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SUNDAY.....APRIL 24, 1904

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera-house—Holly-Tolly; afternoon and evening.
California Theater—A Girl From Dixie.
Orpheum—Vaudeville; afternoon and evening.
Central Theater—The White Squadron; afternoon and evening.
Fischer's Theater—Chow-Chow; afternoon and evening.
Tivoli Opera-house—The Beggar Student.
Alcazar Theater—The Frisky Mrs. Johnson; afternoon and evening.
Majestic Theater—The Crisis; afternoon and evening.
Columbia Theater—Running for Office.

WEATHER BUREAU REPORT.

United States Department of Agriculture, San Francisco, April 23, 1904, 5 P. M.

The following are the seasonal rainfalls to date as compared with those of the same date last season and the rainfall in the last twenty-four hours:

Stations--	Last 24 hours.	This season.	Last season.
Eureka.....	0.12	61.29	50.02
Red Bluff.....	0.00	30.10	22.15
Sacramento.....	0.00	16.53	16.62
San Francisco.....	0.00	19.91	18.28
Fresno.....	0.00	7.09	8.20
Independence.....	0.00	2.57	2.54
San Luis Obispo.....	0.00	15.71	18.49
Los Angeles.....	0.00	8.59	19.29
San Diego.....	0.00	4.20	11.52

Cloudy weather prevails over the northern portion of the Pacific Slope and fair over the southern. Light rain has fallen over Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Utah.

The pressure has risen rapidly over the plateau region and fallen along the Washington coast.

The temperature has risen slowly over the Pacific Slope and fallen over the Rocky mountain region.

A wind of thirty miles per hour from the southwest is reported at Los Angeles.

THE COAST RECORD.

Stations--	Barom.	Max.	Min.	Dir.	State Pre- cip.	Wind	Wthr	cp'n
Baker.....	30.14	44	32	NW	Cloudy	.00		
Carson.....	30.14	48	24	SE	Pt cldy	.00		
Eureka.....	30.26	54	42	SW	Cloudy	.12		
Farallone.....	30.25	54	48	NW	Clear	.00		
Flagstaff.....	29.82	48	34	W	Clear	.00		
Fresno.....	30.16	64	40	NW	Clear	.00		
Independence.....	30.02	50	34	N	Clear	.00		
Los Angeles.....	30.06	68	48	SW	Clear	.00		
Mt. Taunpais.....	30.28	49	45	N	Pt cldy	.00		
Phoenix.....	29.84	74	48	SW	Clear	.00		
Pocatello.....	30.04	49	34	SW	Cloudy	.04		
Point Reyes.....	30.21	54	45	NW	Clear	.00		
Portland.....	30.12	54	34	SW	Rain	.03		
Red Bluff.....	30.22	60	40	SE	Pt cldy	.00		
Roseburg.....	30.18	56	34	SW	Cloudy	.00		
Sacramento.....	30.22	60	42	SW	Clear	.00		
Salt Lake.....	29.98	42	42	N	Rain	.30		
San Diego.....	30.08	62	50	NW	Clear	.00		
San Francisco.....	30.26	56	46	W	Pt cldy	.00		
S. L. Obispo.....	30.14	60	42	W	Clear	.00		
Seattle.....	30.08	56	34	SE	Cloudy	Tr.		
Spokane.....	30.14	52	36	SW	Cloudy	.00		
Tatoosh.....	29.98	50	40	SE	Rain	.12		
Walla Walla.....	30.12	58	38	S	Clear	.00		
Winnemucca.....	30.16	46	24	NW	Clear	Tr.		
Yuma.....	29.94	76	54	NW	Clear	.00		

Forecast made at San Francisco for the thirty hours ending at midnight, April 24, 1904:

For Northern California—Fair Sunday, except showers on the extreme northern coast; warmer; fresh northwest wind.

For Southern California—Fair Sunday; fresh west wind.

For San Francisco and vicinity—Fair, warmer Sunday; fresh northwest wind.

G. H. WILSON,
Local Forecaster, temporarily in charge.

The New York Legislature adjourned without passing the bill providing for the pensioning of the judiciary. The general sentiment throughout New York State seems to be that the Judges are paid salaries large enough to enable them to put aside sufficient to keep them in comfort after retirement from the bench.

The proposed construction of a pipe-line from the Halfmoon bay oil-field to tidewater, and a wharf at Halfmoon bay for the use of oil-tank steam carriers, both of which are about to be undertaken, indicates the rapid development of that petroleum district. It is only a few months since the first productive well was opened there.

Captain Hans Didrich Doxrud of the transatlantic steamship Kroonland has been decorated by the

AN EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENT.

Grafting the Small College on the University System.

The University of Chicago has made a radical change in its system of education and in the classification of its students which is an entirely new departure in this country. It has been long recognized by the best American educators that a hiatus exists in our system of the higher education between the high school and the university. Efforts have been made to remedy the defect by exacting a higher standard from the high schools to entitle the student to matriculation as a university freshman. This has not worked satisfactorily. Many high schools, in the rural districts particularly, have failed to reach the standard and they have been placed on the discredited lists. Their graduates, must, therefore, run the gauntlet of a special examination to secure admission to the university. In such cases failures are naturally of common occurrence.

This defect in the public educational system has called into existence private preparatory schools and small colleges in which special courses are taught to facilitate the ambitious student's admission to the higher courses of the university classes. These are in every sense an intrusion on the public educational system, and impose expense and loss of time to the student which it is the aim of popular education to avoid. The drift of the universities has been, moreover, to grow into unwieldy proportions, the individual student being lost in the class. Under such a system instruction is given to the class as a whole, personal instruction being next to impossible. Hence a demand has arisen for the small college, in which the individual student does not disappear wholly in the body of the class but comes in for a reasonable share of the personal attention of the instructors.

The new scheme of President Harper is evidently designed to bridge the gap between the high school and the present university curricula and bring the student in direct touch with the instructor. This is to be accomplished by the erection of two groups of small college buildings, in which the students will receive a preparatory course to qualify them to enter the higher classes of the university proper and get the benefit of the personal attention of the instructors. Such a system ought to produce the best results by laying a broad and substantial foundation in the mind of every student which will facilitate progress through the higher classes, simplify the labor of the professors, make class instruction more effective and result in a much larger percentage of graduates equipped with a higher standard of knowledge. In other words, the new system ought to be productive of the highest ideals of a university education.

President Harper's new scheme embraces, moreover, the absolute separation of the sexes in the college course. The two groups of small college buildings will be erected one on either side of the present university campus buildings. One of the groups will be devoted exclusively to the instruction of women, the other to men. Sixteen dormitories, with accommodations for 1200 students, will be associated with each group. The women students will also be provided with a commissary department located outside the college grounds, where all the baking and cooking will be done.

It is evident from this that the difficulties of coeducation have been found to be quite as perplexing in the University of Chicago as they have proved to be in the State University and at Stanford, and in many of the Eastern universities in which the experiment of coeducation is on trial. Many members of the faculty of the State University are openly revolting against the mixture of the sexes in their classes, as has been recently demonstrated, because the situation the system creates is often embarrassing and there have been occasions when it was positively demoralizing to both professors and students. The mixed classes in the preparatory colleges at Chicago will, under President Harper's plan, disappear entirely. If coeducation is retained, it will evidently figure only in the higher classes of the university proper, where it may ultimately be found expedient to reform it out of existence also. The new departure at Chicago is sure to be closely watched by every one interested in the higher education, and, if successful, it will doubtless be adopted generally by other universities. Evidently the trustees have faith in the experiment, for \$3,000,000 is to be expended in its development.

a stay of execution until after July 23d.

Barrington entered the courtroom smiling, and bearing himself with the self-possession that has characterized him throughout his trial. When the Court asked him if he had anything to say before sentence was pronounced, Barrington replied:

"No, I have nothing to say, except that I have not been given a fair trial. I had intended reviewing my defense, but in deference to my attorney I will say nothing more."

When sentence was pronounced, Barrington almost collapsed. His face became ashen and he sank into a chair, his hands clasped in mute despair, as he intently listened to his attorney asking for a stay of execution.

WILL LEAVE FOR ST. LOUIS.

MANILA, April 23.—The members of the honorary commission to the St. Louis Exposition will leave shortly for the United States.

PLOTTED TO ASSASSINATE

NEW ORLEANS (La.), April 23.—Dr. F. A. Matute, formerly a surgeon in the employ of the republic of Honduras at Ceiba and an intimate friend of President Manuel Bonilla of Honduras, has been informed that ex-President Policarpo Bonilla, a former member of the Chamber of Deputies, and six members of that branch of the Government have been found guilty of conspiring to assassinate President Bonilla. They have not yet been sentenced.

The Oakland Branch Office of the "Chronicle" is now at 1100 Broadway, near Thirteenth st.

News Readers

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Pins, Pencil Tops

h Pins, Berry Forks

Buttons, Paper Cutters

Nail Files, etc.

ked at the one low price, **50c**

Persian Ribbons for Trimming Waists, etc.

Plenty of the novelty ribbon bands for trimming waists, kimonos, etc., now on sale. The variety of colors and combinations is astonishing. There are delicate browns and tans, pinks, blues, navy, red, green, lavender, etc., etc.—some with tracing of gold.

These ribbons come in widths from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 inches and are very moderately priced at, yard...**4c to 35c**

Curtain Ends 25c

Sale Manufacturer's Samples

Manufacturer's samples of lace curtains and furniture coverings at half or less than half; also portieres, couch covers, also table covers, at greatly reduced prices; beginning Monday and during week while quantity lasts.

Lace Curtain Samples—in a great variety of designs, white, ecru and Arabian colors—Nottingham lace and Cable Nettings, in lengths from 2 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards:

Samples worth 50c, special 25c

\$1.00 to \$1.50 samples, special **49c**

Samples of Tapestry—Armure and Damask, for furniture coverings—average lengths $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards—for this sale:

Worth \$1.25 \$1.75 \$2.75 \$4.50 \$5.50 each
Special, **50c 75c 1.25 2.00 2.50**

Table Covers—2 yards square, fringed all round, self color in green, also red—worth \$2.50; sale price

\$1.75

Couch Covers—tapestry, 50 and 56 inches wide, Oriental designs, also reversible, with plain green and red colors:

\$2.50 Couch Covers for **\$1.95**

\$3.50 Couch Covers for **\$2.50**

Tapestry Portieres—Rep and Armure weaves, fringed both ends, green, red and tan colors, in Oriental patterns:

\$4.00 and \$4.50 Portieres, now pair **\$2.95**

\$5.00 and \$5.50 Portieres, now pair **\$3.95**

\$6.00 and \$8.00 Portieres, now pair **\$4.95**

Extraordinary Values in Men's Hand-Tailored Suits

Men's Suits, \$10.00.—Not to be confounded with the "Ten-Dollar" Suits you will find anywhere. The making and fit and general appearance put these suits in the \$12.50 and \$13.50 class in the best stores we know of. This lot at \$10.00 includes the newest style sack suits, in tweeds, cassimeres and chevots, in a dozen of the very latest plaids, stripes and mixtures, in Scotch effect; also blue and black serge and cheviot, and at the same price two-piece outing suits in several handsome styles, that are fully worth \$12.50; choice of any for..... **\$10.00**

Boys' Good Clothing Much Underpriced

Suits for all the Boys at \$2.95; some of them \$5.00 and \$6.00 kinds. All are bargains. This is a round-up of all broken lines and odd suits, in sizes 3 to 6 years, that have been selling at \$5.00 and \$6.00. For the boys 8 to 14 years are three-piece suits; for boys 7 to 15 years, two-piece double-breasted suits, and for boys 6 to 12 years the new Norfolk Suits in grays and brown plaid. You



ncy mixtures,
military effect,
of solid color

Adams Building,
23 Court St.
Boston.

[Handwritten signature]

April 25, 1904

Policy
✓
My dear Mr. Head:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 20th inst, covering newspaper clipping relating to the proposed system of small colleges in connection with the University of Chicago.

I shall be very glad indeed to see that experiment tried in connection with the Chicago University. It may have an influence on Harvard; where, today, I consider the absence of personal intercourse between the corps of instructors and the body of students as on the whole that feature of the system which stands in most crying need of reform. When I reflect that boys, at the age at which they now go to college,--that is, we will say, from seventeen to twenty,--are in the most plastic condition of their lives, everything seems to me to depend upon their personal contact with riper and more mature minds, and the influence of the latter on the former.

Under the Harvard system, as it at present exists, owing to the great increase in the number of students this personal intercourse has almost wholly ceased. The individual student and the individual instructor rarely come in contact.

To remedy this is to my mind the problem of the future, so far as the American college is concerned. The University takes care of itself.

I regret to see by the despatches from Washington that our efforts on your representative, Mr. Foss, were unavailing. To him solely and exclusively belongs the credit, as well as the responsibility, for

Stamps
1904

April 22, 1904

My dear Mr. Hoag:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 20th inst.
concerning newspaper clipping relating to the proposed system of small
colleges in connection with the University of Chicago.
I shall be very glad indeed to see that experiment tried in
connection with the Chicago University. It may have an influence on
Harvard, where, I consider the absence of personal intercourse
between the college of instructors and the body of students is on the
whole that feature of the system which stands in most crying need of
reform. When I reflect that boys, at the age at which they now go
to college,--that is, as will say, the average of twenty, are in
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as the American college is concerned. The University takes care of it
self.
I regret to see by the dispatches from Washington that our ef-
forts on your representative, Mr. Ross, were unavailing. To him solely
and exclusively belongs the credit, as well as the responsibility, for

the defeat of our measure to get the frigate Constitution rehabilitated. In the Senate we got an item to that end inserted in the Appropriation Bill. We favorably influenced also two members of the Conference Committee on behalf of the House. Mr. Foss was, however, implacable; and, through his persistency, the item was stricken out.

This is to me a source of very profound regret.

I remain, etc,

Charles F. Adams

Franklin H. Head, Esq.,

134 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill

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In the Senate we got an item to that end inserted in the Appropriation
Bill. We favorably influenced also the members of the Conference Commis-
tee on behalf of the House. Mr. Fox was, however, dissatisfied, and
through his persistency the item was stricken out.
This is to me a source of very profound regret.

I remain, etc,

Charles Sumner

Franklin D. Webb, Esq.,
134 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

FRANKLIN H. HEAD

100 WASHINGTON ST.

134 MONROE ST.

CHICAGO,

April 27 1904

Yr
Rev to Mr. H.

Dear Pres'r Harper.

I sent a newspaper clipping about your plan of small colleges to Charles F. Adams as I recollected the discussion I once heard between you of that topic -

I have just received his acknowledgment which I enclose, thinking you would enjoy it -

It will be fine in the near future to see solemn old Harvard following your lead -

Yours very truly
Franklin H. Head

CHICAGO April 27 1904

Dear Dr. H. Ward

I sent a newspaper clipping about your plan of small colleges to Charles F. Brown as I recollect the discussion I once heard between

you of that topic. I have just received it and am very glad which I enclose; thinking you would enjoy it. It will be fine in the future to see Solomon who has been following you last -

Yours very truly
Franklin H. Ward

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Policy

POST-GRADUATES AS INSTRUCTORS.

Nor should a post-graduate, unless manifesting peculiar characteristics and unless having had special training in the methods and philosophy of education, be employed as an instructor. Young men and young women who present themselves at the University do so with the distinct understanding that they are to come under the influence, direction and instruction of mature instructors peculiarly fitted for their work. It is not right that they should be placed in the hands of men who have had no special preparation for teaching, and no experience in such work. I know it is customary in some institutions to carry a large amount of instructional work with post-graduate assistance—and some even use members of their senior classes; but the policy is certainly wrong in theory, and works an injustice to those who enroll themselves as students in the institution. No institution can follow this policy without very essentially weakening its influence and lowering its general standards. It is to be understood of course that this University gives to its graduates both general and special training far beyond what they can secure almost anywhere else in this State; but before they enter upon the work of instruction in University courses they should certainly have more experience and more maturity than is true of most graduates who are so employed.

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OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Canfield
DICTATED.

JAMES H. CANFIELD
PRESIDENT

COLUMBUS NOV 13 1896

Dear President Harper:-

In my last report to our Trustees I touched upon the practice of employing post-graduates (referring especially to those who had just completed their undergraduate work) as instructors in class-room work. I granted their fitness for the positions of laboratory assistants. Enclosed is the paragraph in question.

Will you be good enough to inform me as to your own position (personal and institutional) in this matter, in theory and in practice. If your practice differs from your theory, please tell me why.

Very Cordially,

(93)
James H. Canfield

President W.R. Harper

University of Chicago

Enclosure

Chicago

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

JAMES H. HANFIELD

COLUMBUS NOV 12 1927

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Very cordially,

President W.R. Harper

University of Chicago

Chicago

Enclosure

Public Policy Editorial:-

A DECLARATION OF FUNDAMENTAL ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES DEMANDED.
(First article)

The birth of the American Republic was heralded by a Declaration of Independence. The questions of paramount importance on that day were questions of political government. They had reference to the political liberty and rights of the individual. To secure his political liberty and his natural rights the individual seized the powers of sovereignty and declared himself to be the primary source of political power. Henceforth, it was declared, political government should be founded upon the consent of the governed. The declaration of fundamental principles thus affirmed was epoch making in its scope and power to influence action. The men who affixed their names to that declaration of principles will be remembered and revered to the end of time as benefactors of humanity.

Those who can read the signs of our times with clearest vision see that events are fast creating conditions that will give opportunity for and demand the formulation of a new declaration of fundamental economic principles that will be as far-reaching in its scope, as pregnant with power for good, as epoch making in the progress of humanity toward a better civilization as was the Declaration of political Independence, the adoption of which was published to the world by the ringing peals of "Liberty Bell " in 1776.

Epochs are distinguished by the character of the questions that demanded settlement during the period of time required for their conception, birth and maturity. When sovereign political power was acquired by the individual, the limit of acquisition in that direction

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Epochs are distinguished by the character of the questions that demanded settlement during the period of time required for their conception, birth and maturity. When sovereign political power was acquired by the individual, the limit of acquisition in that direction

was reached. The declaration of political liberty and natural rights made at that time was fundamental and complete. There is now no demand for anything to be added to it. Nothing can now be taken from it without curtailing the sphere of individual sovereignty. Having acquired sovereign power, henceforth the individual cannot be less than a sovereign without loss of power.

On the day when the individual became a political sovereign the question of paramount importance changed from a demand for political self-government to a demand for righteous self-government. With individual political sovereignty, individual political responsibility was born. On that day man became a free moral, economic and political being. This changed his problem from, - how to acquire the right of self-government - to, - how to govern himself rightly -, primarily with reference to his own well-being, ultimately with reference to the well-being of humanity.

The political right of self-government was acquired as the result of a struggle to free the individual from undue control by others. This done, the natural law of justice immediately asserted itself and formulated the demand that man shall exercise his right of self-government with a due regard for the similar rights of others. This demand creates the necessity for a new declaration of fundamental economic principles that shall serve as a guide for the enactment of laws for the moral and economic regulation of the industrial, commercial and financial activities of the people.

The fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence have been incorporated in a "bill of rights" in the Constitution of every state and the Constitution of the United States. A declaration

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of fundamental economic principles is now demanded to be incorporated in laws enacted for the regulation of conduct designed to establish justice in all transactions involving the production and distribution of wealth by individual or associated effort. The declaration that "all just governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed" must be followed as a logical sequence by a declaration that the powers of government shall be exercised only for the purposes of establishing moral and economic justice for the individual. This will be the epoch making declaration of a new era, as "the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" was the epoch making declaration of the era of 1776.

The need of a declaration of fundamental economic principles, such as is here contemplated, is shown by the character of the questions now before the people, - notable, questions pertaining to the organization and regulation of corporations engaged in transportation and the productive industries pending before the Congress of the United States; questions pertaining to taxation and the granting of public service franchises, pending before the Legislature of the State of New York, and of other states; questions pertaining to the ownership and operation of municipal public service utilities, pending before the people of Chicago and all American cities.

The need of the hour is for a declaration of fundamental economic principles on these subjects that will appeal to the people as a true voicing of the requirements of justice, the application of which, in enacted laws, will result in securing economic justice for the individual in the production and distribution of wealth.

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The need of the hour is for a declaration of fundamental economic principles on these subjects that will appeal to the people as a true voting of the requirements of justice, the application of which, in enacted laws, will result in securing economic justice for the individual in the production and distribution of wealth.

Such a declaration of economic principles cannot be formulated by politicians only, influenced by party traditions and the necessities of political expediency. It cannot be formulated by practical business men only, influenced by their environments, business experience and invested interests. It cannot be formulated by those professional men only, who have devoted themselves to the study of enacted laws rather than to the study of principles that should be enacted into laws. It cannot be formulated by students of moral, economic and political science only, who have given their lives to the study of principles through which the unseen forces operate that work for good or evil in human affairs. It can be formulated only by a commission representative of business activities and scientific thought, properly organized to speak authoritatively for all of the people.

The first work of such a Commission will be to formulate, by joint action, a statement of fundamental economic principles that should be applied in all legislation governing the organization and regulation of industries and commerce. When this statement of principles has been adopted, the Commission should then formulate and recommend such changes in the laws as it may deem necessary to secure a correct application of the principles it affirms. The accomplishment of this work will be a public service of equal importance with that performed by the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and will earn for the members of the Commission a place in history of equal honor.

Three fundamental facts must be made clear to all men:-

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Three fundamental facts must be made clear to all men:-

1. Individual rights are limited by the similar rights of others.
2. Individual political sovereignty can be maintained only by so directing individual and associated action that it will result in establishing economic justice between man and man.
3. A political sovereign cannot exist as an economic slave.

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PUBLIC POLICY
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WILLIAM R. HARPER, EDITOR
PUBLIC POLICY, CHICAGO

May 2, 1905.

May 18th, 1905.

William R. Harper, L. L. D.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Allen R. Foote, subject will appeal to
you, I take the liberty of sending to you,
Home Insurance Building, Chicago.
in advance of publication, a copy of an

My dear Sir:-
editorial under the title of, "A Decla-

ration of Fundamental Economic Principles
Your letter of May 2nd I find awaiting me upon
my return to the city. I am as yet unable to do all of my work
Demanded."

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I trust the importance of the sug-
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gestion made in this editorial will in-

Yours very truly,
aspire you to favor me with an expression
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Thanking you for the courtesy of
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Yours respectfully,

Allen R. Foote
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