMENTS.

And so it went, sensation succeeding sensation, while the regulars awaited reinforcements that were coming faster and from greater distances than Sheridan when he galloped from Winchester to save the day.

Ever and anon Cooper kept hammering at the coercive power of the speaker, dwelling on the fact that the committees were held up at the last session until the tariff bill was passed, and mentioning the passage also, before the committees were appointed, of the urgency deficiency bill that contained a \$6,000 appropriation for the speaker's automobile. After the bill was passed, he declared, Chairman Tawney of the appropriations committee met Speaker Cannon in the lobby just back of his desk, where the two hugged each other affectionately.

Mr. Tawney vigorously asserted he failed to recall such an incident and therefore believed it was not true.

Speaker Cannon resumed the chair after Mr. Cooper had concluded. The speaker said he ought to rule on the point of order only after due consideration of precedents. After the House had refused to adjourn or to take a recess, the Democrats cried, amid great excitement, "Rule! Rule!"

"The gentleman from Ohio!" shouted the speaker above the pandemonium.

"Rule, rule, rule," insisted the Democrats.

HE KISSES HIS FINGERS.

The speaker's frown left his face, giving way to a genial smile. Mr. Cannon kissed the tips of his fingers toward his opponents, then bowed to them politely and recognized Mr. Keifer of Ohio, who spoke at length in support of the speaker.

At 12:15 Mr. Keifer concluded, and the Democrats at once resumed their demand for ruling on the pending point of order.

"If the speaker has not information enough to rule by this time, Mr. Speaker," said Minority Leader Clark, "you certainly have acquired a vast deal of other information."

Mr. Clark went on to accuse the speaker of being responsible for the long filibuster.

"It is the best illustration of the charge which the speaker denied of being a czar," said Mr. Clark. "He knew how he intended to rule on this point of order the minute it was raised."

He moved the speaker be required to rule. A yell from the insurgents and Democrats greeted the motion.

Mr. Mann, Republican, of Illinois opposed the motion. In the course of his remarks he said he was inclined to believe the time was not far distant when the Democrats would have control of the House.

TAKES HOUSE BY SURPRISE.

Representative Norris of Nebraska, catching the speaker off guard and taking the House by surprise, demanded recognition in the afternoon for the consideration of a matter of high constitutional privilege. Several other members were contesting with him for recognition, but the speaker recognized him, and he sent to the clerk's desk a resolution. The clerk glanced over its contents and balked. The House was all attention and repeated cries were raised to "read." The speaker, without examining the resolution, directed the clerk to proceed.

When the resolution was read it was found to be a well-planned coup. It provided for the appointment by the House of a committee of three, whose duty it would be to divide the country into nine Republican districts and six Democratic districts, the Republican members in each of the Republican districts to elect one of their number and the Democrats in each of the six Democratic districts to elect one of their number to constitute the committee on rules. The committee was to elect its own chairman and the speaker was not to be a member.

QUOTES THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Norris read from the Constitution to sustain his contention that under the ruling of the speaker on Wednesday and yesterday, during the consideration of a census bill, a resolution for the appointment of a

April 5, 1910

My dear Mr. Vincent:-

Herewith I am returning the clipping.

The various statements are so grotesquely absurd that they do not need any further comment. It seems to me it might be wise for people who write for the papers to get possession of a few facts before drawing conclusions.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J.

H. P. Judson

newspapers

Dean G. E. Vincent,
The University of Chicago.

April 2, 1910

My dear Mr. Vincent:-

Herewith I am returning the clipping.
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H.G.F.

Manuscript

Dean G. E. Vincent,
The University of Chicago.

GENTLEMEN SPORTS IN COLLEGES.

Prof. William Gardner Hale, head of the Latin department of the University of Chicago, has been sharply criticising the large Eastern universities and colleges. He said in an address to the Chicago University freshmen the other day:

Education in the big Eastern institutions is not improving in the least. On the contrary, I think it is deteriorating. Scholarship has decreased because the educational system is wormeaten. There is too much of that "gentleman sport" idea there. The hope of education lies in the Western institutions, where students attend for the purpose of gaining an education and not for the purpose of squandering a rich parent's money in an effort "to become a gentleman."

Prof. Hale is not talking of conditions about which he knows little or nothing. He was himself graduated from Harvard in 1870. He has taught at Harvard and Cornell, and has received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Princeton and Union. His personal knowledge of Western college conditions goes no further back than 1892, when he went to Chicago.

We have had some very erratic judgments from the University of Chicago, but Prof. Hale is not one of the erratic kind. What he says is deserving of the prayerful attention of Eastern college presidents.

There has been far too much of the elegant gentleman idea in the big Eastern universities. President Eliot has just publicly taken note of its somewhat blighting influence at Harvard. A good many young men go there for a course in scorn, and get it—though incidentally they may get bet-

High Evening Mail, Monday Nov. 14.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—^{12.15}ndt.
 *18.00, *10.00, *12.00 a. m., *2.00, †*4.00, *6.00,
 *7.00, †9.25 p. m., *12.15 ndt.
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—8.00,
 *10.00 *12.00, *2.00, *4.00, *6.00, *7.00, *12.15.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTS-
VILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—^{11.40},
 24.25, 75.00, †19.10 (10.00, 11.00 a. m., Reading
 only), †\$1.00, †\$1.20, †2.00 p. m. Reading.
 Pottsville, Harrisburg only, †4.00, †5.00 p. m.
 †From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily,
 except Sunday. †Sundays only. †Parlor cars
 only. †Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept
 Saturdays.

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 New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St.,
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"	10.00 am.	Daily.	Diner.
"	12.00 noon.	Daily.	Diner.
"	2.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
Royal Limited	4.00 pm.	Daily.	All Pullman
"	6.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"	7.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffer
"	12.15 night.	Daily.	Sleepers

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Chicago, Pittsburg.....	12.10 nt. 12.15 nt. Sleepers
Chicago, Columbus.....	1 55 pm. 2.00 pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleveland.....	3.55 pm. 4.00 pm. Lim'd
Pittsburg Limited "....	6.55 pm. 7.00 pm. Buffer
Cincinnati, St. Louis....	12.10 nt. 12.15 nt. Sleepers
Cincinnati, St. Louis....	9.55 am. 10.00 am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis. . .	5.55 pm. 6.00 pm. Diner

Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1300 Broadway, 6 Astor
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 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brook-
 lyn South Ferry and Liberty Street.

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 *10.00 A.M.—For Buffalo, Chicago & St. Louis.
 *1.40 P.M.—For Buffalo and Chicago.
 *4.00 P.M.—For Scranton and Plymouth.
 *6.10 P.M.—For Buffalo and Chicago.
 *8.45 P.M.—Buffalo, Syracuse, Utica.
 *2.00 A.M.—For Chicago—Sleepers open 9 P.M.
 Tickets at 149, 429, 1183, 1434 Broadway, N.Y.,
 339 Fulton st., Brooklyn. *Daily. †Except Sun-
 day.

"THINGS in the Shops Worth Knowing
About"—Every day in The Evening Mail.

ter things. The same may be said of Yale and Princeton; and though at each and all of these institutions the modest workaday youth may get as good a training as his father could have got, the influence of the gilded loafer is bad.

The Western universities are spurring the Eastern institutions up with a magnificent competition. They do not, however, check the eastward movement of students. The older institutions will always attract many Western men, to whom their history and traditions appeal more strongly, if anything, than they do to Eastern men. There is room in the country for all the different classes of universities and colleges that we have—for the old and highly endowed institutions of the East, which after all are more truly national than any other; for the State universities of the West and South, and for the smaller and more local colleges. Let them all thrive. But let us hope that Dr. Eliot and his fellow autocrats in the Eastern institutions will succeed in cutting out the scornful "gentleman sport."

OCEAN TRAVEL.

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iterranean and Adriatic Coast points, also
all places of interest in Egypt, the Holy
Land, Syria, Turkey, Greece, etc.

Newspapers

Chicago, October 7, 1911.

The Editor,
The Chicago Evening Post,
Chicago.

Dear Sir:-

All friends of the University of Chicago have been greatly gratified by your editorial of Wednesday, October 4. At the request of President Judson I am writing to express his personal appreciation of the editorial. The attitude of the Post is very gratifying to all of us who are alumni of the University and who can remember the early days when as students we found it difficult even to get Maroon ribbon in the large stores on State Street and even more difficult to get fair treatment at the hands of some of the Chicago papers. The courtesy of the Chicago Evening Post in formulating what I hope is the general present attitude toward the University has strengthened the friendship of the members of the University of Chicago for the Post.

Yours very truly,

Dor

Secretary to the President.

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Yours very truly,



Secretary to the President.

No. 258 Mr. Jaso

Newspapers

April 25, 1910

The Chicago Evening Post,
Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen:-

I beg to extend cordial congratulations to the "Evening Post" upon its twenty-first anniversary. A newspaper which keeps firmly to worthy ideals is an honor to any community. The "Evening Post" has steadily maintained standards which are deserving of the respect and the interest of everyone who believes in the better things of life. I trust that the years of its past history may be simply the beginning of a long and prosperous career, and that its present influence may be widely extended, as it eminently deserves.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J.

H. P. Judson

Mr. J. H. Jones

Memorandum

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The Chicago Evening Post,
Chicago, Illinois.

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Very truly yours,

H. F. Johnson

*OK: Good idea to say you are writing at the
President's request* The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Co-operation with Secondary Schools

October 4, 1911.

My dear President Judson:

I am enclosing an editorial which
appeared in the Chicago Evening Post of today. Perhaps
Mr. Robertson may think it worth while to send the editor
an epistolary handshake.

Sincerely yours,

Enc.

Nathaniel Ryster

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER
Co-operation with Secondary Schools

Office of the Director

October 4, 1911.

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Sincerely yours,

W. L. Garrison

Enc.

THE CHICAGO EVENING POST

The Chicago Evening Post Co., Publisher,
167 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
Telephone Main 258.
New York Office, 34 West Thirty-third Street.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR. NO. 7,422.

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Act of March 3, 1879.

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unless accompanied by stamped, self-
addressed envelope.*

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1911.

*AVOID shame, but do not not
seek g'ory—nothing so expen-
sive as glory.—Sidney Smith.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Nineteen years ago yesterday the Uni-
versity of Chicago opened its doors for
the first time. A great deal of energetic
work had been done prior to the opening,
but even so, the beginning was modest.

As President Judson remarked at the
commemoration exercises yesterday, the
total assets at the time were \$900,000
and the University occupied just four
city blocks. Today its endowment funds
and property holdings aggregate \$37,000,-
000 and it owns block after block on both
sides of the Midway from Cottage Grove
avenue to Madison avenue. The faculty
has increased from 135 men to about 400.

It has been a prosperous school, al-
most from the start. More than that, it
has been increasingly useful and popular.
Its early days were marked by much ab-
surd local unpopularity. Perhaps even
today in Chicago there are newspapers
which like to "bait" the University, but
the old jealousy which used to be mani-
fested in the days when "culture" was
presumably an irritation to the pork-
packing spirit—all that has quite gone.
The University has become a source of
local pride and has made good honest
returns to the community in which it
lives. If all institutions were

This Season's Slightly Used

Wau

Over 100 Slightly
Used many instru-

ould readily pass for new
visiting celebrity studio
y instrument, excepting

OTHER MAKES

	Originally	NOW
Ebonized case.....	\$400	\$185
Mahogany.....	350	190
Walnut case.....	500	215
Mahogany, late style..	600	265
icy Rosewood art case..	750	300
ght, Ebonized.....	400	200
ahogany.....	700	250
ght, Mahogany case...	375	290
Mahog., Cabinet Grand	450	325
Walnut case.....	300	215
icy Mahog., late design.	600	390
right, Mahogany case...	350	200

LAYER PIANOS

Piano, Mahog., 88 note.	\$500	\$350
Piano, Oak case.....	600	480
Mahogany.....	700	560
ano, Mahog., 65-88 note.	800	640
ah., 88 n., Themo-Metro	950	760
o, Mahogany, 88 note..	1050	840

used by some dealers for "Stool"
ments of lesser intrinsic value. We
e of hundreds of these magnificent
ted States.



Write
for Particulars,
Full Lists,
Etc.

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newspapers

May 16, 1910

My dear Sir:-

Recent press despatches attribute to me in an address the statement that "the present age is the most decadent in history, with the exception of the days just before the fall of the Roman Empire and before the French revolution." I did not make that statement. Such a generalization would be idle at best. I do not believe it to be true, and did not assert it.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J.
H. P. Judson

Mr. Hamilton Mabie,
The Outlook, New York.

Mr. Hamilton Mabie,
The Outlook, New York.

W. B. Jackson

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H. B. J.

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My dear Sir:-

W. B. Jackson

May 16, 1870

North Shore Residents

May obtain the

Last Edition

of the

Transcript

Union Pacific conv. 4s.....	103 1/8	102 5/8
U. S. Rubber 6s.....	102 1/2	102 1/2
U. S. Steel refunding 5s.....	103	103
Wabash 4s.....	64 3/4	64 3/4
Wabash-Pitts. Term. R.R. ctf. 1sts. 32		32
Wabash-Pitts. Term. R. R. 2ds.....	5	5
Western Union conv. 4s.....	101 1/8	101 1/8

*Ex-dividend.

INACTIVE NEW YORK STOCKS

NOON QUOTATIONS

	July 15	July 14
American Linseed	12 3/8	12 3/8
Central of New Jersey.....	265	265
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	25	25
Pitt., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.....	95 1/2	95
Pullman Company	155	155
St. Louis Southwestern.....	29	29
do pref.....	69	69 3/4

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

FRIDAY, JULY 15

WHEAT—			Closing—	
Opening.	High.	Low.	July 15	July 14
July. 107 1/4	109	107	108 3/8	105 3/8
Sept. 106	107 3/4	105 1/2	107 1/8	104 1/2-3/8
Dec. 107	108 3/8	106 3/4	108 1/2b	105 3/4-7/8
CORN—				
July. 58 3/4	59 1/2	58 3/4	59 3/8-1/2b	58 7/8
Sept. 60 1/2	61 1/4	60 3/8	60 3/4	60 1/4b
Dec. 57 3/4	58 3/8	57 1/2-3/8	57 3/4	57 1/2b
OATS—				
July. 41 3/8	42	41 1/4	41 3/4a	41 1/4
Sept. 39 1/4	39 3/8	38 7/8-39	39 1/2-3/8	38 7/8-39b
Dec. 40 1/4	40 3/8	39 3/8	40 1/2-3/8	39 3/4-7/8
PORK—				
July. 25.60	25.67	25.50	25.67	25.40
Sept. 21.95	22.50	21.70	21.70b	21.87
LARD—				
July. 11.70	11.75	11.65	11.65b	11.77
Sept. 11.87	11.87	11.75	11.70	11.85
Nov. 11.50	11.45	11.35	11.40	11.42
RIBS—				
July. 12.27	12.30	12.10	12.10	12.25b
Sept. 11.77	11.80	11.60	11.60b	11.75

September Wheat in Outside Markets

	N.Y.	Minn.	Duluth.	St. Louis.	Toledo.
Opening—	111 1/8	114 3/4	117b	104	107 3/4

Hayden, Stone & Co.'s market letter says:
Liverpool, wheat strong, all futures 2 1/2
pence or 3 cents per bushel higher; corn

AY, JULY 15, 1910

Investors' Interests

BOSTON STOCKS

FRIDAY, JULY 15

RAILROAD COMPANIES

	Close July 15		Close July 14	
	Bid	Asked	Bid	Asked
Atchafson.....	98 7/8	99 1/8	99 1/8	99 3/8
Atchafson pf.....	99 3/4	100 3/4	99 1/2	100 1/2
Boston & Albany.....	222	223	222	223
Boston Elevated.....	125	126	125 1/2	126
Boston & Lowell.....	215	....	215	....
Boston & Maine.....	140	144	140	144
Boston & Prov.....	292	....	292	....
Fitchburg pf.....	126	126 1/2	....	127
N Y N H & H.....	151	152	150 1/2	151
N Y N H & H Sub.....	143 1/2	144 1/2	143	144
Old Colony.....	187	189	187	....
Union Pacific.....	162 3/4	163	163 3/4	164
Union Pacific pf.....	90 3/4	91 3/4	90 7/8	91 7/8
West End.....	87	83	87	88
West End pf.....	100 1/8	100 1/2	100	100 1/2

BONDS

Railroads—				
Atchafson 4s.....	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/4	99 1/4
Atchafson adjust 4s...	89	91	88	91
Atch 50-yr 4s.....	88	91	88	91
Atch 10-yr conv 5s...	....	....	105	....
Central Vermont 4s...	....	....	85 1/2	86 3/4
C B & Q 4s JB.....	94 3/4	95 1/2	94 3/4	95 1/2
C B & Y 4s JB reg....	94 1/2	....	94 1/2	....
Chi June & S Y 5s....	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2	....
Chi June & S Y 4s....	90	....	90	....
Chi & No Mich 5s....	....	....	97	100
Chi & W Mich 5s....	....	....	100	....
Det G R & W 1st 4s..	....	....	85	90
K C F S & M 6s.....	....	....	....	115
K C M & B 4s.....	....	....	93	....
K C M & B Inc 5s....	....	....	91	....
K C & M Ry & B 5s...	....	....	101 3/4	104
Nodaway Val 1st 7s..	103 1/4	....	103 1/4	....
Republican Val 6s....	102 1/4	....	102 1/4	....
Tarkio Val 1st 7s....	103 1/4	....	103 1/4	....

Miscellaneous—

Am Tel & Tel 4s.....	....	90	....	90
Am T & T conv 4s....	100	101	100	101
Am Zinc 6s, series B..	....	....	98	104
A G & W I 5s.....	....	....	64 1/2	65
Dom Coal 1st SF 5s..	....	....	97 1/2	98 1/2
Gen Elec conv 5s....	....	....	132	137
Ill Steel non-conv 5s.	....	....	100	100 3/8
Mass Gas 4 1/2s rect..	....	....	97	98
N E Cotton Yarn 5s..	100 1/2	....	100 1/2	....
Seattle Electric 5s...	....	....	104	105
The Cudahy 1st 5s...	....	....	99 3/4	100
The New River 5s....	....	....	....	77 1/2
United Fruit 4 1/2s...	96	....	95 7/8	....
Western Tel & T 5s..	....	95 1/2	95 1/4	96

MINING COMPANIES

Adventure	3 1/2	....	4	5
Allouez.....	31 1/2	33	31 1/2	33 1/2
Arizona Commercial..	12 1/2	13	12 3/4	13 1/8
Arnold.....	....	1	....	1
Atlantic.....	5 1/2	6	5 1/4	5 1/2

JUL 15 1910

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as

Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1910

THE 1914 CENTENNIAL

A delegation from the Committee of One Hundred which has been formed to plan the celebration in 1914 of the centennial of peace between the United States and Great Britain conferred, by appointment, with the President at Beverly this afternoon. The most remarkable result following the conclusion of peace in 1814 was the provision for the disarmament of the Canadian frontier—which for the century, precisely because unguarded, has been the safest frontier in the world. President Eliot's impressive address on the subject at Ottawa a few years ago will be remembered. The following, from advance pages of Raymond L. Bridgman's forthcoming "First Book of World Law," brings out certain facts which will be fresh to most readers. Many will be surprised to learn of Washington's early prophetic thought in this direction.

"The great precedent for disarmament is the agreement of 1817 between the United States and Great Britain not to arm on the Great Lakes. James Morton Callahan, writing in the Johns Hopkins series, says: 'The first suggestion of the idea of making the lake region neutral appears to have originated during the administration of President Washington, and with the President himself, as a means of preserving the peace at home.' On May 6, 1794, Edmund Randolph, Secretary of State, wrote to John Jay, Minister to Great Britain, that it would be well to consider whether in time of peace, no troops should be kept within a limited distance of the lakes." After the second war between the United States and Great Britain, the record says that Lord Castlereagh wanted to prevent a contest for naval ascendancy. He proposed free commercial navigation of the lakes, if the United States Government would not preserve or construct any fortifications within a limited distance of the shores, or maintain or construct any armed vessel in the course of the rivers emptying into them. The first definite proposal to disarm came from Albert Gallatin, Sept. 6, 1814. For several years the proposition was pending. Each of the combatants in the war just closed was suspicious of the other, and it seemed at times as if the project was wholly chimerical. Yet each nation saw its self-interest, and on April 28, 1817, a final agreement was reached between Charles Bagot, the Minister of Great Britain to the United States, and Richard Rush, the Secretary of State of the United States. The agreement made by these two men was as follows:

1. The naval forces henceforth to be maintained upon the Great Lakes shall be confined to the following vessels on each side:

2. On Lake Ontario one vessel, not to exceed one hundred tons burden carrying not more than twenty men and one 18-pound cannon.

3. On the Upper lakes two vessels of the same burden and armed in a like way.

4. On Lake Champlain one vessel of like size and armament.

5. All other armed vessels to be at once dismantled, and no other vessel of war shall be built or armed along the St. Lawrence River or the Great Lakes.

Both sides kept this agreement in good faith, and the dismantling of the war vessels followed promptly after the agreement was reached. Success may be attained in other cases if it could be in this. Here the two nations had just been at war with each other. Suspicion would have been plausible. Very naturally each side might have failed to carry out its agreement on the ground that the other could not be trusted. If the pessimistic view of the conduct of nations to each other under such circumstances is the sound one, then any disarmament is hopeless, no matter what agreements are reached. But the accomplished fact proved that nations will act honorably under such conditions and that it is safe to rely upon the national honor. If Great Britain and the United States could trust each other and disarm under those conditions, other nations, certainly, when they have not been at war for a long time, can follow the precedent. In 1812 the United States had forty-six forts along its Canadian frontier and Canada had about as many. Each nation had a considerable naval armament on the lakes. The forts were destroyed. The ships were dismantled, and neither fort nor warship has ever been built since to vex the frontier on either side—and the peace has been kept absolutely. The rights of the two nations have been preserved. Neither has suffered the slightest encroachment upon its national honor, and an example has been set to all the world. It is a reasonable prediction that that example will yet be abundantly fruitful in the relations of the nations to each other.

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

The Faculties of Arts, Literature and Science

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

December 2, 1910.

President Harry Pratt Judson,

Faculty Exchange.

My dear Mr. Judson:

You spoke of writing to Mr. Johnson

of the Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota.

You will remember he says:

"One of the troubles that we experience here, is the fact that Chicago professors are quoted in the daily papers in a way to arouse the ire of Minnesota people. I take it for granted that a good share of what appears in the papers is not true but the majority of the people don't know that and some of the things that have appeared recently in the papers have been exceedingly irritating.

Yours sincerely,

J. E. Vincent.

newspapers

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Yours sincerely,

J. E. Macdonald

December 7, 1910

Mr. E. B. Johnson,
The University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.
My dear Mr. Johnson:-

I have been shown a letter from you to Mr.
Goode, of which the following is a quotation:

"One of the troubles that we experience here, is the fact that Chicago professors are quoted in the daily papers in a way to arouse the ire of Minnesota people. I take it for granted that a good share of what appears in the papers is not true but the majority of the people don't know that and some of the things that have appeared recently in the papers have been exceedingly irritating."

I think that there are certain people in some of the papers who wish to stir up dissension if possible among members of the conference. More than ninety per cent. of the alleged statements by professors of the University of Chicago were never made to anybody. They are therefore pure fabrications. We cannot help irritating statements for which we are not responsible. It is my presumption in every case where something occurs purporting to come from a member of some other faculty to discount it at once. Please do the same.

Cordially yours,

H. P. J.

The University of Chicago

Department of Political Science

December 1, 1910

December 1, 1910

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The University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.
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Cordially yours,

H. C. P.

PERSONAL

October 8, 1910

Dear Mr. Keeley:-

I was surprised to see an article on the first page of the TRIBUNE, I think on Wednesday, about Professor Morsbach, who is lecturing here just now. Professor Morsbach is an eminent scholar and of the faculty of the University of Göttingen, who is to be with us during the autumn quarter only, as Exchange Professor. He is therefore a guest of the University of Chicago, and in a certain sense of course a guest of Chicago. The article in question was not the result of an interview with him, but was purely fictitious. It seems to me misplaced humor to treat a guest in Chicago in that way. I cannot refrain from bringing it to your attention.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Mr. James Keeley,
THE TRIBUNE, Chicago.

October 8, 1910

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I was surprised to see an article on the first page of the TRIBUNE, I think on Wednesday, about Professor Morbach, who is lecturing here just now. Professor Morbach is an eminent scholar and of the faculty of the University of Göttingen, who is to be with us during the autumn quarter only, as Exchange Professor. He is therefore a guest of the University of Chicago, and in a certain sense of course a guest of Chicago. The article in question was not the result of an interview with him, but was purely fictitious. It seems to me misplaced humor to treat a guest in Chicago in that way. I cannot refrain from bringing it to your attention.

Very truly yours,

H. R. Jackson

Mr. James Keeley,
THE TRIBUNE, Chicago.