

ON BEHALF OF THE
CHICAGO RABBINICAL ASSOCIATION
THE RABBI, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS
OF ISAIAH CONGREGATION
CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO ATTEND
THE EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY
CELEBRATION

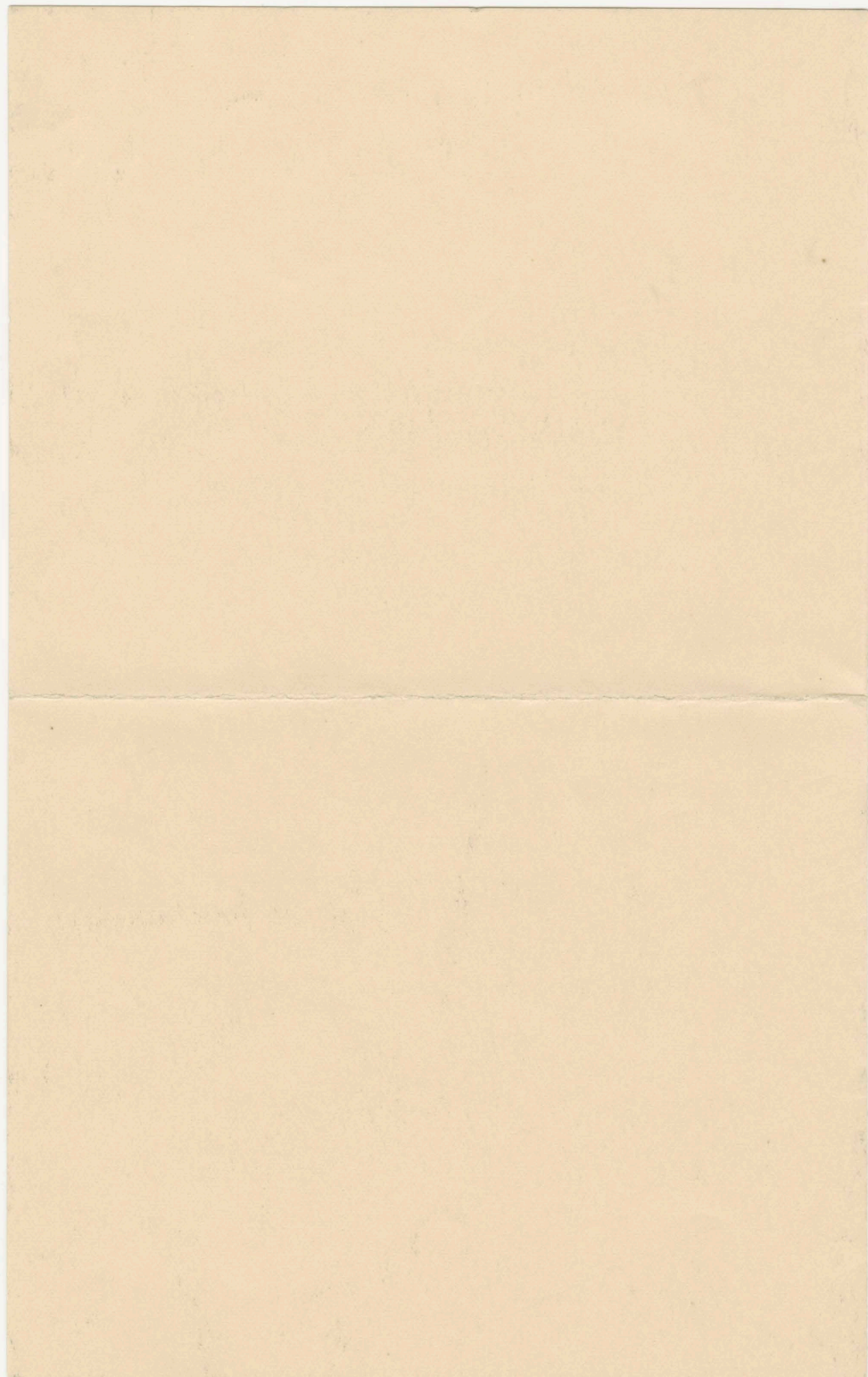
OF

DR. B. FELSENTHAL

AT THE TEMPLE
CORNER VINCENNES AVENUE
AND FORTY-FIFTH STREET,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER TWENTY-EIGHTH
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND ONE

AT 9:30 A. M.



4809 Prairie Ave.

Chicago, January 8. 1902

Dr. W. R. Harper,

Pres. of the University of Chicago.



Dear and much esteemed Sir: -

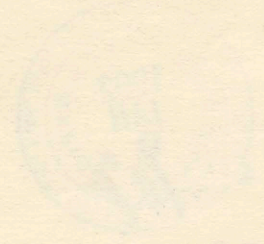
By your kind words of congratulations on the recent eightieth anniversary of my birthday you have indeed honored me very much, and you have caused me sincere joy; and I cannot but sincerely thank you for this - may I say so? - for this sign of friendship. I am happy, and grateful to Divine Providence, that I can report that, despite of my advanced years, I enjoy good health, and that I feel like a man who, when asked, can say, "I am 80 years young." Like Caleb, the son of Jephunneh - who, however, was 5 years older than I am at present, when he said so - I may exclaim: 'הנה חמיה ה' . . .

אומי . . . ועתה הנה אנכי היום בן שמנים שנה, עודני היום חזק . . .
כחתי אז כן כח עתה . . .

I shall not detain you with a much longer letter; for I know, your time is valuable. I close then with many greetings and by subscribing myself as

yours, very sincerely,

B. Felsenthal



Very Dear Sir
Chicago, January 8, 1902

Dr. H. S. Gifford

Dean of the Faculty of Divinity

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst. in relation to the proposed publication of a new edition of the *Principles of Political Economy*. I am glad to hear that you are interested in the work, and I am sure that the publication of a new edition will be of great value to the students of the Faculty of Divinity. I am sure that the publication of a new edition will be of great value to the students of the Faculty of Divinity.

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Felsenthal & D'Ancona,

Telephone Express 680.

Eli B. Felsenthal.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

Edward N. D'Ancona.

Suite 1034-1037 Chicago Stock Exchange Bldg.

Chicago.

Aug. 7, 1897

Forwarded
Dr. T. W. Goodspeed,

Sec'y. University of Chicago,

C i t y.

My dear Sir,-

I enclose letter from Congressman Mann referring to the matter of the designation of the University as a depository for public documents. I have had some correspondence with Mr. Mann in respect to this matter and have spoken of it to President Ryerson.

For fear that I should forget it, I enclose Congressman Mann's last letter and kindly request you at the next meeting of the Board to see that a resolution is passed expressing the purposes indicated by Mr. Mann's letter.

Very truly yours,

(Enclosure.)

Eli B. Felsenthal

Telephone Exchange 681

Reverend & Dear Sir,

Attorney and Counselors at Law

Suite 1031-1032 Chicago Stock Exchange Bldg

Chicago

Aug. 7, 1927

212 B. Franklin

Chicago, Ill.

Dr. T. W. Goodspeed,

Sec'y. University of Chicago,

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My dear Sir:-

I enclose letter from Congressman Mann referring to the matter of the designation of the University as a depository for public documents. I have had some correspondence with Mr. Mann in respect to this matter and have spoken of it to President Ryerson. For fear that I should forget it, I enclose Congressman Mann's last letter and kindly request you at the next meeting of the Board to see that a resolution is passed expressing the purpose indicated by Mr. Mann's letter.

Very truly yours,

(Enclosure.)

CC: 13-10-27

JAMES R. MANN.
F.W.C. HAYES.
GEORGE W. MILLER.

MANN, HAYES & MILLER.
COUNSELORS AT LAW.
175 DEARBORN ST.
CHICAGO.

Mann

July 31, 1897.

Eli B. Felsenthal,
Chicago Stock Exchange Building,
City.

My dear Eli:--

I succeeded in having the University Library designated as a depository for public documents in place of the Cook County Normal School. When your University Board meets, I think it would be a good idea to have some resolution passed in regard to the matter, for I wish it to appear that the University desires this, as you certainly do, in case anything is stirred up about it. It has been no easy matter to accomplish this result since it involved the dropping of a depository already designated, an action which the Government officials are very averse to taking.

Yours very respectfully,

James R. Mann

(141)

July 21, 1897.

MANN HAYES & MILLER
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
175 DEARBORN ST.
CHICAGO.

Mr. E. P. Pilsenthal,
Chicago Stock Exchange Building,
City.

My dear Sir:--

I succeeded in having the University Library designated as a depository for public documents in place of the Cook County Normal School. When your University Board meets, I think it would be a good idea to have some resolution passed in regard to the matter, for I wish it to appear that the University desires this, and you certainly do, in case anything is stirred up about it. It has been no easy matter to accomplish this result since it involved the dropping of a depository already designated, an action which the Government officials are very averse to taking.

Yours very respectfully,

(141)

JAMES R. MANN.
F.W.C. HAYES.
GEORGE W. MILLER.

MANN, HAYES & MILLER,
COUNSELORS AT LAW,
175 DEARBORN ST.
CHICAGO.

Mann
OR

Oct. 11, 1897.

Dr. William R. Harper,

President Chicago University.

My dear Sir:--

Your favor of the 28th of Sept. expressing your appreciation of my efforts in having the University Library designated as a depository for public documents, duly received. You state that you will be glad to express this appreciation with greater formality to the persons whom I may designate, and ask if I will inform you to whom you may write. As there are no persons over me in this matter, and as in this case I was the court of final resort, it is entirely unnecessary for you to go to the trouble to express your appreciation with greater formality to any other persons. Originally I asked that your Board of Trustees might act in order that in making a change of public depositories, I might at least seem to be acting at the request of the depository which I should thus designate; but as I took the responsibility of acting long before your trustees held a meeting, nothing further is now necessary. As to the documents which will be deposited I refer you to your librarian.

Yours very respectfully,

James R. Mann
mc

Mrs. Dixon
Please report
to me
[Signature]

JAMES B. HANCOCK
FREDERICK HAYES
GEORGE W. MILLER

MANN HAYES & MILLER
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
175 DEARBORN ST.
CHICAGO

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President Chicago University.

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Yours very respectfully,

James B. Hancock

But you may
see the
man
who
has
the
documents

Eli B. Felsenthal.

Edward N. D'Ancona.

Felsenthal & D'Ancona,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

Suite 1031-1037 Chicago Stock Exchange Bldg.

Chicago.

Dec. 10, 1895.

President W. R. Harper,

C i t y.

My Dear Sir,--

I send draft of agreement to be made between the University and Mr. Thurber, concerning which you may wish to make a report at the Board meeting this afternoon. I regret that other pressing engagements prevent my being at the meeting.

In regard to the matter of the application of the Y.M.C.A.; if I were at the Board meeting this afternoon, I should say that after consideration of the matter that the application should be allowed, but that we should make it with the understanding that the room set aside in the Cobb Hall should be used as headquarters of other associations having like purposes, and the room should be designated as "Association Room" rather than "Y.M.C.A. Room". In addition to this the permission granted by the Board should be terminable at any time at its option, and, as was suggested, the secretary should be confirmed by the Board and subject to removal at any time by the Board.

Everything considered, I conclude that objections to the application, so far as the constituency that I represent is concerned, should not be allowed to have any weight as against the wholesome influence which the Y.M.C.A. would exert. As to the point made by Judge Shorey that the giving of the room for the

Felsenthal

*Investig
Police*

OK

Dec. 10, 1895.

President W. R. Harper,

C. I. C. Y.

My Dear Sir,--

I send draft of agreement to be made between the University and Mr. Thayer, concerning which you may wish to make a report at the Board meeting this afternoon. I regret that other pressing engagements prevent my being at the meeting.

In regard to the matter of the application of the Y.M.C.A.; if I were at the Board meeting this afternoon, I should say that after consideration of the matter that the application should be allowed, but that we should make it with the understanding that the room set aside in the Cobb Hall should be used as headquarters of other associations having like purposes, and the room should be designated as "Association Room" rather than "Y.M.C.A. Room". In addition to this the permission granted by the Board should be terminable at any time at its option, and, as was suggested, the secretary should be confirmed by the Board and subject to removal at any time by the Board.

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purposes desired is a perversion of the funds of the University, I think while this may be technically true, there are none of the donors of funds to the University who would not heartily acquiesce in the granting of the permit, and gladly waive the technical objection suggested.

On the whole, therefore, I should vote in favor of the resolution, and you may count my vote, if you like, in favor of the proposition.

Very truly yours,

Elmer B. Felsenthal

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I think while this may be technically true, there are none of the
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esce in the granting of the permit, and gladly waive the technical
objection suggested.

On the whole, therefore, I should vote in favor
of the resolution, and you may count my vote, if you like, in favor
of the proposition.

Very truly yours,

Edw. D. Wood

450 W. Randolph St.

Chicago, Feby 25. 1892

Prof. W. R. Harper, City.

Dear Sir: -

The letter of Rabbi A. Kohut, of New York, which a few days ago I left in your office, has no doubt been handed to you. As I do not know at what time I might be so happy as to find you in your office, I beg leave to ask you in writing: Please inform me what I shall answer to Dr. Kohut in regard to the subject-matter of his above-mentioned letter. By giving me this information, you will indeed oblige me.

I take this opportunity of sincerely congratulating you to the very hopeful outlooks^{for} and promising future of the Chicago University. You, dear Doctor, and mainly you are the man to whose able and wise management of the affairs of the University the present excellent state of the still embryonic institution is due. May God bless your efforts still more!

I am particularly gratified that you have secured the services of Dr. Hirsch a Professor of Rabbinical literature. He is able, enthusiastic,

and in every way qualified. If now an able man would be appointed as teacher of talmudic and midrashic literature, the new University might render service even as a Jewish-theological Seminary. Hebrew Grammar, Reading of the O.T. and philological comments upon it, Introduction in the books of the O.T., &c., also Semitic languages and literatures in a wider sense, — these and other branches the Jewish students might study under you and other non-Jewish Professors. This is only a thought hastily thrown out.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very respectfully

B. Felsenthal

450 W. Randolph St.

Chicago, June 26, 1892

Dr. W. R. Harper,

City.

Dear Sir: -

First of all, let me sincerely congratulate you upon the unparalleled success which the young Chicago University thus far has had. May the same continue! May it grow! And may the University in every regard prosper! And you, dear Sir, under whose management the beginnings of the institution have been so wonderfully great, - may you enjoy for a large number of years the happiness of seeing the University under your guidance become stronger from year to year, and marching on to the heights of success as an institution for true learning and scholarship!

I think, I may add here, that a few days ago a letter from me in the interest of the University was published in the Illinois Staatszeitung.

I mailed to your address just now 2 copies of a report which I wrote recently "On Cremation from a Jewish Standpoint". This report will be laid

before a convention of Rabbis, to be held in New York in the first week of July next. I presume, the subject may have a little interest for you. I shall be highly gratified if you would review it, seriously review it, in the Hebraica. You will notice that the subject, or my method of treating it, appeals to the Biblical scholar for consideration.

The second copy please to hand to any friend ^{to whom} you think it might be of interest, and who eventually may be willing to publicly review it.

With highest regards and best wishes

Yours

B. Felsenthal

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,

Office: 1212 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Chicago, *Feby* 22 1892

Prof. Dr. Harper, City.

My dear sir: -

I received a letter from Dr. A. Kohut, 39 Beekman Place, New York, which letter you will find here enclosed. Please read it, and inform me then kindly what I should answer to Dr. Kohut. Or it might perhaps be still better if you yourself would write to him and explain matters.

I regret very much that again I have failed to see you in your office. With the old Jewish greeting

I remain

היה בשלום כחפץ וכחפץ עבדך

Yours truly

A. Felsenthal

450 W. Randolph St.

Eli B. Felsenthal.
Edward N. D'Ancona.

Felsenthal & D'Ancona,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

122 La Salle Street,

Dictated.

Chicago. December 4, 1890.

Prof. William R. Harper,
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Sir:

I attended a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Standard Club last evening, and suggested the matter of your delivering an address before the Club. The proposition was very warmly received. There will, however, be no meeting during the present month. The earliest date that can now be fixed is about the 15th of January, but the Board will consult your convenience as to the date---either in January, February or March.

I take the liberty, in this connection, of suggesting the theme for such address,---say, University Education, or, The Scope of University Education. My idea is, that in an address to the members of the Club, quite a number of whom are business men who have not enjoyed the advantages of higher education, to dwell somewhat upon the general method of university work, so as to lay the foundation for outlining the peculiar scheme proposed for the University of Chicago.

The address may be made the means of interesting the members of the Club, and others, in the great work before us, and in this way redound to the advantage of the University.

I have not yet had an opportunity to speak with any one in relation to the matter of the Hebrew library, but am keeping the matter in mind, awaiting the fitting time and person to communicate with.

Trusting that you may be able to find the time to deliver the address, and that you will not take offense at my having suggested the theme, I am,

Very truly yours,

Eli B. Felsenthal (E. B. F.)

DICTATED.

December 4, 1890.

Prof. William R. Harper,

New Haven, Conn.

Dear Sir:

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Very truly yours,

Felsenthal & D'Ancona,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
122 La Salle Street, Chicago.

Eli B. Felsenthal.
Edward N. D'Ancona.

29 Sept 1890

My dear Doctor. At the suggestion of Dr Goodspeed I send
you enclosed - which embodies the ideas presented
at the meeting of our Com. at So Pacific and of
Dr Northrup & his Comperes - We shall present
report to Univ. Bd tomorrow, but anything you
may have to say will not come too late -
Very truly yours
Eli B. Felsenthal

Dr William R. Harper
New Haven Conn

Eli B. Felsenthal.
Edward N. D'Ancona.

Felsenthal & D'Ancona,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

122 La Salle Street.

Chicago. January 10, 1891.

Dr. W. R. Harper,

New Haven, Conn.

My Dear Sir:

I have your favor of the 5th, in relation to the question which you desire counsel employed by the Committee to answer. I saw Dr. Northrup to-day at the office of Mr. F. A. Smith, and the Dr. was on the point of going over to see Mr. John N. Jewett, who has been selected to give us an opinion upon the question involved in the contemplated union of the University and the Theological Union. You will undoubtedly learn from him further particulars.

Permit me to say, in relation to the matter of your contemplated address to the Standard Club, that it is doubtful whether there will be any banquet before the middle of March. I shall feel obliged to you if you will keep me posted of the time when you expect to be in the city.

Very truly yours,

E. B. Felsenthal

Frederick & P. Schuman
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
New Haven, Conn.

Chicago, January 10, 1891.

Dr. W. R. Harper,
New Haven, Conn.

My Dear Sir:

I have your favor of the 5th. in relation to the question which you desire counsel employed by the Committee to answer. I saw Dr. Northrup to-day at the office of Mr. F. A. Smith, and the Dr. was on the point of going over to see Mr. John N. Jewett, who has been selected to give us an opinion upon the question involved in the contemplated union of the University and the Theological Union. You will undoubtedly learn from him further particulars. Permit me to say, in relation to the matter of your contemplated address to the Standard Club, that it is doubtful whether there will be any banquet before the middle of March. I shall feel obliged to you if you will keep me posted of the time when you expect to be in the city.

Very truly yours,

B. A. Schuman

Felsenthal

Eli B. Felsenthal.

Edward M. D'Ancona.

Felsenthal & D'Ancona,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

Suite 1031-1037 Chicago Stock Exchange Bldg.

Chicago. July 5, 1894.

75

Dr. T.W. Goodspeed,
City.

Dear Sir,--

I enclose memorandum of agreement between The Disciples Divinity House of the University of Chicago and The University, the form of which only Mr. Smith and myself have attempted to correct. We submit this memorandum as our report.

Under the resolution adopted, I believe that this is to be submitted now to ^{The Executive} a committee who have a right to make such changes as they desire.

Yours very truly,

ENCLOSURE.

E. B. Felsenthal

ENCLOSURE.

Yours very truly,

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I enclose memorandum of agreement between The Disciples
Dear Sir,--
City.

Dr. T.W. Goodspeed,

July 5, 1894.

73

President & Q. Johnson
Attorney and Counselor at Law
211-213 Chicago Block East of City

Dr. T.W. Goodspeed
Chicago, Ill.

July 5, 1894

W. T. Johnson

Eli B. Felsenthal.

Edward N. D'Ancona.

Felsenthal & D'Ancona,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
Suite 1031-1037 Chicago Stock Exchange Bldg.

Chicago. Dec. 10, 1895.

Dr. T. W. Goodspeed,

Sec'y. University of Chicago,

C i t y.

(2)

Dear Sir,--

I happened to speak with Dr. Hirsch the other day in reference to the convocation address to be delivered in January, and he asked me the question whether the board had established a custom not to thank its convocation orator for his services. The question suggested another one on my part which was whether we had failed to make proper recognition to him. He said that he had received no word. I think we ought in all such cases to express our sense of obligation.

If there is not too much other business, I should like to have a motion to that effect made at the meeting of the Board this afternoon, which I am prevented from the press of other business, from attending.

Yours very truly,

Eli B. Felsenthal.

Dec. 10, 1895.

Chicago.



Dr. T. W. Goodspeed,

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Wm. D. Brewster

Eli B. Felsenthal.

Edward N. D'Ancona.

Felsenthal & D'Ancona,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
Suite 1034-1037 Chicago Stock Exchange Bldg.

Chicago! Nov. 10, 1896.

(OK)

Dr. W. R. Harper,

C I T Y.

My dear Doctor,-

On my return to the office this afternoon, a lawyer of my acquaintance telephoned me asking me to give him the corporate title of the University, which I did. He said that he desired it because he was drawing a Will in which the testatrix was making a bequest of \$300,000. to the University.

In answer to my question he stated that she desired to designate the purpose, and further stated that she was very much interested in kindergarden work, and wanted to leave a certain amount for buildings and furnishing, and a further amount for endowment.

He did not give me the name of the lady. I requested him to have her call on you and stated that possibly she might desire to see some of the work done now. He said that she was going away for the present and would be gone during the winter.

If you think it worth your while to take up the matter, I can give you the name of the lawyer and I could go to see him with you. He stated that his client is worth several millions of dollars.

Sincerely yours,

Eli B. Felsenthal

Nov. 10, 1898.

(10)

Dr. W. R. Harper,

C I T Y.

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Sincerely yours,

W. R. Harper

JAN 27 1899

Saturday Evening *Eleventh*

My dear Dr Harper.

Ever since the announcement of Mr Field's gift I have desired to confer with you relative to a thought in my mind that perhaps Mandel Brothers could be induced to follow the noble example of their business rival & build a fine gymnasium on "Marshall Field". The more I think of it the firmer I am convinced that such a consummation is possible. However, ^{been} wholly absorbed during all this week in the trial of

an important cause. I would
have communicated with you
sooner. I wish you would
have the kindness to make
an appointment so we can
discuss the best method
to be pursued -

Ever sincerely yours

Eli B. Pelsenthal

1108 Grand Bond -

JAN 8 1900

Saturday Evening

My dear Dr Harper.

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of Mr Field's gift I have desired
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Ever sincerely yours

Eli B. Pelsenthal

1108 Grand Bond -

Invest?

March 27th, 1901.

Good stuff

Mr. E. B. Felsenthal,
Stock Exchange Building, Chicago.

My dear Mr. Felsenthal:

Your kind letter of March twenty-fifth has been received. You did not need to apologize. The difference between us in this matter is simply this: It is something which I remembered. I am sure I am just as likely to forget things as anyone; but I very rarely remember things that did not take place.

I appreciate very much your kind words and the spirit which prompts your letter. I have been very sorry to miss you from so many Board meetings; but I can easily understand that the other duties which fall upon you make your attendance difficult.

Very truly yours,

March 27th, 1901.

Mr. E. B. Felsenthal

Stock Exchange Building, Chicago.

My dear Mr. Felsenthal:

Your kind letter of March twenty-fifth has been received. You did not need to apologise. The difference between us in this matter is simply this: it is something which I remembered. I am sure I am just as likely to forget things as anyone; but I very rarely remember things that did not take place.

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Very truly yours,

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

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

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

Receiver's No.

Time Filed

Check

SEND the following message subject to the terms
on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

Dec. 28th, 1901.

189

To

Dr. B. Felsenthal,

The Temple, Corner Vincennes Ave. & 41st St., Chicago.

Accept heartiest congratulations upon celebration your eightieth birthday.

Important engagement made long ago hinders my presence. May many years still
be yours.

William R. Harper

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it REPEATED ; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the regular rate is charged in addition. It is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any UNREPEATED message, beyond the amount received for sending the same ; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any REPEATED message, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, unless specially insured, nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines, or for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

Correctness in the transmission of a message to any point on the lines of this Company can be INSURED by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon, at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz, one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices ; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance, a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.

The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager

Lau
Felsenthal

Bl. B. F.
W. B. F.

April 28th, 1904.

Mr. E. F. Felsenthal,

100 Washington St., Chicago.

My dear Mr. Felsenthal:-

I wish to thank you for your kindness
in sending me the little book. I shall take great pleasure in
examining it. It is very kind of you to show me this courtesy.

With much appreciation, I remain

Yours very truly,

April 28th, 1904.

Mr. E. E. Felsenthal,
100 Washington St., Chicago.

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With much appreciation, I remain

Yours very truly,

Office
of J. Foreman,
Foreman, Frank.
Two Telephone Central 744 & 742.

*Offices
of E. V. Foreman.*

*Benthal.
J. Foreman.*

erman Frank.

Two Telephones Central 711 & 712.

*Titte V. Trust Building.
100 Washington Street.*

Chicago.

April 25th, 1904.

Dr. William R. Harper,
Chicago.

My dear Doctor:-

I am sending you a little book entitled "Thoughts in Verse and Prose" from the pen of Walter Bissinger, my nephew, who was one of the victims of the Iroquois fire. At the time of his death he was only fifteen years old. The productions are remarkable for a boy, and you will doubtless agree with Doctor Hirsch, who, in his introduction to the little book, says:

" The promise of a larger fame among the greater bards, whose songs have cheered pilgriming mankind on the path of upward tending, was richly foreshadowed in the notes which from early childhood his tender fingers drew from the lyre of his love-filled heart."

Very sincerely,

E. V. Benthal.

Walter D. Johnson
Chicago

Walter D. Johnson
Chicago

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Walter D. Johnson
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April 28th, 1904.

Chicago

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Very sincerely,

W. D. Johnson

Eli B. Felsenthal.
Milton J. Foreman.
Herman Frank.
Jacob Levin.

Felsenthal & Foreman
Title & Trust Building.

Telephone 711 & 712 Central.
Automatic 8666 & 8667.

Mr. Mowles
Chicago May 22, 1905.

My dear Doctor Harper:-

This article from the Record Herald of
to-day may have escaped your eye. It is consoling to know that
"There are others." We might almost incorporate the letter into
our minutes as an expression of our condition.

Sincerely yours,

Eli B. Felsenthal

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

Chicago May 22, 1905.

W. B. Thompson
Little W. Post Building

W. B. Thompson
Little W. Post Building

Telephone 711 & 712 Central
Chicago, Ill. 60601

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Sincerely yours,

W. B. Thompson

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

Truster

June 14th, 1905.

Mr. E. B. Felsenthal,
4108 Grand Boulevard, Chicago.

My dear Mr. Felsenthal:-

Will you permit me to recite very briefly a few facts concerning the budget of the University for the year closing June 30th?

1. It was decided in November last that the previous estimate of receipts from all sources for the year closing June 30th, 1905, would fall short of realization to the amount of \$83,000. to \$85,000. Of this \$23,000. or \$25,000. was a shortage on invested funds, and \$63,000. was a shortage on receipts from students fees and other sources.

2. In anticipation of this steps had already been taken to reduce the expenditures of the present year to the extent of \$63,000. or more, and the result of the year's work, as it now appears, shows that there will be an actual reduction as compared with the original estimate of expense of about \$60,000.

3. There would still remain, however, a deficit of about \$23,000. unless it should be provided for in some other way. Toward this probable deficit Mr. Rockefeller has contributed

June 14th, 1905.

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3. There would still remain, however, a deficit of about

\$23,000. unless it should be provided for in some other way.

Toward this probable deficit Mr. Rockefeller has contributed

\$10,000. to cover the loss on Chicago Terminal bonds sold during the year. This leaves us on the first of June with a probable deficit of about \$13,000. unless it shall be provided in some way.

It is extremely desirable that we should be able to show no deficit at the end of the year. This result will have a large bearing upon the effort already formulated to secure in the autumn the capitalization of the annual deficit of \$245,000. The Trustees have requested the President of the University and the Business Manager to take steps to secure this amount. We believe it to be a critical moment in the history of the University. The administrative officers have certainly done all that could be expected of them in cutting out so large a sum from the estimate of expenditures. They have gone so far in this respect that it may fairly be questioned whether they have acted wisely; but it has been done and it only remains to secure about \$13,000. to clean up the work of the year without a special deficit. This, of course does not include the budget of the Law School. The present exigency would not appeal to any except those intimately acquainted with the situation. The general public, or friends of the University generally, cannot be asked. Mr. Heckman has subscribed \$500. to this sum if the entire amount can be secured. I myself will subscribe \$500.

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I am writing to ask whether you will consent to make a contribution to the sum and if so how much. I need not assure you that a special gift at this time would be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

I am writing to ask whether you will consent to make a contribution
to the sum and if so how much. I need not assure you that a special
gift at this time would be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

July 31, 1905.

Mr. Eli B. Felsenthal,
4108 Grand Boulevard,
Chicago.

My dear Mr. Felsenthal:-

I am writing on behalf of the committee consisting of Mr. Heckman and myself to announce to you that the entire sum of \$9,800.00 has been subscribed by the individual members of the Trustees toward the current expenses of the year, and that with this sum the University Budget, including that of the School of Education, is closed without a deficit.

I am sure that we congratulate ourselves upon this important fact.

The payment of the subscription may be made to Mr. Wallace Heckman at your convenience.

Yours very truly,

July 31, 1905.

Mr. Eli B. Welsenthal,

4108 Grand Boulevard,

Chicago.

My dear Mr. Welsenthal:-

I am writing on behalf of

the committee consisting of Mr. Heckman and myself to an-

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Mr. Wallace Heckman at your convenience.

Yours very truly,

Eli B. Felsenthal.
Milton J. Foreman.
Herman Frank.
Jacob Levin.

*Felsenthal & Foreman,
Title & Trust Building.*

Telephone 711 & 712 Central.
Automatic 8666 & 8667.

Chicago November 20, 1905.

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

My dear Dr. Harper:-

I have your recent letter in relation to the library left by the late Mr. Julius Rosenthal. Mr. Rosenthal left two sons, James and Lessing, both of whom are lawyers. Lessing was associated with his father in the practice of the law. I had a talk with James Rosenthal the other day and learned from him that his father's library had been properly catalogued and was now stored; that there were a number of applications from various sources for the books, and that it was the intention of the family to make a gift to some institution, and that the request coming from you through me would receive due consideration. I shall again take up the matter with both James and Lessing at an early date.

I trust that the marked improvement in your physical condition which we noted with so much pleasure on the occasion of the meeting at your house still continues, and that you may again be restored to complete health.

With very highest regards, believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

EBF-H

Eli B. Felsenthal.

Dr. W. B. Keen
Library, University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

Telephone 5th W. 512 (Central)
Residence 5th W. 505

University of Chicago
Library Building
Chicago, Ill.

Chicago
November 20, 1905

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

My dear Dr. Harper:-

I have your recent letter in relation to the library left by the late Mr. Julius Rosenthal. Mr. Rosenthal left two sons, James and Leasing, both of whom are lawyers. Leasing was associated with his father in the practice of the law. I had a talk with James Rosenthal the other day and learned from him that his father's library had been properly catalogued and was now stored; that there were a number of applications from various sources for the books, and that it was the intention of the family to make a gift to some institution, and that the request coming from you through me would receive due consideration. I shall again take up the matter with both James and Leasing at an early date. I trust that the marked improvement in your physical condition which we noted with so much pleasure on the occasion of the meeting at your house still continues, and that you may again be restored to complete health.

With very highest regards, believe me,
Very sincerely yours,

W. B. Keen

WBF-H

BIG SUM FOR HARVARD

William E. Curtis Tells Why President Eliot Asks \$2,- 500,000 Endowment.

NEEDS FUND FOR SALARIES

Income, Although Very Large, Does Not Keep Pace With University's Expenses.

BY WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]

NEW YORK, May 21.—President Eliot of Harvard wants to add \$2,500,000 to the endowment of that university in order to increase the salaries of the professors and instructors and to meet other expenses. The highest salary now paid by the corporation is \$6,500 a year to a professor in the law school. The highest in the literary and other departments is \$5,000. A full professor receives \$3,500 at the beginning of his term of office and his pay is increased according to circumstances. An assistant professor receives \$2,000 for the first five years of service and \$3,000 for the second five years before promotion to a full professorship. Instructors who give their entire time to their work are paid \$1,500 a year, but many of them give only a part of their time, and their compensation is graded accordingly, from \$100 a year upward. I was told at Cambridge that while higher salaries were paid to several eminent individuals in other institutions the average received by the faculty of Harvard probably exceeds that paid in any other institution, and the system of allowances to retired professors is very generous. It secures that peace of mind which, as everybody knows, is essential to good service.

Harvard is very rich. Its wealth is exceeded by only one, or perhaps two, educational institutions in the world. It is not only the oldest university, but the oldest corporation in America. It was incorporated in 1636, sixteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims, and for more than half a century it was the only corporation in the colonies. In the old days when "The Corporation" was mentioned anywhere in the colonies it was understood that Harvard College was referred to.

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"The Corporation," which holds the title to all of the property and perpetuates itself by filling vacancies in its own number, consists of the president and the treasurer of the university, and five fellows. The total investments now in their hands for the benefit of the institution amount to \$16,755,753.10, an increase of \$892,231.48 over 1903. The aggregate income of the institution in 1904 was \$972,731.58, of which \$373,450 was from dividends on investments and \$599,280.92 fees from students. To show the growth of the university it may be said that in 1832 the total income was only \$42,596.23, and in 1872 it was only \$227,292.49. The increase during the last thirty years has been over 400 per cent, notwithstanding the fact that the rates of interest paid by the stock and bond investments have diminished one-half.

This seventeen millions does not include what may be termed the educational plant—the dormitories, laboratories, museums, libraries and other buildings upon the campus at Cambridge, nor their equipment, which produce no revenue, but could not be replaced for ten or twelve millions of dollars. Much of the contents of the libraries, museums, laboratories and other buildings could not be replaced at any price, but at a fair estimate the entire property of the university is worth at least \$25,000,000.

In 1832 the fees paid by students for instruction amounted to \$22,645.60; in 1872 they amounted to \$95,067.05, while in 1904 they were \$503,970 and the room rents from the dormitories amounted to \$75,922 more.

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The number of students this year, including all the departments, is 4,136, as follows:

Arts and sciences.....	2,019
Scientific school.....	530
Graduate school.....	336
Divinity school.....	43
Law school.....	762
Medical school.....	307
Dental school.....	106
Bussey institution.....	33

To this number should be added 1,007 students in the summer school of 1904, which makes a total of 5,143 names in the catalogue.

The faculty is composed of the following:

Professors.....	100
Associate professors.....	6
Assistant professors.....	56
Lecturers.....	26
Instructors.....	138
Austin teaching fellows.....	35
Demonstrators and assistants.....	144
Preceptors.....	5
Custodians and library officers.....	21
Proctors and other officers.....	46

Total.....597

The growth of the law school has been phenomenal. Thirty years ago there were only 117 students, representing twenty-five different colleges. To-day there are 762 graduates of 114 different colleges throughout the country. The officials tell me that the law school was never so prosperous in every respect; there was never so much enthusiasm among the students, or so much solid work done. The law library, in which a student is expected to spend most of his

classes, which will not accommodate half of the

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President Eliot in his recent report to the board of overseers pointed out that in the year 1902-03 there was a deficit of \$40,403.07, and in the year 1903-04 a deficit of \$30,743.06 in the income of the university. To avoid a repetition the salary list was reduced for 1904-05; but, notwithstanding that fact, unforeseen necessities have arisen which will cause another deficit during the current year. President Eliot says: "The worst evil connected with this condition of things has been the loss of certain valued instructors, who, being offered higher titles and higher pay at other institutions than Harvard College could afford to give them, much against their inclinations felt compelled to accept these higher offers. It is much to be deplored that Harvard University should be unable to retain the services of scholars who have demonstrated their capacity both for teaching and investigation, for the prestige of the university cannot be maintained if it is liable to such losses.

"The recurrence of annual deficits, which have occurred seven times within the last nine years to considerable amounts, could, of course, be provided against by raising the tuition fee for Harvard College and Lawrence Scientific School by some small amount like \$15 or \$20, but this device would not provide for the real needs of the college. It is time that the salaries of the

college, from bottom to top of the scale, should be moderately advanced to meet the increasing cost of household comfort, of education for children and of suitable recreations, and that the corporation should be provided with the means of creating new places, on occasion, for young men of decided capacity who may be invited elsewhere.

"It is larger endowment that Harvard needs, and for the present the right to raise the tuition fee ought to be held in reserve. The board of overseers has lately expressed this opinion in two votes cast on Dec. 14, 1904:

"1. That it is the sense of this board that salaries of professors and instructors should be maintained and that the customary and expected increases in salary be paid in every instance, irrespective of any other economies.

"2. That it is the sense of this board that it is not expedient at the present time to raise the tuition fee of Harvard College.

"The best form which the new endowment could take would be the permanent endowment of professorships, assistant professorships, instructorships and assistantships. There are forty professorships in the faculty of arts and sciences which have no endowment whatever, and with each professorship there should go at least one assistant professorship, one instructorship and a number of assistantships, varying with the nature of the professor's duties. To endow a full professorship now requires a fund of from \$100,000 to \$125,000; to endow an assistant professorship \$50,000 would at present be sufficient; to endow an instructorship \$25,000, and to endow an assistantship \$12,500. In addition to these endowments, which might bear the name of a family or an individual, there should also be a fund—the result of numerous smaller gifts—which should be applicable to salaries and retiring allowances in the faculty of arts and sciences. To accomplish the reasonable objects now plainly in view, the total sum of \$2,500,000 is a moderate estimate."

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Notwithstanding the prevailing impression that Harvard is a rich man's college, the students are very democratic, and the social laws which generation after generation has enacted recognize the character rather than the purse of the student. The boys told me at Cambridge that money was often a handicap to a student socially. There are several millionaires' sons with large allowances who are by no means as popular or influential as the sons of poor widows, or several young men who are working their way through college. At the beginning of every college year a certain number of rich freshmen make their appearance, bringing with them evidences of wealth and luxury, which they are glad to discard before the end of the first term. As an illustration I was told that about twenty of the new men who were matriculated in September brought valets from home with them, but only six valets remain. It requires a great deal of moral stamina in a student to retain a valet. It may add to his comfort, but it is not conducive to his happiness or popularity.

The boys explain that anything which distinguishes one student from another in such a way makes him unpopular. Only a few years ago a very rich freshman made his appearance with a secretary, valet, butler and cook. He took the most expensive suite of rooms in college, kept a carriage and a coachman and groom, and displayed his wealth in other directions. But he was not happy. There was not a more unpopular man in the institution. Although he had many good qualities, which otherwise would have commended him to his fellow students, he was boycotted. He made none of the societies and was practically driven out of Cambridge, while a colored man was elected class orator—the highest testimonial that can be paid by the students to one of their number. Two or three colored men have been elected class orators in recent years, including Roscoe Conkling Bruce, who is now teaching in Booker Washington's institute at Tuskegee, and is regarded as one of the most brilliant men graduated at Harvard in many years.

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There are about a dozen colored students at Cambridge at present, coming from different parts of the South. They make no claims to social recognition, and none is offered them; but in the classroom, in the "gym" and on the athletic field there is perfect equality. No colored student will visit the rooms of a white student unless he is especially invited. Colored students do not expect to be admitted to the social clubs, or to live at the same boarding-houses as the white men, although the Harvard baseball team threatened to leave a hotel in Washington last summer because the proprietor wanted Matthews, one of their number, to take his meals in his room. In scholarship and in athletics no distinction is made on account of color either by the faculty or the students—white or black, the best man wins. But no colored man ever appears at a ball or a dinner, or any other social function.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS

ery of the fact that advertising would benefit business has been the discovery that advertising is not, after all, an inexact science.

Fewer manufacturers every day are saying: "I don't know just how much advertising helps me, but I have a general impression that it does." More advertisers are saying: "I know exactly how much my advertising adds to my business."

The introduction of modern methods of keeping close tab upon the growth of a business under the influence of advertising has made it possible for manufacturers to know just where they are. It has also made clearer the great advertising power that rests in a publication like THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, a publication sustaining a very high standard in the way of a magazine for the home, with a circulation which brings it within the walls of a million representative homes, and exercising an influence only possible to a publication which takes full responsibility for everything that appears in its columns, whether advertising or editorial.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK

BOSTON

CHICAGO

AMUSEMENTS.

ILLINOIS LAST WEEK.

LAST Popular Price Matinee Wednesday
LAST Regular Matinee Saturday.
LAST NIGHT NEXT SUNDAY.

**Joe Weber's
All-Star
Stock Co. in**

Higgledy-Piggledy

and The College Widower

Marie Dressler
Bonnie Magin
May Mackenzie
and
Trixie Friganza
Chas. A. Bigelow
Aubrey Boucicault
Sam Collins
Frank Mayne
Sam Marion... and
Joe Weber

Handsomest Chorus in the World.

SEATS READY THURSDAY

GEO. M.

COHAN

LITTLE

JOHNNY

Same Cast and Chorus
100 Singers & Dancers

JONES...

BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY.

Extra Matinee Decoration Day,
Tuesday, May 30

POWERS' Last Six Nights
and Sat. Mat.

MR. F. C. WHITNEY Presents MME.

SCHUMANN-HEINK

IN "LOVE'S LOTTERY"

NEXT SUNDAY—SEAT SALE THURSDAY

Chicago's Greatest Musical Comedy Success

SECOND EDITION **THE ISLE OF**

BONG BONG

With New Scenery, New Costumes, New Songs.

All the Favorites in the Cast.

And **CHARLES ROSS** as

GORDON.

Mail Orders

Now.

Note the Summer Prices:

All Matinees, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Evenings,

25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Special Matinee

Decoration Day, May 30. Usual Wed. & Sat. Mats.

HYDE & BEHMAN'S EVERY NIGHT,
Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Everyone is Laughing at

KAFOOZELUM

The New Musical Oddity.

with **DAVE LEWIS**

AND **ELFIE FAY.**

"Join the throngs
That nightly come
To laugh at old
Kafoozelum."

SUMMER : PRICES.



GRAND

OPERA-HOUSE

"The Funniest Show in Town."

MRS. WIGGS OF THE **CABBAGE PATCH**

NEXT SUNDAY—SEATS TUESDAY

LEW FIELDS "IT HAPPENED
IN NORDLAND"

The Singing Show—100 Singing Girls.

GARRICK —TONIGHT—

F. C. WHITNEY'S

"Musical Cocktail,"

PIFF PAFF POIE

STUDEBAKER Pop. Mat. Wed. 25c to \$1.00.

EXTRA MAT. DECORATION DAY.

The VIRGINIAN

With DUSTIN FARNUM.

GREAT NORTHERN EVERY NIGHT 25-50-75 Mats. SUN. WED. and SAT.

THE GREAT CHARACTER PLAY

...OUR NEW MINISTER...

Next Week—BUSTER BROWN.

FOLLY FORMERLY HOPKINS' State and Harrison Streets.

BARGAIN MATINEES—GOOD SEATS 25c.

Miss New York Burlesquers

TROCADERO State and Van Buren. Tel. Har. 2097.

BARGAIN MATINEES—GOOD SEATS 25c.

CHERRY BLOSSOM BURLESQUERS

WHERE TO GO TO DINE

THE ORIGINAL PICKWICK COMBINATION.



ey, recently elected president of the Iowa Federation of Burlington's club women. Heretofore she ration committees, and through her tact and earnestomen. Mrs. Seerley is the wife of former Confor civic improvements.

a dash each of white pepper and paprika.

Heat almost to the boiling point and serve.

Italian Broad Beans—Shell a pint of fresh young broad beans (lima) and put them in cold water. Fill the chafing dish with nearly two pints of water, add a thick slice of cooked ham, a stick of celery, six sprigs of parsley, two cloves, ten peppercorns and a bay leaf. Boil all this for seven minutes, then remove the ham, vegetables and spices and put in the beans drained from the cold water. Cook gently until quite tender, take out, drain. Put a tablespoonful of butter in the dish, return the beans to it and heat for four minutes. Serve.

Fried Parsley—This is indispensable for flavorings. Wash the parsley thoroughly, pick off the stalks, leaving the large heads. Dry it very carefully, as if left at all damp it will never become crisp. Put the parsley in the chafing dish in a tablespoonful of hot olive oil or butter. As soon as the oil or butter ceases bubbling take out the parsley and let it dry on soft paper. The parsley should remain quite green; if it is brownish it is a sign that it has been fried too long.

Coffee Chestnuts—Shell a dozen chestnuts (French or Italian), boil them for five minutes, throw into cold water, drain, remove the skins. Put them in the chafing dish with enough fresh water to cover them and a tablespoonful of granulated sugar. Boil until soft. Drain, but do not break them up. Put in the chafing dish the yolk of one egg, one more tablespoonful of white sugar, half a teaspoonful of strong black coffee, a dash of brandy (this is not necessary) and a tablespoonful of milk or cream. Stir continually until at the boiling point, then pour over the chestnuts and serve hot.

Stuffed Figs—Stuff a quarter of a pound of good pulled figs with blanched almonds split in halves, or pecans. Put in the chafing dish a tablespoonful of granulated sugar, a teaspoonful of lemon juice and a wineglassful of claret. Heat, but do not boil. Add the figs, cover closely and let simmer (not boil) for eight minutes. They should by this time be tender and ready to serve.

MEALS FOR A DAY.

Monday, May the Twenty-second.

BREAKFAST.

Sliced Bananas with Strawberries.
Creamed Fish Roe in Potato Cups.
Radishes. Puff Muffins.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Spatzchen with Green Salad.
Jellied Rhubarb with Sweetened Cream.
Bread and Butter Sandwiches. Tea.

DINNER.

Raw Clams. Chopped Pickle.
Broiled Mutton Chops, Cheese Soubise Sauce.
Savory Rice.
Cold Molded Spinach and Spring Mushrooms,
French Dressing.
Lemon Meringue Tarts.
Black Coffee.

Note—A few left-over strawberries from dinner, if crushed and sweetened heavily and set in a cold place over night will be found to be a most delicious addition to sliced bananas. Serve the creamed roe in little baskets formed of mashed potatoes which have been whipped to a frothy lightness, molded, brushed with melted butter and browned in the oven. Garnish with parsley and small red radishes. A dandelion or lettuce salad simply dressed with vinegar and oil will be found most toothsome accompaniment to the spatzchen.

118

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AUTOMATIC 41-141
CABLE ADDRESS
ROCKDALE

December 16, 1914.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Dr. Judson:-

I had a discussion the other day in Chicago with the head of the Progressive Party of California concerning the attendance at our University and he boastfully remarked that the attendance at California exceeded our own. I was inclined to think that this statement was in line with the usual big figures which are attributed to Californians. On his return to California, my visitor sent me a copy of "The California Outlook" containing the figures which I enclose. These figures seem to bear out his statement.

I thought you might be interested in looking them over. You will observe that Chicago is not mentioned in the list.

Yours very sincerely,

Eli B. Felsenthal

EBF.-GH.

The Science figures have not yet appeared. Our report to Science was made about six weeks ago.

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for a false peace
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Yours very sincerely,

Eli B. Felsenthal

EBF-GH.

The figures given here are
not supported. Our report
shows that our attendance
was much greater.

preoccupied to care, afraid to move, afraid to change, eager for a false peace, unwilling to pay the daily costs of sanity.

We in America are not immune to what some people imagine to be the diseases of Europe. Nothing would be easier for us than to drift into an impossible situation; our life racked and torn within and without. We, too, have our place in the world. We have our obligations, our aggressions, our social chasms, our internal diseases. We are unready to deal with them. We are committed to responsibilities we do not understand, we are the victims of interests and deceptive ideas, and nothing but our own clarified effort can protect us from the consequences. We, too, can blunder into horror.

California First

By Chester H. Rowell

FIGURES just compiled by Henry T. Claus for the Boston Transcript place the University of California second, and in some respects almost first, among American universities in point of size. The figures for the first twenty-one universities are as follows:

1—Columbia	10,961
2—California	8,481
3—Pennsylvania	7,368
4—Michigan	6,302
5—New York University	5,875
6—Illinois	5,620
7—Ohio State University	5,395
8—Wisconsin	4,901
9—Cornell	4,848
10—Northwestern	4,632
11—Harvard	4,516
12—Syracuse	4,000
13—Nebraska	3,793
14—Yale	3,289
15—Washington	2,788
16—Iowa	2,725
17—Pennsylvania State	2,246
18—Purdue	1,961
19—Stanford	1,884
20—Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,818
21—Princeton	1,665

This puts Columbia university in New York City at the top, with 10,961 students, but inasmuch as 5,590 of the Columbia students are assigned to the summer session, and only 3,179 of the California students, it follows that in students taking the regular course, California and Columbia are substantially equal, and far exceed any other American universities. These figures are interesting not merely as showing the great prestige, but also as illustrating the great change in the center of gravity in American universities which has taken place in the past generation.

A quarter of a century ago, for instance, Harvard, with about its present numbers, ranked first, instead of eleventh as now, while Michigan ranked second. Yale was third and most of the others on the present list were far to the rear of any modern standards. The University of Illinois, now sixth on the list, was practically a country agricultural school. Cornell had but barely emerged from the small college stage. The old California college, which is now the University of California, had perhaps three or four hundred students. Stanford University did not exist. Wisconsin was just beginning to follow Michigan as the pioneer in the system of state universities. The university of Iowa was insignificant; the university of Washington was unheard of, and the university of Nebraska, if it existed, was

too insignificant to be considered. In fact, in the short generation measured by the quarter of a century, the entire growth of western education and practically the entire growth of the state university system, with the exception of the University of Michigan, has taken place. Probably two-thirds of the university students in the United States are now registered in universities which either did not exist or were of no importance twenty-five years ago, while the great universities of Harvard and Yale have increased in size almost not at all. Even Michigan university, the pioneer state university, has only doubled in size in twenty-five years, while the University of California is probably twenty times as large as it then was. During this generation, the course of empire and of population has moved steadily westward, but the course of enlightenment has moved even more rapidly. The seat of culture as represented by higher education is no longer in the East. The proportion of university graduates increases rapidly as the line moves westward, and it is not too much to say that California at this moment contains more persons who have enjoyed or are enjoying the advantage of higher education, not merely than any other American state, but than any other state or nation that now exists or ever did exist. To the extent that enlightenment is represented by university education, the present population of California is the most enlightened population that the world has ever seen.

IN the schoolhouse in Belleville, Wisconsin, a few evenings ago, upon motion of the Catholic priest, the Methodist minister was elected president of the community's social center for the coming winter.

Then three basketball teams were formed, including the priest, the minister, the blacksmith, the editor, a farmer, the keeper of the village restaurant, a dentist, a clothier, a teamster, a druggist, a garage owner, the banker, saloon-keeper, a hardware merchant and a house painter.

They differed in religion, in politics, in incomes, in status, about as widely as men can differ. But in common school building, in the free democracy of the social center, they agreed to lay aside their differences for novel purpose of discovering how much good fellowship there was in meeting together, now and then, as equals as brothers.

In the democracy of play, in the democracy of frank discussion of public questions, they are finding out, the differing men of Belleville, that, as human beings, they are amazingly alike, once you get below the surface.

And out of this agreeable discovery will come, for Belleville, more tolerance, more kindness of feeling, more give and take, than it had ever known before. Even when they shall differ again—as, of course, they often will—it won't be with as much bitterness, as much bigotry, as much mean hate, as of yore.

It's a wonderful solvent, is brotherhood.—Stockton Record.

IN ACCOUNTING for the spectacular triumph of Charles S. Whitman, lately elected Governor of New York state, one obscure but mighty factor must not be overlooked. That is the secret and moving conviction held by thousands of Italians, negroes, poor Jews, bootblacks, pushcart peddlers, porters, and others of the rank and file that Whitman is the one man in office in New York City who has stood like a stone wall between them and the oppression of the corrupt members of the police force. This belief as not advertised or paraded to any great extent, but it was a granite foundation for Whitman's campaign, just as it was for those of the late Mayor Gaynor. Men's hearts still turn toward justice and will while the earth stands.—Collier's.

good. We say this without any prejudice whatever against the Socialists. If they have a majority of votes they are entitled to run the government, and are welcome to take full responsibility subject to the democratic checks that have become part of our polity. But we thought that the people of Los Angeles had unmistakably decided that they wanted non-partisan majority rule. Do they understand that what is proposed would encourage, stimulate, force and glorify the organization of partisan groups? Do they understand that while our state government is about to be placed on a non-partisan basis it is proposed to engraft on our city government, really by subterfuge, a wholly undesirable and unfair scheme of partisan elections?

Do they understand that preferential voting is by many regarded as immensely superior to proportional representation and is in fact in use in many cities that have commission government, while so far as we are aware, proportional representation is not in use in any American city. Do they know that proportional representation was rejected by the last Cleveland, Ohio, charter commission, which regarded it as not practicable, and that Cleveland adopted preferential voting instead; and the proposal of the Socialists to abolish non-partisanship and restore party primaries and partisan elections was emphatically rejected by the voters. Do they, in fact, know the difference between proportional representation and preferential voting, under which latter plan the majority, at a single election, is bound to prevail?

Finally, do they really understand at all what is proposed?

We advise them not to decide until they read the text of the amendment. If then they understand and approve they should, of course, vote yes; but if they do not understand—and it will be nothing to be ashamed of—vote NO.

That would be intelligent voting.

Force and Ideas

From The New Republic

EVERY sane person knows that it is a greater thing to build a city than to bombard it, to plough a field than to trample it, to serve mankind than to conquer it. And yet once the armies get loose, the terrific noise and shock of war make all that was valuable seem pale and dull and sentimental. Trenches and shrapnel, howitzers and forts, marching and charging and seizing—these seem real, these seem to be men's work. But subtle calculations in a laboratory, or the careful planning of streets and sanitation and schools, things which constitute the great peaceful adventure of democracy, seem to sink to so much whimpering futility.

Who cares to paint a picture now, or to write any poetry but war poetry, or to search the meaning of language, or speculate about the constitution of matter? It seems like fiddling when Rome burns. Or to edit a magazine—to cover paper with ink, to care about hopes that have gone stale, to launch phrases that are lost in the uproar? What is the good now of thinking? What is a critic compared to a battalion of infantry? This, men say, is a time for action, any kind of action. So, without a murmur, the laboratories of Europe are commandeered as hospitals, a thousand half-finished experiments abandoned. There was more for the future of the world in those experiments than we dare to calculate. They are tossed aside. The best scholarship has turned press agent to the General Staff. The hope of labor is absorbed, the great plans built on the surplus of wealth are dropped, for the armies have to be financed.

Merely to exist has become a problem, to live finely seems to many a derelict hope.

Yet the fact remains that the final argument against cannon is ideas. The thoughts of men which seem so feeble are the only weapons they have against overwhelming force. It was a brain that conceived the gun, it was brains that organized the armies, it was the triumph of physics and chemistry that made possible the dreadnaught. Men organized this superb destruction; they created this force, thought it, dreamed it, planned it. It has gotten beyond their control. It has gotten into the service of hidden forces they do not understand. Men can master it only by clarifying their own will to end it, and making a civilization so thoroughly under their control that no machine can turn traitor to it. For while it takes as much skill to make a sword as a ploughshare, it takes a critical understanding of human values to prefer the ploughshare.

That is why civilization seems dull and war romantic to unimaginative people. It requires a trained intelligence to realize that the building of the Panama Canal by the American Army is perhaps the greatest victory an army ever won. Yet the victories of peace are less renowned than those of war. For every hundred people who can feel the horrors of the battlefield, how many are there who feel the horror of the slum? For every hundred people who admire the organization of war, how many are there who recognize the wasteful helter-skelter of peace?

It is no wonder, then, that war, once started, sweeps everything before it, that it seizes all loyalties and subjugates all intelligence. War is the one activity that men really plan for passionately on a national scale, the only organization which is thoroughly conceived. Men prepare themselves for campaigns they may never wage, but for peace, even when they meet the most acute social crisis, they will not prepare themselves. They set their armies on a hair-trigger of preparation. They leave their diplomacy archaic. They have their troops ready to put down labor disputes; they will not think out the problems of labor. They turn men into military automata, stamp upon every personal feeling for what they call the national defence; they are too timid to discipline business. They spend years learning to make war; they do not learn to govern themselves. They ask men to die for their country; they think it a stupid strain to give time to living for it.

Knowing this, we cannot abandon the labor of thought. However crude and weak it may be, it is the only force that can pierce the agglomerated passion and wrong-headedness of this disaster. We have learnt a lesson. We know how insecurely we have been living, how grudging, poor, mean, careless has been what we call civilization. We have not known how to forestall the great calamity. We have not known enough, we have not been trained enough, ready enough, nor radical enough to make our will effective. We have taken the ideas that were thrust upon us, we have believed what he were told to believe. We have gotten into habits of thought when unnecessary things seemed inevitable, in panic and haste we stumbled into what we did not want.

We shall not do better in the future by more stumbling and more panic. If our thought has been ineffective we shall not save ourselves by not thinking at all, for there is only one way to break the vicious circle of action, and that is by subjecting it endlessly to the most ruthless criticism of which we are capable. It is not enough to hate war and waste, to launch one unanalyzed passion against another, to make the world a vast debating ground in which tremendous accusations are directed against the Kaiser and the financiers, the diplomatists and the gun manufacturers. The guilt is wider and deeper than that. It comes home finally to all those who live carelessly, too lazy to think, too

Chicago, December 19, 1914

Dear Mr. Felsenthal:-

Thanks for yours of the 16th inst. with enclosed sheet from "The California Outlook". The figures of various institutions here given are enormously swollen. The last catalogue of Columbia University, for instance, gives the net total of resident students as 6404. The summer students added in Colorado, California, and some other places are not on the basis of our summer quarter at all. Of course also it is true that in the various state universities there are many short courses. Students in brief courses in agriculture and pharmacy and what not swell the total very greatly. Why the University of Chicago should not be included in the list compiled for the "Boston Transcript" I hardly know. Several other institutions are omitted. I don't see in the list Minnesota, with its great registration.

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Some years ago, when discussing with a class some questions as to the different sections of our country, one young man remarked that he had noticed the farther west one goes from the Atlantic Coast the broader the ideas and the larger the outlook on life. I told him that was interesting and asked him where he came from. He replied he came from California. Possibly that might illustrate the California document.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Eli B. Felsenthal,
Title & Trust Bldg., Chicago.

ELI B. FELSENT
FRANCIS S.
EDWARD S.
DAV

-2-

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3/1/17

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CABLE ADDRESS
ROCKDALE

February 19, 1917.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Dr. Judson:-

Upon inquiry I learned that Mr. Alex Bauer, whom I thought of in connection with a subscription to the medical school, is at present in Pasadena, California, and probably will not return for some time. We will lay for him upon his return.

I am advised by Rabbi Joseph Leiser of Joplin, Missouri, who is married to one of my sisters, that he has made an application for the position at the University during the summer quarter as special lecturer on the drama, etc. It would please me greatly if a place could be made for him. He is a capable man and, as you doubtless recall, one of the early graduates of the University, with rather a broad experience in preaching as well as in producing plays and newspaper work.

With assurance of my highest esteem and kind regards, believe me to be

Yours very sincerely,

Eli B. Felsenthal
Trustee

EBF.-FJ.

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FRANCIS S. WILSON
EDWARD C. FELSENTHAL
DAVID LEVINSON
WILLIAM E. STRICKMAN

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A. R. MILLER
GEO. J. ZAHNINGER

TELEPHONE
CENTRAL 710
CABLE ADDRESS
"ROCKDALE"

November 17, 1919.

Forwarded
Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, President
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My dear Mr. President:-

Several years ago I spoke to you relative to the possibility of a position on the faculty for my brother-in-law Rabbi Joseph Leiser who is one of the early graduates of the University of Chicago. He has, since his graduation, had a number of Jewish congregations under his charge. Much of the time he has been away from the City. His last position was at Lexington, Kentucky. His wife and children have been living in Chicago for some time and he, being unable to find a place for them in Lexington, has sent in his resignation and practically concluded to abandon rabbinical work and seek some other employment.

During the war Rabbi Leiser had charge of Welfare work for the Jewish soldiers at Columbus, Ohio. He much prefers doing work of this character or newspaper work.

It occurred to me that it might be possible to establish at the University, a position of student advisor to the Jewish students. I believe there are a very large number of students from various sections at the "U" and so far as I know there is no provision looking particularly toward their welfare. They would naturally not be members of the Y. M. C. A. and are unfortunately excluded from the social advantages of the various fraternities.

Rabbi Leiser is still young and vigorous, mentally and physically. He has done much reading and kept thoroughly in touch with modern thought. During several summers he attended lectures at the "U". His demands are very modest.

FELSENTHAL, WILSON & STRUCKMANN

LAWYERS

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TELEPHONE
CENTRAL 10
CABLE ADDRESS
"ROCKDALE"

FELSENTHAL, WILSON & STRUCKMANN
WILLIAM T. STRUCKMANN
FRANK S. WILSON
ALFRED FELSENTHAL
200 N. LAUREL
CHICAGO, ILL.

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I am exceedingly anxious to help Rabbi Leiser find a place if possible at the University. If you think that you can find some place for him he will be glad to go to see you at any time as he is entirely foot-loose.

I shall be glad to entertain any suggestion that you may have to offer.

Very sincerely yours,

Eli B. Felsenthal

EBF.-FJ.

P. S. Last summer, at one of our committee meetings, I was discussing with Dean Angell the very great importance of proper advice and counsel to students during their college course. We both agreed that there ought to be someone to whom the student might go to unburden his thoughts; someone whose sole business it should be to guide and counsel; that such a person ought to have an office or room where he could meet the students collectively or singly, to a larger extent than was possible under the present arrangement. The utter impotence of students who are cast upon the world after their graduation seems to make it important that they should be informed concerning many of the practical things of life. Personally I have had occasion to observe the helplessness of men who expected that their diploma would be an open sesame to immediate and lucrative employment.

It occurs to me that students should have sympathetic and proper advice during the course of their studies so that they may be spared some of the humiliation and suffering due to their being cast upon an unsympathetic world. It is this sort of advice and sympathy which I would expect Mr. Leiser to give.

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CC: F. A. [unclear]

HRP-71

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307

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The question of a faculty adviser is not a new one. We took it up in Dr. Harper's time and made a definite attempt to establish the system. It broke down. Such systems usually do break down. Students as a rule do not care to confer with officially appointed advisers. They do as a matter of fact confer with members of the faculty whom they know and in whom they feel especial confidence. Of course we will take the whole matter under consideration.

With best wishes, I am,

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