

With the com-
pliments of

THE
CHRISTIAN WORK

Rev. J. N. Hallock, D.D.
Editor.

~~is for~~
Bible House,
New York.



As to the Gifts of Millionaires.

Some of the richest of our countrymen have made and are making princely gifts to institutions of education, philanthropy and religion. Peter Cooper, after making a fortune in his glue factory, donated a large part of it to found an institution to art and science, and no one seems to have found fault or questioned the moral right of those who received his gift to do so, or the economic fitness of the transaction. Messrs. Carnegie, Rockefeller and others have attempted to follow so worthy an example, and immediately the cry is raised by English and American economists that the principle itself is unsound and unsafe. They seem to take it for granted that no man can honestly become a multi-millionaire during his lifetime, and that religious, philanthropic and educational institutions have no moral right to receive donations from such millionaires—the premise being, of course, that they have made their money by wrong methods, and the conclusion being that the source of wealth should determine its use.

Admitting the first and the second premises of the syllogism, for the sake of argument—namely, that every millionaire has acquired his wealth by dishonest means and that these men are millionaires—the conclusion seems by no means to follow. The question, then, would seem to resolve itself into this: "Ought sinners to be allowed to do good?" or "Because men have done wrong in acquiring wealth, should they be debarred from doing right in distributing it?" In other words, ought educational, philanthropic and religious institutions to refuse to receive money from those who, in their judgment, have obtained it by unrighteous methods? The principle here involved seems to us so evident that we are surprised that any right-minded person should hesitate a moment as to the correct answer. If the gift is unconditional, or with no condition that it be used otherwise than to promote the educational, philanthropic or religious objects for which the institution to which it is given stands, to refuse it would seem to be simply a reflection on the institution itself or upon the character of its trustees, rather than that of the donor. The acceptance of such a gift means, or should mean, precisely the same as the acceptance of any other gift, and the trustees and officers of the institution which receives it certainly stand as firmly pledged to use it righteously as if it came from the Angel Gabriel himself. Matthew Vassar was a millionaire, and he made his money by selling beer, but it by no means follows that Vassar College stands pledged to intemperance. What an institution should stand for rests with its founders to decide, and with its trustees to faithfully carry out. The manner in which Mr. Vassar made his money is deplored by many good temperance men, but all should rejoice that this great sum was at last wrested from evil uses and devoted to the noble cause of education.

"But," it is asked, and by no less an authority than the English economist, John A. Hobson, "is it *safe* to take money so gained and spend it for public purposes at the wish of the millionaire?" Certainly, if the institution itself is safe, and has managers who will expend this money righteously. The implication that it is not "safe" reflects, as we have observed, upon the character of the institution and its trustees, and not upon the source of the gift. Because wealth has been wickedly gotten and afterward transferred to an institution, must the trustees of that institution feel under obligations to become dishonest themselves or disloyal to the founders of the institution? If a Mohammedan should leave a legacy to the American Bible Society, unconditionally, would they be justified in refusing it, or, if accepted, must it be used to print the Koran? Would they not accept and expend it in printing Bibles? And yet one of our own countrymen, the author of a political economy for colleges, John Bascom, LL.D., asks: "How are the professors of the Chicago University to do this?" (that is, to teach the political economy and sociology for which the University stands). "They have accepted this man's money, and in fairness to him and themselves they must not tell the young men and women who come to their school how their benefactor gained his dollars. * * * The men at this University * * * should know of the business immorality which exists. Can they be taught that at the University of Chicago? Dr. Harper can say nothing uncomplimentary about the manner in which Rockefeller gained his dollars. He would cease to be a gentleman if he did."

Will Dr. Bascom please define what in his judgement constitutes a "gentleman," and also by what rule of ethics "fairness" to Mr. Rockefeller would compel the professors to refuse to condemn dishonesty and vice? *Why* must Dr. Harper not say anything "uncomplimentary" about righteousness and theft, because, forsooth, some one might apply his denunciations of sin to Mr. Rockefeller? It is certainly Dr. Harper's duty to condemn unrighteousness in every form—regardless of the vil-doer—and those who suppose that he may fear to do this have mistaken the man—otherwise he would be unfit to fill the place which he so faithfully and nobly represents. The Chicago University was not founded for the purpose of informing "the young men and young women who come to their school how their benefactor gained his dollars," and we do not conceive that it is any part of the duty of the trustees of that or any other institution to attempt to trace the origin or source of the money which is given to them from time to time. Even if they could do so, the manner in which it had been originally acquired could make no difference as to the obligation to expend it righteously.

When some wicked boys pretended to answer the old lady's prayer, and furnished her food, she received it thankfully and without regard to its source; but when reminded of its source, simply replied, "The Lord sent it, even if the devil did bring it."

We believe that unconditional gifts of money or help of any kind should rarely, if ever, be refused by our philanthropic, educational or religious institutions, and that such refusal would imply a tacit admission that the institution was not what it ought to be, or that its trustees would not faithfully perform their duty. And here we cannot quite agree with the conclusion of our able and usually clear-headed contemporary, the *Outlook*, which says. "If property is offered to a board of trustees which does not belong to the donor and which can be returned to its lawful owner, they are not to accept it; not because it was unlawfully acquired, but because it is unlawfully retained."

This, as it seems to us, may depend somewhat on circumstances. Even if it appears at the time or afterward that the property does not belong to the would-be donor, or there is another claimant, why should not the institution accept possession of the property, and so insure its safe return to the lawful owner in that case by returning it themselves? It seems to us that the obligation to receive goods from a sinner might be even stronger in some cases than from a saint. To pass from abstract reasoning to a concrete illustration, we may suppose, for example, that the editor of THE CHRISTIAN WORK AND EVANGELIST was offered a fine overcoat as a Christmas present. There would be no moral obligation to receive it, although he would probably do so. But suppose the aforesaid editor knew or suspected that this costly garment had been stolen from the editor of the *Outlook*. Does the editor of the *Outlook* suppose that for fear of being accused of "receiving stolen goods" that overcoat would be left in the hands of the thief? If so, the *Outlook* does not understand the moral obligation involved as we do. The possession of that editorial mantle would be instantly accepted, and our next impulse would be to call a policeman.

Edl for Jan 24th
JMM

CHICAGO

TUESDAY

GIFT OF \$2,917,000 BY ROCKEFELLER TO CHICAGO UNIVERSITY

New Year's Present Increases
Oil King's Total Benefac-
tions to Midway School
to \$19,416,922.

BIGGEST DONATION OF ALL

Endowment Enlarged by \$
2,917,000, and Remainder
Meet Deficit and Ad-
vance Salaries.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S GIFTS TO UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

May 15, 1889.....	\$ 600,000
Sept. 16, 1890.....	1,000,000
Feb. 23, 1892.....	1,000,000
Dec. 23, 1892.....	1,000,000
June 29, 1893.....	150,000
Oct. 31, 1893.....	500,000
In 1894.....	876,000
Oct. 31, 1895.....	3,000,000
In 1899.....	425,000
Dec. 6, 1900.....	1,500,000
Dec. 1, 1901.....	1,250,000
Dec. 16, 1902.....	1,281,000
Dec. 22, 1903.....	1,967,922
Sept. 2, 1904.....	305,000
June 14, 1905.....	95,000
Jan. 22, 1906.....	1,450,000
Dec. 31, 1906.....	2,917,000

Total.....\$19,416,922

A New Year's gift of nearly \$3,000,000 was presented by John D. Rockefeller to the University of Chicago yesterday. This, the largest contribution of Mr. Rockefeller to the institution which he has assisted so generously, brings his total benefactions to the Midway school up to a total of \$19,416,922. Announcement of the latest donation was contained in a letter from John D. Rockefeller Jr. to Acting President Harry Pratt Judson.

The major portion of the New Year's gift is to go to the permanent endowment fund of the university, and for this purpose securities with a market value of \$2,700,000 are provided. The remainder of the gift, \$217,000—is to make up the year's deficit, to provide for an increase in the salaries of instructors and to provide for various purposes.

time in his favor.

Time to Stop It.

By giving some millions of money for the endowment of an institution of learning Mr. John D. Rockefeller appears to have incurred the implacable hatred of a considerable number of newspapers. It is true that prior to the time when he made his first gift to the Chicago University he was unstintingly abused by these papers because he had accumulated wealth in a great business enterprise. The fact of being rich was enough to bring a continuous storm of maledictions on his head. But as soon as Mr. Rockefeller began to part with his millions for the benefit of the present and coming generations the storm increased in violence, and has been reinvigorated by more recent gifts of other millions for the same purpose. This may be disappointing to Mr. Rockefeller. He may have hoped to be permitted to endow a university without adding to the number of his assailants or increasing the malevolence of their attacks. But it is possible that he simply ignored such considerations, and did what he believed to be right without the least concern as to what the howlers would say.

The spirit that has prompted the abuse of Mr. Rockefeller has induced his assailants to malign the great educational institution to which he has contributed a munificent endowment. They have insisted that Mr. Rockefeller was responsible for and was interfering with the educational work of the Chicago University. They have asserted, and continue to assert, that the faculty of that institution so direct the course of instruction that it shall harmonize with the views and not conflict with the prejudices of Mr. Rockefeller. When, some months ago, the faculty saw fit to dispense with the services of a professor—an act for which they alone were responsible, and for which they were under no obligation to account to their assailants—the war broke out afresh and its echoes are still resounding.

Last Monday President Harper, of the Chicago University, told the Baptist ministers of that city, at their regular weekly meeting, that Mr. Rockefeller "has never attempted to dictate to the faculty in any matter or to exercise any control over the institution," and therefore that it is "a false and harmful thing" to charge upon him the dismissal of Prof. Bemis. "Mr. Rockefeller," said Dr. Harper, "never heard that man's name until after he was dropped."

This ought to put a stop to the tide of malicious falsehood and calumnious misrepresentation which has been flowing

THE WASHINGTON

through the columns of sundry newspapers ever since the Bemis episode occurred. President Harper gave the reasons for the dismissal of the Professor long ago, and they furnished no ground for attacks on Mr. Rockefeller or the faculty. Just such incidents occur every year in scores of colleges without eliciting any comment. The Bemis incident would not have created the slightest commotion had it happened in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, or in any other than the Chicago University.

RECORD

MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1907.

PROVISIONS.

The special provisions are as follows:

To provide permanent increases in the salaries of instructors.....	\$40,000
For additional cost of drinking water system.....	21,610
For improvement of campus.....	15,000
For Alice Freeman Palmer chimes.....	5,000
Special equipment for various departments.....	5,000
Greenhouses for department of botany.....	2,500

In addition to the Rockefeller gifts, the trustees of the university also announced yesterday that plans are under way for the construction of two or three new dormitories for women, to cost about \$100,000 each.

The \$2,700,000 addition to the endowment brings this fund to \$10,452,616 and places the University of Chicago above all other schools in this respect, with the exception of Girard, Leland Stanford, Harvard and Columbia. Girard College has an endowment fund of \$21,495,072; Stanford, \$20,000,000; Harvard, \$18,036,025, and Columbia, \$15,648,370.

DENIAL OF RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. Rockefeller's provision for an annual increase of \$40,000 in the salaries of instructors enables the trustees to proceed along more liberal lines. Plans for the apportionment shortly will be made, and the trustees point out that this appropriation is a denial of the reports that a policy of economy, which included the reduction of salaries and the consequent loss of good men, had been adopted.

The Midway college benefactor previously had given \$10,000 for the construction of a drinking water plant at the university. Upon investigation, a more expensive sand filter was adopted, and this necessitated an increased appropriation. The latest gift allows for a cost of \$31,610, and the improvement will be made at once.

In beautifying the campus, the plans already outlined will be followed. A "hanging garden" will be placed in the Hitchcock Hall Square, while new cement walks and elm trees, especially along Lexington avenue from Fifty-seventh street to the Midway, will be a part of the general scheme. The botany greenhouses probably will be installed within Hull Court. The fund provided for special equipment in the various departments will go largely to the scientific laboratories.

COMPLETES COST OF CHIMES.

The installation of the Alice Freeman Palmer chimes in Mitchell tower has long been under consideration. The chimes are about \$10,000, and are named in memory

of Mrs. Palmer, who was the first dean of women at the university. Mrs. Palmer's friends already have raised \$5,000 for the chimes, \$1,000 of which was given by Professor Stagg, director of athletics. Mr. Rockefeller's contribution will complete the sum necessary for installing the chimes, and it is expected that they will be ordered without delay.

This latest gift of the Standard Oil magnate follows the visit made to New York a few weeks ago by Acting President Judson, President Martin A. Ryerson and Treasurer C. L. Hutchinson of the board of trustees and Business Manager Wallace Heckman, when they went over the budget with Mr. Rockefeller. Practically everything which they requested of Mr. Rockefeller, either as an imperative or desirable need of the university, was granted.

PLANS FOR DORMITORIES.

The erection of the new dormitories is independent of Mr. Rockefeller's gifts. Plans are nearly completed and will be submitted to the board of trustees within a short time, so that actual work is expected to begin in the course of a few months. The dormitories are to be situated in the quadrangle facing the Midway, between Lexington and Kimbark avenues, and will be between the president's house and the School of Education buildings. It is under-

[Continued on Page 4, Column 4.]

Rockefella 7.15

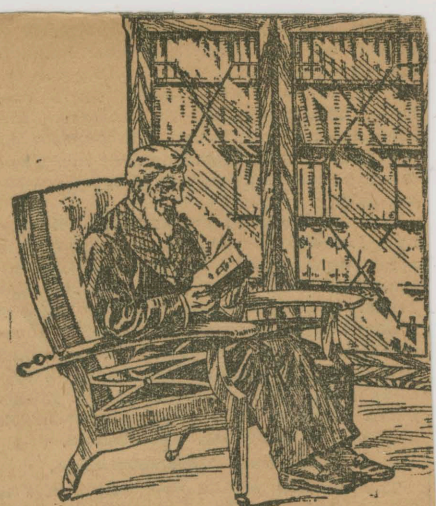
BALL, MARCH LEADERS

The following with their chairmen:
Entertainment—Mrs. K. V. ...
Supper—Mrs. Stanley ...
Box—Mrs. Arthur Meeker.
Invitations—Mrs. Hugh J. McBirney.
Music—Arthur Bissell.
Floor—Frederick B. Tuttle.
Arrangements—Frederick Greeley.
Carriage and police—A. C. Durborow.
Decorations—Arthur Heun.

MANAGERS OF THE BALL.
The managers of the ball were:
Messrs.—
Owen P. Aldis. N. K. Honore.
R. H. Allerton. Burton Holmes.
Walter Ayer. Anthony Hunt.
Adolph S. Babcock. C. S. Jackson.
Rosecranz Baldwin. F. J. Johnson.
A. G. Becker. Corning Kenly.
Frank Billings. Perry Kenly.
John Borden. M. J. Kirkman.
Bradford Brinton. John B. Kitchen.
Charles E. Brown. Dr. Arnold C. Klebs.
George L. Burke. B. B. Lamb.
Benjamin S. Cable. John W. Lowe.
Leslie Carter. William B. McCluer.
Robert J. Cary. J. T. McCutcheon.
F. S. Chalmers. Dr. Ritchie McKee.
John A. Chapman. James MacVeagh.
Charles T. Comes. J. B. McMahon.
C. R. Corwith. Frank A. Marsh.
Alfred Cowles. Julian Mason.
Frank Cramer. Everett L. Millard.
A. de Nuber. Matthew Mills.
Henry Dickinson. P. J. O'Keefe.
Arthur A. Dixon. W. J. O'Nahan.
Fletcher Dohyus. Potter Palmer.
A. C. Durborow. Ralph H. Poole.
Charles M. Fair. George F. Porter.
Livingston Fairbank. A. Seton Post.
J. N. Fay. C. M. Raymond.
Conro Fiero. Olive Rannels.
William C. Gamble. Joseph T. Ryerson.
Hugh M. Garden. Baron Schlippenbach.
E. F. Gillette. C. H. Scheweppe.
Moses Goldschmidt. S. G. Shepard.
Judge P. S. Grosscup. Dr. A. F. Stevenson.
Charles H. Hamill. Harry L. Street.
Frank Hamlin. F. B. Tuttle.
Herbert Hamlin. Harold Wallace.
Paul D. Hamlin. Erskine P. Wilder.
Henry B. Harvey. Albert R. Williams.
Norris B. Henroff.

LIST OF THE PATRONS.
The following were the patrons and patronesses:
Messrs. and Mesdames—
Cyrus H. Adams. Secor Cunningham.

An



H.E. Scholle

BALTIMORE and OHIO RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect December 1, 1896.
Leave Washington from station, corner of New Jersey avenue and C street.
For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited trains, 11:30 a. m., 8:20 p. m.
For Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Vestibuled Limited, 3:45 p. m.; express, 12:01, night.
For Pittsburgh and Cleveland, express, daily 11:30 a. m. and 8:40 p. m.
For Lexington and Staunton, 11:30 a. m.
For Winchester and way stations, *5:30 p. m.
For Luray, Natural Bridge, Roanoke, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis, and New Orleans, 9:10 p. m. daily; sleeping cars through.
For Luray, 3:45 p. m. daily.
For Baltimore, week days, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 a. m.; 12:10, 12:30, 12:15, 3:00, 3:25, 4:28, 4:32, 5:05, 5:10, 5:30, 5:35, 6:20, 6:30, 8:00, 8:15, 9:00, 10:00, 11:15, 11:50 p. m., and 12:01 night; Sundays, 6:50, 7:00, 8:30, 9:00, 10:00 a. m.; 12:10, 12:30, 1:00, 3:00, 3:25, 4:32, 5:05, 5:10, 6:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:50 p. m.; 12:01 night.
For Annapolis, 7:10 and 8:30 a. m., 12:15 and 4:28 p. m. Sunday, 8:30 a. m., 4:32 p. m.
For Frederick, ***9:00, *9:30, *11:30 a. m., ***1:15, *4:30, *5:30 p. m.
For Hagerstown, *11:30 a. m. and *5:30 p. m.
For Boyd and Way Points, *9:40, ***10:25 p. m.
For Gathersburg and way points, *6:00 *8:00 a. m., *12:50, *3:20, *4:35, *5:35, *7:05, *9:40, ***10:25, *11:30 p. m.
For Washington Junction and way points, ***9:30, *9:30 a. m., ***1:15 p. m. Express trains stopping at principal stations only, *4:30, *5:30 p. m.
ROYAL BLUE LINE FOR NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
All trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
For Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and the East, week days (7:00 Dining Car), 8:00, (10:00 a. m. Dining Car), 11:30 (12:30 Dining Car), 3:00 (5:05 Dining Car), 3:00 p. m. (12:01 night, Sleeping Car open at 10:00 o'clock), Sundays (7:00 Dining Car), (9:00 a. m. Dining Car), (12:30 Dining Car), 3:00, (5:05 Dining Car), 8:00 (12:01 night), Sleeping Car open for passengers 10:00 p. m.
Buffet Parlor Cars on all day trains.
For Atlantic City, 10:00 and 11:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m. Sundays, 4:55 a. m., 12:30 p. m. *Except Sunday. **Daily. ***Sunday only.
Express trains.
Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Co. on order left at ticket offices, 619 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, New York avenue and Fifteenth street, and at depot.
CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen. Pass. Agent.
R. B. CAMPBELL, Gen. Manager.

FOR RICHMOND AND THE SOUTH R., F. & P. Railroad. ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Trains leave Washington: 4:30 a. m. daily—Pullman cars to Richmond, Jacksonville, and Tampa.
10:57 a. m., daily, except Sunday (to Richmond only). Parlor car to Richmond.
3:46 p. m. daily—Pullman cars to Charleston, Jacksonville, Port Tampa, Macon, and Thomasville, Ga.
10:48 p. m., daily, except Sunday, "FLORIDA SPECIAL"—Solid Pullman Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Car train to Jacksonville and St. Augustine, Fla.
8:40 p. m. daily—Pullman car to Atlanta via Seaboard Air Line.
For further information apply at 601 Pennsylvania ave. nw., and Pennsylvania R. R. Offices, cor. 15th and G sts., and in station.

RY 28, 1896—10 PAGES.

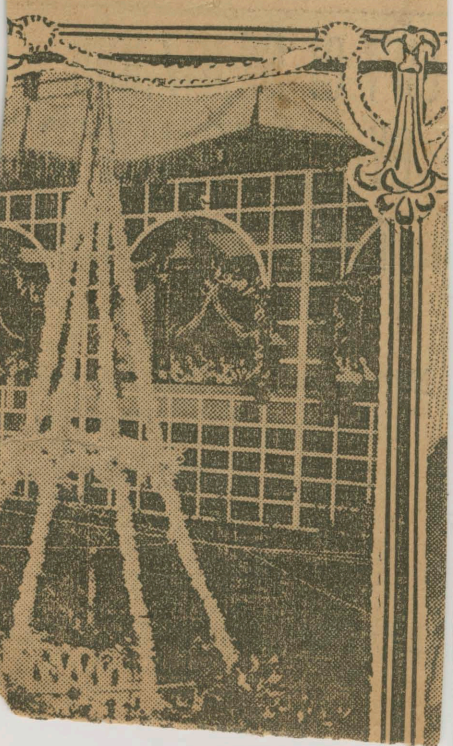
PERSONALS.

WILL MRS. DR. CHARLES L. WILLIAMS please send address to Mr. Patterson, 1914 Sunderland Place? She will hear something to her advantage.

THE ELDERLY GENTLEMAN who came from Philadelphia to Baltimore in same parlor car with lady who has little mole on her left cheek will be obliged if the lady will send her address and state when he can see her. WHITE HAT, care Washington Post.

TWO GENTLEMEN STUDYING SPANISH want two others to join class to reduce price. Address SPANISH, this office

AND TWO OF TH



PRINCESS CANTACUZENE

Adrian C. R. D. M. Lord were M. Winston. the subcommittees,

Sunday Eve.

Dear Doctor Harper,

Yours just at
hand. I am leaving for
Church. You have had
enough work today.

Stop ~~just~~ meet. Cannot
you meet me at
Church + we can
decide about the reading.
I want to see you —

Truly

J. S. Rockefeller.

PP 56:7

In the closing number of the Kingdom,* the third article is by Professor Charles Zueblin, of the Chicago University, and his name stands at the head of the Associate Editors. I think his article is the meanest of all of them, and I desire to particularly call your attention to the third paragraph, second sentence, as follows:

"The prosecution of a great trust in the State of Ohio at present, thought it may still have the ending of so many previous attempts to bring criminals to justice, is another evidence of the great force of public sentiment and the possibility of using the courts of justice to secure justice instead of sustaining private interest."

This, of course, refers to the Standard Oil Company, and the "criminals" referred to must be the officers of the Standard Oil Company, at the head of which is Mr. John D. Rockefeller. He is the man who established the Chicago University, and whose money still keeps it going, and from whose great wealth the University expects in the future to receive large donations. It does not seem to me that Mr. Rockefeller would enjoy being classed as a criminal by a man who is sustained on his bounty. As Rockefeller lives in New York, is there not some way of getting this paper to his attention in such a way that he will take notice of it.

This man Zueblin is about one of the worst socialists or anarchists that there is in Chicago or vicinity, and ought not to be sonnected with a big University like the one here.

*
Minneapolis.

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THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA.**CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.**

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages**, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

NUMBER

SENT BY

REC'D BY

CHECK

3rd

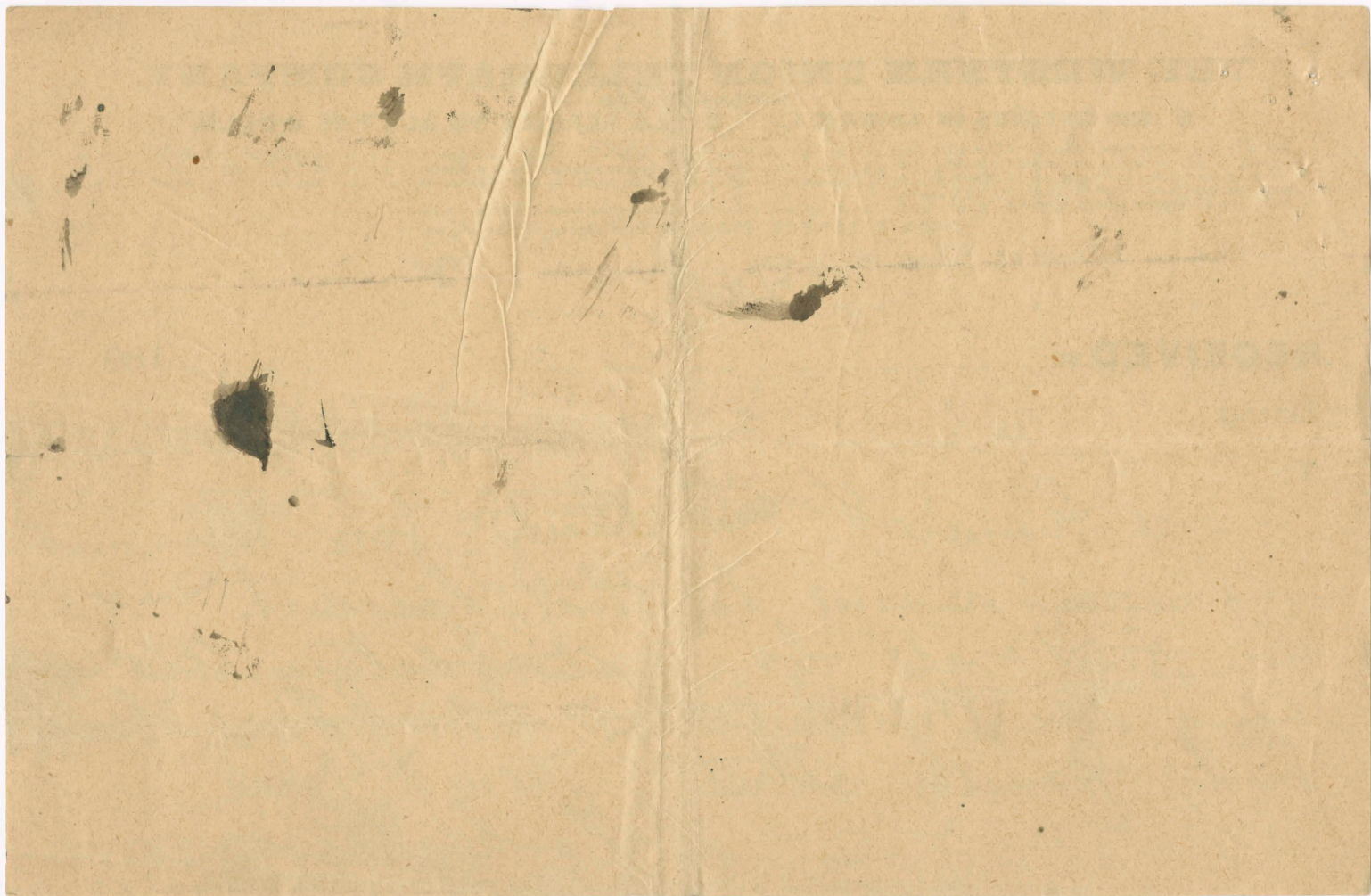
RECEIVED at

189

Dated

To

one hundred and thirty five thousand
offsetting same to that amount answer
if this will be satisfactory Address-
ing Mr Rockefeller at Four West
fifty fourth Street New York.
J. T. Gates



Rockefeller

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

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THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

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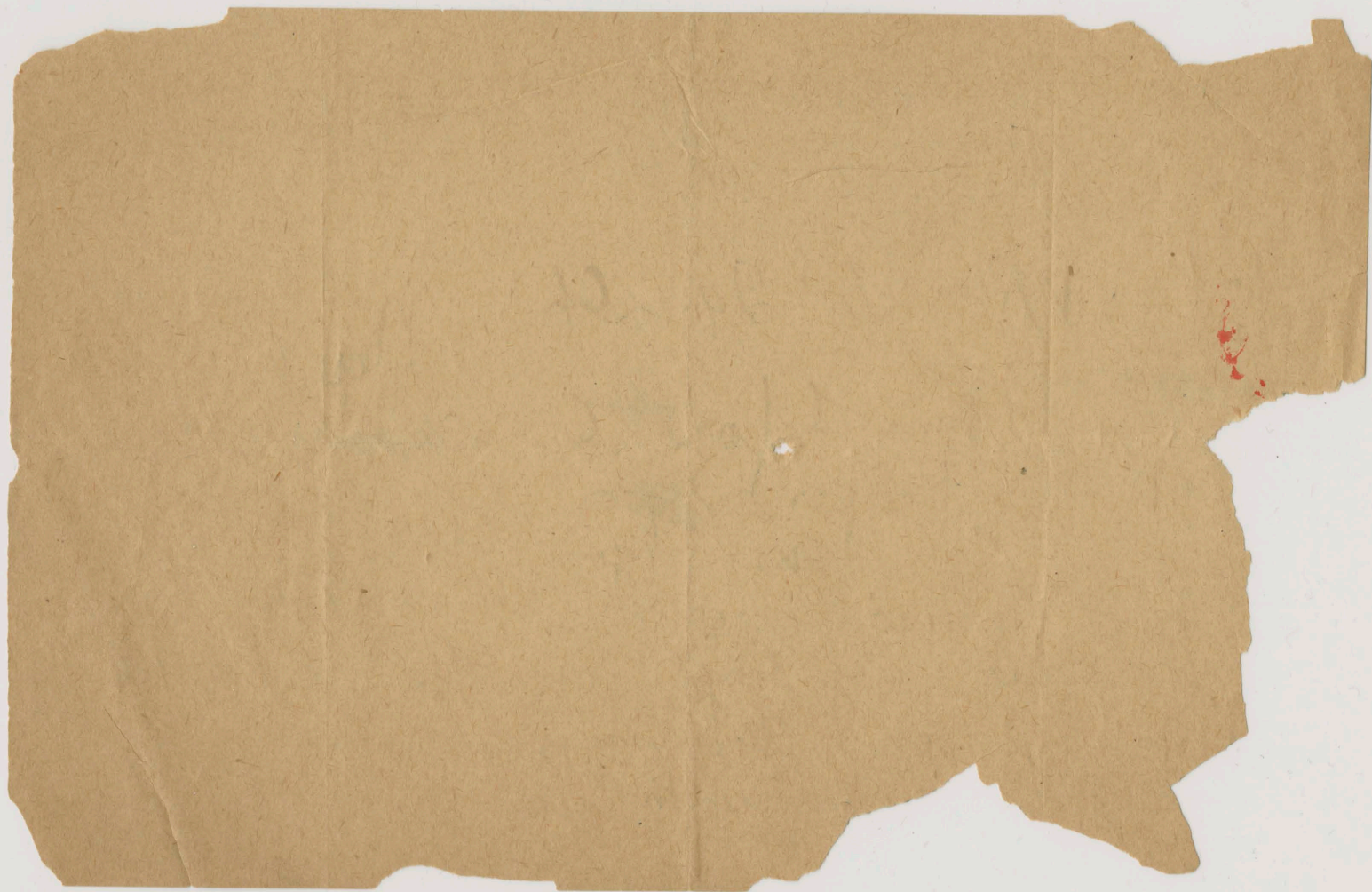
New York 6

189

W R Harper

pres Chgo Univ

Your letters received Mr Gates will
be due in Chgo on the exposition
flyer on Wednesday morning at
10 To dinner with you and the friends
at Rockefeller



Dr. Judson.

These letters accompanying Mr. Gates letter
of Dec. 22 '92 and sent to my Mother in the
attached envelop. I found among the papers of
my Aunt Mrs. Spelman. The pencil note on the
envelop is in my Mothers hand writing. You will
be interested in reading the letters at your leisure.

Do you think they are of sufficient importance to
be retained among the records of the University?

J. A. Rockefeller Jr.

For Jefferson's visit to Chicago
R. Jr.

Dear Sir,
I have the pleasure to inform you that
the bill of exchange for £1000
has been duly received and is now
being negotiated. The funds will be
transferred to your account as soon
as possible. I am, Sir, very
truly yours,
J. B. [Signature]

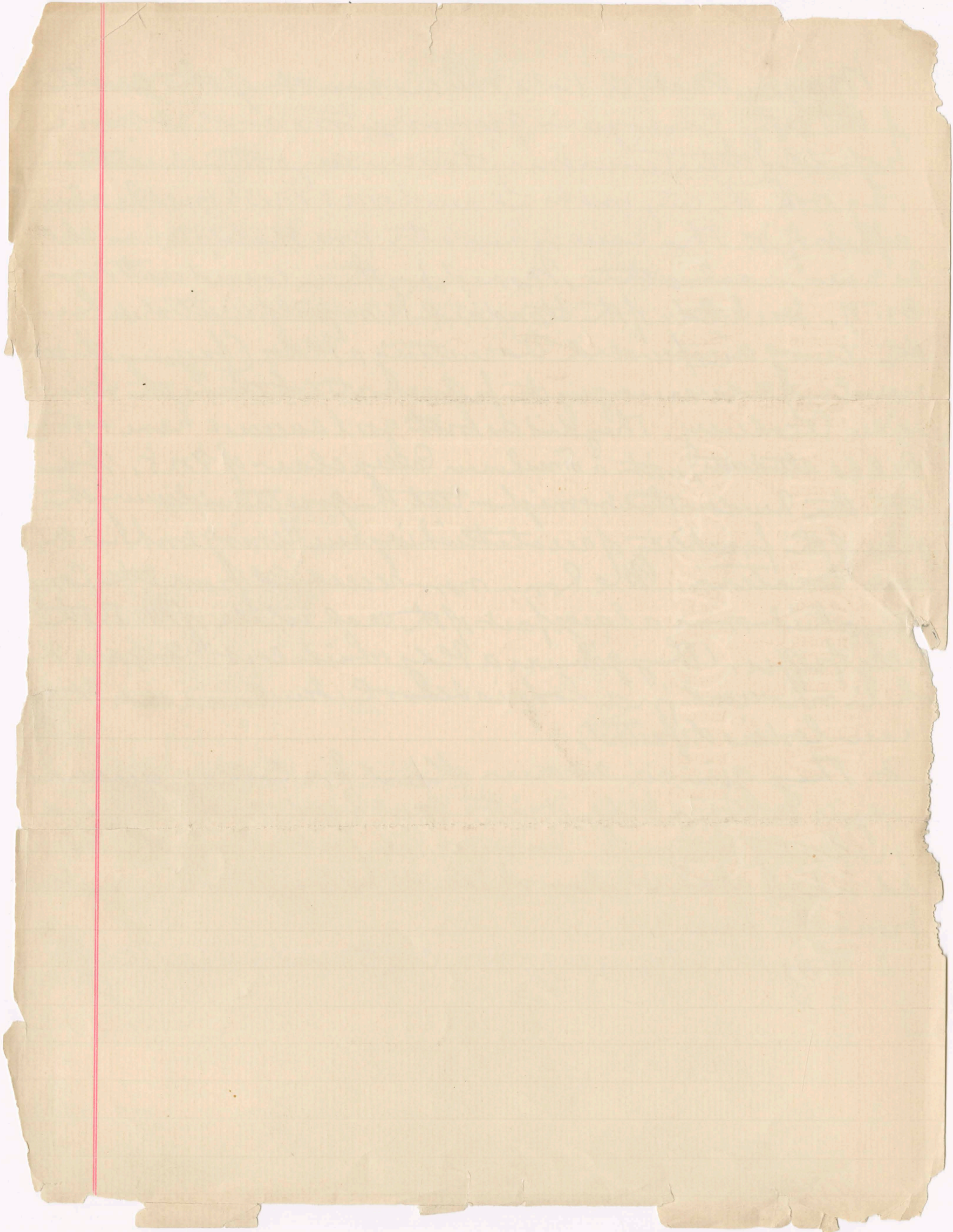
J. B. [Signature]

Yours faithfully,
J. B. [Signature]

Morgan Park is 12 1/2 miles south of the center of the city Chicago is growing so rapidly (than it ever was) than in any other direction. By 1906 the city will be at and some M. O. will be almost a fact of life. The Sem is here & the two institutions should be near each other. Moved by the consideration Dr. H. Dr. S. Ed. of the Standard & myself united when the Union purchased in renting a bldg (paying the rent ourselves) & encouraging the professors to continue the School as an Academy. They did so with good success & have between 50 & 60 students, with a Freshman College class of 7 or 8. We took this burden that we might test the question during the year of the feasibility of reestablishing our Union in a new location. We have now received from the Com. of the M. O. a large part of the real estate of M. O. the bldg proper. 1 They give us a bldg which cost \$24,000. & which is now used for a ladies school. C. K. and a cut. It was a ladies' department.

2 They give us 20 acres of land for College grounds adjacent to the stone bldg. It is the most handsomely located property they own. It runs 1000 feet along the wooded ridge above & below which the village lies & is six blocks from the Sem.

3 They also give us 5000 cash toward a new bldg.





On our part, we are to do these three things

1. Secure at least \$100,000. as the basis of an endowment,
2. Erect a building worth \$20,000.
3. Open the school not later than Sept. 1888.

The offer made us is worth \$60,000. I shall expect the company to provide in full for the erection of the new building, leaving us to secure one thing only - An Endowment.

J. A. Reichelt, one of our Seminary Board, authorized me to buy the old University Library, which I did. It contains above 7000 volumes. It will remain in our Library Building, unless a new University is founded, when it will go to that. It was bought for that purpose. About \$5000, have already been voluntarily promised, if we establish the institution by a few brethren.

The Professors in the Sem[inary] are so interested that they will each teach one or two hours a day to help the new University thro[ugh] the first year or two if necessary. This offer is likely to save some thousands of dollars in cash beside giving the school very superior teaching.

This is the state of the movement. We have not sought subscriptions here because we feel that we must first find some one man who will give \$50,000. or \$100,000 to awaken confidence and insure success. We cannot afford a failure. Our people are greatly discouraged by the destruction of the old University, they can be roused to effort in a new enterprise only by some large proffer of help. Unfortunately our Chicago Baptists are poor. The money to found a new University is not here. The brethren are liberal & have done nobly for the Sem. & will for a new University. But we have not one Baptist worth \$300,000. We are too feeble to start this enterprise alone, But if we can find some friend who will put \$50,000. or \$100,000, into the endowment at the start, our brethren will rally. we can double the amount & the University will be vigorous, self supporting growing from the outset. Let it once be put on its feet with ample grounds, two buildings, a library & \$150,000, of endowment & it will never perish, Money will come to it, Students will multiply, New departments will be added & it will speedily grow

into the greatest of our Baptist Institutions. The old Univ. had no endowment whatever. It wasted its resources in great buildings and current expenses. It began with a fatal debt. Our plan for establishing anew one is 1. To make it a foundation principle to avoid debt. 2 To make no appeals for money for building or current expenses. 3 To devote ourselves to securing endowment & invest every dollar till we have a broad basis of productive funds to build on. A college receives tuition from students. Our Academy receives between 4 & 5000 this year. When we have secured 200,000, from these funds & from tuition fees the University will have an income of \$20,000. Such an institution will have a vigorous & growing life. Our thought is to plan for a Univ. that shall have the best instructions, be adapted to the times & give the most advanced & useful training. But in realizing this aim we shall go slow avoid debts, so conduct the enterprise that it

shall be regarded by the denomination with hope & pride as a school where our people will rejoice to send their children & invest their means.

The large proffer made us here, the purchase of the valuable library, the voluntary offers of help & expressions of interest & anxiety that come to us from many quarters, lead us to feel that the time has come to make an earnest effort to establish a new University at this point. We shall not however establish it at all unless we can see our way to secure at least \$100,000 of endowment to begin with, We ought to have \$200,000. We ought indeed to have much more than that. We could not well have too much, but we wish to attempt what is possible. We do not wish to invite defeat—

But if it is not possible for you to consider this, may I suggest the following, if you will give \$50,000, we will raise in cash or in cash producing assets \$50,000, before Sept. 1, 1888 and see that the new building is erected and the institution opened before at that time.

I know that \$50,000 can be raised in a year, perhaps a good deal more can be raised, I believe there can, but I do not know it till it is tried. We may be able to raise twice that, but we dare not start out on uncertainties. We must have either \$50,000 or \$100,000, from some one man, and I know no man living to apply to for such a sum for such a purpose except you.

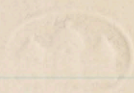
Of course we have not the slightest claim on you, I would not think of asking you to do this if the money was here to do it. But we have ^{here} a great necessity a great opening a great opportunity. We will in a few years

make every dollar you give us bring ten dollars more from others, If you give us the opportunity we ask and we fail, it must be understood that we forfeit absolutely your offer. I do not wish and would not consent to involve you, unless the conditions you may make are fulfilled. We should be glad to have you name the University and make any stipulations as to its policy you desire. To found this institution in this place will it seems to me be the glory of a man's life. Its manifest destiny is to become one of the foremost seats of learning in the land. I can not believe that a nobler opportunity can ever be presented to you, to do a great and notable thing for strengthening the denomination, blessing the youth of future generations and building up the Kingdom of God. This centre is the strategic point in our country, and the founding of such a University is the way to occupy it to the greatest advantage.

By asking for half a million. But we must make a thoroughly good start, such an one as will command confidence & make large future success certain.

This then is what I should like to ask you to do. Offer \$100,000 for the founding of this new University, with the express stipulation that \$100,000 more shall be raised at the earliest moment possible, but let your offer become binding as soon as \$50,000 shall be secured in cash or income producing assets.

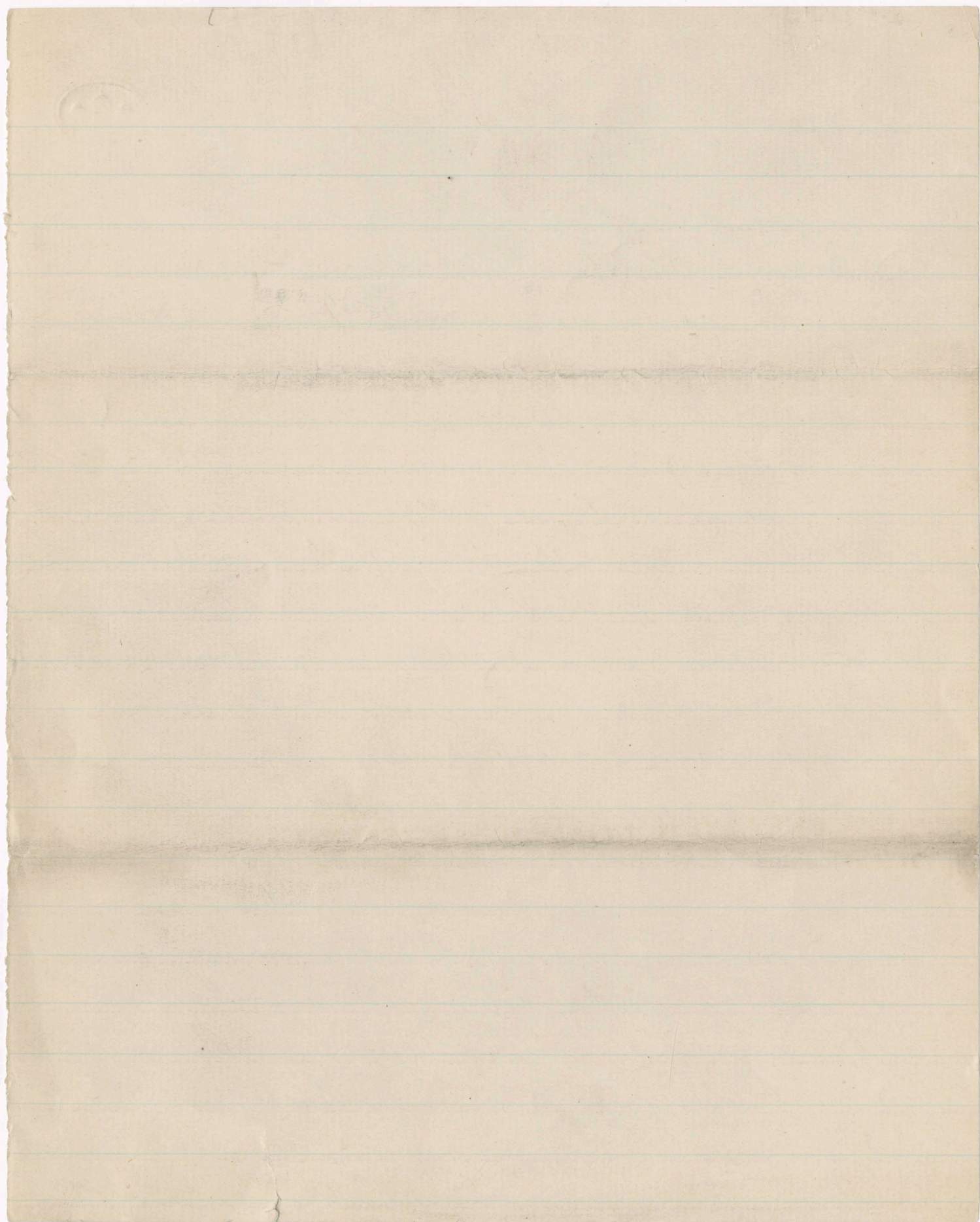
This would make the enterprise a great success from the start. I believe we should have the second 100,000 by Sept. 1888, & the University would step at once into ranks with Rochester & Hamilton. Such an offer would awaken the greatest interest among our people. & command a wide and large response to our appeals.



If you can encourage us we will organize a Board of Trustees of the most prudent men we have and go forward. I will not urge you, I simply lay the case before you. Dr. Northrup & Prof. Harper, who is now here, wish to be considered as joining me in this letter. But you have been too generous a friend to permit us to press you. I have been so strongly impressed with the necessity of this Institution and the splendid promise there is in it that I have felt compelled to lay the matter before you. I believe that a more important and promising project was never brought to any man's attention. I am sure you will consider what I have said. Do not refuse my request until you are clear it is the thing to do. Thanking you for permitting me so kindly to bring the matter before you I am

Most truly yours

T M Goodspeed.



Historical
documents?

Miss Blanchette F. Hooker
Rock Ridge Road
Greenwich, Conn.

Many thanks Telegram. Was grand surprise
How did you ever track me down. Your
introduction for Tright approved and to
be used. I'm greatly appreciated. Am about
to make tour of University. So far so good.
Much love. Johnny.

J. D. Rockefeller III

1/2
1/2

Wm. Bland
Paul B. Bland
James B. Bland

Wm. Bland Bland
Paul B. Bland
James B. Bland
Wm. Bland Bland
Paul B. Bland
James B. Bland



To Elbert Hubbard
from
John D. Rockefeller.
Dec 11th 1910
P

T. D. Riechfeller