

Marshall Field & Co

Seligman

Retail Department

CHICAGO, ADAMS, QUINCY, FRANKLIN, FIFTH AVE.
NEW YORK, 104 WORTH STREET
MANCHESTER, 38 GEORGE STREET
NOTTINGHAM, 20 A FLETCHER GATE
PARIS, 22 & 24 RUE ST GEORGES
CHEMNITZ, THEATER-STRASSE 14
CALAIS, 20 PLACE DE LA REPUBLIQUE
ST GALL, 34 ROSENBERG-STRASSE.

STATE, WASHINGTON & WABASH.

Chicago, Feb. 24, 1899.

Mr. W. R. Harper,

Chicago University.

Dear Sir:-

An important meeting of the committee of twenty-five on "Permanent Exposition Building" will occur on Monday, February 27th, at the Union League Club, at 4:30 P.M., at which time the "Site" Committee will make at least a partial report and ask for the judgment of each member of the committee of twenty-five.

Please be there if possible and please be prompt.

Yours very truly,

Harvey G. Seligman
Per Stanley

Chicago, Feb. 24, 1893.

Mr. W. L. Harper,
Chicago University.

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An important meeting of the committee of
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Please be there if possible and please be
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Yours very truly,
James G. Thompson

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STATE, WASHINGTON & WABASH.

Chicago, Jan. 4, 1899.

Dear Sir:-


If you are in sympathy with the enclosed please sign same and return to me. Those gentlemen who have given this subject most careful attention - prominent among whom is one of our Committee - Mr. John V. Farwell, Jr. - feel that this is a matter of almost vital importance to the successful future of an Exposition Building - and it is desired that public opinion be shown in Washington.

Yours very truly,

Harry Schuyler
Chairman.

Selfridge

Extract from remarks of Chairman Selfridge. "To the gentlemen of the Committee on "Purpose and Scope," has been committed the most important part of our undertaking. It is the expressed desire of our general committee that we should exalt the motive of this enterprise by building it around some paramount purpose that shall give character to the whole. A purpose that shall be worthy of the age in which we live of the great city which we represent. Your test of the value of ideas that may be presented to you will be their direct and practical use to the whole people. Let us make this a temple of usefulness and helpfulness to our citizens and to all the purposes of commerce. These various uses are in my opinion consistent with each other. History teaches us that only in very modern times has there been a symmetrical advance of humanity. The record discloses many epochs in which at times one and then another of the arts or philosophies predominated. Progress has been a shouldering process and not a square advance. I now firmly believe that we can in our undertaking combine the utilities, the artistic and the sentimental so that each may serve the other as it ought to do. You need not hurry about your report. We can afford to wait for the "last word" from those who will help us by adding to our inventory of our "Purposes," that we may finally act well advised by the best thought of our time."


HARRY G. SELFRIDGE.

Extract from remarks of Chairman Selbridge. "To the gentlemen of the Com-
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Retail Department.

STATE, WASHINGTON & WABASH.

Chicago, August 25, 1899.

Dr. Wm. Harper,

University of Chicago.

My dear Dr. Harper,--

We have in mind, as a house, the manufacture of an article which is now much used, but at a price which makes it prohibitory except to the people with money. If we can produce this article in some other material which shall have the density, elasticity, and about the same specific gravity as the article now in use, we see a large business as a result. I write to you to ask if you know of some young man in your department of Chemistry or some similar department which would give him knowledge in the direction we are seeking, which young man could place himself in our employ either for part or all of the time till this matter is thought out, we should be pleased to enter into specific arrangements with him. If you have any suggestions in this direction I should be most pleased to hear them.

Thanking you in advance for your trouble, I remain always,

Very sincerely yours,

Harry Seligman

See file
Mr. Birtle has been down to see Mr. Seligman on the subject; I mailed a note from Mr. S. last week on this subject your truly

Mr. Birtle whom we need more

120

August 25, 1892.

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Thanking you in advance for your trouble, I remain always,

Very sincerely yours,

Chicago, February 26, 1915

My dear Mr. Selfridge:-

Thank you very much for the copy of "The Spectator" of January 23d, with marked editorial on "A Great Danger", and also of "The Daily Chronicle" of January 27th, with an article by Mr. Bell on "America and the Dacia". I have read these with interest, and beg to be permitted to make some comments.

The editorial contains an hypothesis which is an absurdity. It says, referring to the American people: "They think that because we are in a tight place they can ask things from us which they would not have asked in peace, and that we must yield to necessity." Now nothing can be more absurd than any such supposition. I don't believe that a single American ever had any such notion on the subject. The editorial says, "Rightly or wrongly, we are certain that this is the case." The certainty is a certainty of an absurdity.

Chicago, February 26, 1918

My dear Mr. Belfrage:-

Thank you very much for the copy of "The Spectator" of January 23d, with marked editorial on "A Great Danger", and also of "The Daily Chronicle" of January 27th, with an article by Mr. Bell on "America and the Dada". I have read these with interest, and beg to be permitted to make some comments. The editorial contains an hypothesis which is an absurdity. It says, referring to the American people: "They think that because we are in a tight place they can ask things from us which they would not have asked in peace, and that we must yield to necessity." Now nothing can be more absurd than any such exposition. I don't believe that a single American ever had any such notion on the subject. The editorial says, "Rightly or wrongly, we are certain that this is the case." The certainty is a certainty of an absurdity.

The gist of the whole editorial is complaint because the United States has not gone to war to aid Great Britain. That is what it really means. Now in point of fact the great majority of American people I am convinced sympathize with the Allies in this war, because they believe that Germany and Austria-Hungary were responsible for beginning the war, because they believe that the attack on Belgium was unwarranted, and because they believe that Germany and Austria really aim at the mastery of Europe, and ultimately of the world. At the same time the United States maintains its traditional policy of neutrality in European wars. We are roundly abused on both sides because we don't come to the help of either. The United States may be driven into war; it will never be dragged into it. Moreover, such a statement as this is totally wrong: "Can it be wondered at that even though it may be reasonable and though of course we ought to see the American case, etc., we feel cut to the heart that America seems to reckon up the matter in cold dollars and cents rather than in terms of flesh and blood and of human suffering". This again is a baseless attack on the United States. It is not with us a matter of dollars and cents at all, but a matter of our rights as neutrals, which we don't propose to have

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invaded by the wanton conduct of belligerents. Unfortunately we Americans have a memory. This memory goes back rather more than a hundred years. We remember that during the Napoleonic wars our undoubted rights as neutrals under the common practices and rules of international law were disregarded by both belligerents, and that for many years we had to submit to outrages and losses without end on the part of England as well as on the part of France. These outrages at last drove us into a war with England. We have been I think extremely patient in this war, but there is a limit to American patience. We are not going to submit to the destruction of our ships and our citizens by German aggression on the high seas, nor are we going to join with England by submitting peaceably to the violation of our neutral rights of commerce with other neutral countries or with Germany. If it is impossible for the English press to deal reasonably with neutrals I suppose we shall have to submit to such discussion of the case as that of the "Spectator", but I am bound to say such an attitude on the part of the English press will go a long way to lessen the American interest in the British cause in this war.

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curious statements. He lays down several propositions:

1. "That America will not attempt to liberate the interned German ships without an arrangement agreeable to England."

Comment: America will not attempt to liberate the interned German ships at all.

2. "That America will do its utmost to fortify itself against the charge of facilitating in any way the conveyance of contraband to Germany or Austria."

Comment: America will do nothing of the sort. American citizens have a perfect right to sell contraband of war to either belligerent, and will do so unimpeded by the American government. Of course they do that subject to the risk of capture and condemnation of such contraband if found on the high seas. Of course the American government will not itself convey contraband to either belligerent, but on the other hand it will not prevent, nor attempt to prevent, its merchants from selling contraband either to Germany or to England. It would be a grossly unneutral act to interfere with either form of this commerce.

Whatever the sympathies of American citizens in this war, the United States is determined if possible to preserve its neutrality. If our English friends wish to

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Whatever the sympathies of American citizens in this war, the United States is determined if possible to preserve its neutrality. If our English friends wish to

destroy the sympathies of the American people as a whole they cannot do so more effectively than by making themselves parties to a line of conduct which amounts to abusing America because she does not enter aggressively on the side of England in the war, or on the other hand to a line of conduct which trenches on the admitted, traditional and unquestioned rights of neutrals.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge,
London, England.

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Very truly yours,

H.P.L. - L.

Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge,
London, England.

March 13th 1915

My dear Professor Judson,

I hasten to answer your letter of February 26th, which I have read with very much interest and which I shall, by this post, forward to the Editor of "The Spectator" for his careful perusal.

At the time the article was written it looked very much to us over here - and by us I mean those citizens of the United States who claim to be as good and patriotic citizens as any men can be, but who are living 3,000 miles away from her shores - that the Authorities at Washington were beating round the bush as hard as they could to please the pro-German party and to assist the astute Jews, who are largely in charge of the copper business of America, to dispose of their product.

This we consider, as citizens of the United States, to be a policy which would emphasize rather than remove the feeling which exists so generally in Europe (unfairly, perhaps, but nevertheless exists) that America's first thought is to chase the dollar. We have just as much pride in the United States and in its position in the world's opinion as anyone and sometimes we are able to judge a little better the effect of certain actions than those who are in the midst of those actions. I say, without hesitation, that certain actions of the Authorities at Washington, which were taking place at the time the article was written were not such as would redound to the credit of the United States when the history of this whole thing is to be written.

Nobody over here wants the United States to join in this conflict and nobody even insinuates that such shall take place, and I think, perhaps, that something of an error exists in the feeling in America that the Allies are aggressively courting for that country's goodwill.

Germany, if we can read properly her opinion through her press articles, feels that it is a matter of no moment and not of much interest to them whether America enters the conflict or not, because she openly thinks the United States has no soldiers, which is true, and her Navy would be an unnecessary addition of the forces opposed to Germany's success.

Then England and America are so much more closely united than any other two countries in the world that perhaps individuals in England feel more keenly these acts, which seem to them other than friendly and consistent, but perhaps they are mistaken in their opinion.

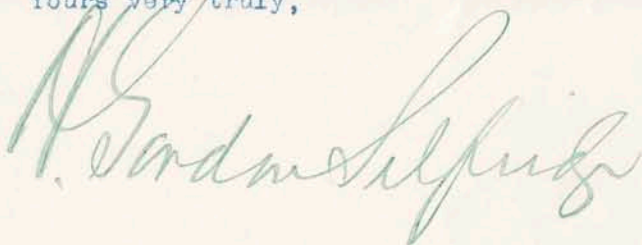
Since the article in "The Spectator" was written things have changed very much and there has been no complaint for some time as to America's attitude. You can make up your mind, my dear Professor Judson, that England will not permit copper and cotton or food stuffs of any kind, if they can help it, to enter the German borders, and it looks, up to this moment, as if she was reasonably able to prevent that taking place.

I quite recognise, and have from the first emphasized to our friends over here that a very large share of America's public individually sympathises with the Allies, and for the reasons which you state and for one or two reasons besides those, viz. that America, as a people were not disposed to accept militarism as a controlling factor of people hereafter, and because they are tired in company with most of the rest of the world in having one small party in Europe shake public confidence and public comfort by some speech or newspaper article which one of the spokesman may wish to give out.

The Leaders of Germany, in the opinion of the most careful and intelligent thinkers in England and France, know that they are sure to be beaten and while they may stick at this thing for a long time it is difficult to see the judgment which permits the industries of their country to be gradually strangled to death because the minority party controlling the army wishes to stick at this thing.

Nobody over here in England thinks for a moment of talking peace and nobody wishes peace except on the terms originally laid down, which conditions will, when completed, remove us here and United States as well of the possible domination of the world by the Military Party of Prussia.

With kind regards,
Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "A. Gordon Lippin". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed closing "Yours very truly,".

Professor Harry Pratt Judson.

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[Faint, illegible handwriting]

...of the ...

Chicago, April 3, 1915

My dear Mr. Selfridge:-

I have your interesting letter of the 13th of March and think I fully understand the situation. I am very sure that our Americans resident in England are not correct in inferring "that the Authorities at Washington were beating round the bush as hard as they could to please the pro-German party and to assist the astute Jews, who are largely in charge of the copper business of America, to dispose of their product." I doubt very much whether you will when fully informed of the facts retain your opinion that the authorities at Washington were doing discreditable things. It is easy to understand that people in Europe should sneer at us as being interested in finance. In point of fact we are interested in justice, and the gross injustice which we have received from both sides in this war is enough to make the blood of any true American boil. When I say

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both sides I say both sides advisedly. I am quite aware that England will not permit, if she can help it, cotton or copper or foodstuffs of any kind to enter German borders. The methods she has used thus far to prevent it are a gross violation of international ^{law} as well as common justice, and these methods have gone a long way to cool the interest in the English cause which so many Americans have had. That does not have the effect of causing any sympathy with Germany, which has been just as grossly insolent to neutrals. I am sorry that the madness of war in this emergency just as was the case a hundred years ago has prevented our English friends from acting with dignity and reason towards those who do not see fit to join in their quarrels. I am especially sorry because in my opinion justice in this war does not lie with the Teutonic Dual Alliance.

With cordial regards and best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge,
London, W., England.

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lie with the Entente Dual Alliance.
With cordial regards and best wishes, I am,
Very truly yours,

L. P. J. - L.

Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge,
London, W., England.



SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD., LONDON, W.

March 23rd 1915

Dear Professor Judson,

I am to-day giving a letter of introduction to you to Mr. Harry E. Brittain and I want to explain in advance what an interesting man he is.

Brittain is one of the list in England of the so-called "gentlemen of leisure" but there is no big movement for progress, , for development, for international camaraderie, for anything that is right and big that Brittain is not called upon to take a hand.

He knows everybody in the kingdom and really has a wonderful knowledge of this country's needs, advantages, errors and what not. He is about the liveliest wire that I have found on this side of the ocean and Mrs Selfridge, my Mother, and myself and my children as well always enjoy him and his wife extremely.

Mr. Brittain knows a lot of people already in America and Canada. He is now going over in the interests of a Colonial-British Empire Club, or something of that kind, which is international in its character and I am told an excellent thing. Of course he has no favors to ask of anyone.

It is the acquaintance of this kind of man that makes the men of America feel more closely tied to England, and it is just this kind of man, who, returning to England tells the people over here what he has seen and of the people he has met there. It forms a link of goodwill which binds the two countries more closely together.

With kind regards,
Yours sincerely,

Professor Harry Pratt Judson.



Selfridge & Co. Ltd
London W



Professor Harry Pratt Judson,
The University,
CHICAGO.

Introducing Harry E. Brittain Esq.,

WILLIAM A. ROBERTSON & CO. NEW YORK

Mr. Harry E. Brittain.

*2, Cowley Street,
Westminster.*

Carlton Club.



SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD., LONDON, W.

March 24th 1915

Dear Professor Judson,

May I, by this note, introduce one of my London friends, Mr. Harry E. Brittain, who frequently visits both the United States and Canada, and I am happy to be the means through which Mr. Brittain's large acquaintance in America shall be enlarged by the addition of some of my own friends.

With kind regards,

I remain,

Yours very truly,

H. Gordon Selfridge

Professor Harry Pratt Judson,
The University,
CHICAGO.



WILLIAM & CO. LTD. LONDON W.

London W.C. 2

Dear Mr. [Name],

I am very glad to hear from you and to learn that you are well and happy. I am happy to be the means through which Mr. [Name] is able to assist you in your work. I am sure that your efforts will be most successful.

Yours very truly,
[Signature]



SELFRIDGE & COMPANY LIMITED.

DIRECTORS.

H. GORDON SELFRIDGE (MANAGING DIRECTOR), *Chairman*.
HAROLD T. MUSKER. B. F. POPHAM.

TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTUREHOLDERS.

THE CITY SAFE DEPOSIT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS.

ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP & CO.
NUNN, POPHAM & STARKIE.

AUDITORS.

DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & CO.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICES.

WILLIAM MILES, F.C.I.S., 400, Oxford Street, London, W.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

1. The Directors have pleasure in submitting a Balance Sheet at the 31st January, 1913.
2. The trading results for the year have been highly satisfactory. The returns have increased practically every trading day of the year over any corresponding day in the history of the business, and substantially every one of the one hundred and thirty departments has established new records.
3. The net profit for the year amounts to **£104,029. 2s. 8d.** To this sum must be added the amount brought forward, £8,000 (provided for the Accrued Dividend on the Preference Shares to January 31st, 1912)—together £112,029. 2s. 8d.—which, after paying the Debenture Interest and the Preference Dividend, leaves a balance of £68,360. 16s. 0d. The Directors will appropriate this as follows:—
To write off the whole of the Underwriting Commission on Debentures, £20,000; to write off depreciation of Fixtures, Fittings, Carpets, etc., £3,557; to write off Preliminary Expenses, £36,803. 16s. 0d.; and to carry forward the balance, £8,000, for the Accrued Dividend on the Preference Shares to January 31st, 1913.
4. Mr. Popham is the retiring Director, and, being eligible, he offers himself for re-election.
5. Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co. offer themselves for re-election as Auditors of the Company.

By Order of the Board,

WILLIAM MILES,

Secretary.

19TH FEBRUARY, 1913.

SELFRIDGE & COMPANY, LIMITED.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st January, 1913.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Fixed Capital	£1,000,000	Preference Shares	£1,000,000
Reserves	£112,029. 2s. 8d.	Debentures	£1,000,000
Current Assets	£1,000,000	Other Liabilities	£112,029. 2s. 8d.
Total	£2,112,029. 2s. 8d.	Total	£2,112,029. 2s. 8d.

31st January, 1913.
**Directors' Report and
Accounts,**

**SELFRIDGE & COMPANY,
LIMITED.**
No. 4.

H. G. SELFRIDGE, } *Directors.*
B. F. POPHAM, }

We have examined the above Balance Sheet dated the 31st January, 1913, with the Books and Vouchers of the Company, and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by the books of the Company.

DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & CO.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS. } *Auditors.*

February 19th, 1913.

Chicago, March 10, 1913

Dear Mr. Selfridge:-

I am much interested in receiving the report of your Company for the past year, and cordially congratulate you on the success attained. Your Chicago friends are following your English career with great interest and sympathy.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge,
London, England.

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