

Newspapers

The Managing Editor,
The World Despatch,
Omaha, Nebraska.

August 4, 1910

Dear Sir:-

In an editorial, July 31st, headed "Tentative Suicide" there occurs this sentence: "It is this indisputable fact that has led certain university professors". The World Despatch ought not to place itself in the position of one unfairly reporting what has already been denied. No present or former member of the staff of the University of Chicago has ever announced himself in favor of trial marriages. The false statement of an irresponsible reporter on a single Chicago paper set in motion a report which has done great injury to the University. Surely the authorities of the World Despatch, when aware of the actual case, will not wish to promote this untruth.

Yours very truly,

San

Secretary to the President

Handwritten: *Wm. J. ...*

August 4, 1910

The Managing Editor,
The World Despatch,
Omaha, Nebraska.

Dear Sir:-

In an editorial, July 21st, headed "Tentative Suicide" there occurs this sentence: "It is this indisputable fact that has led certain university professors". The World Despatch ought not to place itself in the position of one unfairly reporting what has already been denied. No present or former member of the staff of the University of Chicago has ever announced himself in favor of trial marriages. The false statement of an irresponsible reporter on a single Chicago paper set in motion a report which has done great injury to the University. Surely the authorities of the World Despatch, when aware of the actual case, will not wish to promote this untruth.

Yours very truly,

Handwritten signature

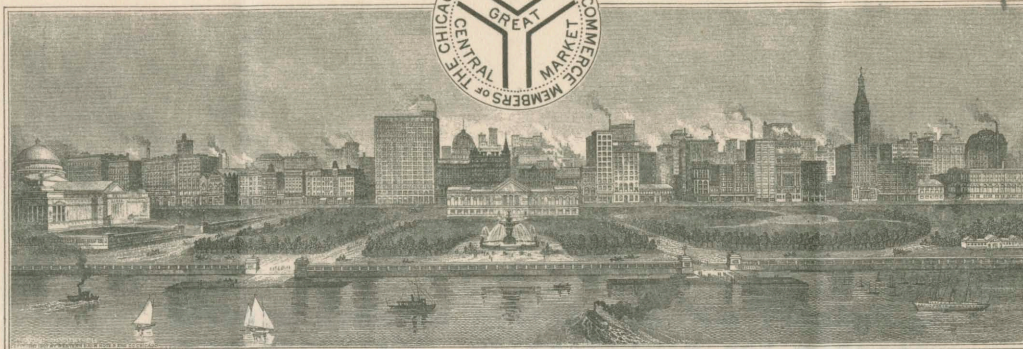
Secretary to the President





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TELEPHONE
HARRISON
4962.

Office of
Representative in South America
Casilla de Correo 1779,
Buenos Aires, A.R.

June 6th, 1911.

Harry Pratt Judson, Esq., A.M. LL.D.,
President University of Chicago,
Chicago,
Illinois,
U. S. A.

My dear sir:-

Enclosed please find a translation of an extract from an article in the newspaper "La Prensa" of this city, under date of June 5th, which refers to the University of Chicago.

With reference to this, it might be well for you to communicate with Mr. C. A. Galarza, the Acting Consul-General of the Argentine Republic in New York, who has the supervision of the Argentine government students in the United States, and send him any literature you think might enable him to better report to his government as to the facilities offered by your University to those students from South America who wish to take up special courses in the United States.

Very truly yours,

THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

J. C. Enright

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South America.

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The Chicago Association of Commerce

77 Jackson Boulevard

CHICAGO, ILL.

CHICAGO

Office of
 Representative in South America
 Calle de Correo 1772
 Buenos Aires, A.R.

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 President University of Chicago,
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Very truly yours,

THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

Representative
 in
 South America.

newspapers

Extract from an article in "La Prensa" of June 5th, 1911, on hospitals and medical schools in the United States.

Univ had no dental school

"The University of Chicago, founded with the donations of Rockefeller, is also an important center of medical study, but what gives it most prominence is its dental college. And apropos of this, our esteemed compatriot, Mr. Roger, who came to Chicago to take up advanced work, has shown us the advantage of securing permission from the University for the granting of a diploma after one years' study, to a graduate student from the Argentine, who speaks English. Two years' study is now required."

to the University of Chicago, the article says, "What gives it most prominence is its dental college." The University of Chicago has no dental college whatever. I am surprised at the inaccuracy of the article.

Very truly yours,
X. P. J.

Mr. F. C. Wright,
The Chicago Association of Commerce,
77 Jackson Boul., Chicago.

Extract from an article in "La Prensa" of
June 5th, 1911, on hospitals and medical
schools in the United States.

"The University of Chicago, founded with the
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permission from the University for the granting of a
diploma after one year's study, to a graduate student from
the Argentine, who speaks English. Two years' study is
now required."

Very faint

Very faint

Chicago, July 5, 1911

Dear Mr. Enright:-

Your favor of the 6th of June is received. The statement from "La Prensa" of June 5th, 1911, on hospitals and medical schools in the United States is grossly inaccurate. As to the University of Chicago, the article says, "What gives it most prominence is its dental college." The University of Chicago has no dental college whatever. I am surprised at the inaccuracy of the article.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J.

Mr. F. C. Enright,
The Chicago Association of Commerce,
77 Jackson Boul., Chicago.

Extract from an article in "La Presse" of
June 25th, 1911, on hospitals and
schools in the United States.

"The University of Chicago, founded with the
donations of Rockefeller, is also an important center
of medical study, but what gives it most prominence is
its dental department. And a portion of this, our esteemed
competitor, Mr. Roger, who came to Chicago to see up the
advanced work, has been favored of the 6th of June is received. The
permission from the University for the 25th, 1911, on hospitals and
statement from "La Presse" of June 25th, 1911, on hospitals and
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Very truly yours,

H. P. G.

Mr. P. G. Wright,
The Chicago Association of Commerce,
77 Jackson Bond., Chicago.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

The Alumni Council

March 15, 1912.

President Harry Pratt Judson,

University of Chicago.

Dear Dr. Judson:-

I am the Daily News reporter on the University campus. Today, at the request of the City Editor, Mr. Hebb, I called at your office to secure permission to have an advance copy of President Vincent's Convocation address, when he brings it. You happened to be out, and Miss Lapham asked me to write to you, stating the situation.

Last Convocation, the first within my experience on the Daily News, Dr. Nitobe kindly gave me an advance copy of his address, when I called on him at the Blackstone hotel. His address subsequently appeared in the paper on the afternoon of the Convocation. I realize that an objection to giving out the Convocation address in advance is that, as once happened, it might appear before actually delivered. However in the case of Dr. Nitobe such a repetition was specifically guarded against; it did not appear until about two hours after Convocation; and, so far as I know, everything evolved satisfactorily.

Hence, as Convocation approached this quarter, I intended following the same plan, and wrote President Vincent accordingly. This is his reply: "I shall not have my address in final form before Monday afternoon the 18th. I shall turn it over to Miss Lapham in the President's office, and copies will be issued from there. You ought, therefore, to be able to get a copy late Monday afternoon. I am sorry, but I cannot do any better than this."

I think this states the matter clearly. You of course understand that unless we get the address Monday afternoon or early Tuesday morning, it will be impossible to print it Tuesday. To get it at the time of Convocation would of course be out of the question, as far as the News is concerned. I think you will agree with me that it legitimately should be printed in the afternoon papers. And I can assure you that it will

The University of Chicago
The Alumni Council

March 12, 1932.

President Harry Pratt Johnson,

University of Chicago.

Dear Dr. Johnson:-

I am the Daily News reporter on the University campus. Today, at the request of the City Editor, Mr. Webb, I called at your office to secure permission to have an advance copy of President Vincent's Convention address, when he brings it. You happened to be out, and Miss Lapham asked me to write to you, stating the situation.

Last Convention, the first within my experience on the Daily News, Dr. Nichols kindly gave me an advance copy of his address, when I called on him at the Blackstone Hotel. His address subsequently appeared in the paper on the afternoon of the Convention. I realize that an objection to giving out the Convention address in advance is that, as once happened, it might appear before actually delivered. However in the case of Dr. Nichols such a repetition was specifically guarded against; it did not appear until about two hours after Convention; and, so far as I know, everything evolved satisfactorily.

Hence, as Convention approached this quarter, I intended following the same plan, and wrote President Vincent accordingly. This is his reply: "I shall not have my address in final form before Monday afternoon the 13th. I shall turn it over to Miss Lapham in the President's office, and copies will be issued from there. You ought, therefore, to be able to get a copy late Monday afternoon. I am sorry, but I cannot do any better than this."

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The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

The Alumni Council

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

not come out until the late edition of the News, which does not appear on the stands until a good hour after Convocation. If you will kindly grant this favor the News will appreciate it, and I shall be greatly indebted to you. I apologize for the lateness in bringing this matter up, but it now demands immediate attention. A letter will reach me in care of the University of Chicago Magazine, or I may be reached on the telephone in the Magazine office at almost any time of the day. Thanking you for your attention in advance, I am

Very respectfully,

Harold Kramer

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

The Alumni Council

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

not come out until the late edition of the News, which does not appear on the stands until a good hour after ten o'clock. If you will kindly grant this favor the News will appreciate it, and I shall be greatly indebted to you. I apologize for the lateness in bringing this matter up, but it now demands immediate attention. A letter will reach me in care of the University of Chicago Magazine, or I may be reached on the telephone in the Magazine office at almost any time of the day. Thanking you for your attention in advance, I am

Very respectfully,

Howard Crosby

POST'S FUR SALE

If you need Furs, and it is necessary for you to be careful about your expenditures, you can not possibly afford to pass THE GREAT MONEY-SAVING OPPORTUNITIES that have been specially priced for to-morrow's Sale.

If you buy Furs anywhere else, you'll waste money.

The BEST FACILITIES are afforded for CRITICAL inspection, entire Fur Department being filled with daylight.

There are no dark corners, and Furs are sold in the same natural light in which they are worn. And in addition, ALL FURS ARE SOLD UNDER THEIR REAL NAMES.



Genuine Russian Pony Coat, 52 inches long, guaranteed extra fine, richly mottled, equal to any \$65.00 coat shown in any department or fur store in New York, you can get here to-morrow for

White Iceland Fox Sets, reduced from \$20.00 to \$10.98

Black Fox Sets, reduced from \$40.00 to \$19.50

Hudson Seal Coats, 52 inches long, exceptionally rich lustre, genuine London dyed, one of the reigning favorites of the season; all sizes, regularly \$49.50, reduced to \$25.00

Highest Grade Leipzig Dyed Broadtail Persian Lamb Coats, 36 inches long, at about HALF PRICE, to reduce stock of these fine made-up garments, marked down from \$200 to \$125.00

Full-length (52 inches), reduced from \$250 to \$159.50

J. L. POST
S. W. Cor. 14th Street and Union Square

Music For Thanksgiving Day

We want to help you entertain your guests. You can do this in no better way than with music.

Come Monday or Tuesday and select a Piano or Player-Piano from the extensive stock in our warerooms, pay a small deposit and we will deliver it by Thursday. You can then make small monthly payments on the balance.

Pianos as low as \$5.00 per month. Player-Pianos as low as \$2 per week.

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| 1 Steinway, Upright... | \$950 | \$350 |
| 1 Weber, Grand... | 1,000 | 275 |
| 1 Fisher, Upright... | 425 | 125 |
| 1 Gerhard, Upright... | 375 | 195 |
| 1 Ricca, Upright... | 425 | 295 |
| 1 Cambridge, Upright... | 250 | 149 |
| 1 Breslin, Upright... | 200 | 100 |
| 1 Regal 65 Note Player | 475 | 210 |
| 1 Ricca & Son 65 Note Player | 700 | 375 |
| 1 Ricca & Son 88 Note Player | 550 | 500 |

WE ALSO RENT PIANOS

Music Rolls for all 65 & 88 Note Players

FORMER PRICES 50c to \$1.75

OUR PRICES **19c** Up

Ricca & Son, Inc.
Warerooms:
19 W. 125th St., N.Y. City, N.Y.
Open Wed. & Sat. Evenings.

Read the Real Estate and Want Ads in today's American.

MISS SHERMAN IS NOW LADY CAMOYS

Great Heiress Marries Nobleman at Bedside of Her Father, Who Is Very Ill.

"NO CHANGE IN RELIGION"

Although Catholic Performs Ceremony, Wife of Nobleman Will Remain Protestant.

In startling contrast to the pomp and splendor of previous international matches, Miss Mildred Sherman, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Waits Sherman, and heiress to many millions, was united in marriage yesterday afternoon in simple ceremony to Ralph Francis Julian Stoner, Lord Camoys, head of one of the most ancient houses of Great Britain.

The ceremony was performed in a tiny room on the third floor of the Sherman mansion, at No. 839 Fifth avenue, by Father William Meenan, of St. Mary's Church, Newport. Owing to the serious illness of the bride's father, the date of the wedding had been changed from December 2 to yesterday.

It had been announced that the wedding would take place beside Mr. Sherman's sick-bed. But, shortly before the time set for the ceremony (3:45 o'clock) Mr. Sherman requested that he be dressed and wheeled into the little room on the third floor, which is a part of his private suite and serves him as a sitting room. This was done, and here, promptly at the hour set, the wedding was solemnized.

It was an impressive scene. The bride and bridegroom stood side by side before the venerable priest, who was stationed a few feet away from the chair in the master of the house half sat, half reclined.

Just Twelve at the Wedding.

There were in the room just a dozen persons—Lord Camoys, Miss Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, brother-in-law and sister of the bride; Mrs. Harold Brown, of Newport, daughter of Mr. Sherman by a previous marriage; Mr. and Mrs. Norie Sellar, the latter a half-sister of the bride; Miss Audrey Hoffman, granddaughter of Mr. Sherman; the Hon. Hugh Stoner, brother of the bridegroom, and Father Meenan.

This international marriage was performed only after a day of rumors. These involved the possibility of Miss Sherman's renouncing her Protestant faith in order to become a Roman Catholic, the amount of the marriage settlement, which is known, has been transferred to Camoys, and the condition of the bride's father.

No Change of Faith.

Regarding the rumor that Miss Sherman was to renounce the faith in which she had been reared, the following statement was made on behalf of the family by Lawrence L. Gillespie of No. 105 East Seventieth street, brother-in-law of Miss Sherman:

"The Sherman family authorizes Mr. Lawrence L. Gillespie to deny that Miss Sherman has given up her faith and entered the Roman Catholic Church, or is even contemplating such a step."

It was learned, however, that Lord Camoys had procured a special dispensation from the Vatican permitting him to marry a non-Catholic. This dispensation is granted only upon the stipulation that the marriage shall be performed by a priest of the Roman Catholic Church and that the issue of the union will be brought up in the Catholic faith.

Both Mr. Sherman and his wife, who is a daughter of the late John Carter Brown, founder of Brown University and fifty times a millionaire, agreed to these stipulations. Dr. Meenan, a personal friend of Mr. Sherman, was chosen to perform the ceremony.

Mr. Gillespie was to have given Camoys a bachelor dinner Friday night in the Union Club, but the invitations were recalled and Lord Camoys, his brother, Mr. Sherman's attorney and Mr. Gillespie spent the evening in arranging the terms of the marriage settlement.

\$1,000,000 Fund for the Camoys.

Lord Camoys refused to discuss these. He would not deny, however, the report that a joint trust fund for himself and his bride had been established. This fund, it is hinted, is in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. This would insure Lord and Lady Camoys an income of at least \$50,000 a year. In addition to this, it is pointed out that Lady Camoys is very wealthy in her own right.

Miss Sherman never looked more beautiful than yesterday in her gorgeous gown of cloth of silver covered with almost priceless Pointe d'Alencon lace. It was made on long, graceful lines, in semi-princess effect.

The lace was draped in most charming fashion, and the glint of silver through it added to its beauty. The large court train was of white satin, elaborately embroidered with silver in a local design, and over it fell her veil of pointe d'Alencon, which had been worn by her mother and sister upon the occasions of their marriage. It was fastened with the usual orange blossoms.

The bride carried a bouquet of white orchids and gardenias, made by Letkens, who procured for it the rarest specimens of orchids to be obtained, phalaenopsis amabilis and dendrobium. She wore no jewels, although many were included in her wedding gifts.

Lady Camoys's latest photograph is published in the society pages of today's Sunday American.

TABLET TO JOHN MARSHALL
Philadelphia, Nov. 25.—A bronze tablet in memory of John Marshall, first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was unveiled in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here today. The tablet was erected by the Pennsylvania Bar Association.

Coincident with the ceremony six portraits of former Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and of three judges of the United States Court here were unveiled. Justice Lurton, of the Supreme Court of the United States, presided at the ceremonies.

Words Used by Pope in Creation of Cardinals

By the authority of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, and of our own, we create you Cardinals of the Holy Roman Catholic Church

AMERICANS WHO WILL BECOME CARDINALS TO-MORROW



Archbishop O'Connell. Archbishop Farley. Mgr. Falconio.

Continued from Page 1.

The Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

After the placing of the red hat the Pope will slip upon the finger of each cardinal one of the distinctive ornaments of his rank, a gold ring set with a sapphire and engraved on the metal surface of the inside with the arms of the pope bestowing the rank. The Pope will use these words in bestowing the ring:

"For the honor of Almighty God and of the holy apostles, Saints Peter and Paul, and of the blessed N. N. (naming the title) we commit into the church of N. N. with its clergy, people and succursal chapels."

Archbishop O'Connell will be assigned to the titular Church of St. Calixtus, attached to the Benedictine monastery of that name. This church was held by the late Cardinal Nodding, created a cardinal by Pope Leo in 1903, at the last consistory before the death of the Pope. Cardinal Nodding died in 1908.

St. Calixtus is an ancient church, and stands near the Church of Santa Maria in Trastevere, which is held by Cardinal Gibbons. It was built on the site of a house of a Roman soldier, who sheltered St. Calixtus in a time of persecution. The saint was cast into a well with a stone around his neck. In the year 696 Gregory III reconstructed the church.

The title of St. Calixtus will be held by Cardinal Minerva, and is one of the oldest titles in Rome. Each of the new cardinals makes a contribution to the sacred fund.

An Imposing Ceremony at St. Peter's

The second day, if not surpassing, the first in pomp and the red biretta and zucchetto. Before the Pope, however, there will be an imposing ceremony, the presence of the Pope, some prominent preachers of the Roman rite in pomp and the Roman rite in pomp and the Roman rite in pomp.

The ceremonies will be performed by the fourteen French bishops, record for the years ago, and will set a recent times. It is also remarkable for its catholic selection and the promotion of dignitaries from widely separated countries, giving even more of an international character than usual. Particularly noticeable, in this respect, is the Pope's recognition of America, now held by many to be the real stronghold of the Catholic faith.

The creation of so many cardinals at one time, though made necessary by deaths in the Sacred College, is extraordinary, and has only been duplicated or surpassed in the Middle Ages. The largest number of cardinals created in the history of the Church was during the pontificate of Leo X, who created 30 cardinals, 15 of whom were Italians. From these high marks to the present time, history shows that from time to time as many as fifteen to twenty new cardinals have made their appearance at one time, but not for generations has the present number been duplicated.

The elevation of the American prelates to the office of Cardinal will not increase their jurisdiction or authority in Catholic affairs in the United States, but it will give them a place among the advisors of the Pope in his task of ruling the whole Church. Cardinals not residents in Rome attend few of the consistories, however. They make the journey to Rome when summoned, and their office is hardly more than an honorary one.

There are three orders of Cardinals—the Cardinal bishops, the Cardinal priests and the Cardinal deacons. Of the Cardinal bishops there are never more than six—at present there are but five. The full number of Cardinal priests is fifty and the Cardinal deacons fourteen, making a total of seventy.

These seventy Princes of the Church compose the Sacred College or College of Cardinals, a body ruling more than 200,000,000 Catholics throughout Christendom, and one of the most conservative legislative bodies in the world. The Sacred College settles all questions, always on the same principles and always in the same way, that arise among Catholics in more than fifty different countries. Extreme caution also marks this body's deliberations, and it is sometimes years, sometimes decades, before its mandates are delivered.

The Sacred College is not always in session. The majority of its members reside elsewhere than in Rome. Those who make their home in Rome, however, and who invariably compose the six Cardinal Bishops, have charge of the various departments of the central Pontifical administration.

Prelates Who Will Have the Honor of the Red Hat

Mgr. S. M. Golla, Bishop of Valle Falconio, Apostolic Delegate at Rome, Papal Nuncio at Madrid.

Mgr. J. Grant, Archbishop of Baltimore.

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Infernal Machine Is Sent Governor Tener

Pennsylvania Executive Suspicious of Package Which Reached Him Through the Mails.

Charlottesville, Pa., Nov. 25.—An attempt to end the life of Governor Tener was made while on a recent visit to his home here. A mysterious package was received from Philadelphia. The Governor was afraid to open it and turned it over to Postmaster J. R. McArdle. Mr. McArdle sent for Postoffice Inspector Williams, who arrived to-day.

Suspecting an infernal machine, Inspector Williams saturated the package with water and then opened it. He found a pasteboard cylinder about eight or nine inches long at one end, there being a picture of Theodore Roosevelt. The interior of the cylinder was filled with powder, covered with some other substance not yet analyzed, but from its appearance supposed to be an explosive compound.

In the middle of the cylinder a match and a piece of bent steel were so arranged that when the package was opened at match would ignite. Running the greater length of the tube was a fuse. There also was a bullet-shaped piece of lead in the cylinder.

Which is known as the Curia.

Since it became known that eighteen new Cardinals were to be created, the red hat has been considered a very important symbol.

Here and in the United States, over the possibility of an American Cardinal being created, the red hat has been a subject of much interest.

The red hat, however, is not a symbol of the papacy, but of the papal office.

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DR. WISE SAYS JEW MERITS GRATITUDE

Would Forfeit Respect If He Calmly Endured a Grave Violation of His Rights.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Rabbi of the Free Synagogue, upon his return from Washington, where he has been in conference with the President on the subject of Russian passports for Jews, said yesterday:

"It is impossible to agree with those who deem it unwise and inexpedient on the part of the Jewish citizens of the United States to urge that this Government shall insist upon Russia's fulfillment of the terms of the treaty between our two nations."

"The Jew would rightly forfeit the respect of the American people if he uncomplainingly endured a grave violation of his rights as an American citizen by a nominally friendly Power. On the contrary, the Jew merits the gratitude of all true patriots by reason of his vigorous insistence that this government shall no longer suffer the violations of the rights of any group of American citizens by a foreign Power, on the ground that some of them happen to be of Jewish race."

"Nor is it to be wondered at that the American conscience should revolt against the attempted substitution for Russia of highly profitable financial

WINTER STYLES

Those who are accustomed to paying spot cash can now buy their

CLOTHING ON CREDIT

just as cheaply by simply paying only a small cash deposit.

We are the OLDEST ESTABLISHED CREDIT HOUSE in the city and have the reputation of carrying only the BEST AND MOST RELIABLE CLOTHING for Men, Women and Children.

Also a Large Assortment of FURS. \$1 per week will keep you and family well dressed.

You can call at our store and select everything you want, and satisfy all your requirements WITH A LITTLE CASH and then pay the balance as convenient to you. We don't charge you cent extra for the credit accommodation. No references required.

MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.
1248 3d Ave., Cor. 72d St.
Open Evenings.

Daniell's. Broadway. 8th and 9th Sts.

Only 23 business days and then Christmas. Can you imagine the amount of business that must be done between now and then? If you can, it behooves you to start right at your shopping now, while stocks are complete, new and fresh, and not wait until every one else has had the pick of all the pretty, choice articles that cannot be duplicated. We have made strenuous efforts to make this Christmas the most memorable one in the history of this establishment. Any article purchased now will be held for future delivery, by the paying of a small deposit. Shop early—early in the morning and early in the season.

Silk Bargains

SILK AND SATIN BROCADES, 20 inches wide, beautiful floral designs; light grounds, suitable for evening wear, linings and fancy work. Value up to \$2.00 yd., at .89

DOUBLE FACE SATINS, 36 inches wide, rich quality and color combination. Regular value \$2.00 yd., at 1.39

H. H. KOHLSAAT
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

The Inter Ocean

144
SAMUEL S. SHERMAN
BUSINESS MANAGER

Chicago, 12/20/13

Newspapers

Mr. Harry Pratt Judson,
1146 East 59th Street,
Chicago, Ills.

Dear Sir:-

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed. "Our Birthdays" and "Fifty Years Ago Today" are regular daily features of THE INTER OCEAN.

Naturally we take pride in our newspaper. In the presentation of clean, legitimate news; in the force and fairness of its editorials; in the completeness and soundness of its financial and commercial news and opinions, we believe it has no equal in Chicago.

Many have informed us that no other newspaper at this time so nearly fills their ideal of what a business man's family newspaper should be - clean, comprehensive, sane and forceful, giving due prominence to the news for the home and for the office.

If not at present a reader, will you give us a trial subscription?

Yours truly,

D. W. Beardsley
Circulation Mgr.

The Inter Ocean

WILLIAM S. CHURMAN
BUSINESS MANAGER

CHICAGO
ILLINOIS

Chicago, 12/20/13

Mr. Harry Platt Jackson
1135 East 89th Street
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

I am sure you would be interested in the
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and honest, giving a prominence to the news for the home

and for the office.

If not at present a reader, will you give us

a trial subscription?

Yours truly,

W. S. Churman
Circulation Mgr.

Chicago, December 23, 1913.

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 20th inst. is received.
I beg to say that I have been a regular subscriber
to the "Inter Ocean" ever since Mr. Kohlfaat
acquired control. It is in my opinion a very
excellent newspaper, and I shall be glad to do
anything in my power to aid in its success.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. D. W. Beardsley,
THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

Chicago, December 22, 1912.

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 20th inst. is received.

I beg to say that I have been a regular subscriber to the "Inter Ocean" ever since Mr. Kohlman's control. It is in my opinion a very excellent newspaper, and I shall be glad to do anything in my power to aid in its success.

Very truly yours,

H. B. J. - L.

Mr. D. W. Dearbater,
THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

STEPHEN M. NEWMAN, A. M., D. D.
President

ISAAC CLARK, D. D.
Dean of School of Theology

EDWARD A. BALLOCH, A. M., M.D.
Dean of School of Medicine

BENJAMIN F. LEIGHTON, LL. D.
Dean of School of Law

Washington, D. C.

Dean's Office

January 20, '15.

KELLY MILLER, A. M.
Dean of College of Arts and Sciences

LEWIS B. MOORE, Ph. D.
Dean of Teachers College

GEORGE W. COOK, A. M., LL. M.
Dean of Commercial College

GEORGE J. CUMMINGS, A. M.
Dean of the Academy

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

My dear Dr. Judson:-

You will see by the enclosed clipping from the Washington Star, that Howard University has just undertaken the collection of Negro Americana. We hope to make this collection as complete as possible, covering the entire range of historical, literary and documentary data bearing upon the presence of the African race on the American continent. We realize fully the magnitude of the undertaking. It will require many thousands of dollars and a number of decades to complete this collection.

Knowing your appreciation of the value of such a collection, I beg to solicit your advice, suggestions and assistance in its accomplishment.

Yours truly,

Kelly Miller

KM/JB

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

REILLY MILLER, A. M.
Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences
LEWIS B. MOORE, Ph. D.
Dean of Teachers College
GEORGE W. COOK, A. M., LL. M.
Dean of Law School
GEORGE J. CUMMINGS, A. M.
Dean of the Graduate School

Washington, D. C.
Dean's Office

January 20, '18.

STEPHEN M. NEWMAN, A. M., D. D.
President
ISAAC CLARK, D. D.
Dean of School of Theology
EDWARD A. BALLOCH, A. M., M. D.
Dean of School of Medicine
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gestions and assistance in its accomplishment.

Yours truly,
Reilly Miller

KH/7B

NEGRO AMERICANA BEGUN AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Collection of Books, Documents,
Records and Available Data on
Race Being Assembled.

Howard University has just undertaken to make a collection of books, documents, records and other available data bearing upon the negro race on the American continent. The university already possesses several important individual collections as a basis of the proposed Negro Americana.

Many years ago the library of Lewis Tappan, the anti-slavery advocate, was given to this institution. John W. Cromwell, secretary of the American Negro Academy and author of "The Negro in American History," several years ago placed at the disposal of the university "the Cathcart Clippings," covering the period of the civil war and reconstruction. This collection consists of scores of volumes of clippings touching the various phases of that epoch and the negro's relation to it.

Moorland Collection.

The Mooreland collection is the largest and most significant contribution to the new undertaking. Dr. J. E. Moorland, international secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, has been a collector of rare and curious books in this field during the past quarter of a century and has gathered up a collection of several thousand titles. Dr. Moorland has just turned this collection over to Howard University, of which he is an alumnus and a trustee.

During the last forty years the institution has accumulated books, pamphlets, documents and other data in this field, all of which will now be assembled and installed along with these several collections under the head of "Negro Americana."

Chair of Sociology.

The university expects at the opening of the next school term to establish a chair of sociology, which shall be devoted to research in the field of negro development, as well as to practical lines of remedial endeavor.

This library is expected to be of broad national service. Such a collection at the capital of the nation will be easily available to students and scholars and research workers from all parts of the country.

Chicago, January 25, 1915

Miller:-

Your favor of the 20th inst. is

I trust that you will succeed in making

collection complete, and of course in that case

undoubtedly valuable. I am not in a

position to give any advice that would be of any use,

though I should be glad to aid if possible.

Very truly yours,

Miller,
University,
Washington, D. C.

THE EVENING STAR, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1915

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HONOR GUEST A



Chicago, January 25, 1915

Dear Dean Miller:-

Your favor of the 20th inst. is received. I trust that you will succeed in making your collection complete, and of course in that case it will be undoubtedly valuable. I am not in a position to give any advice that would be of any use, however, although I should be glad to aid if possible.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dean Kelly Miller,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

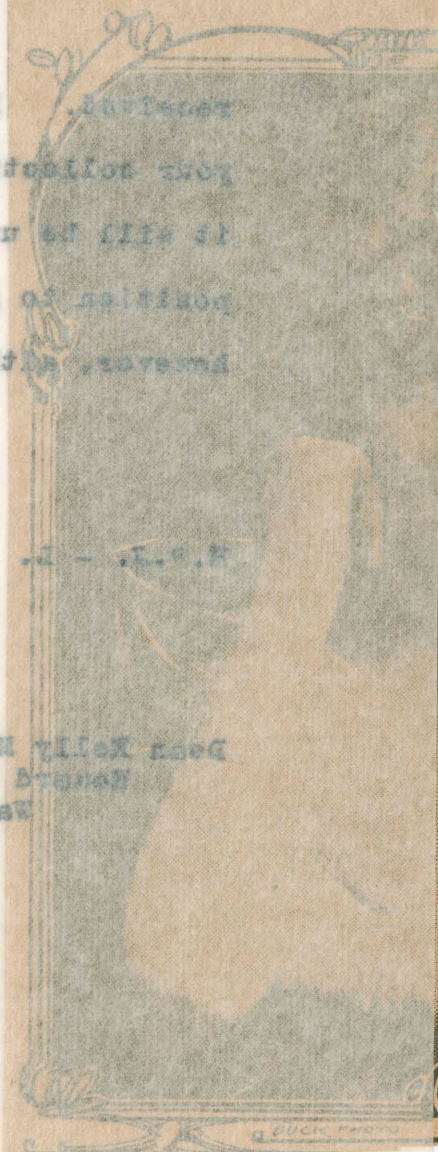
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Dean Kelly Miller,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

919



7 #101
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ills.

March 18, 1915.

President H. P. Judson,

University of Chicago.

Dear President Judson:

newspaper

My attention has been called by a religious journal to an advertisement appearing in the Danville Press, January 31, 1915, page 6 which reads in large type as follows: "Of beer as an enjoyable and refreshing beverage, Prof. Albert Matthews of Chicago University says: 'In no other beverage is the same combination of agreeable and valuable properties found. The water quenches thirst, the carbonic acid gives the refreshing effect, the extractives and the alcohol serves for nourishment and aid digestion. The mineral salts are of service in building ^{up} bone tissue, and the extract of hops beneficial in a number of ways, stimulating the stomach and quieting the nerves.'" Especially true of Fecher beer. Men of character and ability like Gladstone, Asquith and Salisbury were not total abstainers."

I consider that this advertisement is apt to arouse a certain prejudice against me and the University and I should like to know whether I have any redress in the matter. So far as I can recollect I never made any such statement, even in joke, certainly I have never published any such misleading statements; I have never heard of the brewing company which uses the advertisement and I have never authorized the use of my name in any advertisement of any kind. In common with most men of sense I regard the saloon as an unmitigated nuisance and the drink evil one of the most colossal evils of our day. I suppose it would be difficult to convince the ordinary jury that this is a libel, but I feel it to be so. I shall write to the editor of the paper disowning the statement. I should be very glad of your advice in the matter.

Very sincerely yours,

Albert P. Matthews

University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

March 18, 1915.

President H. P. Johnson,

University of Chicago.

Dear President Johnson:

My attention has been called by a religious journal to an advertisement appearing in the Danville Press, January 31, 1915, page 6 which reads in large type as follows: "Of beer as an enjoyable and refreshing beverage, Prof. Albert Matthews of Chicago University says: 'In no other beverage is the same combination of agreeable and valuable properties found. The water quenches thirst, the carbonic acid gives the refreshing effect, the extractives and the alcohol serves for nourishment and aid digestion. The mineral salts are of service in building bone tissue, and the extract of hops beneficial in a number of ways, stimulating the stomach and restoring the nerves.' Especially true of weaker beer. Men of character and ability like Gladstone, Asquith and Salisbury were not total abstainers." I consider that this advertisement is apt to arouse a certain prejudice against me and the University and I should like to know whether I have any interest in the matter. So far as I can recollect I never made any such statement, even in joke, certainly I have never published any such misleading statements; I have never heard of the brewing company which uses the advertisement and I have never authorized the use of my name in any advertisement of any kind. In common with most men of sense I regard the saloon as an unmitigated nuisance and the drink evil one of the most colossal evils of our day. I suppose it would be difficult to convince the ordinary jury that this is a libel, but I feel it to be so. I shall write to the editor of the paper disavowing the statement. I should be very glad of your advice in the matter.

Very sincerely yours,

Albert P. Matthews

Chicago, April 9, 1915

Dear Dr. Mathews:-

Your favor of the 18th of March is at hand. If you write to the journal in question disowning the statement I should also find out if any brewery uses it in its advertising. If so, I should communicate with Mr. Heckman, and see if it might not be advisable to bring suit against them.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. A. P. Mathews,
The University of Chicago.

Chicago, April 9, 1915

Dear Dr. Matthews:

Your favor of the 18th of March is at hand. If you write to the Journal in question disowning the statement I should also find out if any brewery uses it in its advertising. If so, I should communicate with Mr. Heckman, and see if it might not be advisable to bring suit against them.

Very truly yours,

H.P.L. - L.

Dr. A. P. Matthews,

The University of Chicago.

Very sincerely yours,

Charles P. Matthews

WHY PRINCETON DID NOT ASK BILLY SUNDAY

A Statement in Defense of the Inhospitable Attitude of the University Authorities Toward That Evangelist.

By ANDREW F. WEST,

Dean of the Graduate School of Princeton University.

Princeton, April 6, 1915.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Princeton University is being attacked in certain religious papers for not inviting Mr. Sunday to address our students. As a member of the Presbyterian Church and a teacher in Princeton University for over thirty years, may I ask, in view of recently published criticisms, that you will print this statement giving some of the reasons why Mr. Sunday was not invited to hold his meetings here under the auspices and with the indorsement of the university?

Let me say emphatically that it was not because Mr. Sunday's teachings are evangelical. Far from it. Princeton was founded and has lived on the fundamental, historical, evangelical Christian faith, and with few exceptions no other gospel has been heard here. The attitude of President Hibben and the authorities is in accord with this, no matter what passing difficulties may arise.

Nevertheless, there are grave reasons why Princeton University should not favor Mr. Sunday's methods as likely to do good to our students. He has been free to come, as he did, and our students have been entirely free to hear him, as they did in large numbers—but not on invitation nor with the encouragement of the authorities of the university. Why not? Let me state some of the reasons:

1. In matters of religion there is only one standard for Christians, and that standard is our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. I gladly admit that Mr. Sunday means to be evangelical in his statements. But many of his utterances are, to put it mildly, not Christlike, and some of them are travesties of the teaching of Christ. Take the following samples, less vulgar than many others, which are both a caricature and a perversion of one of the most sacred scenes in the New Testament:

Mary was one of those sort of uneeda biscuit, peanut butter, gelatin and pimento sort of women.

Martha was a beef steak, baked potato, apple sauce with lemon and nutmeg, coffee and whipped cream, apple pie and cheese sort of women.

So you can have your pick, but I speak for Martha. So the churches have a lot of Marthas and a lot of Marys—merely bench warmers. Hurrah for Martha!

So Martha was getting dinner and poked her head in the door where Mary was sitting and said:

"Mary, carest thou not that I serve alone?"

Wouldn't it make you tired if you were doing all the work and had your hands all over dough and the sweat rolling off as you cooked the potatoes, if your big, lazy sister was sitting doing nothing? Then Jesus said:

"Tut, tut, Martha, thou carest for too many little things."

Take another and worse instance, where Christ in prayer is turned to a jesting use:

And as He prayed the fashion of His countenance was altered. Ladies, do you want to look pretty? If some of you women would spend less on dope, pazzas, and cold cream, and get down on your knees and pray, God would make you prettier.

Very funny, no doubt; and very blasphemous.

2. At times Mr. Sunday is irreverently familiar toward God. This appears clearly in the scene at his Philadelphia meeting on Jan. 8:

Why, if I thought I could get any nearer God by kneeling, or get nearer to Him by taking off my coat, I'd do it.

(Here Sunday suited the action to the word and tore his coat from his back. Seizing it by the collar in his right hand, he flung it around to lend emphasis to his utterances.)

Here is another sample:

When I am at heaven's gate I'll be free from old Philly's blood. I can see now the Day of Judgment, when the question of Philadelphia and of me is taken up by God.

"You were down in Philly, weren't you, Billy?" the Lord will ask me.

And I'll say to Him, "Yes, Sir, Lord, I was there."

"Did you give them my message of salvation, Billy?"

"I gave them your message, Lord, I gave it to them the best way I could and as I understood it. You go get the files of the Philadelphia papers. They printed my sermons, Lord. You'll see in them what I preached," will be my answer.

And the Lord will say, "Come on in, Bill; you're free from Philadelphia's blood."

Is this the way the Bible speaks? There is no place in that book for swag-

gering implety. "Enter not into judgment with thy servant, O Lord," is the right attitude of soul in the presence of God. Mr. Sunday is speaking impudently in the presence of "the King eternal, immortal and invisible," to whom alone is due "honor and glory forever"—even now, even at Mr. Sunday's performances. It was Jonathan Edwards, an early President of Princeton, who wrote of these sublime words in hushed awe as he gazed from his window one autumn day: "As I read them the whole forest seemed to glow." No irreverence there. Is not the devout fear of God the "beginning of wisdom" still, and is it not deeply needed in American life today?

3. Many of Mr. Sunday's remarks are personally abusive or disgusting or slanderous. Take without comment the following series:

If a woman on the avenue plays a game of cards in her home, she is worse than any blackleg gambler in the slums.

If a minister believes and teaches evolution, he is a stinking skunk, a hypocrite, and a liar.

If I were the wife of some of you men, I'd refuse to clean their old spittoons. I say let every hog clean his own trough.

Your wife has as good a right to line up before a bar and fill up her skin with the hog-gut you do as you have.

Do we need more of the same sort?

4. There are also some statements, fortunately few—but enough—which are plainly indecent. Take the following instances and remember they are the words of a professed minister of the Gospel of Christ spoken at a so-called religious service. See if you approve of them:

I can understand why young bloods go in for dancing, but some of you old ginks—good night.

Ma and I stopped in to look at a ball at an inauguration ceremony. Well, I will be horn-swaggled if I didn't see a woman there dancing with all the men, and she wore a collar of her gown around her waist. She had a little corset on. Oh, I can't describe it.

You stand there and watch man after man as he claims her hand, and puts his name on her list. Perhaps that fellow was her lover and you won her hand—and you stand there and watch your wife folded in his long, voluptuous, sensual embrace, their bodies swaying one against the other, their limbs twining and entwining, her head resting on his breast, they breathe the vitiated air beneath the glittering candelabra, and the spell of the music, and you stand there and tell me that there is no harm in it! You're too low down for me.

I want to see the color of some buck's hair that can dance with my wife! I'm going to monopolize that hugging myself.

Then Herodias came in and danced with her foot stuck out to a quarter to 12, and old Herod said, "Sis, you're a peach. You can have anything you want, even to the half of my kingdom." She hiked off to her licentious mother.

Why, a man with red blood in his veins can't look at half the women on the streets now, and not have impure thoughts.

Little girl, you look so small,
Don't you wear no clothes at all?
Don't you wear no chemise shirt?
Don't you wear no petty skirt?
Don't you wear no underclothes?
But your corset and your hose?

No decent person can read these quotations without shame.

Every passage quoted in this article is taken from the official copyrighted report of Mr. Sunday's Philadelphia addresses, published with his sanction in the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph during January and February. Their accuracy cannot be questioned. It is true that these quotations are not the main stock and substance of his addresses, but some of the occasional ornaments, giving what is called "punch" to his discourses. They are things of the sort singled out for special separate printing in the Evening Telegraph, often in large type, as "jolts." So they are.

So in the name of decency and of the purity and sanctity of our Christian faith Princeton University positively refuses to approve Mr. Sunday's performances as suitable for the edification of our students. In times of hysterical excitement we think it our right and duty to stand firm against all inflammatory mob-oratory in whatever field it may appear. For his quiet and sensible stand in this matter President Hibben deserves the thanks of all friends of education and religion.

ANDREW F. WEST.

—[Adv.]

addressing the cards, when Mr. Cannon arrived at headquarters. One look at the inscription was sufficient.

"Kill that card," he shouted. Clerks and messengers were sent scurrying to collect such of the cards as had been distributed, and last night, it was reported, all had been accounted for and destroyed but one.

Meanwhile at the Briggs House the Democrats had heard the Republicans were about to inject national issues into the campaign. A. J. Sabath, county chairman, delivered himself of this fulmination:

"The judges are elected in June to keep them out of politics. What have national politics to do with the bench? The Republicans tried to make it appear that the last mayoralty election was decided on national issues, when it was due to abnormal conditions in Chicago, such as raising of religious and racial issues and the factionalism among the Democrats.

"We do not intend to make such a campaign, but if the Republicans do press national issues, then we shall counteract by asking the people to vote the Democratic ticket and uphold President Wilson and his policies."

CANNON RESTORES QUIET.

Nominees on the Democratic ticket became somewhat disturbed over the Republican card, but quiet was restored when Mr. Cannon threw in the reverse and hauled it in.

"Where's the sense in thumping on the 'dinner pail' in an election of judges?" he said. "The committee has not mapped out any campaign like that."

T. D. Hurley filed with the county clerk the same objections against the Republican county committee's certification of nominations as he filed against the Democrats.

These objections will be heard tomorrow in County Judge Scully's courtroom before the county judge, County Clerk Sweitzer and State's Attorney Hoyne sitting en banc as the board authorized by law to hear such objections.

Mr. Sweitzer served notice on every man whose name appears on the two contested tickets, special delivery letters being used for the purpose.

ASK TRENTON FOR SUNDAY

Chicagoans Urge "Greater Good" Evangelist Can Do Here.

The Dry Chicago Federation yesterday adopted a resolution that "the good people of Trenton be asked, in the interest of the greater possibilities for good, to release the Rev. Billy Sunday and accept a later period, thereby conferring upon the people of Chicago a maximum of favor with the minimum of sacrifice."

BLANCHE GRIMES and Beatrice Provus are two little girls who will dance at the German May festival in Bismarck Garden, which be-

"JOHNNIE" HAND ILL; RECOVERY IS DOUBTFUL

Veteran Music Master Predicts He Soon "Will Join Wife and Friends Beyond."

"Johnnie" Hand, Chicago's veteran music master, is seriously ill at the German Hospital. Because of his advanced age physicians are doubtful if he will recover.

The aged musician, who since 1850 has had society as his patron, was taken to the hospital three weeks ago. Because of age and an incurable malady he retired from the musical world several months ago.

"I soon will go to join my wife and many, many friends beyond," he said yesterday. "Before I go, though, I would like to attend the dedication of the new bandstand in Lincoln Park where my son Armand's orchestra will play."

"Johnnie" Hand came to Chicago in 1850 from the Rhine section in Prussia, where he was born in 1830. He has stood unique in local musical circles as the "official musician" at weddings of practically all of the members of pioneer families. Among his patrons have been the Chalmers, Williams, Peck, Keep, MacVeagh, Blair, Armour, Honore, Palmer, Winston, McCormick, Medill, Pullman, Runnell, Blackstone, Farwell, Crane, De Koven, Rawson, Tuttle, Wentworth, Lathrop and Kimball families. He has played at hundreds of notable weddings, among them being those of General Phil Sheridan and General Frederick D. Grant.

MAYOR TO CENSOR MOVIES

Will Withhold Permits for Films Showing Race Antagonism.

Mayor Thompson yesterday stated his position as regards the issuance of permits for the production of certain kinds of motion pictures. The mayor was asked his reason for refusing a permit for "The Birth of a Nation."

"Whatever power there is in the mayor's office," said Mr. Thompson, "will be used to stop this film or any other films that reflect on any race or nationality. I won't grant my permission for the production of a picture just to give a theatrical man a chance to get \$2 a seat.

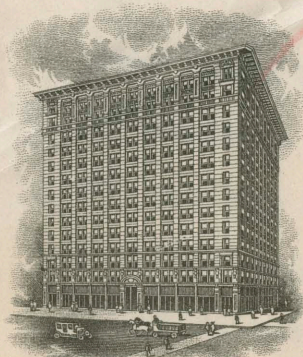
"Complaint was made to me that this particular photoplay was the cause of race riots in the East. We want nothing of that sort in Chicago."

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JOHN A. CHAPMAN



EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Chicago Examiner

THE PAPER OF THE HOME

Chicago,

August 11, 1915.

News taken

Dear Sir:

Under separate cover are being sent you in this mail, copies of seven editorials recently published in the Examiner and dealing with the foreign relations of the United States. Your attention is called particularly to the editorial of Wednesday, August 11, under the heading, "Let Us Promote The World's Peace; Not Promote the World's Warfare."

The Examiner believes that the most effective method of hastening peace in Europe would be to stop the exportation of war munitions from the United States to the belligerents. This belief is supported by President Wilson's statement to Congress in August, 1913, in his message on Mexico:

"I shall follow the best practice of nations in the matter of neutrality by forbidding the exportation of arms and munitions of war of any kind from the United States."

The Examiner will deem it a favor if you will write briefly your opinion, first, on the MORAL aspect of the exportation of arms, and second, on whether the principles applied by this government to any one nation should not be applied impartially to all nations.

Your prompt response will be appreciated, as the Examiner desires to know the sentiments of leaders in thought and action on this vital question that now confronts the American people.

Respectfully,

L.

THE CHICAGO EXAMINER.

Chicago Examiner

THE PAPER OF THE HOME

Chicago

August 11, 1918.

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"I will call the best practice of nations in the matter of neutrality by forbidding the exportation of arms and munitions of war of any kind from the United States."

The Examiner will deem it a favor if you will write briefly your opinion, first, on the moral aspect of the exportation of arms, and second, on whether the principle applied by this Government to any one nation should not be applied impartially to all nations.

Your prompt response will be appreciated, as the Examiner desires to know the sentiments of leaders in thought and action on this vital question that now confronts the American people.

Respectfully,

THE CHICAGO EXAMINER.

E.

Chicago, August 11, 1915

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of August 11th is received. I am not in favor of having the United States Government stop the exportation of war munitions from this country to the belligerents.

So far as the moral issue is concerned, that involves simply the moral issue of war, and it seems to me not a pertinent question. So far as the standing of the case in international law is concerned, there is no doubt that the Administration is perfectly sound in its present policy. If the sale of munitions of war by private persons to belligerent nations inures to the benefit of one side in the present war, that situation results from causes for which the United States is not responsible. On the other hand, if the United States Government should forbid the export of munitions under these circumstances it would have results for which the United States Govern-

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ment would be directly responsible. In other words, it would be an un-neutral act for the benefit of one of the parties and for the injury of the other. Moreover, it would constitute a dangerous precedent, tending to stimulate very greatly the production of munitions of war in time of peace in all nations; tending to aid powers which are essentially military and to injure powers which are essentially non-military and pacific. It would be, therefore, in my opinion wrong in the point of view of international law, and wrong in the point of national policy. For these reasons I am unable to agree with your views.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Managing Editor of the Chicago Examiner,
Chicago.

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It would have results for which the United States Govern-

TELEPHONE 8860 CHELSEA

Intended for _____

"O wad some power the giftie gi'e us
To see oursel's as ithers see us."

HENRY ROMEIKE, Inc.

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JUN 15 1916

An Italian Jurist.

Esta

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, president of Chicago university, is quoted as saying in a recent address that the Italians have contributed greatly to the arts and sciences but have made little contribution to the progress of constituted law. This statement does scant justice to Italy's great essayist and jurist, the Marquis of Beccaria, whose work, "On Crimes and Punishments," published in 1764, profoundly influenced the thought and action of civilized governments of the world. Recognition of Beccaria's genius came slowly and the men who carried to practice the theories which he advanced became better known to public records than did the man who gave them guidance, but to deny to Beccaria and through him to Italian thought a principal place in the van of legal progress is mistaken judgment of fact.

Beccaria's message, written with the incisiveness and compelling power of a great stylist, is abreast of the best thought of to-day in its statesmanship. "It is better to prevent crimes than to punish them; would you prevent crimes—then see that enlightenment accompanies liberty. The evils that flow from knowledge are in inverse ratio to its diffusion; the benefits directly proportioned to it"—these are some of the premises of his argument in favor of simplification of laws. Again he writes: "Would you prevent crimes? Then cause the laws to be clear and simple; bring the whole force of the nation to bear on their defense, and suffer no part of it to be busied in overthrowing them." Here is the very doctrine which is to-day being so ably championed by ex-President Taft and to which Mr. Hughes is committed by many public utterances. Beccaria was the first great protagonist for the abolishment of capital punishment; his was the first voice raised in modern Europe in protest against the use of law to establish special privilege. Civilization has heard his message and has changed its legal procedure in partial accord with it. But to-day public men of wise patriotism are still fighting for the reforms which the great Italian jurist proposed.

incurled fronds, very soft, very expensive and not half so pretty as the curled ones.

Two shades of colors of ostrich are often combined. White is used with any color—blue or brown or green or black. Tan, too, is combined with colors. Sometimes just the tips of some of the fronds are white, or tan.

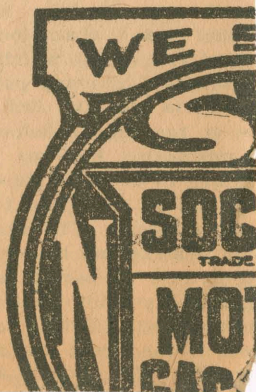
Some of the new ruffs are made of taffeta silk, made into points, many of them, and arranged in a full collar about the throat. These are stiff, but very becoming to some persons. They too, are more durable than tulle.

Tulle, however, is made into so many charming ruffs that it is difficult to resist them even on the score of fragility. Some of them are made of double puffs of the tulle. Sometimes the tulle has big chenilles dots—white on a colored ground.

Soft satin ribbon is shirred into very becoming and graceful ruffs. Like all ruffs of the season, these are not very long.

The War Children of Paris.

How beautiful they are, the war



Newspapers

7

Chicago, August 21, 1916

Dear Sir:-

My attention is called to an editorial in your newspaper of the 15th inst. in which you make the following statement:

"Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, President of Chicago University, is quoted as saying in a recent address that the Italians have contributed greatly to the arts and sciences but have made little contribution to the progress of constituted law."

Inasmuch as I never made any such statement in a public address or otherwise, I shall be interested in knowing the source of your quotation.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J.-E.

The Editor
The Post Express
Rochester, New York

Chicago, August 21, 1916

Dear Sir:-

My attention is called to an editorial in your newspaper of the 18th inst. in which you make the following

"Mr. Harry Pratt Judson, President of Chicago University, is quoted as saying in a recent address that the Italians have contributed greatly to the arts and sciences but have made little contribution to the progress of constituted law."

Inasmuch as I never made any such statement in a public address or otherwise, I shall be interested in knowing the source of your quotation.

Very truly yours,

R. L. J. - W.
The Editor
The Post Express
Rochester, New York



Clayton Court

Merkeley California

Oct 14 - 1916

Dear President Wilson:

I am much
disturbed by your telegram which
I have just answered through the phone.

Mr Hughes may have said some
things about Economic conditions in
England as the labor problem there such
as many economists have been saying
for the past thirty years. But I
am quite certain that he expressed
no judgment on the present war
and no preference for either of the
belligerents. We only glanced at the topic.

in a desultory conversation on many
subjects and he did not discuss
the war itself or its issues at all.

I have never spoken of this conversation
to a newspaper man or a politician.
I have talked about it to three or
four friends at the most. I never
intended to quote Mr Hughes, and
could not have so intended. For I
have always known that he refused
no judgment on the origins or the merits
of the present European conflict.
Any impression to the contrary must be
a mistaken inference and a deplorable
misunderstanding.

Frederic is an old and dear friend, and he cannot have
intended to ^{misrepresent} me. I do not yet know
what he is alleged to have said. But I hope that
he has only given his impression of what he supposed
my impression to be or has not represented me as
quoting Mr Hughes or attributing to him
an extreme preference.
I should prefer to keep out of the newspapers, but
in justice to Mr Hughes I think you should feel
free to make any use of my letter that you
deem advisable.

Sincerely yours
Paul Sherry
P.S. I enclose a note to the forwarding agent of Mr

Wishes if you think it best
not know his address.

Dear

Chicago, October 19, 1916

Dear Mr. Shorey:

Thank you very much for your favor of the 14th inst. on the matter of the alleged interview with Mr. Hughes; In some way the politicians got hold of your good friend Giddings, and extracted from him a categorical statement which was substantially to the effect of what I telegraphed you. I sent your statement on this head from your telegram to Mr. Hughes, and will forward to him also your letter! The impropriety of trying to use one's memory of a conversation years ago for political purposes is of course entirely obvious. I trust that you are enjoying your life in California.

With best regards to Mrs. Shorey as well as yourself,
I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Professor Paul Shorey
Cloyne Court, Berkeley, California

old
I hope if you think it best
not have his address.

Chicago, October 19, 1916

Dear Mr. Shorrey:

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forward to him also your letter. The impropriety of
trying to use one's memory of a conversation years ago
for political purposes is of course entirely obvious.
I trust that you are enjoying your life in California.
With best regards to Mrs. Shorrey as well as yourself,

I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Professor Paul Shorrey
Glynn Court, Berkeley, California

The New York Evening Post

49

December 6, 1916.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President University of Chicago,
58th and Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Dear sir:

I am enclosing an article from the Evening Post which I thought would interest you as an educator. If you should care to comment on it I am sure the discussion would be welcomed.

Very truly yours

Victor L. Stephenson

Circulation Department.

newspaper

The New York Evening Post

December 2, 1916

Mr. Harry Pratt Johnson,

President University of Chicago,

1001 and 1111 Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing an article from the Evening Post which I
thought would interest you as an educationist. It you should care to
comment on it I am sure the attention would be welcomed.

Very truly yours

Frederick J. Schuchman

INDEPENDENCE AT U. OF P. AGAIN DISCUSSED

Appointment of Dean of the Wharton School Criticised Because of Former "Bad Guessing" in Connection with Valuation of Great Corporation Properties—A Questionnaire and Its Explanation

[Staff Correspondence of The Evening Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 1.—Should a great university install as dean of one of its foremost schools a man who has taken retainers from a great public service corporation under which he has in a public proceeding valued its property at twenty million dollars more than the company agreed to accept as a fair valuation in order to end the proceeding? This question has sharply arisen to disturb once more the troubled academic waters of the University of Pennsylvania and has been intensified by an action of the dean in question which has again made some of the university's teachers wonder if the freedom of action and speech which seemed assured as a result of the broad-minded action taken by the trustees of the university eleven months ago as a result of the Scott Nearing case is really beyond danger.

Of course, it is the Wharton School which is again the centre of the trouble, for there they have had a faculty which has not only held views not shared by all the more influential members of the board of trustees, but has insisted in aiding and abetting certain reformers in their efforts to improve the relations of the city and its public towards the public service corporations—in the taxpayers' interest. Professor Nearing was attached to the Wharton School staff, and so are Professors Paterson and King, who have been called as experts for the people in the efforts to obtain a lower freight rate on coal to Philadelphia and better rates for electricity for the consumers. It was only last winter that Dr. Patterson aided Morris L. Cooke, well known as the invaluable head of the Department of Public Works in the late Blankenburg Administration of Philadelphia, in bringing about a reduction in the private lighting and power rates of the Philadelphia Electric Company of some 900,000, a reduction of \$150,000 in its annual charge for street lighting, and a payment to the city of \$195,056.89—one of the greatest victories ever won by an American municipality, or rather by taxpayers, over a public service corporation.

It was in this case that Dr. William McClellan testified that a fair valuation of Philadelphia Electric Company's net, good-will, etc., was \$50,367,359. Before the proceeding was over, the company agreed to a valuation of thirty millions. A few months thereafter the Philadelphia college world learned to its surprise that this same Dr. McClellan, up to that time a comparatively unknown man, had been appointed to the deanship of the Wharton School. There is no mystery as to the manner of his appointment. The provost of the University, Provost Smith, wrote me that it was a personal appointment of his, and the chairman of the finance committee of the trustees, Effingham B. Morris, confirms this—not that any confirmation of Provost Smith's word was deemed necessary. The provost felt convinced that when the former dean, Professor McCrea, was allowed to accept a flattering offer from Columbia University, a man from the outside was desirable, "one who not only knew academic life, but had had experience in the great business world." This was also the wish of a delegation of the undergraduates who called upon the provost. The latter then remembered that Dr. McClellan had been an instructor in physics after graduating from the University, and then an assistant professor for five years, and that he was a man of the "loftiest ideals, of a judicial and fair mind, sympathetic, clear-headed, and enthusiastic." On the first approach the smallness of the salary seemed an insuperable obstacle, but after weeks of consideration Dr. McClellan accepted, and the provost is certain that he has already caught the spirit of the founder of the Wharton School, and that he will administer his charge in that spirit.

CRITICISM OF THE APPOINTMENT.

As to this, time will show. Now, it is fact that many people, both inside and outside of the university, look upon this appointment as a great error of judgment on the part of the provost. This is partly due to the general public distrust of the appearance within universities of men who have been employed by public-service corporations or by the General Electric or Westinghouse or Allis-Chalmers Companies, and partly to the growing feeling that the appearance in valuation proceedings of college professors to swear to high valuations of public-service corporations is verging upon the character of a public scandal. There is a small group of these men whose performances in this line have led of late to stirrings within some of the engineering societies in whose hands rests the safeguarding of the profession's ethical and professional standards. Thus, in commenting upon a statement of Dr. Milo R. Maltbie, in regard to this very Philadelphia Electric case, that the layman cannot understand how it is that one engineer can swear that the company's property is worth fifty millions, while another asserts its worth at seventy millions, and third (on the other side) says twenty millions, the *Electrical World* declares that there is something very rotten in engineering if competent engineers can differ so widely in valuing property, or anything rotten with regulation if companies are compelled to boost their figures to obtain a fair compromise. It was in McClellan's present partner in a partnership—formed just after he had accepted the deanship, be it noted—who testified the Philadelphia Electric Company's valuation to just under seventy millions!

Now, a trustee of the university has had this bad guessing by Dean McClellan aside by saying that after all the thing of a company's franchises and its property is but a matter of opinion, which a layman can only reply that is the only line of business known to in which an expert can be about 70

per cent. or more off in his guesses and still earn large fees and be considered eligible to head a school devoted to the sound teaching of finance and economics. If bankers and brokers were no better guessers than that, there would be none left; they would all be in the poorhouse. Moreover, as long as that spirit is abroad in the land which won the West for Woodrow Wilson, there are going to be a lot of silly but effective people who will be made very unhappy by the fact that this kind of "the-sky's-the-limit" guessing always takes place on the side that is not fighting for the rights of a municipality or the efforts of somebody to lower rates to consumers. They will continue to look with high disfavor upon this type of man finding his way into our colleges.

OBSERVATIONS BY MORRIS L. COOKE.

There is probably no man as finicky on this point as is the same Morris Llewellyn Cooke mentioned above, whose business it now is to keep on the trail of public service corporations. This he is doing as head of the Utilities Bureau in Philadelphia. He is probably the greatest "butter-in" to other people's business east of the Mississippi, outside of the newspaper offices, and one of the most useful and desirable. It was he who first assailed the University of Philadelphia for the McClellan appointment, saying after narrating the facts set forth above about Dr. McClellan and dwelling upon the fact that "only one man assumed responsibility for an appointment of very great public significance":

The Wharton School is the administrative and business school of the University of Pennsylvania. The members of its faculty are a distinctly progressive group and their individual and collective activity in public affairs—always let it be understood on the side of the public—has always been understood to be a matter of concern to the dominant group of the board of trustees—spokesmen as they are of big business and particularly of utility business. There is little that is necessarily wrong in any of this. But surely such a group of facts have social significance and are proper matters for public discussion.

A SIGNIFICANT QUESTIONNAIRE.

The immediate reason for Mr. Cooke's criticism was the issuing of a questionnaire to the teaching staff of the Wharton School by Dean McClellan, which read, in part:

What other establishments, private or public, are you connected with at present, which have the right to a portion of your time for which you receive fee salary, or honorarium?

What committees, or commissions, of a public nature are you connected with at present, with or without remuneration?

All members of the instruction staff are requested to understand that hereafter no new relations of the sort included in the above questions shall be established nor shall old ones be renewed without first consulting with the dean in order that where necessary, the provost may be kept advised.

It is interesting to note that among those to whom it was addressed, for it looked as if a movement were on foot to limit the extra-mural activities of the professors, activities rightly or wrongly believed to be troublesome to the wealthiest corporation members of the board of trustees. It soon appeared, however, that similar inquiries have been sent out to the members of the faculty of the other schools, and that this was done by direction of the chairman of the finance committee himself, not because of any desire to pry into the private affairs of the teachers, but because of the wish to ascertain more facts about conditions in the faculty as a whole with a view to equalizing the salaries of the professors or having them bear a closer relation to the actual work done, hours spent in classrooms, etc.—a perfectly proper and, indeed, commendable inquiry.

Unfortunately, however, its phrasing in Dean McClellan's letter to his faculty gave offence and aroused suspicion. It has been contrasted to its disadvantage with the following from another dean:

Will you kindly inform me in writing, on or before Wednesday, November 8, whether you are engaged in any work outside of your University duties, and if so, the nature and extent of this work. This information is being requested of each member of the instructing staff at the direction of the provost.

It is safe to say that if Dean McClellan had phrased his request for information in the same manner the harm his circular occasioned would not have been done.

THE DEAN'S EXPLANATION.

The Dean himself has taken notice of the commotion caused by his circular. In the first place, he called a meeting of his faculty, at which it is reported he took back much of what he had asked for in his circular, explained its purport, and what the new regulation meant as to outside activities, in such a way as to smooth down for the present the ruffled feathers. In a distinctly weak statement to the press he says:

The recent letter to the Wharton School faculty was only an important matter of routine, and had no ulterior object. It was misinterpreted, but it is not now. We had a faculty meeting last Saturday morning and discussed it. I think I am justified in saying that we came to a thorough and happy understanding about our common aims and sympathies. . . . All the administration desires is that, where the good of the University can be in question, even to the slightest degree, the administration shall be consulted and informed in ample time so that whatever is done may be certainly just to the students, to the professors, and to the administration.

Speaking of the research work done by the Wharton School professors, he says that their "laboratory is the world," and that they ought not to be embarrassed in this research work "so long as it is properly related to the responsibilities which the faculty and administration have jointly undertaken for the students." To this the answer is that these words sound very well, but that everything depends upon who interprets whether a given piece of work is or is not "properly related" to the school's responsibilities. It is just over such interpretations that trouble has arisen in the past, both in the University of Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

As to the Dean's relations to "big busi-

ness," he says in this statement that to take the deanship: "I had to arrange all my business affairs so that they could be dropped as completely as necessary to discharge the great responsibilities I was undertaking. My name remained in the business world, but the dean of the Wharton School cannot do many things which were entirely creditable to a mere business man."

This is certainly a sentiment highly creditable to the Dean, but, unfortunately, in letting his name remain in the business world, he lets it remain in closest association with a man, whose guesses at corporation valuations were so erratic. It is greatly to be hoped in the interest of the Wharton School and of the University of Pennsylvania, and for the sake of engineering ethics and of Dr. McClellan himself and for his future as a dean, that his firm will not let a similar valuation proceed-

ness. This ought to be the Dean of the Wharton School cannot do, however creditable or remunerative they may be or may have been to his partner or to himself in the past.

In conclusion, it is only fair to say that the trustees insist that they are indifferent to the opinions of the Wharton School professors or the stand they have taken in their outside activities. Some of them admit that a great blunder was made in the Nearing case, which makes it all the more regrettable that the appointment of Dr. McClellan was left to one man. They feel growing resentment at a public opinion which views with suspicion any man merely because he has served a public service corporation, and insists upon regarding the men affiliated with large enterprises as persons to be watched upon the theory that they are constantly trying to serve their own ends. This feeling is quite understandable. But the fact remains that the public has had good reason in the past for its distrust of some men associated with large affairs, and the high-minded men in their company or in similar situations, have to suffer for it. Particularly is the board of trustees of the University of Pennsylvania going to be watched by the faculty, the press, and the public, because, like the Harvard Overseers, the board is over-weighted with captains of finance and industry.

O. G. V.

Prof. Strayer to Speak.

George D. Strayer, professor of administration at Columbia University, will speak on "Educational Surveys," December 5, at noon, in the Assembly Hall, United Charities Building, 105 East 22d Street, in the course of the weekly free lectures under the auspices of the New York School of Philanthropy.

East and West.

The blood-red line
That crimson the Western sky
Is not the radiant red
Of the rays of Thy soothing dawn.
It is rather the terrible fire of the dying day.

On the seashores of the West
The funeral pyres are emitting
The last flames
Caught from the torch of a selfish and decadent
Civilization.

The worship of energy
In the battlefields or factories
Is not worshipping Thee,
The Protector of the universe.

Perhaps the all-embracing rays
Of Thy light of joy
Are lying hidden on Eastern shores
With patience
Under the veil of humility
In the darkness of silent sorrow.

Yes, the rays of Thy light of joy
Are lying latent
In the East,
To liberate
The Soul of the World.

—[Rabindranath Tagore, translated from the Original Bengali by Basanta Koomar Roy.]

A man with a wife and seven daughters never hoards up his hard-earned coin.—[Chicago News.]

CONGRATULATE EDGE AND ASK FOR JOBS

2,000 OFFICE-SEEKERS WRITE
JERSEY'S GOVERNOR-ELECT.

Successful Republican Candidate Returns from Duck Hunt in Marshes to Be Swamped by Letters from Disinterested Patriots Who Ask for Civil Service, Judicial, and All Kinds of Easy Berths Under the Coming Administration at Trenton.

[Special Dispatch to The Evening Post.]

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., December 2.—Walter E. Edge, Governor-elect, has received about two thousand letters congratulating him upon his victory at the polls on November 7. Upon returning to his office in this city after a couple of weeks spent in duck shooting in New Jersey marshes, to recuperate from the strain of the campaign, Mr. Edge was proud and delighted to find that so many people took pleasure in his success.

Of the 2,000 letters, 1,500, or 75 per cent., also conveyed explicit information to Mr. Edge as to just how the congratulations could be made mutual. In fact, 75 per cent. of the letter-writers wanted the Governor to appoint them to something. During the three years of his term of office, the Governor going into service on the third Tuesday in January will have about 270 appointments to make. This number includes judicial and military appointments and appointments to positions requiring highly technical training.

Mr. Edge is very sympathetic toward the applications he has received. Many of the writers had fixed upon civil-service positions as the appointments of their desire. These writers have been enlightened as to the Civil Service law. All letters have been preserved for future scrutiny.

HAS MANY APPOINTMENTS.

In the first year of his term the next Governor will have appointments to make carrying more than \$100,000 in salaries. For each year of his term he will be able to make appointments to places paying more than \$150,000 in salaries. As a Republican Governor succeeding a Democratic Governor, and as a Republican Governor after six years of Democratic administration, Mr. Edge will be in a position to appoint Republicans to succeed Democrats, as, except for judicial positions, he will not be expected by the law of the political spoilsman to reappoint Democrats now in office. If he were succeeding a Republican Governor, there would be many of his party faith who, in

the natural course of things, would not be disturbed in their snug berths.

It would seem as though the form of government in New Jersey was so constructed as to enable the man who became Governor to build up the strongest kind of a political machine. But the men he appoints to office can have but comparatively small interest in their patron's political fortunes, for the Governor of New Jersey cannot succeed himself. He cannot serve as Governor again until three years after the expiration of his term of office. The gratitude and allegiance of office-holders is to the grantor of future favors. As soon as the appointees of Gov. Edge settle in the luxurious, leather-upholstered chairs that are provided for State officers, they must begin picking the next gubernatorial winner.

To Display Flag in Court Rooms.

Judge John R. Davies, chairman of the Equipment Committee of the Municipal Court, announced to-day that he was making arrangements to have the American flag hung over the bench in each of the forty-two court-rooms of the Municipal Court in New York city.

SHIPPING NEWS

To Arrive To-day.

Celtic, Liverpool, November 22.
Artesia, Marseilles, November 11.
Snowdon, Cardiff, October 25.
Kangaroo, Bordeaux, November —.
Ontaneda, Bordeaux, November 4.
Hector, Amsterdam, November 6.
Nigretia, St. Nazaire, November 8.
Livingston Court, Hayre, November 10.
Leopold II, Rotterdam, November 9.
Asbjorn, St. Michaels, November 13.
Erviiken, Oran, November 10.
Lady of Gaspe, Faro, November 14.
Penitence, Havre, November 14.
Snowdonian, Gibraltar, November 14.
Steintad, Lisbon, November 13.
Suetopen, Shields, November 6.
Eastgate, Havre, November 16.
Kursk, Archangel, November —.
Iroquois, Turks Island, November 26.
El Sud, Galveston, November 25.
Lysefjord, Bluefields, November —.
Bolmen, Port Natal, November 1.
Helma, Buenos Ayres, November 4.
Iquitos, Cristobal, November 4.
Kansas City, Bristol, November 18.
Vakasa Maru, Rio Janeiro, November 13.
Tennyson, Liverpool, November —.

TO-MORROW.

St. Louis, Liverpool, November 25.
Gijones, Huelva, November 16.
Olaf Maersk, Rotterdam, November 16.
El Rio, Galveston, November 27.
Lemage, Jacksonville, November 29.
Columbia, Copenhagen, November 15.
Morro Castle, Havana, November 30.
Maracalbo, Mayaguez, November 27.
Saramacca, Kingston, November 28.
Bjorenfjord, Rio Janeiro, November 13.

MONDAY.

Ryndam, Falmouth, November 23.
Republie, Cristobal, November 26.
Calamare, Cristobal, November 27.
Carolina, San Juan, November 29.
Comus, New Orleans, November 29.
El Valle, Galveston, November 28.
Comanche, Jacksonville, December 1.
City of Columbus, Savannah, December 1.
Susquehanna, Port Natal, October 22.
Santa Clara, Santiago, November 28.
Bayamo, Matanzas, November 30.

To Sail.

TO-MORROW.

El Oriente, Galveston.

MONDAY.

C. Lopez y Lopez, Cadiz, noon.
Tuscania, Glasgow, noon.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, 3 P. M.

1861 and received his education at Columbia. On leaving the service of the State Mr. Merrill engaged in private practice until he went to California some three years ago to become field assistant to the California State Mining Bureau. He was a member of many geological and mining societies; of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and the University Club of New York.

CHARLES POMERY PARKER.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., December 2.—Charles Pomery Parker, professor of Greek and Latin at Harvard University, died to-day after a brief illness. He was born in Boston in 1852 and was educated at St. Paul's School and Oxford University.

Professor Parker had been connected with Harvard for thirty-three years, and had held a full professorship for fourteen years. Before going to Harvard he was master of St. Paul's School for three years. He was a brother of Edward Parker, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of New Hampshire.

ALONZO KIMBALL.

Alonzo Kimball, president of Kimball & Company, manufacturers of pin tickets for dry goods, died yesterday at his home, 727 Park Avenue, in his eighty-eighth year. He was born in Wakefield, N. H., April 8, 1829, and received his education at the Wakefield Academy. In 1857 he was sent to England by the Singer Sewing Machine Company to open agencies in London and Glasgow, and later was appointed general European agent, and agencies throughout England and the Continent were opened under his supervision. After ten years he entered into a partnership with John Morton, and began the manufacture of sewing machines in England under new patents.

He continued in this business until 1874, when he sold out and came to America. Here he began to make paper-pin tickets to attach to dry goods, and in 1893 he organized the corporation of which he became president.

ERNEST FOSS GUILBERT.

Ernest Foss Guilbert, supervising architect of the Newark Board of Education, died yesterday in his home, 767 Ridge Street, Newark. He was a member of the firm of Guilbert & Betelle.

Mr. Guilbert lectured in Teachers College, New York, in 1914. He was born in Chicago. When twenty-one years old he went to Boston and became associated with H. H. Richardson, who was at that time designing the Boston Trinity Church. He returned to Chicago later and worked with Henry Ives Cobb on several of the World's Fair buildings.

In 1899 he came to New York and had much to do with the preparation of the drawings for the Union Club and the United States Custom House in New York, the Essex County Court House and the American Insurance Company buildings in Newark. Later he became manager of the offices of John Russell Pope.

WILLIAM WRAY.

William Wray, retired banker, died yesterday at his home in Closter, N. J., in his eighty-eighth year. Mr. Wray was born in Albany, N. Y., and in August, 1853, entered the Nassau Bank, New York, as check and collecting clerk. He soon was promoted to receiving teller, and held that desk until 1882, when the safety vaults were opened, and he was appointed manager of that department.

JOHN FRANCIS PRAEGER.

John Francis Praeger, a retired commission merchant, who helped to organize the Hamilton Club, of Brooklyn, died on Thursday in his home, 124 Willow Street, Brooklyn. He was born at The Hague, in Holland, eighty years ago, and in 1856 came to this city. He retired from partnership in the dry goods commission house of Perry, Wendell, Fay & Co. in December, 1914. His clubs were; New York Merchants, Riding and Driving, and Crescent Athletic.

JUDGE TRACEY MADDEN.

Judge Tracey Madden, Acting City Judge at Yonkers, died yesterday in St. John's Hospital. He was born in New York city thirty years ago, but had lived most of his life in Yonkers. Mr. Madden was a graduate of the New York Law School.

is a legal requirement that within a certain time of the controller the national newspaper of the conditions at the close of business on a day specified.

If this publishing is offered to an interested clientele, one financially able to be interested and to whom the statement has a meaning, the announcement serves two purposes:

It fulfils the law.

It's a timely presentation with the best possible association. The association in such case makes the individual. The individual intensifies the association which attracts attention and gives advertising value.

The New York Evening Post offers the opportunity of making your statement serve two purposes.

Following each bank call the statements of New York City banks, named below, appear in the advertising columns of The New York Evening Post:

American Exchange National Bank
Bank of New York, N. B. A.
Battery Park National Bank
Chase National Bank
Chatham and Phenix National Bank
Chemical National Bank
Citizens Central National Bank
Coal and Iron National Bank
East River National Bank
First National Bank
Garfield National Bank
Hanover National Bank
Harriman National Bank
Importers & Traders National Bank
Lincoln National Bank
Market & Fulton National Bank
Mechanics & Metals National Bank
Merchants National Bank
National Bank of Commerce
National City Bank
National Park Bank
Seaboard National Bank
Second National Bank

Out-of-town banks whose statements appear regularly in The Evening Post:

PHILADELPHIA
Philadelphia National Bank
Girard National Bank
Fourth Street National Bank
First National Bank
Franklin National Bank
Corn Exchange National Bank
The Market-Street National Bank
Penn National Bank
Tradesmens National Bank

CHICAGO
The National City Bank
The First National Bank
First Trust & Saving Bank
National Bank of the Republic
Continental-Commercial National Bank

CLEVELAND, O.
First National Bank
First Trust & Saving Bank
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
New Orleans National Bank

BANKS OF CANADA
Canadian Bank of Commerce
Royal Bank of Canada
Molsons Bank
Bank of Montreal
Bank of Nova Scotia
Bank of British North America
Merchants Bank of Canada

ALBANY, N. Y.
National Commercial Bank
New York State National Bank

BUFFALO, N. Y.
Manufacturers & Traders National Bank
The Marine National Bank

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Mellon National Bank

The New York Evening Post

More Than a Newspaper—A National Institution.

20 Vesey Street - - - New York City

Chicago, December 7, 1916

Dear Sir:

Thanks for your favor of the 6th inst. with enclosure. I read the article some days ago in the "Post." I see no occasion for making any comment on the matter, as I do not feel called on to criticize the administration of sister institutions.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Victor F. Stephenson
THE NEW YORK EVENING POST
New York City

Chicago, December 7, 1916

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Mr. Victor F. Stephenson
THE NEW YORK EVENING POST
New York City

THE
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
EDITORIAL ROOMS

7
FORM 1675

June 10, 1919.

President Harry Pratt Judson
University of Chicago.

Dear Sir:

Although doubtless no reply to your favor of yesterday is expected or desired, I venture a few words of explanation covering what resembles a fallacy of excluded middle in that communication. I wrote my letter of the 7th simply as a university man and a member of a body of university men interested in the principle of academic freedom. In so doing, I was not acting in any connection with my more or less obscure employment on this newspaper, whose stationery I used because it was at hand, any more than are the persons who daily write to this and other newspapers on similar topics. I included the clipping from The Daily News because it seemed the least sensational of several accounts which appeared that day.

No one is better acquainted than a newspaper man with the frequent inaccuracy of newspaper reports -- chargeable in most cases to faulty sources of information -- and no one, probably, regrets that inaccuracy more. When, however, a story appears in five or six daily papers independently, even a newspaper man is led to suppose there is some foundation for it. It is only fair to state, however, that I did not inquire whether the city editor has verified the report obtained by members of his staff.

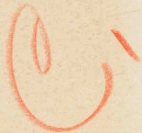
I regret my communication of the 7th, since it seems to have been received in a very different spirit from that in which it was written, and crave your pardon for having thus imposed upon your time and patience.

Very truly yours,

Clifford F. Jesler

Office clippings

JAMES C. McNALLY



EDITOR
BRITISH-AMERICAN
CANADIAN-AMERICAN



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NOTICE

Communications or articles for insertion in
this paper must reach this office not later
than Wednesday afternoon of each week.

Thirty-sixth Volume

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1924

The President Speaks

President Calvin Coolidge, who, with Mrs. Coolidge, has been Chicago's guest of honor this week, talks practical economics, constructive government and workable statecraft in his message just sent to Congress. He puts strong emphasis on the need for cutting down expenses, and suggests Thrift to the whole country as an urgent duty, while at the same time outlining feasible methods by which his subordinates may save money both for the nation and the individual taxpayer.

The careful, shrewd, safe and sane executive whom we recently honored with an enormous vote of confidence speaks throughout this latest document from the White House. He takes seriously the popular mandate to steer clear of outside complications, while guarding securely American interests at home. Conservatism has been his outstanding quality since he first took public office, and it is his guiding characteristic today, which, on the whole, is probably a fortunate thing for this United States.

But there is a limit to the Safety First policy, or rather, that very policy dictates for America, co-operation with the other nations in the interest of the common good. Our Isolation fanatics register indignation when the President approves our participation in a World Court of International Justice. He records our hatred of militarism and our determination to restrict manufacture of war implements to the minimum. His practical mind tells him that, if other nations imitate American independence in such matters, and make guns and bombs without limit, terrific explosions are sure to eventuate in which Uncle Sam may be scorched. So he advises our joining the great tribunal where civilized lands will meet, bringing the grievances that lead to conflict, and have them amicably adjusted.

Sometimes the World Court, like every other man-made device, may not function perfectly, and this possibility damns it in the minds of bigotted opponents. If we wait until all institutions are perfect before having anything to do with them, we shall remain barbarians. That is not the true American spirit—the spirit which defied British throne and sceptre and took chances on a new and unknown path of self-government, and which has been aiding ever since all plans and experiments designed for the betterment of the human stock.

Dr. Burton on Britain

Few of many Chicagoans, returning from a summer in England, have such nice things to say of the natives there as Dr. Ernest De Witt Burton, president of the University of Chicago. Writing to the Daily News, Dr. Burton contradicts other American tourists on one or two interesting points. Politeness to strangers, not only American but of all lands, struck him first. Direct, simple and genuine, it seemed to be rooted in innate kindness; that devastating war which broke her heart and blighted her hopes and prospects in many directions, failed to touch England's good nature.

The pleasant voice and manner of the salesladies in London's department stores touched Prof. Burton who compares them with many discordant or flippant notes that have afflicted his ears while bargain-hunting in the States. It made shopping a delight in the world's metropolis.

Getting down to more vital matters, Dr. Burton reports good times already in evidence in the British Isles, or such of them as he visited. He says:

"I was greatly impressed with the apparent indication of substantial economic prosperity throughout England. We went from the west of England to the center, thence to the north and over the border, sixty miles into Scotland, and thence across the north of England to Newcastle-on-Tyne, south through the eastern cathedral towns, thence across central England to the southwest, thence east through the

southern counties to Canterbury, thence to London.

"The agricultural regions showed no sign of poverty, not even as much as I saw in New England last summer on a similar journey. The fields, fences and farm buildings were all apparently in perfect condition. The villages were clean and prosperous looking. The cities were full of busy people."

Dr. Burton recalls his visit overseas 37 years ago when, as a sociologist and humanitarian, he was painfully impressed by the prevalence of degradation and poverty in many British towns and cities. Never had he seen such specimens of sodden humanity as met his eyes in the slums of Liverpool. This time he looked for similar scenes, and was pleasantly surprised at their absence. "Everywhere," he says, "to the eye of the casual traveler there was prosperity."

When we think of British freedom and justice, British principle and integrity—never proved better than in the repayment of British war debts—we rejoice at British prosperity in these post-bellum years. Never did a nation deserve success and tranquility more than the great Motherland of our race!

use this parish for His work and purpose in this wonderful city!

"But while mercies received call for gratitude, they also demand progress. You stand with your backs to the past of which you need not be ashamed; but you turn your faces to a future in which you may well expect greater things than your fathers knew of. What God has done for you is nothing compared with that which He may yet do for you; and praiseworthy as have been your sacrifices and labors for Him, they are as nothing compared with those which you may yet give to Him.

"There are men who profess falsely in His name. They will tell you that Christianity has served its purpose, and that the Church's days are numbered. They would have you think that civilization is fast coming to an end. They speak of the frivolous life and the criminal life as signs of disaster. Believe them not. The world's battles are not fought in ballrooms or gambling dens; but in the office and the workshop, the field, the mine, and the garden, the legislature and the council chamber, the home and the school, and, above all, by devout Christian folk on bended knee by the roadside and in church aisle.

An Age of Religion and Science

"You are on the verge of an age in which religion and science shall be, believe, more wonderful than the

things; but greater things lie now at hand. 'Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward.'

"Nearly 70 years have gone by since, that summer day, in the midst of a beautiful grove of trees, outside of the city, the Bishop of the Diocese laid the corner stone of this church. Some people wondered then, if it were wise to build a church so far away in the country. Now others are wondering, if it is possible to carry on the work of that church in a district so densely built up. The pine trees have given place to factory chimneys, the gardens and orchards to shops and offices; but the wonder is still the same.

"And there lies your Red Sea; and still the command, loud and insistent as ever, Forward!

"Of course, there are difficulties and dangers. But it is not the city that stands in the way. The city gives you your opportunity. You are confronted by the world itself. 'Spiritual wickedness in high places.' The enemy is no less alert because you would deal him a death blow. You will have to fight, to toil, to struggle, to suffer to the end—even to win that blessed country.

"Be not afraid. Unless you bring it upon yourself, there is in the Christian life no such thing as failure or defeat.

"Great odds! But here comes in the message I send you today: as you face your future, and follow your leaders into the fray, remember the song of the victors, 'Alleluia! The Lord God omnipotent reigneth!'

"Grace be unto you, my beloved friends in Christ Jesus!"

checked in weird guise of headgear,
out of date,
black, browning at the seams:
the beads and bugled gimp where
none should be—
the little tabs and oddments hide at
times
world of bravery and sturdy pride.
One is the princess of her attic
room—
and one again, a starving artist-
soul:
po, honoring their make-shifts, forth
they go.

careful, friend, they walk with
those of us
whose trappings cannot hide our
shabby souls.

—Richard Scrase.

Millwork, Partitions, Shelving, Tailors'
Tables, Store Fronts, Mill-
wrights, Lumber for Sale

FOR 2125 and 2126

NDRY CO., INC.
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ir body: chlorine, fluorine, iron, phos-
rganese, sodium, sulphur, silicon and
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Have you control of your nervous

al, undenatured foods supplied by

NATURAL FOODS CO.
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sulphured dried fruits, are in a class
and mineral salts essential to robust
LL, President, Native of Lancashire.

Britons and Canadians
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Write or Call
ng Division

t & Coke Company
Wabash 6000

BETTER WITH GAS

52

FORM 1675

THE
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
EDITORIAL ROOMS

June 7, 1919.

President Harry Pratt Judson
University of Chicago.

Dear Sir:

new The spectacle indicated by the enclosed clipping is a sad one to all university men who believe in academic freedom. It is deplorable to see a great university shutting its idealistic spirits in by repressive measures. But apart from any sympathy with or antipathy to their views, it is questionable whether a university can afford to dignify these effervescent enthusiasts by condescending to persecute them. Moreover, any such action as apparently has been threatened against Mr. Wirth and the other young man --- which I sincerely hope is extremely improbable--- could only lend color to the suspicion which has been expressed in some quarters, that the university may be said to be unduly influenced by the benign magnate of Standard Oil.

As a university man and an American, allow me to express the hope that you will not allow the university to adopt a reactionary attitude and offend against the tenets of our American faith in democracy and free speech by taking repressive measures against these young men or against the free discussion of political, industrial or other problems in general at the university.

Why encourage radicalism by persecution? Why not let them outgrow it?

M. A. Wisconsin.

Very truly yours,

Clifford Franklin Jesler.

