

Washington, BT

Guests

November 21, 1910.

The Daily Maroon,

The University of Chicago.

Gentlemen:

Mr. Booker T. Washington, President of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, will deliver an address at the University in Mandel Hall, Monday, December 5, at three o'clock. His subject will be, "The Progress of the American Negro."

Yours very truly,

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

Washington, D.C.

Private

November 21, 1910.

The Daily News,

The University of Chicago.

Gentlemen:

Mr. Booker T. Washington, President of Tuskegee

Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, will deliver an address at
the University in Mandel Hall, Monday, December 5, at three
o'clock. His subject will be, "The Progress of the
American Negro."

Yours very truly,

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

Washington

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

(INCORPORATED)

FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

Tuskegee, Ala.

Nov. 5, '97.

Prof. W. R. Harper,
Chicago,
Ill.

(57)

Dear Sir:-

Feeling that you would like to help forward the work which we are doing at Tuskegee for the elevation of our race in the South, I take the liberty of writing you and sending the enclosed circular which will give definite information.

The amount of work which our students do each year towards their own support is surprising. Our students pay their own board partly in cash and partly in labor. They are wholly unable to pay the cost of tuition which is \$50. a year for each one.

If you can help us toward the whole or even a small part of the tuition of one student it will greatly lighten our burden.

Yours truly,

Booker T. Washington

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

THE FIRST TERM OF THE COLLEGE FOR MEN AND WOMEN

June 1891

June 1891

1891

The first term of the college for men and women
at Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute
has just closed. The students have been
very successful in their studies and
in their practical work. The college
has a large number of students and
is well equipped for the instruction
of colored youth. The faculty is
composed of some of the best
educators of the race. The college
is a model of efficiency and
is a credit to the community.

The....

TUSKEGEE NORMAL and INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

...Tuskegee, Alabama...

COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENT
OF ENDOWMENT FUND

MR. WM. H. BALDWIN, JR.
President Long Island Railroad
128 Broadway, New York City

MR. J. G. PHELPS STOKES
47 Cedar St., New York City

MR. GEORGE F. PEABODY
27 Pine St., New York City

MR. ROBERT C. OGDEN
784 Broadway, New York City

For the Training of Colored***

Young Men and Women ***

Mr. W. R. Harper. 1/2/04.
Qu. of C.
Chicago.
Ill.

Dear Sir:

I send you herewith a
copy of my last report to
the Board of Trustees. I hope
that you may find time
to read it.

Yours truly
Booker T. Washington
Principal

January 6th, 1904

Principal Booker T. Washington,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

My dear Mr. Washington:-

I am very much obliged to you for
your kind letter of December 31st and the report which you have sent
me of the Institute. I shall take great pleasure in reading the
same.

With pleasant recollections of our last meeting, and hoping that
we may see you sometime in Chicago, I remain

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

January 6th, 1904

Principal Booker T. Washington,

Tuskegee, Alabama.

My dear Mr. Washington:-

I am very much obliged to you for
your kind letter of December 31st and the report which you have sent
me of the Institute. I shall take great pleasure in reading the

same.

With pleasant recollections of our last meeting, and hoping that

we may see you sometime in Chicago, I remain

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

The....

TUSKEGEE NORMAL and INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

...Tuskegee, Alabama....

MR. WM. H. BALDWIN, JR.
President Long Island Railroad
128 Broadway, New York City.

MR. J. G. PHELPS STOKES
47 Cedar St., New York City.

MR. GEORGE F. PEABODY
27 Pine St., New York City.

MR. ROBERT C. OGDEN
784 Broadway, New York City.

For the Training of Colored***
Young Men and Women***

Dec 31, 1903.

Mr. Wm. R. Harper,
Chicago Univ.
Chicago
Ill.,

(8)

Dear Sir: —

I send you herewith
a copy of my last report to
the Board of Trustees. I hope
that you may find time
to read it.

Yours truly,
Booker T. Washington
Principal.

The
TUSKEGEE NORMAL and INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE
Tuskegee, Alabama

For the Training of Colored
Young Men and Women

MR. W. H. BOLDWIN JR.
STATIONER & PRINTER
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
MR. J. C. FLEMING STONES
STATIONER & PRINTER
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
MR. GEORGE F. TERRY
STATIONER & PRINTER
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
MR. ROBERT C. COHEN
STATIONER & PRINTER
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Dec 31, 1902
Mr. Wm. D. Harper
Chicago, Ill.
Ill.

(8)

Dear Sir:
I am very pleased
at the fact that you
are interested in the
Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.
I have the honor to
acknowledge your letter of the 21st inst.

Yours truly,
Wm. D. Harper
Principal

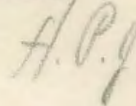
January 11, 1910

Dear Sir:-

Understanding that you are to be in Chicago about the 11th of February I am writing to express the hope that you will be able to favor the University by giving an address to the faculty and students on the afternoon of that day. Professor George E. Vincent, Dean of the Faculties of Arts, Literature and Science, will take charge of the matter, and will correspond with you further on the subject.

Hoping that we can hear you here, I am,

Very truly yours,



H. P. Judson

President Booker T. Washington,
Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

January 11, 1910

Dear Sir:-

Understanding that you are to be in Chicago about the 15th of February I am writing to express the hope that you will be able to favor the University by giving an address to the faculty and students on the afternoon of that day. Professor George E. Vincent, Dean of the Faculties of Arts, Literature and Science, will take charge of the matter, and will correspond with you further on the subject.

Hoping that we can hear you here, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

President Booker T. Washington,
Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

Chicago, March 5, 1912

Dear Dr. Washington:-

Your favor of the 1st inst. to Mr. Arnett is handed to me. The University would be glad to have our Auditor perform this service for the Tuskegee Institute. He has frequently been called on for such services, and so far as is consistent with his duties at the University we are quite willing to give him leave. He does not ask an honorarium for the service, but it has been customary heretofore in other institutions to pay the expenses both of himself and Mrs. Arnett. If he is to be away several days it is usually pleasanter if his wife can accompany him.

With sincere regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. S. J.

Principal Booker T. Washington,
Tuskegee Institute,
Alabama.

Chicago, March 2, 1912

Dear Dr. Washington:-

Your favor of the 1st inst. to Mr. Arnold is
handed to me. The University would be glad to have our Auditor
perform this service for the Tuskegee Institute. He has frequently
been called on for such services, and so far as is consistent with
his duties at the University we are quite willing to give him leave.
He does not ask an honorarium for the service, but it has been
customary heretofore in other institutions to pay the expenses both
of himself and Mrs. Arnold. If he is to be away several days it
is usually pleasant if his wife can accompany him.

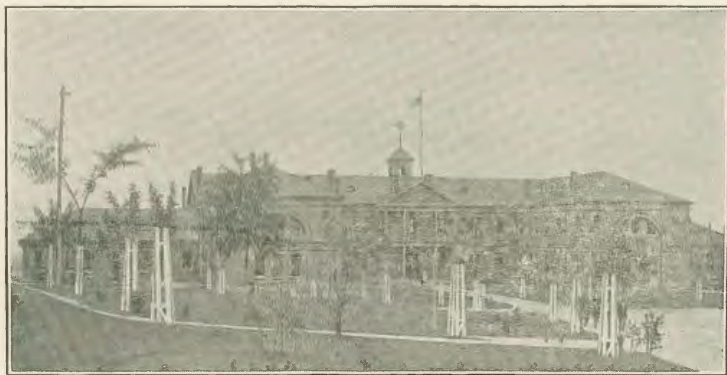
With sincere regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

J. D. F.

Principal Booker T. Washington,
Tuskegee Institute,
Alabama.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE



**The Slater-Armstrong Memorial Trades' Building, Built Almost Wholly
With Student Labor**

TUSKEGEE NORMAL and INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

Tuskegee, Alabama

For the Year Ending May 31, 1903

TRUSTEES.

MR. GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, President, Tuskegee, Ala.
REV. G. L. CHANEY, Vice-President, Leominster, Mass.
REV. R. C. BEDFORD, Secretary.....Beloit, Wis.
MR. WARREN LOGAN, Treasurer.....Tuskegee, Ala.
MR. LEWIS ADAMS.....Tuskegee, Ala.
MR. CHARLES W. HARE.....Tuskegee, Ala.
MR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.....Tuskegee, Ala.
MR. J. W. ADAMS.....Montgomery, Ala.
MR. JOHN C. GRANT, L. L. D.....Chicago, Ill.
REV. GEORGE A. GORDON, D. D.....Boston, Mass.
REV. CHARLES F. DOLE, D. D.....Boston, Mass.
MR. J. G. PHELPS STOKES.....New York, N. Y.
MR. S. C. DIZER.....Boston, Mass.
MR. WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, JR.....New York, N. Y.
MR. R. O. SIMPSON.....Furman, Ala.
MR. H. H. HANNA.....Indianapolis, Ind.
MR. GEO. FOSTER PEABODY.....New York, N. Y.
MR. ROBERT C. OGDEN.....New York, N. Y.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and devise to the Trustees of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, the sum of.....
.....dollars, payable, etc.

Tuskegee Institute Press, 1903.

PRINCIPAL'S ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE:

GENTLEMEN.—Information is often sought regarding the moral character of our graduates. It seems important at the beginning of this report to say that not a single one of our graduates has ever been convicted of crime or sent to a state penitentiary. This statement is based on a carefully kept record.

During the present school year, we have had an enrollment of 1550 students, and the average attendance has been 1441. These figures do not include the 248 children in the model school, "The Children's House," nor the 128 students in the night school and afternoon cooking classes taught in the town of Tuskegee, nor the 18 students in the night school sustained by us in the village of Greenwood, nor the thousands of adults reached and helped constantly through the work of the Annual Tuskegee Negro Conferences, with the local conferences scattered throughout the South. Our enrollment shows that there are 49 students here from eleven foreign countries, and that the most of them are attracted because of the industrial training. Both the governments of Porto Rico and Hayti, for example, have made special provision for supporting a number of students here. Besides the students from foreign countries, 34 states and territories have been represented in our enrollment. The bulk of the students have come from the Gulf States.

The following industries have been taught in addition to the regular academic, religious and moral training: Agriculture, Basketry, Blacksmithing, Bee Keeping, Brickmasonry, Plastering, Brickmaking, Carpentry, Carriage-trimming, Cooking, Dairying, Architectural, Freehand and Me-

mechanical Drawing, Plain Sewing, Dressmaking, Electrical and Steam Engineering, Founding, Harnessmaking, Housekeeping, Horticulture, Canning, Laundering, Machinery, Mattressmaking, Millinery, Nurse Training, Painting, Sawmilling, Shoemaking, Printing, Stockraising, Tailoring, Tinning and Wheelwrighting—36 industries in all.

As to the studies pursued by our students, first and foremost, we have been guided by the actual conditions existing in the South. We have sought, to find out what is most needed to be done and have then tried, as far as possible, to fit our students for that service. This is a safe rule, I think, by which to be guided. Just how the Negro should be trained, just what he should study, and just what he should not study, are questions upon which public opinion is constantly changing, now favoring one thing, and now opposing that very thing to favor some other.

The sound policy for an institution like Tuskegee Institute to follow is to determine the right and rational course, and then to cling to it whether it brings blame or praise.

Our Policy In laying special stress upon hand training for a large proportion of my race, I ask no peculiar education for the Negro because he is a Negro, but I would advocate the same training for the German, the Jew, or the Frenchman, were they in the same relative stage of racial development as the masses of the Negroes. In studying conditions in the South, it is very apparent that one of the chief needs just now is for teachers or leaders, who will not only teach in the ordinary manner, but who will emphasize the dignity of labor, as well as skill in work, and thus change and inspire the life of the people by teaching them to extend their school terms, build school houses, and make more practical their moral and religious life. While we have sought to prepare teachers and leaders in the other industries, from the first, we have borne in mind that the main emphasis should be laid upon training in agriculture, since the Institution is located in the midst of a people, the great

majority of whom, depend upon cultivating the soil for their living. Aside from learning the principles of improved agriculture in all of its branches, the students cultivate 900 acres of land. Again since the South is so new in its manufacturing development, we have also put great emphasis upon teaching the young men the mechanical industries most in demand in the South. The young women are given training in all household duties. A class of girls is also trained in gardening, fruit-growing, poultry-raising, bee-keeping and dairying.

Notwithstanding all that has been accomplished in the way of industrial training, we are constantly embarrassed by the fact that the demand upon us from the outside world for men and women, who have received education here, is so constant and pressing that we can supply only a small proportion of the workers that are asked for by both races.

Perhaps one of the most important services, which the Tuskegee Institute has rendered to the public since its organization, has been that of changing the ideas of the race regarding labor with the hands. During the first ten years of the existence of the institution, a great portion of the time and strength of the officers was devoted to getting the colored people to see the value of industrial training. That the battle has now been fought and practically won, however, is shown by the fact that we are compelled because of lack of room and means to refuse admission to about one thousand students annually. The teaching of the industries, starting with the Hampton Institute, the parent institution, has now spread to such an extent that there are few schools in the South that do not attempt something in this direction.

Meeting Present Needs

Disappointment is often expressed because this institution is not able to supply all of the demands made upon it for individual service in homes, and individual work on farms. To attempt to put any large number of people directly in houses as workers, or directly upon the farm as laborers, would be taking a very short-sighted view, and would

be attempting an endless task. The most economical and helpful thing for an institution like the Tuskegee Institute to do is, in the first place, to make all forms of labor dignified, and then to train men and women as industrial teachers and workers, who will go out as leaders in public and private schools, and prepare others for the more direct work to which I have referred. If, for example, we can prepare a woman who is able to go to Atlanta, and establish a training school for house service, we are doing a much wiser and more economical thing than in trying to put girls into any large number of homes in Atlanta. If we can train one man, as we have done, who will go into Louisiana and teach farming to fifty students, or another to manage a farm or a dairy, where many others will be trained by him, we are rendering much more effective service to agriculture than by trying to send out individual farm hands. We are training hundreds to train thousands.

Aside from these matters, there is always such a pressing demand for students trained at Tuskegee that the economic problem alone would prevent our being able to place any large number of girls in homes. If a girl finds herself in demand at thirty dollars a month, it could hardly be expected that she would take a position in a home at a salary half as large. This institution is keeping constantly in mind the matter of helping to furnish the South with much more satisfactory labor; is constantly working towards that end, but it must for the present render that service indirectly for the most part. Results are apparent now. They will be more apparent in a few years.

Increase of Farm Acreage Through the generosity of New York and Brooklyn friends, we have just added a large acreage to our farm. The idea in securing this additional land is to make agriculture in all its branches still more prominent even than it has been in the past. As before stated, agriculture is the one industry that we plan to make stand out most prominently; more and more, we expect to base much of our other training upon this fundamental industry. There are two

reasons why we have not been able to send out as many students from our agricultural department as we have desired:

First, in the earlier years of the school, agriculture was the industry most disliked by the students and their parents. It required nearly ten years to overcome this opposition.

Second, because of the fact that nearly all of the buildings, some 62 in number, upon the grounds, have been erected by student labor, the building or mechanical trades have been especially emphasized. As soon as the building period somewhat passes, we shall be able to turn out a larger number skilled in all the branches of agriculture.

Student Self-Help

In order to give a concrete example of the amount of work that our students do in the direction of self-help, I would mention the fact that they manufactured 2,990,000 bricks during the past twelve months; 1,367 garments of various kinds have been made in the tailor shop, and 541,887 pieces have been laundered in the laundry division by the girls.

The value of the work done for the world by this school must not be judged alone by the number who go out bearing certificates, or diplomas of graduation. A very large proportion of our students are compelled by reason of the poverty of their parents or others dependent upon them to leave school before completing the full course, and then, too, any school that teaches trades has to face the fact that even a little training in a trade increases the economic value of the individual, and puts him in demand often at wages three times as large as he could get before beginning his training. This fact prompts a large percentage of the students not to remain to finish the full course. Nevertheless, it is a gratifying fact to note that a careful inquiry by letter, visits, etc., on the part of Rev. R. C. Bedford, the Secretary of our Board of Trustees, who devotes a large share of his time to making investigations as to the work being done by our graduates and ex-students, reveals that in nearly every case where a student has spent as much as six months at the institution, it has been the means

in a large degree of revolutionizing his life. We are constantly surprised at finding students, whom we had almost forgotten, engaged in doing effective work as teachers, farmers, mechanics, or housekeepers, and in other forms of labor.

Work of Graduates

A rather careful examination shows that, counting those who have finished the full course, together with those who have remained here long enough to enable them to get something of the spirit and method of the school, we have sent into the world since 1881, quite six thousand men and women who are doing good, strong, effective work for their fellows and their country. I think I am quite safe in saying that, after a careful inquiry, not more than ten per cent. of those receiving our diplomas or certificates can be found in idleness during any season of the year. If a student teaches school a portion of the year, he either farms or works at his trade the remainder of the time.

I cannot better illustrate the value of our training than by giving to the public the following letter written by the manager of the Dimmick Pipe Works Company, a large manufacturing firm of Birmingham, Alabama:—

"The students from your school, who have been at work here during the vacation, expect to return to Tuskegee to-morrow, and we want to say to you that these boys have demonstrated to our company the wonderful benefit of your teaching. These young men have taken hold of their work in a steady and business-like way, and have worked uncomplainingly during the severe heat of the past summer. We would like, if it is possible, to induce a number of your students to purchase their homes about our works in North Birmingham, and become regular workmen in our different shops.

* * * * *
Please accept our best wishes for the success of the grand work you have undertaken." Many similar testimonials are constantly coming to us.

The number of students, who will receive diplomas and certificates of graduation this year from the Normal, Industrial and Bible Departments, is 113. In addition to these, it is safe to say that 500 others will go out, not to return, fitted for service, making the entire output for the year 613 persons.

New Buildings The work of the school has been greatly helped by the gift of two bath houses, one for boys, and one for girls, by New York friends. These bath houses are large, and are fitted with such conveniences as are necessary for effective service. These same friends have provided the money for the erection of what are to be known as the "Lincoln Memorial Gates," at the entrance to our grounds near the Trades' Building and the Chapel. Both are now finished, and were built largely by the students of the school. The new Office Building will be completed within the next two months. Rockefeller Hall was completed in January, and is now in use, and is a great relief in the way of giving better quarters for our young men. A large addition has been made during the year to the Slater-Armstrong Memorial Trades' Building, through the generosity of a New York friend. From the gift of Philadelphia friends, seven cottages have been erected, or are in process of erection, for teachers. A large number of students are now engaged in building the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Building. The money for this building is provided by Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, of New York.

We have spent considerable money during the year in extending and improving the roads and grounds, and various parts of the school property. The school, together with the numerous families living near it, has now grown into a village of about 1,700 people. A number of the teachers and others have formed a Village Improvement Society, and as a result, streets have been improved by grading, by shade trees and other ways, that add to the attractiveness of the school surroundings.

A Summer School Last October the General Education Board, through its secretary, Dr. Wallace Buttrick, made a proposition to the effect that the Board would duplicate to the amount of three thousand dollars all the money contributed to the support of this institution by colored people. The result of this offer has been to bring us more contributions from Negroes than have ever come to us in the history of the Institute. Up to the present time \$1,499.74 have been given in small amounts by members of the race.

For some time we have had the feeling that our dormitories, shops and class rooms should not be idle to so large an extent as they have heretofore been during the summer. We have thought that the plant should be used practically every month in the year. With this in view, some months ago we applied to the General Education Board for the money with which to carry on a Summer School that would bring together teachers, mainly from the Gulf States, in order that they might get hold of additional knowledge, and also get into the spirit and methods of Tuskegee Institute. The General Education Board granted our request, and beginning the last of June and continuing six weeks, we shall have a Summer School taught upon our grounds, under the supervision of Mr. Roscoe Conkling Bruce.

During the past few years this institution has been spending between three and four thousand dollars annually in hauling freight from the railroad depot, located in the town of Tuskegee. Through the gift of a lady in Brooklyn, N. Y., we have been provided with the money with which to extend the railroad from the town of Tuskegee into the school grounds, so that hereafter, all freight will be delivered directly to the school and on our own grounds. Passenger trains will also run into the grounds.

Financial The present indebtedness of the school at this time (May 31) is \$14,027.83. This has been brought about mainly because the increasing volume of our industrial operations, requires our carrying a larger stock of supplies, and the locking up

of money in growing crops, etc. In other words, the school's working cash capital is insufficient. We need donations for this purpose, as well as for current expenses and increase of plant and equipment.

The receipts during the year for general purposes were \$192,049.24, of which nearly \$31,650.00 has been used for permanent plant expenditure, in addition to \$102,714.84 specially donated for buildings and improvement. This latter item includes money expended for purchase of farm land, improvement of farm, for furniture, apparatus, increase of heat and water plant, and new buildings. The current expenses were \$152,135.20.

Notwithstanding the growth in the size of the institution, from year to year, it is gratifying to note that by practicing the most rigid economy in every department, the cost of educating and boarding a student is still kept down to the low and reasonable figure of \$90. Of this amount the cost of tuition only is secured at \$50 per capita.

Six hundred and ninety-seven thousand, one hundred and fifty-four dollars and eighty-six cents have been added to the Endowment Fund. This, of course, includes the munificent gift of \$600,000 from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, which constitutes by far the largest single donation ever given to the institution. I am not in error, I am sure, in saying that no single event in the history of the institution has caused such deep and abiding feelings of gratitude among our friends North and South, as did Mr. Carnegie's gift. We shall, of course, have only the interest from this sum for our uses.

We have also received \$25,000 toward the Endowment Fund from Mr. Morris K. Jesup, of New York, a consistent and loyal friend of the institution. A similar amount has been contributed to the Endowment Fund by a New York friend, whose name we are not to make public.

This institution is not only gratified at these large gifts, but is equally so for the smaller ones, which have been given both for the Endowment Fund and for current expenses.

There are a half dozen friends in various parts of the country who keep us continually indebted to them because of very generous gifts, but in no case do they permit the use of their names in connection with such gifts. Without these quiet, nameless donations, there are times when it would be almost impossible for the institution to survive.

Some of our friends have felt that the very generous gift of Mr. Carnegie relieves the institution from further need of donations. Aside from the consideration of present needs, all will agree that an institution, like any business organization, must go forward each year or go backward. To correct any such impression in this regard, I beg to submit herewith a statement as to the revenue upon which we can reasonably count, and also, statement of our needs.

Income

Income from Endowment Fund.....	\$40,000.00
Students' Entrance Fees.....	4,500.00
State Appropriation.....	3,000.00
General Education Board Appropriation.....	10,000.00
Slater Fund Appropriation.....	12,000.00
Peabody Fund Appropriation.....	1,500.00
Frothingham Fund Appropriation.....	600.00
Woman's Home Missionary Association Ap- propriation.....	333 00
Total.....	\$ 71,933.00
Estimated current expenses next year	155,000.00
Amount to be raised toward current expenses.	\$83,067.00

Needs

The main needs of the institution just now are: Money for current expenses as above. Scholarships each of \$50

a year to pay tuition of one student. (\$200.00 enables the student to complete the four years' course, and \$1,000.00 endows a permanent scholarship). A large increase in the Endowment Fund.

Cash working capital.....	\$50,000.00
Drainage and sewerage system.....	15,000.00
Increase of water system and fire appliances..	8,000.00
Road-making, fencing and permanent improve- ment of grounds and farm lands.....	15,000.00
Additional equipment for Mechanical Divi- sions.....	10,000.00
Dining room and kitchen, (\$19,000 have been received which may be applied towards this building.).....	45,000.00
Teachers' cottages.....	10,000.00
Increase of dairy and beef herds.....	10,000.00
Machinery, implements and other equipments for farms.....	5,000.00

In Conclusion

From the first it has been a part of the mission of the Tuskegee Institute to try to reach and help the colored people in the country districts. We have sought to do this in two ways, first by encouraging the students from the rural districts to enter the school, and second by emphasizing in the school those branches of education that would naturally keep the student at home and in sympathy with agricultural life. In carrying out our purpose, I think we have been reasonably successful, as the number of our graduates, or former students, now at work in the country districts will testify.

There are several influences, however, that are constantly exerting themselves against the Negro growing up on the soil at present. One of these is the lack of public school facilities in the country districts, and the frequent and unwise agitation of the question of dividing the school fund in proportion to the taxes paid by each race. In the cities and larger towns, the Negro parent finds a comfortable school house and a school in session eight

or nine months, taught by a competent teacher. Moreover, the Negro knows that if, perchance, he may be deprived of nearly all school facilities in the country, in the city the various missionary agencies will keep a school open for his children eight or nine months. In the country, as a rule, the school house is wretched, the teacher poor, and the term lasts only three to five months.

If for no other reason than these financial ones, it would pay those who own the land in the South to see to it that a good school is kept open in every country district. A good school, in my opinion, would soon add fifty per cent to the price of farming lands, because it would soon stop, in a large measure, the exodus of colored people to the cities. Another thing which sends a larger number of Negroes to the cities than many realize, is the surety of getting police protection in the city when one is charged with crime. I think I do not overstate the matter when I say that for every lynching, or attempted lynching that takes place in the country, a score of colored people leave the vicinity for the city. This whole question is one that should receive very serious attention.

I cannot close my report without making mention of the death of our friend and helper, Dr. J. L. M. Curry. Not only the Negro race, but the whole South, as well as the Tuskegee Institute, owes a debt of gratitude to him, which will always be potent and lasting.

I know that I represent the feeling of all connected with this school when I express the deep and keen regret that all of us feel on account of the long and continued illness of our early and constant friend, Mr. George W. Campbell, the President of our Board of Trustees.

All things considered, this has been our most prosperous year. We should always be mindful of the fact that success brings with it added and serious responsibilities. Let us all pray the Great Father that the more abundant our success, the harder we shall

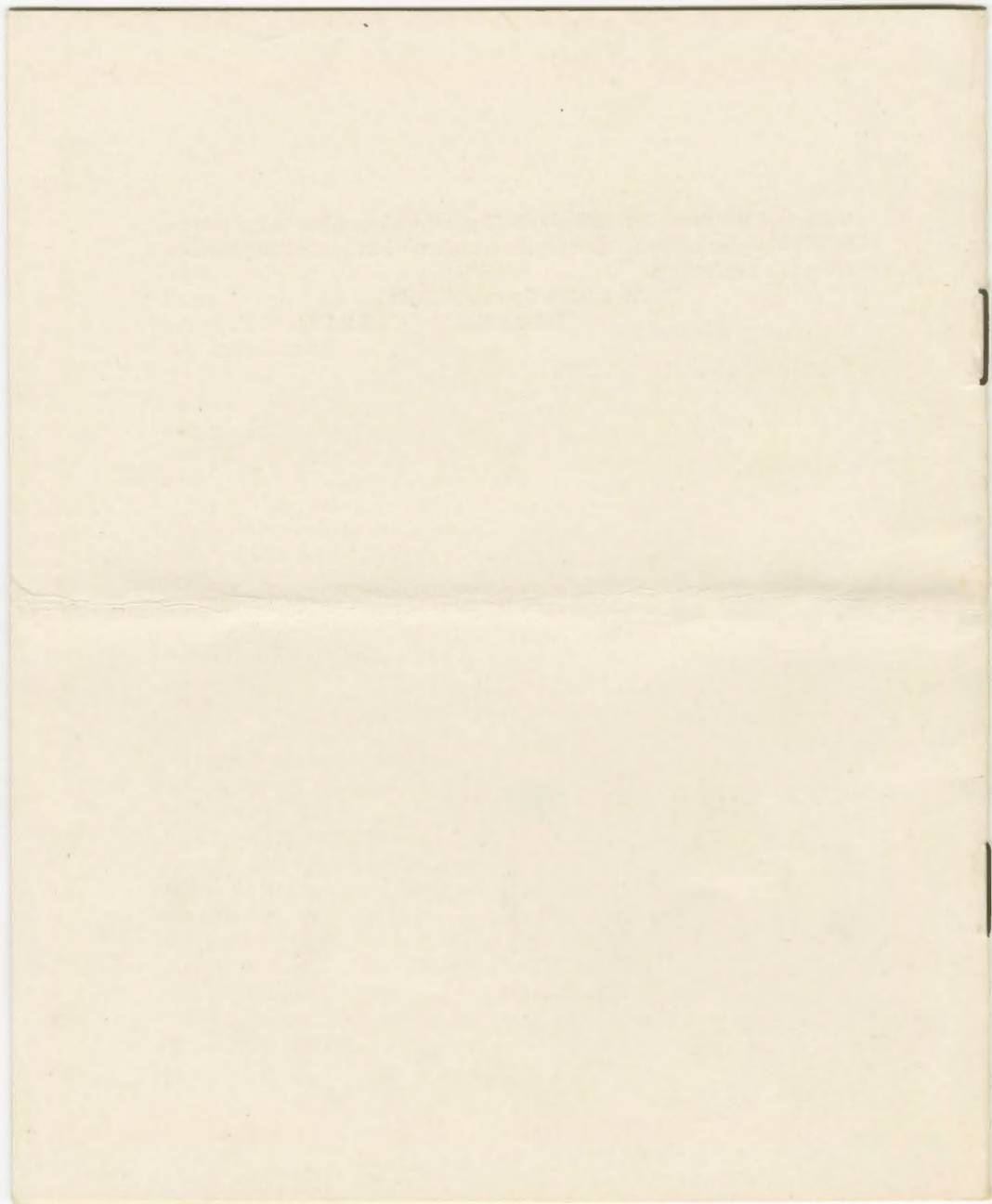
work and the more humble we shall grow, and resolve to keep true to the simple, cardinal principles which we have tried to practice from the beginning.

Respectfully submitted:

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON,
PRINCIPAL.

Tuskegee, Ala., May 27, 1903.





145
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

Jan. 17, 1910

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:-

In reply to your kind letter of the 11th, I
enclose copy of a letter which I have just written
Dear George E. Vincent.

Yours very truly,

H

Booker T. Washington

II

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

1009 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Acquired by the City of New York

1897

Gift of the City of New York

1897

1897

1897

COPY

COPY

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Jan. 17, 1910

Dean George E. Vincent,

University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dean Vincent:-

Replying to yours of January 12th, and also to the letter of President Judson of January 11th, I would state that on looking through my schedule carefully I find that I am to speak in Philadelphia on the evening of February 10th. This of course makes it impossible for me to reach Chicago for a meeting on the afternoon of the 11th, and on the 12th I am to speak in Springfield, Ill. This means that I shall have to forego the great pleasure of being at the University during this trip.

If you will permit me, however, I will state that I shall be glad to keep the matter in mind, and when I find that I am going in the direction of Chicago again I shall continue the correspondence and try to carry out any plan that you may suggest.

Yours very truly,

Frederick Douglass T. Washington,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

COPY

Traskes Institute, Ala.

Jan. 17, 1910

Dean George E. Vincent,

University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dean Vincent:-

Replying to yours of January 13th, and also to the letter of President Johnson of January 11th, I would state that on looking through my schedule carefully I find that I am to speak in Philadelphia on the evening of February 10th. This of course makes it impossible for me to reach Chicago for a meeting on the afternoon of the 11th, and on the 12th I am to speak in Springfield, Ill. This means that I shall have to forego the great pleasure of being at the University during this trip.

If you will permit me, however, I will state that I shall be glad to keep the matter in mind, and when I find that I am going in the direction of Chicago again I shall continue the correspondence and try to carry out any plan that you may suggest.

Yours very truly,

COLA

January 20, 1910

My dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 17th inst. received. I regret to find that your engagements will prevent you from speaking at the University at the time which had been arranged. At some future date we shall hope to have the pleasure of hearing you.

With best wishes for your important work, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. J.

H. P. Judson

President Booker T. Washington,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

January 20, 1910

My dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 17th inst. received. I regret
to find that your engagements will prevent you from speaking at
the University at the time which had been arranged. At some
future date we shall hope to have the pleasure of hearing you.
With best wishes for your important work, I am,
Very truly yours,

H. P.

H. P. Judson

President Booker T. Washington,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

82
A. ROBERT WHITE
633 PLYMOUTH COURT
CHICAGO

December
Thirty-first,
1915.

My dear Mr. Judson:

I am compiling a book, the object of which is to help to perpetuate the memory of the late Booker T. Washington.

I am being assisted by and have the support in this work of Dr. George C. Hall, who was one of Dr. Washington's most intimate friends.

You, together with a number of the world's most prominent men and women, are called upon for a short article to be used in this volume, expressing your opinion on the value of the life-work of Dr. Washington to his race and to the world.

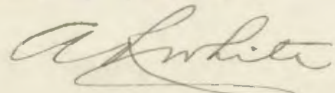
We wish to make this book an inspiration to the race that Dr. Washington worked so laboriously and untiringly to build up, and we feel that no greater good can be accomplished along this line than through a citation of his achievements by the most noted personages of the day.

If it would be inconvenient for you to write more, a one page article for this memorial volume would be greatly appreciated.

A few of the many who have contributed articles are Luther Burbank, William Howard Taft, Andrew Carnegie, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Lawrence Y. Sherman, Duncan U. Fletcher, and Charles S. Thomas.

ARW/BGP

Very sincerely yours,



Harry Pratt Judson, LL.D.,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

A. ROBERT WHITE
312 N. LAUREL STREET
CHICAGO

Chicago, Ill.
March 1, 1915

My dear Mr. Johnson:

I am compiling a book, the object of which is to help to perpetuate the memory of the late Joseph T. Washington.

I am writing in this way of Dr. George O. Hall, who was one of Dr. Washington's most intimate friends.

For, together with a number of the world's most prominent men and women, are called upon for a short article to be used in this volume, expressing your opinion on the value of the life-work of Dr. Washington to his race and to the world.

We wish to make this book an inspiration to the race. Dr. Washington worked unselfishly and bravely to build up, and we feel that his life-work can be accomplished along this line, through a collection of his achievements by the most noted persons of the day.

If it would be inconvenient for you to write more, a one page article for this memorial volume would be greatly appreciated.

Articles are invited from Dr. William Howard Hall, Andrew Carnegie, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Langston Hughes, James O. Easton, and Charles C. Johnson.

Very sincerely yours,

ARW/305

Harry Pratt Johnson, LL.D.,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

C O P Y

December 14th, 1915.

Chicago, January 18, 1916

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find a brief sentiment or appreciation as expressed by Mr. Burbank.

Mr. Burbank is an extremely busy man, but was glad to give time to send on the enclosed.

Respectfully yours,

LUTHER BURBANK,

Per (Signed) E.W.

Sec'y.

copy of interview given at the time of Washington's death.

Booker T. Washington's work has been for the colored race in America equal, if not even greater than that of Lincoln. Coming also from an humble source, his life shows what genuine love for his fellow creatures may do in the way of improvement in any case or under almost any circumstances. His influence in the betterment of the conditions of the colored race and through it every individual in the United States can hardly be over-estimated and this influence - all for good - will continue in operation to benefit the world through all time.

Men with a love for their fellow man in such degree as found in Booker T. Washington have blessed the race only too seldom in the past, but this altruistic spirit is now prevailing all mankind and the greatest hope of the human race is that it may permeate all life. When it does, we need not look further for the millennium.

Mr. A. Robert White,

633 Plymouth Court (Signed) Luther Burbank,

Harry Pratt Judson, LL.D., Santa Rosa, Calif.
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

C O P Y

December 14th, 1915.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find a brief sentiment or appreciation as expressed by Mr. Burbank.

Mr. Burbank is an extremely busy man, but was glad to give time to send on the enclosed.

Respectfully yours,
LUTHER BURBANK,
Per (Signed) E.W.
See'y.

Booker T. Washington's work has been for the colored race in America equal, if not even greater than that of Lincoln. Coming also from an humble source, his life shows what genuine love for his fellow creatures may do in the way of improvement in any case or under almost any circumstances. His influence in the betterment of the conditions of the colored race and through it every individual in the United States can hardly be over-estimated and this influence - all for good - will continue in operation to benefit the world through all time.

Men with a love for their fellow man in such degree as found in Booker T. Washington have blessed the race only too seldom in the past, but this altruistic spirit is now prevailing all mankind and the greatest hope of the human race is that it may permeate all life. When it does, we need not look further for the millennium.

(Signed) Luther Burbank,
Santa Rosa, Calif.

A. ROBERT WHITE
633 PLYMOUTH COURT
CHICAGO

December
Thirty-first,
1915
Chicago, January 13, 1916

My dear Mr. Judson:

I am compiling a book, the object of which is to help to perpetuate the memory of the late Booker T. Washington. Your favor of December 31st was received.

I am being assisted by and sending enclosed during my absence from the city. I am sending enclosed was one of Dr. Washington's most intimate friends, who copy of interview given at the time of Washington's death.

You, together with a number of men and women, are called upon for a short article to be used in this volume, might properly be included in your book. This expresses my ideas, and I think if you care to do so, the world's work of Dr. Washington to his race and the world.

We wish to make this book an inspiration to the race that Dr. Washington worked so laboriously and untiringly to build up, and we feel that no greater good can be accomplished along this line than through a citation of his achievements by the most noted personages of the day.

If it would be inconvenient for you to write more, a one page article for this memorial volume would be greatly appreciated.

A few of the many who have contributed articles are Luther Burbank, William Howard Taft, Andrew Carnegie, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Lawrence Y. Sherman, Duncan U. Fletcher, and Charles S. Thomas.

Very sincerely yours,
A. R. White
633 Plymouth Court, Chicago.

Harry Pratt Judson, LL.D.,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

C O P Y

December 1916, 1916.

Chicago, January 13, 1916

Enclosed you will find a brief statement
on cooperation as expressed by Mr. Hubbard.

Mr. Hubbard is an extremely busy man,
and you will find him to be so in the enclosed.
Dear Sir:-

Your favor of December 31st was received

during my absence from the city. I am sending enclosed

copy of interview given at the time of Washington's death.

This expresses my ideas, and I think it you care to do so

might properly be included in your book. I am from an

people's source, his life shows that genuine love

for his fellow creatures. Very truly yours,

Improvement in my case is under almost any

of conditions. The influence in the betterment of

the condition of the colored race and through it

the condition of the United States and thereby

be over-estimated and this influence - all for good -

will continue in operation to benefit the world through

all time.

Was with a lot of their fellow men

in such places as found in Robert F. Washington

have shared the same with the nation in the past,
but this altruistic spirit is not universal. All
worked and the greatest hope of the human race is
that it may permeate all life. This is love, we
need not look further for the millennium.

Mr. A. Robert White.

633 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois.

San Francisco, Calif.