

ILLINOIS CONGRESS OF MOTHERS
AND
PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS

264

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
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317 SOUTH CUYLER AVENUE.....OAK PARK

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. MILTON B. BLOUKE
2907 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD.....CHICAGO

TREASURER
MRS. R. S. NAPIER
73 WALNUT STREET.....BLUE ISLAND

AUDITOR
MRS. M. P. MEARS
7288 PRINCETON AVENUE.....CHICAGO

HISTORIAN
MRS. GEO. W. EGGERS
428 N. NORMAL PARKWAY.....CHICAGO

HONORARY LIFE MEMBER
MRS. ELLA FLAGG YOUNG.....CHICAGO

PRESIDENT
MRS. B. F. LANGWORTHY
254 ASHLAND AVENUE
RIVER FOREST

VICE-PRESIDENTS

MRS. ORVILLE T. BRIGHT.....CHICAGO

MRS. FREDERICK C. TEST.....CHICAGO

MRS. HARRY L. FLEMING.....BLOOMINGTON

MRS. W. D. ROBERTS.....JACKSONVILLE

MRS. HARRY R. DETWEILER.....AURORA

MRS. C. J. MOSES.....CHARLESTON

MISS MAY HAWKINS.....MOUND CITY

MRS. T. J. KNUDSON.....SPRINGFIELD

MRS. CLARENCE SELBY.....SPARTA

MRS. J. S. ADAMS.....GALESBURG

491 N. Lake St.,
Aurora, Ill.,
Jan. 25, 1918.

My dear Dr. Judson,

A petition is being circulated in Aurora to be presented to the School Board of which I am a member, asking us to eliminate the study of German from our High School. I am anxious to know what the great educators of to-day think of this matter.

I am open to conviction but, personally, it seems to me most unwise because (1) if our sons should be captured by Germans to-morrow, surely it would be to their advantage to know the language; (2) if we, as a nation, understand the language, we can more efficiently fight whatever propaganda may be put forth by pro-Germans in this country; (3) if we eliminate the study, we deprive our children of much of the beauty to be found in literary and musical masterpieces; and (4) if we eliminate the study now, solely because we hate German imperialism and are at war with autocracy, we convict ourselves of the same bigotry and narrow-mindedness we condemn in the Germans..

On the other hand, if German has outlived its usefulness as a commercial or cultural language, then let it give place to something else in the curriculum.

May I have your opinion please?

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Verne Hall Detweiler
U. of C. - '99.

24

VICE-PRESIDENTS
MR. ORVILLE T. BRIGHT CHICAGO
MR. FREDERICK C. TEST CHICAGO
MR. HARRY J. FLEMING BLOOMINGTON
MR. W. D. ROBERTS JACKSONVILLE
MR. HARRY R. DETWILER AURORA
MR. C. J. MOORE CHARLESTON
MR. MAY HAWKINS MOUND CITY
MR. T. J. KNUDSON SPRINGFIELD
MR. CLARENCE BERRY SPRAY
MR. J. B. ROBERTS GALESBURG

ILLINOIS CONGRESS OF MOTHERS
AND
PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS

PRESIDENT
MR. S. F. LANDWORTHY
222 BANKING AVENUE
RIVER FOREST

RECORDING SECRETARY
MR. J. E. BAKER
121 WEST STREET
SAUNDERS ISLAND
TREASURER
MR. J. E. BAKER
121 WEST STREET
SAUNDERS ISLAND
AUDITOR
MR. J. E. BAKER
121 WEST STREET
SAUNDERS ISLAND
HONORARY LIFE MEMBER
MR. J. E. BAKER
121 WEST STREET
SAUNDERS ISLAND

My dear Dr. Johnson, and others:
A petition is being circulated in Anvers to be presented to the school board of which I am a member, asking us to eliminate the study of German from our High School. I am anxious to know what the great educators of to-day think of this matter.
I am open to conviction but, personally, it seems to me most wise because (1) if our sons should be captured by Germans to-morrow, surely it would be to their advantage to know the language; (2) if we as a nation understand the language, we can more efficiently fight whatever propaganda may be put forth by pro-Germans in this country; (3) if we eliminate the study, we deprive our children of much of the facility to be found in literary and musical masterpieces; and (4) if we eliminate the study now, surely because we hate German imperialism and are at war with autocracy, we convict ourselves of the same bigotry and narrow-mindedness we condemn in the Germans.
On the other hand, if German has outlived its usefulness as a commercial or cultural language, then let it give place to something else in the curriculum.
May I have your opinion please?
Sincerely yours,

Very truly yours,
H. C. - '99

ILLINOIS CONGRESS OF MOTHERS
 that students in the high schools
 should be given an equal opportunity
 to have German or French, or if possible
 Spanish, and no one of these should
 Chicago, January 28, 1918
 be encouraged unduly at the expense
 of either of the others.

Dear Mrs. Detweiler: I am,
 Very Your favor of
 the 25th inst. is received. I
 should not favor eliminating German
 from the high school course. I do
 not believe it advisable to put it
 in the grades, and I must admit that
 in some cities it has been cultivated
 undoubtedly as a part of what I am
 inclined to think is a German
 491 W. Lake St.
 propaganda. This I should deprecate.
 However, on the other hand, I believe

264
 VICE-PRESIDENTS

MRS. ORVILLE T. BRIGHT CHICAGO
 MRS. FREDERICK C. TEST CHICAGO
 MRS. HARRY L. FLEMING BLOOMINGTON
 MRS. W. D. ROBERTS JACKSONVILLE
 MRS. HARRY R. DETWEILER AURORA
 MRS. C. J. MOSES CHARLESTON
 MISS MAY HAWKINS MOUND CITY
 MRS. T. J. KNUDSON SPRINGFIELD
 MRS. CLARENCE SELBY SPARTA
 MRS. J. S. ADAMS GALESBURG

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 his matter.
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 German imperialism
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 usefulness as a
 place to something

all Detweiler
 of C. - '99.

VICE-PRESIDENTS
 Mrs. G. V. T. Wright _____ CHICAGO
 Mrs. Frederick D. Test _____ CHICAGO
 Mrs. Harry J. Fleming _____ BLOOMINGTON
 Mrs. W. D. Roberts _____ JACKSONVILLE
 Mrs. Harry R. Detweiler _____ ANTON
 Mrs. C. J. Moore _____ CHARLESTON
 Mrs. May Hawking _____ MOBILE CITY
 Mrs. T. J. Hudson _____ SPRINGFIELD
 Mrs. Clarence Kelly _____ SPARTA
 Mrs. J. R. Adams _____ GALESBURG

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 should be given an equal opportunity
 to have German or French, or if possible
 Spanish, and no one of these should
 be encouraged unduly at the expense
 of either of the others.

Dear With best wishes, I am,
 Very truly yours,
 the 1911 issue, is received.
 N.P.D. and I have eliminated German
 from the high school course. I do
 not believe it advisable to put it
 in the grades, and I must admit that
 in some cases it has been criticized
 unduly as a part of what I am

Mr. Harry P. Detweiler
 491 N. Lake St.
 Ansonia, Illinois I should appreciate
 However, on the other hand, I believe

shall Detweiler
 491 N. Lake St.
 Ansonia, Illinois



7

491 N. Lake St., Aurora, Ill.,
January 31, 1918.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Dr. Judson,

I thank you very much for your reply to my letter concerning the study of German in our High Schools. Letters from Supt. Blair and U.S. Commissioner P.P. Claxton present the same ideas so I can't see how any one can argue against the force of the judgment of three such typical, representative thinkers on school problems.

Thanking you again for your courtesy, I am
Gratefully yours,

(Wm.) Fernie Hall Daviler



4
401 E. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
January 31, 1918.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
Chicago, Illinois.
My dear Dr. Judson,

I thank you very much for your reply to my letter
concerning the study of German in our High Schools.
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Supl. Hail and U.S. Commissioner P.B. Claxton present the same ideas
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of these such typical representative thinkers on school problems.
Thanking you again for your courtesy, I am,
Respectfully yours,

Frank Thomas

186

Dr. Perry Dickie,
777 West End Avenue,
New York June 23rd. 1918.

Harry P. Judson, LL.D.,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.,

Dear Doctor:-

As a member of the American Defense Society I have been requested by our Executive Committee to obtain information as to the attitude of the colleges of this country in the matter of the study of German at the present time as a result of the war .

Is any German a requisite for entrance to your college, is it a prescribed study in any course, and is any knowledge of it required to obtain a degree in any of your courses?

To what extent have you experienced a falling off in the number of students taking German and to what extent have you reduced the number of your courses in this language?

Any information you may give will be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly

Perry Dickie

Dr. Perry Dickie,
777 West End Avenue,
New York June 28th. 1918.

Harry P. Johnson, LL.D.,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Doctor:-

As a member of the American Defense Society I have been requested by our Executive Committee to obtain information as to the attitude of the colleges of this country in the matter of the study of German at the present time as a result of the war. Is any German a requisite for entrance to your college, is it a prescribed study in any course, and is any knowledge of it required to obtain a degree in any of your courses? To what extent have you experienced a falling off in the number of students taking German and to what extent have you reduced the number of your courses in this language? Any information you may give will be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly

Perry Dickie

Man

Chicago, July 12, 1917

Dear Mr. Angell:

I do not know who is managing the
German Club this summer. That Club of course ought to
be allowed to have its meetings, but the singing of German
national songs should not occur during war time.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dean J. R. Angell
The University of Chicago

Chicago, July 12, 1917

Dear Mr. Angell:

I do not know who is managing the
German Club this summer. That Club of course ought to
be allowed to have its meetings, but the singing of German
national songs should not occur during war time.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dean J. R. Angell
The University of Chicago

Chicago, June 25, 1918

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 23d inst. is received. In answer to your questions:

1. German is not required for entrance to the Colleges of the University of Chicago.

2. It is not a required study in any course.

3. For candidacy toward the degree of Doctor of Philosophy a reading knowledge of both French and German is required.

4. The total registration in German in the autumn quarter of 1916 was 463; in the autumn quarter of 1917 was 238.

German is an optional study with us. We have made no change in that respect since the war.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. Perry Dickie
777 West End Avenue, New York City

Chicago, June 25, 1918

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Your favor of the 23d inst. is received. In

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Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. Perry Dickie
777 West End Avenue, New York City

The incident occurred after one of the witnesses for the defendants testified that none of the officers was a party in the raid on Mrs. Rogers' home.

Coleman Boys' Home In Need of Supplies

Five children have been added to the Coleman Industrial Home for Colored Boys within the past week. Their mother was found dead in their home in the Hill district. Their father is an invalid and unable to work. When the boys were sent to the home they were destitute. The home is finding it hard in view of the present high cost of living to maintain all the boys there. Help in the way of food, clothing or money is very much desired.

A. A. HOYLAND, VICE-PRESIDENT

HELEN L. MOSELEY, CLERK

H. M. MARQUIS, SEC'Y

District of the City of New Castle, Pennsylvania

GEO. A. DICKSON, SUPERINTENDENT

New Castle, Pa.

April 29, 1917

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,

U. Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:- I enclose you a slip which quotes from you in the matter of Germany. Some of us have known this since our student days in that country. The important thing is this:- Has it occurred to you gentlemen who manage colleges and universities that the chief lay-out of the propaganda in this country has been in your institutions?

You have imported a lot of these propagandists, apostles of Deutschtum, have permitted them to lay the heavy hand of German entrance requirements on all the secondary schools, and in various other ways to make for this German world supremacy.

The serious question is: What are you going to do about it.

Sincerely yours,

Geo. A. Dickson

Journal of the City of New Orleans

W. A. MARSHALL, JR.

W. A. MARSHALL, JR.

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W. A. MARSHALL, JR.

The City of New Castle, Pennsylvania

GEO. A. DICKSON, SUPERINTENDENT

Chicago, April 30, 1917

New Castle, Pa.

April 29, 1917

Dear Sir: 102.

Your favor of the 29th inst. is received. You are right in part, but only in part. The fact is, our entire educational system below the colleges was, I think unwittingly, organized essentially on the German basis. The colleges were organized originally on an English basis. Later, many German ideas were imported, especially in the organization of graduate schools. Some of these are valuable; some are not. Meanwhile many of us have been much interested in planning for a complete reorganization of our entire educational system. I commend you to articles by Professor Judd of our School of Education, found in the School Review of September, 1914; January, 1915; and April, 1916. question is: what are you going to do about it.

Sincerely yours, Very truly yours,

Geo. A. Dickson

H.P.J. - L.

Superintendent George A. Dickson
New Castle, Pennsylvania

Chicago, April 30, 1917

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Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Superintendent George A. Dickson
New Castle, Pennsylvania

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

134

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES
J. W. HEYD

Kirkville, Mo. April 20, 1918

*German
Teacher*

Pres. Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago? Ill.

Dear Sir:

I am getting out a bulletin on the teaching of Modern Languages and with special reference to the movement for the dropping of German from the high schools. I would like a short statement from you on the subject and would like the privilege of incorporating it or at least quoting it. I will be very thankful to you for such a statement.

Respectfully yours

*J. W. Heyd
917 E. Normal Av.*

I am inclined to think it inadvisable to continue teaching German in public elementary schools. On the other hand I should not regard it as advisable to drop the teaching of German from colleges and secondary schools. The only qualification I would make would be that I should see to it that under no circumstances is the study required, either directly or indirectly, and that where it is taught full opportunity should be given to take another modern language.

134

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

W. W. HAYD

Dear Sir:
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State Normal School
Kirkville, Missouri
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STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

134

preferably French or Spanish, for those who so desire.

The real center of the whole question lies in the teacher.

Teachers who are thorough-going Americans, irrespective of

their own nationality of origin, Chicago, April 25, 1918

it should be used, as a means of culture, and not as it

should not be used, as a means of converting Americans

Dear Mr. Heyd:

Your favor of the 20th inst. is received.

There is no doubt that German has been taught in some schools

as a means of political propaganda. On the other hand,

German is taught in colleges and high schools and in some

other schools as the means of acquiring highly desirable

knowledge. These two different things should be carefully

differentiated. On the whole, in the present circumstances

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134

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Chicago, April 25, 1918

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STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

134

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The real center of the whole question lies in the teacher.

Teachers who are thorough-going Americans, irrespective of their own nationality of origin, will use the language as it should be used, as a means of culture, and not as it

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J.W. Heyd
917 E. Normal Ave.

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917 E. Normal Ave.
Kirkville, Missouri

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St. Louis, Missouri
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OFFICE NORTHERN DISTRICT

German in Schools
Warr
The Anti-Saloon League of Illinois

GEORGE MCGINNIS, SUPERINTENDENT
1200 SECURITY BUILDING
CHICAGO

Chicago, Illinois

March 1, 1918.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

The majority of tax-payers in the city where I live has filed a petition to eliminate the teaching of German from the High-School.

We are discovering that the teaching of German in our public schools is the advanced trench of the Kaiser in his conquest of America. In the investigation that is on at present in Congress, Mr. Ohlinger of Toledo, Ohio, testified that the German-American Alliance in 1904 urged on the German-Americans to push the teaching of German in public schools and make it so extended that English would be considered a foreign language in America.

Mr. H. C. Campbell, Assistant Editor of the "Milwaukee Journal", testified that children, attending the public schools in Milwaukee, are forced to study German as a part of the general propaganda of the Alliance to solidify the German element in its rule over America. They have over-ridden the law, he claimed, and compel every child to study German unless an excuse is brought from the parents. Mr. Campbell claims that the Board never gives the child or the parents notice of the right of choice as to the study of German, and the child therefore comes to school and falls into the trap.

Many of us believe that no language should be taught at public expense unless it has a cultural or commercial value. We believe that America has had all the German "Kultur" she can stand for a generation, and that the "economic boycott" threatened in President Wilson's message which undoubtedly will be carried out, makes the teaching of German in our high schools non-essential.

We would like to know your view on this question. We have no objection to the study of German in Colleges and Universities where it is taught without public expense. An early reply is desirable.

Yours for America,

Geo McGinnis

M:S

OFFICE NORTHERN DISTRICT

The Anti-Saloon League of Illinois

GEORGE MCGINNIS, SUPERINTENDENT
1200 SECURITY BUILDING
CHICAGO

Chicago, Illinois
March 1, 1918.

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Yours for America,

Geo. McGinnis

OFFICE NORTHERN DISTRICT

The Anti-Saloon League of Illinois

GEORGE MCGINNIS, SUPERINTENDENT

1200 SECURITY BUILDING

CHICAGO

Chicago, Illinois

March 1, 1918.

President Harry Pratt Judson, Chicago, March 5, 1918
University of
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Dear Sir: The majority of tax-payers in the city where I live has filed a petition to eliminate the teaching of German from the High-School. Your favor of the 1st inst. is received.

In my opinion the high school is the right place in our public schools is the advanced trench of the Kaiser in which to teach the elementary classes in foreign languages. present in Congress, Mr. Ohlinger of Toledo, Ohio, testified that German might properly be one of those languages, provided: Americans to push the teaching of German in public schools and make 1. That it is not required of any student. foreign language in America.

2. That it is accompanied by equally optional and

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We would like to know your view on this question. We have no objection to the study of German in Colleges and Universities where it is taught without public expense. An early reply is desirable.

Yours for America,

Geo McGinnis

M:S

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF CHRISTIANITY

Chicago, March 5, 1918

Dear Sir:

The majority of the papers in the copy which I have
sent to you have been received. In my opinion the high school is the right place in
which to teach the elementary classes in foreign languages.
German might properly be one of these languages, provided
that it is not required of any student.
That it is accompanied by equally optional and

efficient instruction in French certainly; in Spanish it
is possible to do so. The German element in the
city is large, and the school should be able to
teach the language. Very truly yours,
H. P. J. - Editor of the Chicago Tribune
and the Chicago Herald-Examiner

Many of us believe that no language should be
taught at public expense unless it has a value to our
people. Mr. George McGinnis, who has been in the
city for many years, and who is a native of
Germany, has been in the city for many years
and has been in the city for many years.

We would like to know your view on this question.
We have no objection to the study of German in
the city, and we have no objection to the study
of German in the city.

Yours for America,

W. M. McGinnis

*German in
Public Schools*

GUY S. OSBORN
TRIBUNE BUILDING
CHICAGO

48

Chicago July 2, 1918.

President Harry J. Crattjubson,
The Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.

My Dear President:-

Many of our Public Schools have discontinued the teaching of the German language, the most recent action taken by the Public Schools in the District of Columbia, and approved by the United States Senate. The question is now up with our School Board.

If such action is taken, what bearing would it have on a student desiring to enter Chicago University? To illustrate, a student who has had two or three years of German and takes up some other foreign language for the remaining High School term, under such circumstances, would this student be denied entrance to the Chicago University?

I want to take this opportunity to say I heartily approve of the action to discontinue the German language in all our Public Schools, for in my opinion it will create a tremendous impression on the German Government. At the same time, if our young men and women are going to be denied entrance to the University by such action, it would indicate our Universities and Government were not working in accord. It would be a hardship, for the Universities to deny entrance to a student due to an act of patriotism as our people see it.

As this is an important question, I would appreciate a ruling of the Chicago University under these conditions.

Awaiting your kind pleasure, I beg to remain

Respectfully yours,

Guy S. Osborn

GUY S. OSBORN
TREASURER
CHICAGO

Chicago, July 27, 1918.

President Harry J. Craft Johnson,
The Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.

My Dear President:-

Many of our Public Schools have discontinued the teaching of the German language, the most recent action taken by the Public Schools in the District of Columbia, and approved by the United States Senate. The question is now up with our School Board.

If such action is taken, what bearing would it have on a student desiring to enter Chicago University? To illustrate, a student who has had two or three years of German and takes up some other foreign language for the remaining High School term, under such circumstances, would this student be denied entrance to the Chicago University?

I want to take this opportunity to say I heartily approve of the action to discontinue the German language in all our Public Schools, for in my opinion it will create a tremendous impression on the German Government. At the same time, if our young men and women are going to be denied entrance to the University by such action, it would indicate our Universities and Government were not working in accord. It would be a hardship, for the Universities to deny entrance to a student due to an act of patriotism as our people see it. As this is an important question, I would appreciate a ruling of the Chicago University under these conditions.

Awaiting your kind pleasure, I beg to remain

Respectfully yours

Guy S. Osborn

GUY S. OSBORN
TRIBUNE BUILDING
CHICAGO

48

Chicago, July 5, 1918

Dear Harry J. Crattjebson,
Chicago University,
Dear Sir:

Dear President Your favor of the 2d inst. is received. Such persons as your refer to would have no difficulty in being teaching of the German language, the most recent admitted to the Colleges of the University of Chicago. Columbia, and approved by the United States Senate. The action is now up with our SchVery Struly yours,

If such action is taken, what bearing would it have on a student desiring to enter Chicago University? To H.P.J. - a student who has had two or three years of German and takes up some other foreign language for the remaining High School term, under such circumstances, would this student be denied entrance to the Chicago University?

I want to take this opportunity to say I heartily approve of the action to discontinue the German language in all our Public Schools, for in my opinion it will create a tremendous impression on the German Government. At the same time, if our young men and women are going to be denied entrance to the University by such action, it would indicate our Universities and Government were not working in accord. It would be a hardship, for the Universities to deny entrance to a student due to an act of patriotism as our people see it.

Mr. Guy S. Osborn
Tribune Bldg., Chicago
This is an important question, I would appreciate a ruling of the Chicago University under these conditions.

Awaiting your kind pleasure, I beg to remain

Respectfully yours,

Guy S. Osborn

Very truly yours,
admitted to the Colleges of the University of Chicago.
persons as you refer to would have no difficulty in being
Your favor of the 24 inst. is received. Sincerely

German University League
Deutscher Akademiker Bund

7

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
225 FIFTH AVENUE

New York, February, 1917.

BULLETIN No. 7

We have within the last few days had such frequent inquiries for a statement on the attitude of our organization in the present crisis that we have thought it best to send this bulletin to our correspondents.

Like the Alliance Française with its extensive membership in all parts of the United States, the German University League is devoted solely to the propagation of cultural interests. Its Trustees, all of them American citizens, and its members as well as its associate members have, during the past two and a half years, striven to keep alive the consciousness of the unity of ideal which animates all men of learning the world over. American as well as German scholarship, we feel, would be the loser by an impairment of this solidarity.

In some of the addresses and papers published from time to time by the German University League various aspects of the European struggle have been discussed. We also have when called upon gladly supplied to the best of our ability information on many other subjects. However, in view of the present crisis, an early solution of which is so earnestly and so passionately hoped for by everybody, the Trustees of the German University League have again reaffirmed their former decision that discussions of a political nature are not within the scope of our organization.

Our last anniversary pamphlet* contains an account of our activities during the past year. In enclosing with this bulletin a reprint* of the 1828 treaty between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Prussia we are complying with a great number of recent requests.

*Copies may be had on request.

German University League
Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
115 FIFTH AVENUE

New York, February, 1917.

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German University League

Deutscher Akademischer Bund

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

225 FIFTH AVENUE

New York,

Feb. 16, 1915.

Henry Pratt Judson Esq.,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

The League has asked me to answer your letter of January 6th, which has been much appreciated.

Those of us who live at such a distance from the centre of events, find naturally a very great difficulty in sympathizing with the extreme views expressed by those actually involved. We are disappointed if we see men whom we have found reason to respect, far away from the Horacean "festina lente", but might we suggest aspects of that passionate German point of view revealed in the sentences you refer to, aspects possibly not establishing their scientific truth, but rather their deep-seated humanity?

Professor Eucken and Professor Haeckel stand the one for scientific idealism, the other one for idealistic science. What influence either of them now has, is due more to their great human qualities than to their specific accomplishment in exact science. Their beautiful and lovable enthusiasm - founded to be sure, on thorough knowledge of their special branches, - has won for them the respect and admiration they now enjoy.

Turning to the British White Papers (No. 183) and finding that on Aug. 1st, three days before the declaration of war by England, Lichnowsky could get from Grey, in case of Germany's respecting Belgian Neutrality, no assurance of English neutrality, and then turning to the August 1st telegram of Bethmann-Hollweg to Lichnowsky (still three days before the British declaration of war) in which he agrees not to proceed against France, if England remained neutral, may we ask how you yourself would characterize the attitude of the British Cabinet in declaring war, three days later, on account of the alleged violation of Belgium's Neutrality? And how would you yourself, if you were already on the defensive against two dangerous enemies, feel, should a third, still more powerful one, attack you under such a pretext? Might not overstatements easily result under pressure of such events?

We rather believe that every nation has acted on the "well recognized principle of the right and supreme duty to protect national safety." (British Foreign Office, Aug. 31st). Unfortunately the blunt and truthful statement by the German Chancellor in excusing the wrong done to Belgium on the score of necessity, makes a less favorable impression on the world, than the much smoother and

and owing to centuries of continuous world diplomacy, much more skilful way of the English Government in stating reasons for their actions. But to just such men as Eucken and Haeckel the hedging ways of English diplomacy must be very irritating.

The frankness, the straightforwardness of your letter will be the very quality sure to appeal to our two German friends and in their name, we thank you for it.

We hope through our efforts to contribute a little towards having at an early day the nations united again in peace. We deem it the duty, especially of every one who has enjoyed the privilege of higher education, to do his share in the constructive endeavors of our common humanity.

We hope that the study of the additional documents which have in the meantime been made available, has more and more impressed upon you the fact that Germany has exhibited in the closing days of last July, the same conciliatory and peaceful attitude we had learned to appreciate during the preceding 40 years of peaceful development.

We also wish to say that the work of your Germanistic Society has truly been of a character to put all of us greatly into its debt.

Yours very truly,

O. Haeckel

We rather believe that every nation has acted on the "well-recognized principle of the right and supreme duty to protect national safety." (British Foreign Office, Aug. 1914). Unfortunately the blunt and truthful statement by the German Chancellor in explaining the wrong done to Belgium on the score of necessity, makes a less favorable impression on the world, than the much smoother and

German University League

Deutscher Akademiker Bund

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

225 FIFTH AVENUE

New York, February 17, 1915.

Hon. Harry P. Judson,
Pres. Univ. of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

The letter from Jena, a copy of which we recently sent to you and to the Presidents and Deans of American universities and colleges generally, has elicited many answers. They will keenly interest Professors Eucken and Haeckel, and they have been most encouraging to us. Their spirit was, with a few unimportant exceptions, that of seeking after the truth, and the resulting exchange of thought cannot but be helpful.

The Jena letter was written under the tremendous tension of the first weeks of the European conflict, and dealt rather with the past than with the future. To-day we beg to enclose to you some thoughts on the future, from the German point of view, which we have condensed from Professor Rudolf Eucken's "German Thoughts and Wishes for the New Year 1915."

We in America find fault with the extreme views expressed by some of the most thoughtful men of the belligerent nations; just as readily we may now sympathize with the outlook of one of the leaders of German thought.

We also wish to call your attention to President Arthur T. Hadley's study "Treitschke" and Professor Henry C. Emery's study "German Economics and the War", both in the January number of the Yale Review.

May we send, from time to time, to the reading rooms of your institution such printed matter as we are distributing? By furthering an understanding of current international problems, we hope to be able to contribute at least a little towards having the warring nations soon united again in peaceful pursuits and in the constructive endeavors of our common humanity. May we not count on your cooperation?

Yours very truly,

O. J. Merkel

Exec. Sec'y.

German University League

Deutscher Akademiker Bund

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

225 FIFTH AVENUE

New York, February 17, 1915.

Hon. Harry F. Judson,
Pres. Univ. of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

The letter from Jena, a copy of which we recently sent to you and to the Presidents and Deans of American universities and colleges generally, has elicited many answers. They will keep us interested for some time. The letter from Jena was most encouraging to us. Their spirit was, with a few important exceptions, that of seeking after the truth, and the resulting exchange of thought cannot but be helpful.

The Jena letter was written under the tremendous tension of the first weeks of the European conflict, and itself rather with the past than with the future. Today we are to exchange thoughts on the future, from the German point of view, which we have condensed from Professor Rudolf Hachen's "German Thoughts and Wishes for the New Year 1915."

We in America find fault with the extreme views expressed by some of the most thoughtful men of the belligerent nations; just as readily we may now sympathize with the outlook of one of the leaders of German thought.

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Yours very truly,

of Jena
Exec. Sec'y.

German University League

Deutscher Akademiker Bund

225 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

From Rudolf Eucken's "German Thoughts and Wishes for the New Year 1915"

What wishes may we have for the future? What tasks and what prospects does the New Year unroll before us? Naturally, our first wish is for a decisive victory,—a victory which will bring us an honorable peace. A discussion of how the conditions of peace should be drawn up seems to us premature, in fact it runs counter to our feeling; for we are still too much under the tension and excitement of the fight to pursue such thoughts. However, it may be said that the German people unanimously desire a settlement which will guarantee a lasting peace and which will prevent further wars. Moreover, the wish is general that, when it is time for peace negotiations, not only professional diplomats, but also representatives of the various professions and industries shall be consulted. Just as war is an affair of the whole people, so, in its conclusion, the voice of the whole people should have due weight.

Closely bound up with the desire for an honorable peace is the hope that the mighty spiritual movement, which the war has called forth, may continue to influence German life after the war. This war must be the starting-point of a new epoch. The tremendous sacrifices which it entails will be justified only in case new life comes forth out of loss and death and the achievements of the moment are transformed into permanent gain. In this connection we think, first of all, of the wonderful consciousness of unity which the war has awakened. The long history of the German people furnishes no counterpart of such a unity of sentiment as we enjoy today. We must now see to it that this unanimity of purpose is deeply implanted in German life. Since, through common effort, so much has been accomplished during the war, when peace has been re-established, no one should be prevented from co-operating in the solution of our common tasks. In the future there should be no discrimination on account of political partisanship, whether in the pursuit of a profession or in the holding of a public office.

But especially must we hope that the sense of belonging together, the sense of being dependent on each other, the sense of being under obligation to each other will persist beyond the war into peace. It is, however, not only for the feelings of the individuals, but also for our national life, that we should seek to win lasting gain from the storms of the present. All the earnestness and all the mighty force, which we have now exerted, must be used in an energetic fight against all that has threatened to lower our standards of life.

Such a reinvigoration of German idealism parallels a similar movement which has spread throughout the whole of humanity. Old forms of life have often been found too narrow; they have, moreover, frequently lost their basis in our minds. Therefore, the position of man in the universe has seemed obscure and the purpose of his life has become very uncertain. On the other hand, there now awakens a deep longing for the restrengthening, deepening and inner renewal of life.

As Germans, we must consider our attitude towards the world of as much importance as our attitude towards ourselves. We must not allow ourselves to indulge in a narrow national life. We must not, and shall not, have a false racial pride. On the contrary, we must ceaselessly broaden our lives, steadily preserving our inter-relations with all mankind. Our great nation cannot attain its proper level without keeping the whole of humanity in mind. We wish to think highly enough of ourselves to believe that we are capable of drawing to ourselves everything great and good, that has arisen or shall arise anywhere, so that we may use it in building up the ethical civilization (Wesenskultur) which our nature demands.

German University League

Deutscher Akademiker Bund

225 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

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Chicago, March 11, 1915

Dear Sir:-

Your favors of the 16th and 17th of February were duly received. They should have been answered long since.

I have seen the statement of Prince Lichnowsky, and I have also seen Sir Edward Grey's reply to it, as found in the American Journal of International Law for January, 1915. Of course I understand the English situation, as well as the German. England was convinced apparently that if they did not come to the aid of France their turn would come next, and they preferred not to be taken in detail. At the same time I make large allowance for the excitement which war always brings; but we Americans, whatever our ancestry, ought not to join in that excitement.

I shall be glad to have you send any of your material to the University, and it will be given attention

Chicago, March 11, 1915

Dear Sir:-

Your favors of the 15th and 17th of February were duly received. They should have been answered long since. I have seen the statement of Prince Lichnowsky, and I have also seen Sir Edward Grey's reply to it, as found in the American Journal of International Law for January, 1915. Of course I understand the English situation, as well as the German. England was convinced apparently that if they did not come to the aid of France their turn would come next, and they preferred not to be taken in detail. At the same time I make large allowance for the excitement which war always brings; but we Americans, whatever our ancestry, ought not to join in that excitement. I shall be glad to have you send any of your material to the University, and it will be given attention

by many who are interested in this subject. It is perfectly fair for those whose sympathies are with any of the warring powers to lay their case before the public. I only feel that Americans, while their sympathies may be with one or the other of the parties, should not share the animosities which the war has generated, and which wars always tend to generate, and should remember that their first duty is to the United States, and not to any European power. This I am confident is the attitude of the great mass of our American citizens of German origin.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. O. J. Merkel,
German University League,
225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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H.P.J. - L.

Mr. O. J. Herkel,
German University League,
225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE

GEORGE EMORY FELLOWS
LEVI EDGAR YOUNG
RAY LYNN DONE
ANDREW RUNNI ANDERSON



UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
SALT LAKE CITY

April 29/18

President Hambratt Judson
Chicago Ill.

My dear President Judson,
May I trouble you to tell
me if you can where I can find a positive statement
about the elections of Prussian members to the
Reichstag. Of course we have ample explanation
of the Three Class system for elections to the
Prussian Landtag but where can we find about
any different method for Prussian election to
Reichstag? I shall be greatly obliged for any
reference.

Sincerely yours
Geo E Fellows.

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
SALT LAKE CITY



DEPT. OF HISTORY
AND
NATURAL SCIENCES
BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS
BY THE EDITOR
OF THE
HISTORICAL RECORDS
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
AND
THE
SALT LAKE CITY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

April 29/18

Chicago, Ill., 1818

Respected Humphreys

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Editor:

THE EDITOR OF THE RECORDS

Will I trouble you to tell

me of your views on the

about the election of

Respectfully, I am

of the three class system for elections to the

Provisionary Committee but where can we find about

any different method for Provision election to

Respectfully, I shall be

very truly yours,

Wm. H. Wells

Wm. H. Wells



UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
SALT LAKE CITY

April 29/18

Chicago, May 2, 1918

President Henry Pratt Judson
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Fellows:

Your favor of the 29th of April is received. All members elected to the Imperial Diet of Germany, or Reichstag, are chosen under imperial law and under the same conditions. The qualifications, in other words, are the same in Prussia as in other states of the Empire, and have nothing to do with the three-class system prevailing in Prussia itself for the Landtag. You will find a full statement of this in Burgess' "Comparative Constitutional Law."

With best wishes, I am, here, as we find about any different method for Prussian election to Reichstag.
E.P.J. - L. I shall be greatly obliged for any reference.

Professor George Emory Fellows
University of Utah
Salt Lake City, Utah

Sincerely yours
Geo E Fellows.

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
SALT LAKE CITY



RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
CHANCELLOR
UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
SALT LAKE CITY
MAY 2 1918

Chicago, May 2, 1918

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With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Professor George Emory Fellows
University of Utah
Salt Lake City, Utah

esuflo

The University of Chicago
The New Testament Department

7 7
February 26, 1919

My dear Mr. Judson:

The receipt of a check from Miss Shirley Farr as her contribution to the United War Work Campaign reminds me that you may be perhaps interested in this incident of that Campaign which went on during your absence.

In the beginning of the Campaign I cabled to her asking her if she would double her subscription of last year. When our subscription had reached a little over \$24,000 and I was in despair as to where to get an additional \$1,000 to reach our goal, a cablegram from her brought the welcome word, "Yes", and I have now received her check for \$1,000.

The whole Campaign, by the way, was a most heartening experience as to the attitude of our University community to such matters. It was hard work, but the response of all part of our community from Mrs. Judson's generous subscription down to the janitors, was a thing to increase one's faith in human nature and to be long remembered.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest D Burton

President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago

EDB-C

The University of Chicago

The New Testament Department

February 26, 1919

My dear Mr. Judson:

The receipt of a check from Miss Shirley Lane for her contribution to the United War Campaign reminds me that you may be perhaps interested in this incident of that Campaign which went on during your absence.

In the beginning of the Campaign I called to her asking her if she would double her subscription of last year. When our subscription had reached a little over \$24,000 and I was in despair as to where to get an additional \$1,000 to reach our goal, a cable-gram from her brought the welcome word, "Yes", and I have now received her check for \$1,000.

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Very sincerely yours,

Frank B. Rowland

President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago

The University of Chicago

The New Testament Department

February 26, 1919

Dear Mr. Judson:

The receipt of a check **Chicago, March 3, 1919** her contribution to the United War Work Campaign reminds me that you may be perhaps interested in this incident of that Campaign which went on during your absence.

Dear Mr. Burton:

In the beginning of the Campaign I cabled to her asking
Thanks for your note of the 26th of
her if she would double her subscription of last year. When our
February with regard to Miss Farr. When I was in
subscription had reached a little over \$24,000 and I was in despair
France in January I failed to meet her, as she was not
as to where to get an additional \$1,000 to reach our goal, a cable-
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Very truly yours,

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H.P.J. - L.
to be long remembered.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest D. Burton

President Harry Pratt Judson,
Director E. D. Burton
The University of Chicago

EDE-C

February 28, 1919

The University of Chicago
The New Testament Department

Mr. John W. Johnson

Chicago, March 3, 1919

The receipt of a check for \$100.00 from the United War Work Campaign reminds me that you may be perhaps interested in this incident of that Campaign which

Dear Mr. Burton:

In the summer of 1918 I applied to her making
Thanks for your note of the 28th of
February with regard to Miss Parr. When I was in
France in January I failed to meet her, as she was not
in Paris, but I had some correspondence with her. I
am glad to note her Paris address, as I took up with the
Peace Commission the question of her employment in their
office.

With best wishes, I am,
Very truly yours,

Very sincerely yours,
H.P.J. - L.

Handwritten signature

Director H. P. Johnson
The University of Chicago