

75
233 East Huron St.,
Chicago, Ill.

8th Sept 09.

President Judson
University of Chicago.

Dear Sir:-

I herewith enclose the fuller
synopsis relating to the Public Health
Curriculum and examinations which I mentioned
yesterday. This covers the general range of
requirements exacted by the Universities and
Colleges of Great Britain relating to the D
Diploma in Public Health.

I shall be very glad at any time to
forward any information that may be at my
command.

Thanking you for your courteous
interview of yesterday's date,

Believe me,

yours very truly,

G. Cooke Adams.

C. W. Gilkey

H. C. E. Davis

R. T. Channing

J. H. Breasted

H. A. Bigelow

G. A. Bliss

T. H. Boynton

T. B. Hensley

Geo. Howard

J. W. Linn

G. J. Loring

L. C. Marshall

R. M. Lovett

F. J. Miller

A. C. von Noe

C. W. Wright

R. H. Walker

F. W. Shephardson

M. Schultze

F. Scherell

Delegate _____ Degrees _____

Title _____ Accompanied by _____

Institution _____

Chicago address _____

Arrives _____ Departs _____

Escort _____

Invitation sent _____ Instructions sent _____

Gown _____

6047 Ellis Ave. *Mitchell*
Dec. 22 '98.

The University of Chicago

Suggestion
Dear Dr. Harper:-

(H7)
Has the plan occurred to you of establishing in Rome a Branch of the University of Chicago? It seems that such an institution, in addition to combining the advantages of the American School at Rome and your Italian Lectureships, might serve other excellent purposes.

1. It would take advantage of and render effective the extensive work in Italy of English & American Baptists.
2. It would strengthen materially the social & political forces that make for the regeneration of a land whose cause appeals to all our sympathies.
3. It would quicken beyond expression the interest of America in certain lines of study & investigation - Classical, Romance, aesthetic, historical etc.
4. It would establish securely the primacy of the University of Chicago in classical & Romance studies by reason of this vital link with the Renaissance and with Antiquity.

Thus religious and political ends in Italy, intellectual or cultural ends in America, are among the inducements for such an enterprise. It may be that some of your faculty could be used to the upbuilding of both schools at the same time, & it may be that some generous men of wealth would carry out such an undertaking to whom other appeals in an educational way are in vain. I am sure for venturing to suggest this. Yours truly, *S. Mitchell*

204 of 1881

Dec 21/81

The University of Chicago

(H 7)

Dear Mr. [illegible]

It would have been a pleasure to have seen you at the University of Chicago, but I am sorry that I cannot do so at present. I am at present at home and have been very busy with my work.

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HAND BOOK OF GRADUATE COURSES

GEORGE WYLLYS BENEDICT (Harvard)
Editor-in-Chief.

FREDERICK A. CLEVELAND (Univ. of Chicago)
Business Manager.

Box 183 Faculty Exchange, University of Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL.

107

7/3/98

President Harper;

Now having had an opportunity of seeing you this afternoon I have a plan that I wish to submit to your attention while enroute. The idea is this: To have the architect draft plans for a graduate club house to occupy a part of the space designed for society buildings in the quadrangle, and make an estimate of cost; To have this section about 30 ft wide with temporary walls at each end and grey sandstone for permanent walls; to cost from \$12,500 to \$15,000; The money to be raised as follows, \$5,000 cash. — which can be obtained for such a purpose; and to obtain from some friend of the University a loan of \$10,000 without interest to be paid in 10 yrs; To have an initiation fee of \$10.00 to be applied on this loan and an annual fee of \$5.00 to meet current expenses; To have a graduate common in the basement; general reception rooms on the 1st floor; women's club rooms on the 2nd floor and men's club rooms on the 3rd floor; To let the contract so that the building will be ready for occupancy Oct 1st next. I feel confident that this can be pushed through and that if such a building were had it would add very much to the University life. Very Respectfully Submitted Frederick A. Cleveland

HAND BOOK OF GRADUATE COURSES

GEORGE WYLLYS BENEDICT (Harvard)

Editor-in-Chief.

FREDERICK A. CLEVELAND (Univ. of Chicago)

Business Manager.

Box 183 FACULTY EXCHANGE, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Cleveland

Pro Nomin.

When you get back from New York
I would like to see if convenient at 3 hrs
some position information in case you want
the general idea a good one.
W. H. H.

Graduate Club House

mens Club Rooms.

womens Club Rooms.

General Rooms

Commons.

Cost of Building 12,500.
Furnishings 2,500.
Total 15,000.

Loan. 10,000.
Cash. 5,000.

Initiation fee 10.00
Annual dues 5.00

Initiation fee to be applied
to principal.
Annual dues to current
expenses.

100 members.
On fees. Annual \$1000.
In dues. 11 500.

Dinner house
paid by Commons
privately.

Blackgate Club
House

new club house

new club house

General Room

General Room

Handwritten notes and lists on the right side of the page, including names and dates.

HAND BOOK OF GRADUATE COURSES

GEORGE WYLLYS BENEDICT (Harvard)
Editor-in-Chief.

FREDERICK A. CLEVELAND (Univ. of Chicago)
Business Manager.

Box 183 Faculty Exchange, University of Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Cleveland

President W. R. Harper,
Faculty Exchange,

Yours truly
3/2/98

Dear Sir:

We have interested a number of the members of the alumni association in our Club House scheme and it seems probable that the alumni ass'n, and Grad. Club, together, may be able to put up a creditable Club house, under the name of "The University of Chicago, Alumni and Graduate Club House."

It appears to all that this would be the center of graduate and alumni interest and would be the means of holding the interest of the old members by the University as well as winning many ~~and~~ new and valuable friends. Will you give us building space, in case we can raise the money?

Very Sincerely,

F. A. Cleveland

Box 183

Respectfully,
W. R. Chapin

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the Chicago Club. I am glad to hear that you are interested in the Club and that you are willing to contribute to its support. I am sure that your contribution will be most welcome and that it will be put to good use.

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Very truly,
W. R. Chapin

Suggestions
Opportunities

August 26th, 1901..

Mr. N. W. Harris,

204 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

My dear Sir:

There are in our graduate divinity school several young Methodists, graduates of Methodist theological seminaries, who are taking special advanced work with the purpose of better preparing themselves for preaching or religious teaching. In scholarly ability and religious earnestness they are among the finest men we have. Thus far it has been possible for them to earn sufficient money to maintain themselves while in the school, but during the coming year it seems as if it would be necessary for at least one or two of them to drop their studies, unless some opportunity for obtaining an income opens. The divinity school does not give students money outright, but guarantees them an opportunity to earn a sum (except in the case of a few larger fellowships) about sufficient to cover their board.

It has seemed to me possible that you might enjoy aiding one or more of these men by pro-

August 28th, 1901..

Mr. N. W. Harris,

204 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

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* 2 *

viding a scholarship for the year 1901-02, of a hundred or a hundred and fifty dollars. In return for this the young man would be ready to undertake some religious work in connection with your church, or any church designated by you. I trust that you will feel like assisting these men, who are sure to be of very great assistance to your denomination, and who ask only for an opportunity to earn their living while pursuing advanced studies.

I remain

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper

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I remain

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper

Suggestions

March 20th, 1902.

Mr. Leslie Carter,

47 Congress Street, Chicago.

My dear Sir:

We have taken up quite carefully the matter of the automobile route. We are not inclined to be greatly encouraged as a result of our investigation. The largest travel is between 8:15 and 9:30 in the morning, between 12:00 and 1:00, and between 4:00 and 5:00 in the afternoon. It is suggested that there might be fifty or more patrons each way every day, but any estimate must be treated as exceedingly rough. We have had two or three of our gentlemen considering this problem, and they all seem quite uncertain. Our verdict is that the only way to get an accurate idea of the situation would be to make a trial. I can assure you that if a trial is made we will cooperate with you in the fullest manner.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper

March 20th, 1902.

Copy of letter

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47 Congress Street, Chicago.

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Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

Office of the President

CHICAGO March 19th, 1902.

My dear Mr. Shepardson:-

Mr. Leslie Carter wants to know when we are going to report to him on the subject of the automobile route. We ought really to have answered his inquiry within forty-eight hours. I should like to send something to him before going away to-morrow morning.

Yours very truly,

William R. Harper

Mr
Morsean thinks a
bus running regularly
taking people down
town for 5 cents
might pick up con-
siderable business trade

For things travel
it could not
compare with the
Ill. Central

I have talked some
about this and do
not see much in it
for the S.S.L. The
territory traversed is
not very good University
territory. There might
be 25 patrons a day
representing the regions
31st to 50th, and three
or four blocks either side the
elevators. but for the
region east of Laughey
say the cable, is quicker
and nearer. I can not
see anything to say

except "try it"
unless you
want a map
study made in
connection with
our student list.
Most students from
a distance come
and go once a day -
some for 8³⁰, some for
9³⁰-11. and the
automobile would run
empty much of the time
if it has a regular
schedule

March 29th, 1902.

Mr. Leslie Carter,

47 Congress St., Chicago.

My dear Mr. Carter:-

In reply to your letter of March twenty-first

I would say, that about one hundred people use the omnibus between the Illinois Central station and the University daily. I think the best route would be from Lexington Ave. station on 63rd Street, up Woodlawn to 58th, through 58th to the University and Cobb Hall and then back again. I wish I could be more of a prophet in this matter, but I can assure you that we will do all we can to help.

Yours very truly,

March 28th, 1903.

Mr. Leslie Carter,

47 Congress St., Chicago.

My dear Mr. Carter:-

In reply to your letter of March twenty-first

I would say, that about one hundred people use the omnibus between the

Illinois Central station and the University daily. I think the best

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to 58th, through 58th to the University and Cobb Hall and then back

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Yours very truly,

AD COMPANY,
ESS STREET.

CHICAGO,

March 21, 1902.



Dr. Wm. R. Harper, President,
University of Chicago.

My Dear Sir:-

I received your letter of March 20. I share your disappointment at the figures you mention. Can you not tell me, approximately, the number of people who use the omnibus between the Illinois Central station and the University, daily?

You do not mention a route. Would it be sufficient if the omnibus ran from Lexington Avenue Station on 63rd Street up Woodlawn to 57th Street and back?

Truly yours,

Leslie Carter

President.

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March 21, 1902.

Dr. Wm. B. Harper, President,
University of Chicago.

My Dear Sir:-

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Truly yours,

President.

Suggestions

February 17th, 1903.

My dear Mr. Vincent:-

I think we ought to reconsider the matter
of giving Spellman House a room in Lexington Hall. Some difficulties
have arisen about which I should like to talk with you.

Yours very truly,

My Dear Dr

President Harpe

ME

Suffolk

February 17th, 1903.

My dear Mr. Vincent:-

I think we ought to reconsider the matter
of giving Spelman House a room in Lexington Hall. Some difficulties
have arisen about which I should like to talk with you.
Yours very truly,

THE
The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

CHICAGO

February 11th, 1903.

President Harper,

My Dear Dr. Harper:-

(34)

Have you read John Corbin's "An American At Oxford"? I have been very much interested in noting that his suggestions for the reorganization of the social life at American universities coincides in some details with the plan which we have talked about.

The most important feature of the whole plan, as I conceive it, will be the system of "Dons". Mere residence in the halls, commons, and the like will not produce the unity which is essential. Could we not introduce a new kind of fellowship which would be valid for five years and pay enough to a man of cultivation and first rate ability to devote that amount of time to developing this unity, as well as to giving advice and direction? Such a man, it seems to me, could not do even teaching work in addition to duties of Dean, advisor, proctor, and, perhaps in some degree, tutor.

I am getting up a tentative architectural scheme as a basis for discussion by the committee. Do you suppose permission could be granted to build connecting archways through the street which divides the men's buildings, that is, the two blocks on which the men's buildings are to be constructed? This would not close the street to traffic, but the connecting passage ways might be carried through these structures, and the general unity of design might be accomplished which would add greatly to the attractiveness of the scheme.

Yours sincerely,

George E. Vincent,
Dean.

V.

February 11th, 1903.

CHICAGO

President Harper,

My Dear Dr. Harper:-

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At Oxford"? I have been very much interested in noting that his suggestions for the reorganization of the social life at American universities coincides in some details with the plan which we have talked about.

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Yours sincerely,

Dean.

V.

February 17th, 1903.

My dear Mr. Vincent:-

I am very much interested in John Corbin's "An American At Oxford", and agree with you that we must move along the reorganization of the social life. I do not know why we should not be able to adopt a system of fellowships, but I think it would be unfortunate, but I think it would be unfortunate if the proposed "Don" should not do work in teaching.

I shall be very glad to see your tentative architectural scheme. We can without question get the street between the two blocks vacated, and then, of course, we can do what we please.

Yours very truly,

Mr. George E. Vincent.

February 17th, 1903.

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Yours very truly,

Mr. George E. Vincent.

Confidential
This document
will see how
this shakes him
WHA
Surgery

X

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
HULL LABORATORY OF ANATOMY

September 26, 1903.

My dear President Harper:

I have been holding my ear to the ground with regard to student relations recently, and as nearly as I can make out, the following is the situation: There is considerable dissatisfaction at the way in which the two years' examination has been managed. The students are opposed to exemptions. They prefer to have everybody take the examination. They agree that the examination would be an excellent thing, if they had time to prepare for it, as it would compel them to review the work of the first two years and to correlate the contents of the various subjects. My impression is that the students would be willing and glad to take such an examination for its educational value if two things were done. They suggest, first, that

the curriculum of the first two years be made less heavy in required work; and, second, that in the last quarter of the first two years review courses in the various subjects, given with an especial effort to correlate the work, be introduced. These courses would be largely recitation courses. In order that room for these may be obtained, it is suggested that certain courses now required be made optional--for example, the Laboratory Course in Embryology, and possibly one or two other courses.

Might it not be diplomatic on the part of the faculty to give serious heed to these suggestions of the students, even if we do not regard their suggestions as ideal? Might it not be possible that much would be gained by adopting the whole or part of them for at least two or three years, after which time other changes and improvements could be gradually introduced? I should like to know how you feel about it.

Yours sincerely,

Llewellys F. Barker

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 less heavy in required work; and, second, that
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 of the faculty to give serious heed to these
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Yours sincerely,

Howard Crosby

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
 HULL LABORATORY OF ANATOMY

September 28, 1903.

Dean President Harper:

Handwritten notes:
 Conf. with
 Prof. G. S. Cooper
 July 20, 1903
 Prof. G. S. Cooper
 July 20, 1903
 Prof. G. S. Cooper
 July 20, 1903

19
Seaboard, Kentucky.

March 24. 1904

Dr. Wm R. Harper.

Dear Sir:

I have read with much interest in the Literary Digest (mch) extracts from your work "The Trend in Higher Education". Altho' I have spent a number of years in the ministry (a graduate of Lane Cinti O.) I am yet a comparatively young man. I have endeavored to keep abreast of the thought, life and work of the Church.

When I read the extracts from your book I said to myself, "here is a man, a scholar, a thinker who sees exactly some of the vital needs of the ministry of today."

There was not a member of my class, on the day of graduation, who did not feel that there was something lacking.

11
- H

I subscribe, heartily to all you suggest. However, there is one thing I would call attention to: you may have had it in mind, altho' I saw no reference to it. It is this: out of a class of sixteen who graduated in 1881 there were not more than three who had the least particle of business sense. If asked by some poor parishioner to draw up a note, lien, mortgage, or any other business paper they would have been as helpless as babes. They couldn't have made an ordinary contract. And so I might say of all ordinary business transactions. It was humiliating - to them. Why this utter ignorance - when the people of their congregations take it for granted that their pastors know all about these matters? And when the people discover their ignorance about these practical matters do they not lose confidence in spiritual matters?

I know it to be true. I have seen it illustrated.

My point is simply this: Why not have a department in our theological schools devoted to the teaching of the above subject - teaching them a little law - preparing them to deal intelligently with practical, business questions: so that they won't go out into the world a set of ignoramuses.

If you will add this training to that you advocate (with all due difference & modesty) I believe it would come as near perfection as anything man could suggest.

Is it too much to express the hope that I may hear from you? I know this demands upon your time, & shall not feel hurt if you do not answer this. However it would be to me a great honor to know what you think of this suggestion.

Respectfully.

E. M. McMillen.

Suggestions

April 20th, 1904.

My dear Mr. Cutting:-

I have examined with great interest the pamphlet on the dedication of the Germanic Museum. This is exactly what we want to do. Now whether we can get the money you propose for next year is another question. You know how short we are in the matter of teaching. I am hoping, however, that we may be able to find somebody who will furnish this and a much larger sum.

Wednesday I take luncheon with Mr. Dewes at the Chicago Club.

Thanking you, I remain

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

April 20th, 1904.

My dear Mr. Cutting:-

I have examined with great interest the pamphlet on the dedication of the Germanic Museum. This is exactly what we want to do. Now whether we can get the money you propose for next year is another question. You know how short we are in the matter of teaching. I am hoping, however, that we may be able to find somebody who will furnish this and a much larger sum. Wednesday I take luncheon with Mr. Dewar at the Chicago Club.

Thanking you, I remain

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

Chicago, Ill., April 16., 1904.

11

Dear President Harper,

I understand that you had a talk with Dr. Wever last Thursday P.M. I called him up by phone that morning, telling him that I had sent to the German Consulate Henderson's Short German History, that he had expressed the wish to examine, and asking him to discuss with you the question of requesting the Government at Berlin to grant a professor leave of absence to come to us for one or two quarters of the coming year. I hoped that you would be able to reach tentative conclusions with him in the premises.

I recall our recent conversation in which the subject of Germanic museum material was mentioned, and in which you expressed your willingness to grant the department two or three hundred dollars a year for a period of years. We are very anxious to make a beginning along this line. Can we count upon \$250 for this purpose, beginning July 1., 1904? I trust

Chicago, Ill., April 16, 1904

Dear President Harper,

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had a talk with Dr. Kewer last Thursday
and that I called him up to know that
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partment two or three hundred dollars
a year for a period of years. We are very
anxious to make a beginning about this
issue. Can we count upon \$250 for this
purpose, beginning July 1, 1904? I trust

we may also have the use of a room 12.
for the proper display and study of such
museum material. We need at the ear-
liest possible moment a room that may
be used exclusively as a departmental of-
fice. At present we have only the room
called D1 in Cobb Hall, which is, at the same
time the only room available for the conduct
of seminar classes.

Northwestern University is making
strenuous efforts to attract the attention of
the Germans in Chicago to the great
interest of the Evanston institution
in German life, literature, art, and
history. They (the N. W. University) have
organized preliminarily what they term
a Germanic Institute. As Trustees of this
Institute they have appointed wealthy and
influential German citizens like Baepke,
Lefens etc. The Germans are very favorably
disposed towards The University of Chicago
at this moment, because of our entertainment
of German guests; they would be more deeply
impressed with our interest in German
scholarship and culture, if the University
should give the latter tangible expression

we may also have the use of a room
for the proper display and study of books
museum material. We need other ex-
hibit possible movement & room that may
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fine. At present we have only the room
called 21 in Cobb Hall, which is, at the same
time the only room available for the conduct
of seminar classes.

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disposed towards the University of Chicago
at this moment, because of our entertainment
of German guests; they would be more help-
ful in our interest in German
scholarship and culture, if the University
about give the latter tangible expressions

13
in the shape of increased attention
of one sort another to the real needs
of the German department. The best
means of check-mating what seem
to me to be wasteful and undignified
attempts at "tagging on" in connection
with our recent celebration would be to
utilize the present favorable mood of our
German friends for some conspicuous
pledge of the sincerity of our interest
in Germanics. This would be sure to
stimulate a series of gifts far in ex-
cess of the expenditure involved and thus
prove from the business standpoint a
profitable investment. There is no spot
in the whole country so favorably located
for building up a large and strong
department of Germanics as is the
University of Chicago. No other Uni-
versity stands in the midst of a
well-to-do German community whose
pride in German intellectual achieve-
ments and leadership is sure to respond
to institutional recognition of these
facts. If the University of Chicago

in the shape of increased attention
of our part another to the real needs
of the German Department. The best
means of check-mating what seems
to me to be German propaganda
attempts at "tapping in" in connection
with our recent celebration would be to
invite the present favorable mood of our
German friends to our conversations
pledge of the sincerity of our interest
in Germany. This would be sure to
stimulate a series of gifts far in ex-
cess of the expenditure involved and thus
prove from the business standpoint a
profitable investment. There is no spot
in the whole country so favorably located
for building up a large and strong
Department of Germany as is the
University of Chicago. No other Uni-
versity stands in the midst of a
well-to-do German community whose
pride in German intellectual achievement
meets and leadership is sure to respond
to institutional recognition of these
facts of the University of Chicago

follows up its present advantage, as already in-¹⁴
dicated, it will take a long step in the direction
of realizing the possibilities of enthusiastic
local support in the development of the
Germanic department.

I enclose an account of Harvard's dedi-
cation of its Germanic Museum, which
seems to me to be a significant monument
of Harvard's attitude in the premises.

Yours faithfully
Garret Willard Cutting.

follows up its present advantage, as already in
beaten, it will take a long step in the direction
of realizing the possibilities of scientific
local support in the development of the
Germanic department.

Further on account of Howard's dedi-
cation of the Germanic Museum, which
seems to me to be a significant movement
of Howard's attitude in the sciences.

Yours faithfully
Charles William Cutting

The University of Chicago

Jul 30, 1904
To The President

My dear Dr. Harper,
I enclose letter
of Mr Salisbury with
respect to a supervisor
of the engineering work
of the first two years.
I agree fully and
cordially with the
suggestions of this
letter -

Yours truly
E. A. Moore

The University of Chicago

July 30, 1904

To the President

My dear Dr. Harper,
I enclose letter
with

My laboratory
report to a supervisor
of the engineering work
of the first two years
of your job and
I enclose with it
a list of
suggestions of
letter -

Yours truly
J. A. Moore

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY

T. C. CHAMBERLIN
Head of Department
ROLLIN D. SALISBURY
Professor of Geographic Geology
J. P. IDINGS
Professor of Petrology
R. A. F. PENROSE, JR.
Professor of Economic Geology
STUART WELLER
Assistant Professor of Paleontologic Geology
WALLACE W. ATWOOD
Assistant in Geology
WILLIAM H. EMMONS
EDSON S. BASTIN
FRANK W. DeWOLF
HARLAN H. BARROWS
Special Assistants

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

WILLIAM R. HARPER, PRESIDENT

CHICAGO July 21, 1904.

President W. R. Harper,
The University.

Dear President Harper:-

In reply to your request for a statement concerning certain points in connection with the first two years' work in engineering, I beg to say that it seems to me important that there be an efficient man, thoroughly familiar with engineering work, in general charge of the engineering work, whose duty it shall be to see 1) that the courses taken by engineering students within each department are adapted to their needs, and 2) that the courses in the various departments are properly articulated.

For example, mathematics will necessarily constitute a very considerable part of the first two years' work for engineering students. The committee or officer in charge should decide whether the mathematical courses, as ordinarily given, are the courses best adapted to the engineering student. If not, the committee or officer in charge should define the courses needed. The same would apply to chemistry, physics, etc. It is my idea that mathematical subjects, for the engineering students, should be taught in close connection with their engineering applications. The engineer will have to use mathematics constantly, and it seems to me there should be, from the very outset, an effort to teach mathematics to the engineering student in such a way that it may be applied to all sorts of practical mechanical problems. Furthermore, it seems to me that the student

should not merely be made familiar with applications, but that much pains should be taken to get him to devise applications of his own. I am not an engineer, but this is my idea of what mathematics for engineers should be. The same would be true of physics and chemistry.

I think therefore that some adaptations of present courses might be desirable in order to bring about the best results, and it seems to me that only an engineer who has a broad outlook over the engineering field would be able to define the specific courses within the fields of physics, chemistry, mathematics, etc. which are most desirable for engineering students. I am not sure but that physics and mathematics might be taught almost as one subject, and I hope the officer who has general oversight of the work may be interested to see how far the two subjects can be taught as one.

I think it would be unfortunate for the University to establish this work unless the students whom we send out at the end of the two years (if they must go elsewhere to continue their engineering work) are strong in the several subjects which they have had here, and strength in an engineer always means, for one thing, an ability to apply the things which he has learned.

Very truly yours,

R. D. Salisbury

should not merely be made familiar with applications, but that much
 pains should be taken to get him to devise applications of his own.
 I am not an engineer, but this is my idea of what mathematics for
 engineers should be. The same would be true of physics and chemistry.
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 see how far the two subjects can be taught as one.
 I think it would be unfortunate for the United States to establish
 this work unless the students whom we send out at the end of the
 two years (if they want to elsewhere to continue their engineering
 work) are strong in the several subjects which they have had here, and
 strength in an engineer always means, for one thing, an ability to
 apply the things which he has learned.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Johnston

In the matter of the Bureau I was unable to make any proposition to Mr glaught, because I found that he was already being paid at the rate of \$500.00 a year, so that the proposed "advance" from \$300 to \$500 was without force. Mr glaught is willing to continue in the work, but he is particularly anxious regarding his relationship to the department, being unwilling to prejudice his standing with the head by giving time to the University in one direction, which the head may think belongs to the department. Mr glaught is anxious lest a time come when the head may say, that since he does not prepare any papers for the mathematical club his work is unsatisfactory. He cannot get time for such papers when he gives so much time to the other work. It seems to me that this view is correct. I feel sure that if Mr glaught were assured by you that no prejudice could come to him departmentally because of faithful service to the University in another direction, he would be contented and willing to keep at the present very important service for the University. So far as I am able to discover from one or two conversations this seems to be the state of his mind.

F. W. S.

*Mr. W. E. Wood
read all of this &
return to J. W. S.*

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F. W. S.

Dear Mr. W. S. F. W. S.
 I have all right
 to the

Suggestions
Teachers' Endowment & Annuity Association

October 14, 1904

Mr. E. C. Steinspring,
412 Indiana Trust Building,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

My dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 13th inst., with regard to the presentation to the President of a matter connected with your work, I beg to say that I think it would be a good plan for you to enlist Dr. Henderson in your behalf, if he is acquainted with your work. President Harper holds Dr. Henderson in very high esteem and would lend a ready ear to anything he might endorse. You will understand that this letter is confidential.

Yours very truly,

F. W. Shepardson
Secretary to the President

October 14, 1904

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412 Indiana Trust Building,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

My dear Sir:

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Yours very truly,

F. W. Sheppardson
Secretary to the President

October 14 1904

Teachers' Endowment & Annuity Association

Office of the Secretary,

412 AND 414 INDIANA TRUST BUILDING,

INDIANAPOLIS.

Answered OCT 14 1904
Henry P. Chandler,
Secretary to the President.

Lafayette, Ind., Oct. 13, 1904.

(B)
Mr. Henry P. Chandler,
Secretary to the Pres., University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

We thank you for your kind favor of the 10th and will be pleased to gather the desired information from your catalogues, so that we may incorporate in our forth-coming prospectus some particulars concerning advanced pedagogical study on the scholarship basis, which we propose in the University of Chicago, for some of our teachers.

In view of what our movement means to the future financial well-fare of many in the profession, we wish to secure a favorable expression and written approval of the plan from Pres. Harper.

Our work has already proven a timely one in the ~~insurance of old-line insurance~~ but we do not send full particulars as we do not wish the matter presented to the President at this time, but beg to suggest that we would like any suggestions from you personally, as to its presentation.

Your most excellent Dean, Dr. Chas. R. Henderson is a friend of the writer, and shall we present the matter through his kindly office, or forward particulars and printed matter directly to you?

Our travelling secretaries are college men and women and the general western office will be open shortly for them in the Marquette Bld'g. Chicago, and there I will be the first of next week, but kindly address catalogues and letter to Lafayette.

Again thanking you for your attention, I am,

Yours truly,

E. L. Shivers
Secretary.

ECS-T.

Teachers' Endowment & Annuity Association

Oct 14 1904

Office of the Secretary

412 AND 414 INDIANA TRUST BUILDING,

INDIANAPOLIS.

Lafayette, Ind., Oct. 13, 1904.

Mr. Henry P. Chandler,
Secretary to the Pres., University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

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In view of what our movement means to the future financial well-fare of many in the profession, we wish to secure a favorable expression and written approval of the plan from Pres. Harper.

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Again thanking you for your attention, I am,

Yours truly,

Henry P. Chandler
Secretary

Suggestions

December 1, 1904

My dear Professor Meyer:

I am looking forward with great satisfaction to the formulations which your committee will give us along the lines suggested yesterday. May I suggest that we find five words of which the first shall be pedagogy used in connection with all kinds of educational work; 2) that we have a word, let us say character building to describe that kind of work in which ninety percent is for the pupil, ten percent being the subject matter; 3) that we have another word, say knowledge for the so called academic work described by Mr. Owen of which ninety percent or so has to do with subject matter and the other ten percent perhaps with method; 4) that we use the word professional for those courses in which a person is taught how to teach a certain subject, though I think this is not a good use of the word professional because we could not apply it in this sense to medicine; 5) that we have still another phrase to describe our research work.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

December 1, 1904

My dear Professor Meyer:

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Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Boise, Idaho.

Mar. 8 1905.

My dear Mr. Judson:-

Enclosed find rough draft of building. We have planned to have it all on one floor, thinking that would be cheaper; but I much prefer two floors for the architectural effect.

You observe I have omitted everything but the main outline. My hope is that you will submit this to our architects for rough figures. For the moment, it is not a question of \$1000 more or less. The point is can we get such a building as we want for the amount the trustees will appropriate? Say thirteen to fifteen thousand dollars. May I ask you to submit this to architects at once? Meantime we shall continue at work on details of the building, the budget, curriculum, etc. All depends, however, upon the building

Notes:

1. It is expected the building shall stand where there shall be light on four sides.

2. We want all the windows possible
3. Practice rooms in the rear lighted from above; also rear of recital Hall.
4. The recital hall 6 to 8 feet higher than the recitation rooms, thus

5. Height of class rooms 12 feet. (Ask Mr. Blanchard concerning this: maybe 13 would be better but remember that means a great many more bricks on a building 100 by 130)

6. About the foundation and cellar I have no particular opinion. The School of Expression would have no use for a cellar or basement (See Mr. Blanchard)

OF PUBLIC SPEAKING
S.H. CLARK

RECEIVED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Boise, Idaho.

Mar. 8 1902.

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Notes:

1. It is expected the building shall stand where there shall be light on four sides.

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OF PUBLIC SPEAKING
S.H. CLARK

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

7. The walls are to be sound proof. Deafening felt, etc.

I am advised that walls should be eight inches thick between rooms.

8. All doors should be heavy oak .

9. I should like a rough estimate of the cost of a two story building containing at least as much room space as the one story.

10. Estimate of putting in heating plant should be given by architects.

Very truly yours,

S.H. Clark

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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I am advised that walls should be eight inches thick between rooms.
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10. Estimate of putting in heating plant should be given by architects.

Very truly yours,

Charles D. Walcott

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

March 20 1905.

Dr. Wm. R. Harper,
University.

My dear Dr. Harper:-

Replying to your letter of the 11 I would say that the income to be derived from practice rooms ~~xxxxx~~ is a good asset, for these rooms can be rented not only to the special elocution students but to students who are studying instrumental and vocal music and also to many regular University students taking our classes in vocal culture. As soon as it becomes known that these practice rooms are available it is certain we shall have many applicants for them, and within a year's time it is reasonable to expect that we should get 50cts. a day for the use of each room.

Again, we are to charge \$150 per annum for the special work of the school, and at least \$30 of this is to be credited to the school.

As for the budget for instruction, etc. I should say that five to six hundred dollars for advertising and special circulars, and four hundred dollars for office help would suffice. The only addition to the budget for instruction is the increase of Mr. Nelson's salary, which should be given in any event.

(Note: for explanation regarding advertising, instruction, ect. see previous correspondence).

PUBLIC SPEAKING
CLARK

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

March 20 1905.

Dr. Wm. R. Harper,
University.
My dear Dr. Harper:-

Replying to your letter of the 11 I would say that the income to be derived from practice rooms remains a good asset, for these rooms can be rented not only to the special education students but to students who are studying instrumental and vocal music and also to many regular University students taking our classes in vocal culture. As soon as it becomes known that these practice rooms are available it is certain we shall have many applicants for them, and within a year's time it is reasonable to expect that we should get 50c a day for the use of each room.

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(Note: for explanation regarding advertising, instruction, etc. see previous correspondence).

PUBLIC SPEAKING
CLARK

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

(2)

The plans for the building have been made at my own expense and in no way whatsoever am I or the University committed. In a few days I presume I shall have from Dean Judson the rough estimate on the building, and as soon as we receive that we shall be ready to present the entire plan to the trustees. Believe me, I am ready to devote all my time and energy to pushing this work to an early conclusion.

Very truly yours,

J. H. Clark

PEAKING

THE

My dear Dr. Judson:

(2)

The plans for the building have been made at my own expense and in no way whatsoever am I or the University committed. In a few days I presume I shall have from Dean Judson the rough estimate on the building, and as soon as we receive that we shall be ready to present the entire plan to the trustees. Believe me, I am ready to devote all my time and energy to pushing this work to an early conclusion.

Very truly yours,

Richard

PEAKING

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Mar. 20 1905.

My dear Dr. Judson:-

I enclose a copy of this letter to Dr. Harper so that in case you desire you may forward one copy to Dr. Harper.

Very truly yours,

J. H. Clark

My dear Dr. Judson:-

Your last note was duly forwarded to Professor Clark and has doubtless reached him by this time.

Very truly y-urs,

Secretary

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Mar. 30 1905.

My dear Dr. Judson:-

I enclose a copy of this letter to Dr. Harper so
that in case you desire you may forward one copy to Dr. Harper.
Very truly yours,

Clark

My dear Dr. Judson:-

Your last note was duly forwarded to Professor
Clark and has doubtless reached him by this time.
Very truly yours,

Secretary

before in reply to your letter
upon that subject, but
delayed in the hope that
times would improve with
me. They have not im-
proved, but rather grown
worse I am sorry to say.

With all good wishes

Sincerely yours

Henry V. Freeman

Dr. William R. Harper

Chicago University

(2)

Superior Court of Cook County.

Judge Henry V. Freeman.

In Chambers.

July 2nd / 89

My dear Dr. Harper

Your favor of the 31st ult
recd. I would see you
personally if I could be
sure when and where I
can meet you.

The Ingraham will is in
controversy in the Courts. This
seems to be the inevitable, when
the heir at law does not get
all the estate, and the balance
goes to charity. We are not
worried about the outcome,
but it delays matters.

Again the real estate is
not now salable at anything
like an adequate price. The

trustees would not be authorized to sell it now, and sacrifice it. Hence we must wait & presume until times improve.

I can only say to you that so far as I am concerned I believe that it would be in accordance with Mr. Ingraham's wish, if we use the bequest in connection with a University hospital. For myself I am disposed to endeavor to bring this about. I believe that such a connection might be wise for the University and

wise also for the hospital. The interest of both would I believe be promoted. This is a good time to buy, but a poor time to sell real estate.

There is another matter which I have delayed writing you about. Some time ago I rec'd a letter from you asking for aid in the way of a contribution to your more special work. This I intended to try to contribute to. But my inability to get in money due me, and a severe pressure upon my finances has made it impossible at present. I should have written you

Swift suggestions

May 17, 1905

Miss Mary Brush,

5515 Washington Avenue,

Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Madam:

It is not desired by the University to have a lunch stand of any kind in the Law School building. It is not believed that such a stand would pay, and even if it would pay, it is not in accordance with the policy of the University to establish such a place.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

May 11, 1905.

5515 Washington Avenue,

May 17, 1905

Miss Mary Brown,

5515 Washington Avenue,

Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Madam:

It is not desired by the University to have
a lunch stand of any kind in the Law School building. It is
not believed that such a stand would pay, and even if it would
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to establish such a place.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

MISS MARY BUSH

MAY 11 1905

5515 Washington Avenue,

May 11, 1905.

President William R. Harper,
University of Chicago.

My dear Sir:

Various students in the Law School of the University have said to me from time to time that that they wished there was a luncheon room in the Law Building, where fruit and sandwiches could be bought. They now go to 55th and 62nd Streets for these. I should like to undertake to conduct such a stand in the basement of the building and write to you to apply for permission.

Only sandwiches and such knickknacks would be sold as the boys wish to eat between meals and to take the place of the breakfasts that they often hurry away from home without. There would, of course, be no regular meals such as are served in the Commons.

I was a student in the University for a number of years.

I should be glad to talk over the matter with you in greater detail if you consider it worth while.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Bush

cross Washington Avenue

5515 Washington Avenue

May 11, 1905

9

President William R. Harper,

University of Chicago

My dear Sir:

Various students in the Law School of the University have said to me from time to time that they wished there was a luncheon room in the law building, where fruit and sandwiches could be bought. They now go to 55th and 56th Streets for lunch. I should like to undertake to obtain such a stand in the basement of the building and write to you to apply for permission.

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I was a student in the University for a number of years. I should be glad to talk over the matter with you in greater detail if you consider it worth while.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. D. Brewster

Suggestions

May 25th, 1906.

My dear Mr. Kehler:-

Although you have not heard from me since our luncheon I assure you I have not been sleeping on your ideas. On the contrary I have turned them over somewhat in my mind and twice discussed them with Mr. Judson. As I feared at the time, but as your enthusiasm and persuasiveness rather influenced me to forget, fifteen thousand dollars is probably a larger sum than the university is prepared to put into an advertising venture.

Furthermore there is one difference between a university and a business plant that we overlooked in our discussion. It is the interest of the latter to increase its output almost indefinitely. On the other hand, although the University of Chicago like other universities desires more students, we do not wish for an indefinite increase and if it came we could not provide for it. We might engage new in-

May 25th, 1906.

My dear Mr. Keller:-

Although you have not heard from me since our luncheon I assure you I have not been sleeping on your ideas. On the contrary I have turned them over somewhat in my mind and twice discussed them with Mr. Johnson. As I feared at the time, but as your enthusiasm and persuasiveness rather influenced me to forget fifteen thousand dollars is probably a larger sum than the university is prepared to put into an advertising venture.

Furthermore there is one difference between a university and a business plant that we overlooked in our discussion. It is the interest of the latter to increase its output almost indefinitely. On the other hand, although the University of Chicago like other universities desires more students, we do not wish for an indefinite increase and if it came we could not provide for it. We might engage new in-

structors but we could not erect new buildings in a minute. There is a limited therefore, to the amount of money which we can advantageously spend in attracting custom.

I think I hear your reply and I feel the force of it myself: that although an indefinite increase in undecidable a substantial increase it is to our interest to secure. This is true and it brings me to the point. The University of Chicago desires to increase attendance especially in certain parts of its work, especially Graduate Schools, the Law School, and Medical Courses.

You are aware, of course, that the cost of graduate instruction is comparatively high. Only experienced instructors of wide reputation are competent to offer it and they require large salaries. On the other hand the number of students whose tastes lead them into graduate work is relatively small. This expense can be very considerably reduced ^{per capita} by an increase in the number of students.

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In the Colleges where classes are already large ~~and~~ more students would probably mean a proportionate increase in teachers. On the other hand, in most departments of the Graduate Schools we could multiply our students six fold and still provide for them without additional instruction. If, therefore, there is a way in which the University, even by the expenditure of a relatively large amount of money, can bring home to college students throughout the country the advantages in ~~the~~ way of equipment and able instruction which we can offer for research, it would seem worth our while.

The same argument holds for the Law School. We have an excellent institution, but an institution of high standards for admission and a relatively high tuition fee. We therefore have some difficulty in meeting the competition of other western law schools with lower standards of admission and very much lower fees. We believe that our system is right.

In the colleges where classes are already large and more students would probably mean a proportionate increase in teachers. On the other hand, in most departments of the Graduate Schools we could multiply our students six fold and still provide for them without additional instruction. If, therefore, there is a way in which the University, even by the expenditure of a relatively large amount of money, can bring home to college students throughout the country the advantages in the way of equipment and able instruction which we can offer for research, it would seem worth our while.

The same argument holds for the Law School. We have an excellent institution, but an institution of high standards for admission and a relatively high tuition fee. We therefore have some difficulty in meeting the competition of other western law schools with lower standards of admission and very much lower fees. We believe that our system is right.

It is in our judgment better to have a few students and turn them out well grounded lawyers than to make it ~~easy~~ easy to get in but also easy to go out immature and half-baked. What we should like to do is to bring this fact home to young men who are thinking of studying law. As in the graduate schools we could give just as good instruction as we are now giving to three or four times as many students and advertising (in the larger use of the term) which would help us in this direction we shall be glad to consider.

Perhaps we are not much farther advanced than we were at our meeting but I suggest these special considerations which have occurred to me in conversation with Mr. Judson. I should like to have you meet Mr. Judson and Mr. Judson is ready to talk with you, of course in a very general way, not committing himself to any policy. If you would like to see him can you not arrange to come out to this office the latter part of some afternoon?

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talk with you, of course in a very general way, not
committing himself to any policy. If you would
like to see him can you not arrange to come out to
this office the latter part of some afternoon?

If you will call me up in the morning on a day that is convenient for you I can let you know whether Mr. Judson will be in and if he has not other engagements make a definite appointment. If this letter indicates some of the things that are in his mind perhaps it will not be altogether fruitless.

Yours very truly,

H. P. Judson

Mr. James Howard Kehler,
203 Michigan Avenue,
Chicago.

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H. P. Judson

Mr. James Howard Kehler,
203 Michigan Avenue,
Chicago.

April 14th, 1906.

Mr. Charles Page Byran,
American Minister to Portugal,
Avenida da Liberdade,
Lisbon, Portugal.

My dear Sir:-

A Portuguese student of the University of Chicago, Mr. John W. Baptista, is desirous of interesting the young men of his country in higher education and especially in the ideals of the University of Chicago. In accordance with his purpose he is asking me to write to a number of gentlemen whose names he has given, calling their attention to the equipment and personnel of the University and the possibilities of advanced study. His plan strikes me as in every way an admirable one, calculated to lead to a better understanding between the countries of Portugal and United States and more cordial relations. The University is therefore cooperating with him in so far as it seems proper. We shall appreciate it very much if you will examine the Annual Register for 1904-1905, a copy of which we mail to your address and make any suggestions that your residence in Portugal and your

April 14th, 1906.

Mr. Charles Page Ryan,
American Minister to Portugal,
Avenida da Liberdade,
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knowledge of the Portuguese people may call to mind.

Yours very truly,

Secretary to the President.

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Yours very truly,

Secretary to the President.

7107
June 20th, 1906.

Mr. Charles Page Bryan,
American Legation,
Lisbon, Portugal.

My dear Sir:-

I thank you for your courteous statement of the 2nd regarding the project of Mr. Baptista for the promotion of a closer understanding between educators in the United States and Portugal. I myself am leaving my work in the University the first of July so that I shall not have the pleasure of meeting you but I shall take pleasure in handing your letter to my successor and I have informed Mr. Baptista of your proposed visit to Chicago and the opportunity which it may offer him to meet you. With sincere appreciation, I am,

Yours very truly,

H. P. Chandler
Secretary to the President

Secretary to the President.

Henry Porter

June 20th, 1906.

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American Legation,
Lisbon, Portugal.

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Yours very truly,

H. P. Chandler
Secretary to the President

Secretary to the President.

the next Secretary to the President.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
LISBON, PORTUGAL.

Answered

JUN 20 1906

June 2, 1906

Henry P. Chandler,
Secretary to the President.

Henry Porter Chandler, Esq.,
Secretary to the President,
University of Chicago.

My dear Sir:-

Your letter referring to the projects of Mr. John W. Baptista is before me. I also have a long communication from him.

It will always be a pleasure to me to do whatever I can to further the interests of the great University of my native city, and when I return there on leave of absence, which I hope will be in the month of August, it will give me pleasure to confer with you and Mr. Baptista concerning the matters mentioned in your favors.

I am

Yours very truly

Mark P. Ryan

AMERICAN LEGATION,
LISBON, PORTUGAL.

June 2, 1908

Henry P. Chandler,
Secretary to the President,
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cerning the matters mentioned in your favors.

I am

Yours very truly

Handwritten signature: *Francisco de Sá*

Enclosure No.

Dispatch No.

WORTHY PEERS OF THE REALM AND DEPUTIES OF THE
PORTUGUESE NATION:

It gives me pleasure, on opening the General Cortes of the Nation in the course of my duties as Constitutional King, to note the cordiality of Portugal's relations with all the other Powers.

His Highness the Prince Royal is in Madrid as my representative at the wedding of His Catholic Majesty, and has been received there affectionately and festively, affirming yet again by this visit the close relations which unite the two reigning families and the two Peninsular nations.

Conventions or agreements of reciprocal interest have been made with several Powers, while negotiations for commercial and arbitration treaties are pending with others, all of which will be made clear to you in due season.

As the Ministry presided over by the Councillor of State José Luciano de Castro asked for its removal from office, the Councillor of State Ernesto Rodolpho Hintze Ribeiro was entrusted with forming a new Government. During his term of office the general elections of deputies took place, without disturbing the public tranquillity, the decision in several electoral suits being still pending before the Tribunal of Verification of Powers. As this Ministry also asked for removal from office, I deemed it wise to grant it, entrusting the Councillor of State João Franco Castello Branco with the formation of a new Cabinet, whose gubernatorial program seemed to me to correspond with the trend of public opinion.

My Government and the various Ministries will submit drafts of laws to you reforming electoral legislation, by

Dispatch No.

Enclosure No.

WOMEN'S PART OF THE DEBATE AND REPORTING ON THE

FOURTH DAY

It gives no pleasure, on opening the general debate

of the nation in the course of my duties as Commissioner

him, to raise the complexity of Portugal's relations with

all the other Powers.

His Highness the Prince Regent is in Madrid as my re-

presentative at the wedding of His Catholic Majesty, and has

promised to be there at the wedding and to stay, attending

not only to this visit but also to the relations which will

be the result of the visit and the two Portuguese relations.

Conventions or arrangements of relations between States

have been made with several Powers, while negotiations have

continued and negotiations between the various Powers.

All of which will be asked of you in the course of the

As the Ministry presided over by the Commission of

State has decided to leave the State for its removal from

office, the Commission of State Affairs has decided to

Ribeira was engaged with forming a new Government.

During the term of office the general elections of deputies

took place, which, according to the public tranquillity, the

elections were held in a very satisfactory manner.

Before the Government of Portugal, as before, the

Ministry also asked for removal from office, I deemed it

wise to grant it, entrusting the Commission of State Affairs

to the Commission of State Affairs with the formation of a new Government.

When the Government of Portugal was asked to be in correspondence with

the Government of Portugal.

My Government and the various States will submit

to the Government of Portugal the various legislative proposals.

return to the system of smaller districts, in which votes may be cast for one candidate instead of for the whole ticket, by the extension of the franchise to members of the working classes, and confining the work of registering the voters and electoral acts to the judicial authorities, that the genuineness and honesty of the ballot may be guarded, which is the basis of the entire representative system; regulating and making Ministerial responsibility more effective; guaranteeing more surely the independence of the Judicial Authorities, by introducing within the magistracy the promotion of the members thereof, following rules alike precise and unchangeable.

Other measures will be submitted to you tending to stimulate local life, establishing a differential and graduated decentralization, in proportion to the importance and growth of the municipalities, and to create and strengthen social organizations which may exercise functions which the State only discharges with difficulty in the ever increasing complexity of modern life.

Following its liberal policy, my Government will present drafts of laws to you-modifying the law in regard to punishments for anarchism; dispensing with the Government's authorization for carrying on criminal lawsuits against Government employees,- altering the organization of the office of Judge of Criminal Instruction, and efficaciously regulating the responsibility of the respective functionaries;- reforming the law of the freedom of the press, making previous censure impossible, and rapidly submitting the arrest, in cases where it is permitted, to the judicial authorities, the responsibility being shared by the press and by the arresting authority. In accordance with these ideas I have already willingly granted the amnesty proposed by my Government for crimes of printing, tried without the intervention of the accused party.

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may be cast for one candidate instead of for the whole
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authorities, the responsibility being shared by the press
and by the arresting authority. In accordance with these
ideas I have already willingly granted the amnesty proposed
by my Government for crimes of printing, tried without
the intervention of the accused party.

My Government gives very great attention to the important and capital subject of education, as well as regards general instruction in its different grades, as to special, technical and professional instruction. Thus the proposal will be made to you that students who have shown marked capacity and application in various branches of study shall be sent to continue and complete their studies in some of the best foreign schools.

Agricultural questions and the entire subject of national economy in all its different aspects and manifestations deserve none the less care from my Government. Many different interests are under discussion, rendering the close cooperation of Government and Parliament all the more necessary in the elaboration and approval of commercial treaties, tariffs and other provisions, measures by which the Government can intervene in matters which chiefly depend on the initiative and activity of the productive and commercial classes.

To improve the military institutions, assuring their stability and guaranteeing them against prejudicial disturbances, which come to them from repeated reforms in their fundamental regulations, to the detriment of their regular duty; to develop the instruction of the army, with the idea of preparing squads of officers to exercise commanding functions in all military grades; and to proportion better the remuneration which the officers are receiving in their high and patriotic mission- these are the aims of various drafts of laws that will be presented to you by the Ministry of War.

The Government's program on the important subject of the Navy includes an improvement of naval material as far as the Treasury will allow, and the concentration of the command, instruction and discipline of all the fleet service into

one directing body, subordinating the fleet services, as those of the army, to a general plan of national defense.

My Government will bestow the greatest attention on our foreign possessions, both as regards the maintenance of internal order there and as to the development of their various sources of wealth. Following the plan adopted by all truly colonizing nations, measures tending to a differentiated decentralization of the administration of the various possessions, in accordance with their peculiar problems and their state of development, and to the settlement of the economic and financial relations between the colonies and the realm will be submitted to you.

The various Ministries will also lay before you measures for protecting and aiding the working classes, for improving the situation of certain classes of functionaries, especially of the lower classes, and for regulating the financial condition of the clergy, establishing their compensation on a new footing.

My Government found the Tobacco situation established by the decree of the 6th of April, by which the bidding was opened for the award of the monopoly, and it is resolved to maintain precisely the attitude of the previous Government. The contract resulting from this decree will be submitted to you for approval.

My Government also finds the budget drawn up for 1906-1907, and the short space of time between the formation of the Cabinet and the opening of the Cortes has not allowed it to be revised or modified, as had been intended. The Cabinet submits it to your consideration as it found it. The public accounts need a profound and radical change in all branches which shall make them clear and definite, and which, with some other measures already referred to, will

render

one directing body, subordinating the first category, as
those of the army, to a general plan of national defense.
The Government will review the present situation in
our foreign possessions, both as regards the maintenance of
internal order there and as to the development of their
various aspects of economic, political and social life.
All truly valuable national resources, whether leading to a direct
or indirect contribution to the administration of the
various possessions, in accordance with their position
problems and their state of development, and to the satis-
faction of the economic and financial relations between the
colonies and the realm will be subjected to study.
The various Ministries will also lay before the
measures for protection and raising the working classes,
for improving the situation of certain classes of French-
men, especially of the lower classes, and for regulating
the financial condition of the empire, establishing their
competence on a new footing.
My Government found the tobacco situation established
by the decree of the 2nd of April, by which the bidding
was opened for the sale of the monopoly, and it is resolved
to maintain precisely the attitude of the previous Government.
The contract resulting from this decree will be submitted to
you for approval.
My Government also finds the budget drawn up for
1908-1909, and the short space of time between the formation
of the Cabinet and the opening of the Cortes has not allowed
it to be revised or modified, as had been intended. The
Cabinet submits it to your consideration as it found it.
The public accounts need a profound and radical change in
all branches which shall make them clear and definite, and
which, with some other measures already referred to, will
render

easy and secure the Parliamentary fiscalization of public receipts and expenses, and the responsibility of Ministers, as well as of the various employees, fully effective. My Government intends to complete this reform, by proposing the establishment of a Parliamentary Commission of Public Finances, a majority of whom shall be from the Opposition and with power to correspond directly with all the Departments of the Government.

The Ministry of the Treasury of my Government will also present to you proposals to remodel the monetary system on the decimal basis and the gold standard; to reform the contract with the Bank of Portugal; to re-organize the system of Government Depositories (Caixas Economicas) and their extension to a greater number of places; to organize an assessment, with rigorously defined bases, which, levelling the inequalities existing at present, will be the exact source of predial and registral taxes.

Worthy Peers of the Realm and Deputies of the Portuguese Nation:-

The work of reform which the country needs is great, and its accomplishment is difficult and perplexing. The strength of all is not sufficient for it, and thus I appeal confidently to your good will and patriotism, certain that, with the aid of God, you will accomplish a useful and lasting work that will honor your names and glorify our Fatherland.

The session is opened.

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theology and expenses, and the responsibility of Ministers,
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vise the contract with the Bank of Portugal; to re-
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departments; to organise an assessment, with thoroughly defined
bases, which, levelling the inequalities existing at pre-
sent, will be the basis of a new and better
taxes.

Worthy Peers of the House and Deputies of the
Portuguese Nation:-
The work of reform which the country needs is
great, and its accomplishment is difficult and perplexing.
The strength of all is not sufficient for it, and thus I
 appeal confidently to your good will and patriotism,
 certain that, with the aid of God, you will accomplish a
 useful and lasting work that will honor your names and
 glorify our nation.

The session is opened.

Suggestion

(2)

June 29, 1908.

ad

My dear Mr. Fairweather:-

Mr. Adolph Jahn in a letter to Dr. Goddspeed, includes these paragraphs:-

" I, as a very loyal, true University of Chicago man, wish to express my regret that the university of Chicago with the splendid possibilities it has to-day, does so little in the way of keeping in touch with the students, graduates and specials who leave the University. I know a great many of the former students of the U. of C/ who speak and feel as I do.

Mind you, this ^{is} not a complaint and should not be taken as such. It is a suggestion that is made in the interest of a University which is as dear to me as it is to you.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

Adolph Jahn."

I know that you are already thinking of this matter; this may stimulate your plans.
Mr. George Fairweather,

The University of Chicago

Sincerely yours,

D. A. Robertson

Secretary to the President

Secretary to the President.

Fairweather

June 29, 1908.

2

Confidential

55

My dear Mr. Fairweather:-

Mr. Adolph John in a letter to

Dr. Goodspeed, includes these paragraphs:-

"I, as a very loyal, true University of Chicago man, wish

to express my regret that the University of Chicago with the

splendid possibilities it has to-day, does so little in the way of

keeping in touch with the students, graduates and alumni who

leave the University. I know a great many of the former students

of the U. of C. who speak and feel as I do.

Mind you, this is not a complaint and should not be taken as such.

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Yours very truly,

Adolph John."

(Signed)

I know that you are already thinking of this matter; this

may stimulate your plans.

Very truly yours,
The University of Chicago

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

X
D. A. Robertson

September 10, 1909

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 8th inst. with enclosure is received. The materials will be placed on file, and held in case it should be advisable to consider them later. As I explained to you the other day, there is no present opportunity for establishing the work in question.

Thanking you for the suggestions, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. J.

Mr. G. Cooke Adams,
233 E. Huron St., Chicago.

September 10, 1909

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be advisable to consider them later. As I explained to you the

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Very truly yours,

H.D.G.

Mr. G. Cooke Adams,
233 E. Huron St., Chicago.

Accompanying my letter of even date
G. Clarke Adams
8th Sept/09

Course for Diploma in Public Health (D.P.H.)

Education.

- (A) The Candidate shall be a graduate in Medicine of a recognised College or University.
- (B) He shall not be less than 22 years of age.
- (C) A period of not less than six months shall have elapsed after the date when the Candidate obtained his degree in Medicine before he presents himself for examination.
- (D) The Candidate shall have spent six months of professional study subsequent to the attainment of his degree in Medicine in attendance at the ~~Cette~~ University, College, or Department in Public Health and Hygiene before being entitled to enter for Examination for this Diploma and present Certificates of having taken:-
- (1) Sanitary Physics:- Three months' course in Sanitary Physics (Principles of Statics, Pneumatics, Hydraulics, Light, Photometry Heat, Thermometry, Hygrometry, The Principles of Physics in their application to Warming, Ventilation, Water Supply, and Drainage). The elements of Meteorology and the use of Meteorological Instruments. This Course to include practical Instruction in the Physical Laboratory.
- (2) Sanitary Chemistry:- Three months' Course in Sanitary Chemistry, with practical laboratory Instruction especially devoted to Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis of Air, Water, Milk, and

Milk Products and other common Food stuffs, for Sanitary Purposes.

- (3) Comparative Pathology and Bacteriological Laboratory: Three months' Course in Comparative Pathology including methods of Propagation and Prevention of Microbic and Parasitic Diseases intertransmissible between man and the lower animals; Morphology of Microbes & Animals Parasites; Methods of Microscopical Examination & Artificial Cultivation of Micro-Organisms; the Special Characteristics, Life History, Properties, & Natural & Artificial Modes of Inoculation of Pathogenic Micro-organisms & Animal Parasites. The Bacteriological examination of Water, Air, Earth, Sputum, Blood, Swabs, Milk, Meat & other common Food stuffs and the Detection of Common Animal Parasites, including all laboratory work devoted to Bacterial Aspects of Public Health Work.
- (4) Advanced Hygiene: Three months' course covering especially the following
- (a) Sanitary Legislation: Instruction in all Statutes and By-laws relating to Public Health; Rivers Pollution Prevention Act; Infectious Diseases Notification & Prevention; Housing of the Working Classes; Prevention of Nuisances; New Streets and Buildings; Slaughter Houses; Common Lodging Houses; Houses rented in Lodgings; Offensive Trades.
 - (b) Vital Statistics: Rates of Birth, Death & Marriages; Methods of Calculation, Classification, & Tabulation of Returns of Sickness and Mortality; Data required and Conclusions deducible therefrom.
- Nosology: Definition, Nomenclature, & Classification of Diseases; Climatology, Meteorology, Geographical Distribution of Health and Diseases over the Globe and in different Urban & Rural Districts of the United States; Sanitary Medicine, in relation to the Origin, Propagation, Pathology & Prevention of Epidemic, Endemic, Epizootic, & other Communicable Diseases; Diseases attributable to Heat, Cold or

Dampness, Insufficiency or Impurity of Air, Food or Drink; Parasitic Diseases affecting the Food & Drink of Man; Diseases due to Habitation in Cities, Towns & Villages; and separate Houses; Occupation & Trade Operations in Relation to the Health of the Workers; Overwork; Intemperance; Heredity; Preventive Measures, Vaccination, Isolation, Disinfection; The Regulation of Noxious & Offensive Manufactures & Trades; the Removal of Nuisances; the Examination of Butchers' Meat & other Food; the Preparation of Sanitary Reports & other Duties of a Medical Officer of Health.

- (5) Sanitary Engineering:- Three months' Course in Sanitary Engineering including Practical Hygiene in reference to Sanitary Appliances; the Site, Materials, Construction, Capacity, Lighting, Ventilation, Warming Drying, Water Supply, Sewage, Drainage, Refuse & Garbage, Disposal of Houses, Schools, Hospitals, Artisans' Dwellings, Workshops & Workplaces, & other Buildings of Public or Private Resort; the Construction of Dairies, Abattoirs & Disinfecting Stations; Action with Respect to Nuisances & Outbreaks of Disease.
- (6) Infectious Diseases Hospital:- Three months' attendance on the Clinical Practice & Instruction of a recognised Hospital for Infectious Diseases where opportunities are afforded for the Study of Methods of Administration.
- (7) Six Months Out-door Work with a recognised Officer in the Study of Practical Sanitation.

Examinations.

The examinations will be conducted partly in (a) writing, (b) viva voce, (c) practical, and will be divided into two parts:

Dampness, Insufficiency or Impurity of Air, Food or Drink; Parasitic Diseases affecting the Food & Drink of Man; Diseases due to Habitation in Cities, Towns & Villages; and separate Houses; Occupation & Trade Operations in Relation to the Health of the Workers; Overwork; Intemperance; Heredity; Preventive Measures; Vaccination; Isolation; Disinfection; The Regulation of Nuisances & Offensive Manufactures & Trades; the Removal of Nuisances; the Examination of Butchers Meat & other food; the preparation of Sanitary Reports & other Duties of a Medical Officer of Health.

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Examinations.

The examinations will be conducted partly in (a) writing, (b) viva voce (c) practical, and will be divided into two parts:

Part 1.- Sanitary Physics:- The Principles of Physics in their application to Warming, Ventilation, Water Supply and Drainage; the Elements of Meteorology & the Use of Meteorological Instruments; Viva voce Examination in Physics.

Sanitary Chemistry:- The Examination of Air for Sanitary Purposes; Detection of Noxious Gases & Atmospheric Impurities; Water for Sanitary Purposes; Detection of Metals in Water; the Action of Water on Metals; Examination of Butchers' Meat, Milk & Food. Practical Examination and Viva Voce Examination in this subject.

Comparative Pathology & Bacteriology:- In addition to a written and viva voce examination covering the range as outlined in the Synopsis upon this subject, there will be a practical examination and the Candidate will be expected to show a practical acquaintance with the usual methods of Bacteriological Examination, and to be able to recognise Specimens of Animal Parasites & Pathogenic Bacteria, & to examine Bacteriologically Samples of Air, Water, Earth, Milk and other Foods.

Part II.- (a) To pass a Clinical Examination upon Medical Cases at a Hospital for Infectious Diseases. (b) To draw up outlines for Annual and other reports of a Medical Officer of Health; (c) To report upon the condition of some Actual Locality; (d) To describe the construction & use of Hygienic Apparatus & Sanitary Appliances; (e) To examine submitted specimens with the Microscopic (f) To describe submitted specimens of Diseased Organs & Tissues (Human & other); (g) To inspect & describe Specimens of Meat or other Articles of Food.

Part I. - Sanitary Physics: - The Principles of Physics in their

application to Warming, Ventilation, Water Supply and Drainage; the

Elements of Meteorology & the Use of Meteorological Instruments;

Viva voce Examination in Physics.

Sanitary Chemistry: - The Examination of Air for Sanitary Purposes;

Detection of Noxious Gases & Atmospheric Impurities; Water for Sanitary

Purposes; Detection of Metals in Water; the Action of Water on Metals;

Examination of Butcher's Meat, Milk & Food. Practical Examination and

Viva Voce Examination in this subject.

Comparative Pathology & Bacteriology: - In addition to a written and

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Candidates will be expected to show a practical acquaintance with the

usual methods of Bacteriological Examination, and to be able to

recognise Specimens of Animal Parasites & Pathogenic Bacteria, & to

examine Bacteriologically Samples of Air, Water, Earth, Milk and other

Food.

Part II. - (a) To pass a Clinical Examination upon Medical Cases at a

Hospital for Infectious Diseases. (b) To draw up outlines for Annual

and other reports of a Medical Officer of Health; (c) To report upon

the condition of some Actual Localities; (d) To describe the construction

& use of Hygienic Apparatus & Sanitary Appliances; (e) To examine

submitted specimens with the Microscope (f) To describe submitted

specimens of Diseased Organs & Tissues (Human & other); (g) To inspect

& describe Specimens of Meat or other Articles of Food.

Regulations for the Degree of
Doctor in Hygiene (D.Hy.)

- (1) The Candidate shall possess a Diploma in Hygiene of this University.
- (2) The Candidate shall have been engaged for two years subsequent to the date of his acquirement of the Diploma in Hygiene, in practice as a Medical Officer of Health.
- (3) The Candidate shall write a Thesis upon some practical Hygiene subject, selected by himself and approved by the Professor on Public Health and Hygiene, and shall be examined thereon, and upon questions relative to the subject of the Thesis.

Candidates must use for their Thesis, thin, strong, cream-woven, half sheet foolscap, size 13 inches by 8 inches, with a margin on the left hand side one inch and a half in breadth, and the Thesis must be typewritten on one side of the paper only.

The Thesis should not exceed 8000 words. The Thesis must be forwarded to the Professor on Public Health and Hygiene one month before the date of the Examination and will be retained by the Faculty of Public Health and Hygiene.

If the Thesis of any Candidate is not of sufficient merit, notice of the fact will be sent to the Candidate, who will not be required to attend for the examination.

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Short Synopsis of Course for the
Diploma in Public Health (D.P.H.)

- (A) Candidate must be a graduate in Medicine.
- (B) He must be not less than 22 years of age.
- (C) Six months must have elapsed from date of obtaining his degree in Medicine before being allowed to enter upon the examination for the Diploma in Health.
- (D) He must have attended at the State University College or Department of Public Health & Hygiene the following Course of Lectures & Instruction & obtained Certificates in same before presenting himself for examination for the Diploma:-
 - (1) Sanitary Physics: A three months' Course in Sanitary Physics (Principles of Statics, Pneumatics, Hydraulics, Light, Photometry, Heat, Thermometry, Hygrometry.)
 - (2) Sanitary Chemistry:- Three months' Course in Sanitary Chemistry especially devoted to Quantitative & Qualitative Analysis of Air, Water, Earth & common Food stuffs. This Course to include one weeks work of practical testing of Milk and Milk Products for adulteration or sophistication.
 - (3) Comparative Pathology and Bacteriology:- Three months' Course in Comparative Pathology with Practical Work in a Bacteriological Laboratory devoted to bacteriological aspects of Public Health, such as examination of Sputum, Blood, Water & Milk, & the detection of common Animal Parasites.
 - (4) Advanced Hygiene: Three months' Course in advanced Hygiene, covering especially a discussion of Sewage & Garbage disposal, Water supplies, Disinfection, Transmissible Diseases, Vital Statistics, and Sanitary Legislation.

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Diploma in Public Health (D.P.H.)

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Water, Earth & common Food stuffs. This Course to include one

week's work of practical testing of Milk and Milk Products for

adulteration or sophistication.

(3) Comparative Pathology and Bacteriology: - Three months' Course in

Comparative Pathology with Practical Work in a Bacteriological

Laboratory devoted to bacteriological aspects of Public Health,

such as examination of Sputum, Blood, Water & Milk, & the

detection of common Animal Parasites.

(4) Advanced Hygiene: Three months' Course in advanced Hygiene, covering

especially a discussion of Sewage & Garbage disposal, Water

supplies, Disinfection, Transmissible Diseases, Vital Statistics,

and Sanitary Legislation.

- (5) Sanitary Engineering:- Three months' Course in Sanitary Engineering, including Water Services, Sewerage Systems, Sewage and Garbage Disposal.
- (6) Infectious Diseases Hospital:- Three months' Attendance and Clinical Instruction in an Hospital for Infectious Diseases.
- (7) Six months Out-door Work:-with a recognised Officer of Health in the Study of Practical Sanitation.
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(5) Sanitary Engineering: - Three months Course in Sanitary Engineering, including Water Services, Sewerage Systems, Sewage and Garbage Disposal.

(6) Infectious Diseases Hospital: - Three months Attendance and Clinical Instruction in an Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

(7) Six months Out-door Work: - With a recognised Officer of Health in the Study of Practical Sanitation.
