Among scientific men supporting Smithsonian candidates are Angell, Alexander Graham Bell, and Jordan, and there are letters about the late Samuel Pierpont Langley from Cyrus Adler. George Foster Peabody wrote about the denominational trial of a liberal minister, and there are several letters asking White's intervention in appeals made to Carnegie and Mrs. Russell Sage. There are letters arranging for White to address a meeting at a Philadelphia synagogue in memory of John Hay. White and Goldwin Smith wrote in support of military drill as a part of the university curriculum, and Robert Hope-Jones and his associates in Elmira sought a contract to rebuild the Sage Chapel organ. A number of letters concern memorials planned at other institutions in which White had a particular interest.
My dear Mr. White:—

Knowing of your vacation plans for the summer I have delayed writing you as to the outcome of my visit to England, in reference to the projected survey of the Pacific as I wanted to see Dr. Woodward on my return to America before doing so.

When in London I addressed a letter to Mr. Carnegie stating the nature and occasion of my visit to England, and enclosed your letter of introduction; after waiting some ten days without receiving a reply, I sent a message announcing my intention and went without further delay to Skibo, unfortunately I arrived to find Mr. Carnegie away, at a back country shooting lodge. In my conversation with Mr. Bertram, his secretary, I learned that Mr. Carnegie had written me, a day or so before, and that a letter had passed me and was awaiting my return to London. I left with Mr. Bertram a brief synopsis of the project to hand to Mr. Carnegie on his return a week later, with the understanding that as he did not care to take up any new projects while on his vacation that I would await his return to New York in November.

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Dr. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, New York.
My dear Sir:

May I ask if it would be possible for you to consider an invitation to deliver an address on some subject of your own selection in the early Spring? I am authorized to say that we could allow you two hundred dollars and all expenses for the lecture. It is needless for me to say that our University community would feel highly honored to have you accept our invitation.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

---

H. KENAJIAN, B. S. and C. E.
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
Amer. Bridge Co.

[Handwritten note:]

Dear Sir,

Permit me to have the honor to hear from you as I always have been anxious, but had no opportunity, since the day of my departure from Ithaca, to hope you are well and enjoy a happy life.

I have been employed by Amer. Bridge Co. and expect to continue until I have a call for Civil Service examination as County Surveyor. I filled the application two weeks ago and expect to have a call within a month.

The condition in Armenia is the same as before. We expect some changes on the death of present Sultan. There will be some trouble for succession perhaps. A great revolution took place in Turkey when European powers will be obliged to interfere and settle question.

A memorial to Mrs. Roosevelt was sent from New York signed by prominent men of the City, the Mayor of New York and the Builders of Columbia University have promised to write a personal letter to Mrs. Roosevelt for her interest of Armenian Question.
I am going to start a movement here to represent Philadelphia as soon as desired men return to the city from summer resorts. Will you kindly, if it seems proper to you, introduce me a few names of notable men of Philadelphia or recommend me to them, which will facilitate my work in a great extent.

Hoping you a long and healthy life, I remain ever much obliged.

Very Truly Yours,
H. Kenajian

Ithaca, N.Y., 1900

23 Sept. 1900

Dear Mr. White,

I hasten to see you after your arrival in Albany, as I feel it necessary to put matters in which I am interested, but I am called to Albany today as I may not have the desired opportunity. I am at a loss a candidate for a place upon the bench of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia and...
My Dear Sir,

Many times after laying down your autobiography I have felt impelled to express personal thanks. Then I have thought "why trouble a busy man?" Answering letters is more arduous than reading them. Why need an author answer a letter like this? This itself is the answer to the message in the book.

My mother, aged 82, still residing at Ypsilanti, Mich., recalls meeting the "very much alive" professor of history from Ann Arbor before the war. That's you, "O, this a grand man," she says. "He opened his college to women." I graduated from the U. of Mich in 1876. Your memory was very green then. Professor Frische used to invite me to walk with him. Dr. Angell gave me a letter to you at the Embassy in Berlin when I was going to Germany to study. The $$$$ failed to materialize; I never presented it.

But what I want to say is that quite apart from its informing and inter-

Facing qualities the Autobiography has been to the very one of those mental and moral forces that I was an ardent need of. On a smaller scale I have been going through your kind of troubles. Our school was unpopular with a conservative board of education. Committees came to investigate so as to recommend dis-

Conclusion but we grew and grew -

from 355 students to 2,273 from 16 teachers to 90.

Something about the educational chapters of the Autobiography; something in the perseverance, toil, and courage shown by you keep coming at the proper psychological moment (I believe they call it). What you read about discipline, qualities among instructors, development of the talent of the professor, attendance of one - man chairing for the whole faculty, is meat and drink for school admin-

ators now and a day. I am glad my college heard you as one of its builders.

H. E. HARRISON

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How you must have enjoyed writing this book. Because it is such a pleasure to read it. It is a "sit-up-with" book at all right. Are you interested in any of the parts that especially delighted the McAndrew residence besides the parts I have mentioned?

The little private Nantucket shoe from the top of the mountain back of Puerto Rico looking like a play upon a mirror. Any one who has looked at a mirror from a height sees that this is the thing he wanted to say and couldn't.

Aim to be the Thoreau of the Thoreau before you. Improper it, nothing of that exquisitely beautiful play of light and shade through wide expanded boughs and broad masses of foliage when the sun is low. The clouds were long for the name of my Lord.

"Great Britain is simply a republic with a monarchical figure head functioning alone in good behavior."

The chronicle of the Cardiff giant I read before as a separate article.

I think the introduction to it: the description of the Onondaga country is subtly charming. You are certainly an out-of-doors man by instinct. In spite of your in-door successes.

Chapter II is superb. "Some quiet Saturday" is grand. I never knew but one classical teacher who worked on the plan you ask for.

Here is the pile:

"No time for squabbling." This and similar passages hit the nail most squarely.

"Alumni on board of trustees." It was a master stroke.

Education of a faculty so as not to go to pieces when the president is away. All of this I have read and re-read with the greatest satisfaction.

"A faculty must merely a committee to register decrees of the president."

You have no close eminent service of course, everybody knows that, but the service done by this book, especially at quiet personal influence is superb. Many thanks.

Yours truly,

Wm. McAndrew
Dear Mr. White,

Your letter has reached me, and in replying I have two confessions to make. The first is that I am not an Elizabeth but "only a woman." I beg my letter to you and the letter with it to be as many anonymous, and if possible keep off any answer from me.

The second confession is to a little letter which...
I am, however, disposed to see that the facts are not known to his friends (or even to the world) since they were written in 1818. Modern politics, however, seem to have brought us to the same conclusion that he and his friends were so pleased to reach in 1818, and this is true of the present and future. The late Mr. James's book, containing the circumstances of the rise of a man, is a noble work, and the author of the same is a true and able historian. I am glad to learn that the name of it-cide, which was so important in the early history of the United States, has always been.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Miss F. L. Patterson
98 Charleston St.
Asheville, NC

Very pleasant manner when was an eloquent preacher. I shall try to get the community of rice and corn to come to your church when I hear of it. There are fields of rice and corn that are ready for harvest. My father's fields were one of the largest in the neighborhood. He was careful to plant the best rice and corn, and he knew the best methods of cultivation. The rice and corn were harvested in the fall, and the yield was sufficient to supply the needs of the family and the community.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
My dear Mr. Hall,

Thanks for your letter. Yes, do not hesitate to be frank, just now. The longer we fumble, the thicker the teller is with us. It is for me and helpful to him when we come to the choice of being, for I would like to put off until the near century after the millennium.

The voice there is glorious. The Mountains and those mountains are standing more by comparison, still the Mountains! Those gold stones, if you fall off on us, it is no news. Very good mornings for my health, & I know not what. Welcome spring, though the first sheet of snow. Thank you for your care for me and another line or two long.
from your last. I am to write it to my friend as Cambridge
for examination.
I failed altogether to hear from you this week, but I may have
been too late. Perhaps you notice a lot of new words of affairs of
the place, which you may not notice. My friend, many kindnesses of yours I am so glad to
receive. (a) The Council can do nothing. I think it
impossible to get any change. I trust we shall
be able to do what I can to bring about.

Your truly,

J. B. D.

[Signature]

September 24, 1914
Theodore Roosevelt, Esq.,
President of the United States,
Oyster Bay, N. Y.

My dear Mr. President:

Understanding that Professor Ernest W. Hauffout, at present Dean of the College of Law of this University, and Special Legal Adviser of Governor Higgins, is a candidate for a place upon the bench of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, I deem it a duty to present his case to you. He is forty-five years of age, one of the very best, brightest, and soundest, most attractive men that Cornell has ever graduated, and, having formerly been in the practice of the law in Minneapolis, Professor of Law at Indiana and Northwestern Universities, he has been Professor of our Law School here since 1893 and Dean for the last three years, having succeeded Mr. Justice Finch of the Court of Appeals in that position.

He is the author of various law books which, as I am informed, have been thoroughly well received by the profession, and was Chairman of the Committee on Grievances of the State Bar Association which first brought to full light the case of Judge Hooker.

By his knowledge, his intellectual ability, his moral character and his personal address, he is a man who would do honor to the position above referred to. I know him thru and thru, for he was during some years after his graduation, my private secretary. He was also instructor in English Literature in the University, discharging his duties admirably.

I give this testimonial most reluctantly, for the reason that I should be very sorry to lose him from our community here, but he has earned high preferment and he should he be appointed would certainly do credit to your administration. I remain, my dear Mr. President,

Most respectfully and sincerely yours,

September 24, 1906.

P.S. I may be permitted to add that he has rendered patriotic service during all the campaigns of recent years as a strong, lucid, and winning orator, thoughtfully only for the good Cause and not for himself.
Dear [Name],

I had a comfortable trip across, and a couple of days of glorious fun with old school chums at San Francisco before going up to Aunt and Grandmother's day before yesterday. Both the Achesons were here yesterday, and my Acheson arrived for my work this year.
Come, come that's my letter into Connell next year. That's a matter I will tell you with you when the time comes.

At present I have only my preparation work to consider. My prospects seem bright and everything offers to point to a profitable career.

Affectionately yours,

[Signature]
To Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Brother:

I trust that you have had a nice time at Massena and arrived home safe and sound.

Your good letter from Lake Placid did not reach me until yesterday, as it was mislaid.

This I regretted very much as it was very interesting.

Norace went to Saratoga Saturday last, and there seems to be some earnest talk of her being nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

We have had some interview with Joseph and his brother about the position in this office and after talking over the matter with the

September 24, 1902

Yours affectionately,

Horace [signature]

Dictated

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Agency for American Libraries,
E. B. Allen & Son, Ltd.
20 Hanover Square, London,
KING EDWARD MANSIONS, 212 SHAFTESBURY AVENUE
London, S. W. 1.

Dr. White

I beg you to receive this little letter of my deepest sorrow that you are in great distress and that you have not heard of the death of a great architect whose name and influence shall not only be felt by the citizens of the United States of North America but throughout the world by remote parts of the habitable globe where the Robinson may penetrate in search of distress. Dear Mr. White, I believe the subject...
De Paul Arons

Rosenstr. 34

Berlin W

11. September 1916

Sehr geehrter Herr White!

Ich bitte Ihnen, die Sache so schnell wie möglich zu erledigen, die Ihnen zu diesem Zeitpunkt gesagt wurde, in Anbetracht der hohen Bedeutung des Falles.

Ich hoffe, Sie werden die Angelegenheit in kurzer Zeit beenden

Ihre Ehrerbietung,

Paul Arons

Die Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
für die er unter Vorbedingungen
nicht auch ohne Sache auszutauschen
unterliegt. Ich habe darauf,
en der Zwillingsnämlich, Nämlich, Nämlich,
indem ich mir nicht gedacht,
die Moral zu den Herrn Freunden
gekommen, die Thoma erklärt
nämlich nachträglich mitgeteilt,
der Firma erhoben,
dass ich nicht mehr
bliebe für mich um mehr ab.

zweiter: wenn mir die Frage Art
die Moral zu den Herrn Freunden
Altdann, da das Kommission eine
Kunde haben, und von dem nicht
zum Zel führte, die Moral zu
öffentlichen Interessen bei gekürzt
nur war.

Dicht dieser alte Henry
ganz nirgend, dass ich nicht
auf mir über, um Ihrem
vernünftigen Angelegenheit
besonders meine Entschuldigung, dass
Andrew D. White, Esq.,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Referring to our recent correspondence in regard to the investment opportunities offered at the present time, we wish to call your attention to the St. Louis & San Francisco Refunding Mortgage 4 1/2% Bonds, which we believe to be probably the best bargain now on the market.

We are enclosing copy of a letter received by us from Mr. Davidson, President of the Company, giving the extremely good statement of earnings for the past year. As you will see, net earnings are one and one-half times the amount required to pay the interest on funded debt and equipment notes, and are rapidly increasing with the great development of the territory served. The Refunding 4's are secured by a direct mortgage on the main stem, some 2,597 miles of railroad, and have a first lien on about one-third of this mileage.

This bond has sold as high as 93 within a year, and we believe you will agree with us in stating that the security back of the bonds and the showing made by the Company warrant prices very much higher than the current quotation, about 81 1/2 and interest, netting 82.1/2.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Enc.
Hon. Andrew D. White,
137 East Ave.,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My, Dear Uncle Andrew:

Your letter of the 24th is at hand. I will see that the draft is sent to Mr. E. Serrois, No. 4 Boulevard du Fort, Ghent, Belgium, for the sum of one thousand francs to-day, and will have the entry made on your books that it is in full for all charges in making literary and historical investigations to date.

Having no recollection of ever having received directions to send two thousand dollars to the First National Bank of Ithaca on or about August 4th, I have looked through your correspondence and cannot find a letter of that date, nor do I find in any letter written by you to me at that time such a request. The draft will be sent to-day.

I note what you say regarding the prospects for this year at the University, and am greatly pleased.

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]
Mr. Andrew D. White

Dear Friend:

When a talk of the
Kanataclaf Club Oct 28
on The Centenary of
Books, by Rev. W. Chandos
Plymuth. I. Plymouth Church.

If I may, come to
a word to lend assistance
in the subject. If

I am honor the wish of
Plymuth. May 26 in what
makes a rock. immortal
also much fortis in

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The New York Times
OFFICE OF
THE EDITOR OF
THE SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS. New York Sept. 26 1906.

Dear Sir,-

The tenth of October, this year, will be the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, and on October 13th, we shall celebrate the anniversary by publishing a special number of the REVIEW.

We should be greatly pleased to publish in that number a few words from you relating to our BOOK REVIEW supplement, and its influence; and we would gratefully receive from you any suggestion you may care to make as to possible improvements in the

The Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

publication and its general course.

Yours very truly,

Edward P. Bihanur.
Editor NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW.
The Honorable Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, New York.

My dear Mr. White:

Nothing would give me more pleasure than your approval of such things as I happen to say, as in the little address to which you refer in your letter of Sep. 25th.

It is a pleasure to take some small part in these shaping processes, especially with reference to young people, and if I had more time there are many things I have in mind that I would like to voice. This, however, is not my chief mission, and I can only do it occasionally as time permits.

It was a real regret to me that I missed you at Lake Placid. I fully intended to go up about a week earlier, but the pressure of many things prevented. I had quite counted on seeing you there and having some hours with you in the quiet and repose of the woods. I arrived the day after Clara left, so I did not see her either. I feel very deeply for her in her affliction.

A week ago, when my family returned, Mrs. Kerr and I took a canoe trip through the Fulton Chain and neighboring region, reaching the Adirondack League Club on Little Moose Lake Saturday night, where we visited Mr. and Mrs. Ira A. Place over Sunday, there finding Dr. and Mrs. Hermann N. Biggs, and we had quite a reunion. It is seldom that Place, Biggs, and I - each of whom is so busy in our respective ways - succeed in getting together for so long a time as one whole day and two evenings. On Monday we came down with Place in his car, - a delightful journey thru a country that I seldom see by day-light.

Hoping to see you soon, and with more than regard and appreciation, I am,

Ever truly yours,

A.D.W.

Sep. 26, 1906.
September 26, 1906.

Messrs. Stephens & Cornell,
E. State Street,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

If you have some good, dry firewood, cut in lengths not longer than twenty inches, and split up into pieces of moderate size, and also thoroughly dry, I would be glad to have you send me a couple of cords on trial, and, if it satisfies me, will be glad to order more later.

Would also be glad to have a cord of kindling-wood, to go with it.

We have several open fire-places
in the house and two of them we will be glad to keep constantly going during this autumn weather and, indeed, during the entire winter. Please give this matter attention at your earliest convenience, and oblige.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
understand it, a very extensive and magnificent collection of fossils, which give its museum high standing in paleontology. The same reason which led to the acquisition of these would, it seems to me, lead to the acquisition of Professor Ward's wonderful collection. With all good wishes, I remain Most respectfully yours,

Andrew D. White
Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

September 28, 1906.

My dear Mrs. Ward:

Returning to Ithaca, my attention is again called to your letter of September 11th and, although I have answered the main point in it, I cannot resist the impulse to add something to it.

It hardly seems to me best for you to write again to Mr. Carnegie on the subject of the collection. There would be danger that he would be prejudiced against it, rather than in favor of it, by such a course. The important man in the case seems to me to be Dr. Holland, and the crucial question is whether a large part of the collection are virtual duplicates or whether the whole collection is necessary in order to make a proper exhibit of the material on which the science of aerolites is founded.

I have not the scientific knowledge to determine this point, but I have this feeling, that it would be a great credit to any institution whatever to possess so complete a collection, and that it would strengthen the standing of the institution possessing it, among scientific men.

The Carnegie Institution has acquired, as I
of Comparative Religion, I considered my observations in the field of the
interest in the Spanish Book of the
East which began to study
some years ago. I have always
been interested in historical
and archaeological studies to
wanted to know the origin of
things, reason to explain
ways, modify the religious
deeds of men in Palestine,
and some remarkable existing
things. For this reason I have studied
kinds of spirit in science, and
have done much important
work along historical lines.

Unfortunately I wrote it within the
space of some time, and I did not
always manage to find,

have done much better, and it
is probably the Prime Minister
was kind enough to write something
works about it. With my best wishes
may have needed it, but I imagine
that Shad of Sharm, but the
Christian charity of late in Europe
strengthens that it is the most
intolerance that I can tell,

thought of freedom. Consequences
that I can tell the future,

write some of the latest history.

What I have done is not particularly
first-rate freedom in the
nation. To receive the same rights as
others, for which the world needs
more articles in a real and true
ability of me becoming
as I would become a persecutor.
5, my best tomato is a contribution to a great subject. I have got that down, pain at my old home for study, and returned in two books that have resigned my church. I am very anxious to see you, but it is a short time. If this privilege might be afforded me during some of your visits, I would be very happy that I could cover your Cornell University, but I must see these books in New York. Will you be kind enough to give us any information in regard to the book? It is for the S. E. book.

Yours, sincerely,

[Signature]

Dec. 5th, 1806

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
September 27, 1906

My dear Mr. White:

I am pleased to inform you that my brother is rapidly taking hold of his work, and I am planning on having him join us as soon as I am assured that he can do it without difficulty.

You informed me that you would consider my request for money on service as per statement which I gave you.

I know that if you thoroughly understood the circumstances pertaining to the salary which I received you would consider my request only fair.

As per statement you will see that yours

property have developed into good paying investments. I saved you much money by keeping down the assessments and insurance rates. My knowledge of your personal account, and especially Trust Fund accounts, has proved quite valuable to you in the past, and no doubt will be appreciated by you in the future as I shall be pleased to do whatever I can for you if you request.

I shall appreciate very much a recommendation from you which I desire for general use also any letters that you may write for me to your friends.

Thanking you for kindness to me in the past and with my best wishes to you. Remain,

Yours very sincerely,

Joseph J. Starch
Following stockholders to subscribe at par for twenty per cent. of their respective holdings, after the 16th of October, and to know from you just how you think it would be best to arrange the part of my estate outside of the Trust. Of course I wish to keep the amounts in as even sums as possible.

Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

September 27, 1906.

Joseph J. Barrett, Esq.,
White Building,
Syracuse, N. Y.

My dear Joseph:

You have doubtless seen the new circular of the New York Central, allowing stockholders to subscribe at par for twenty per cent. of their respective holdings, after the 16th of October, and I would be glad to know from you just how you think it would be best to arrange the matter as between the Trust Fund and that part of my estate outside of the Trust.

Of course I wish to keep the amounts in as even sums as possible.

Andrew D. White

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
learn of your decision to leave us, which, as I still hope, is not final. Bear in mind that the delay in arranging a proper salary for you has been due rather to carelessness than any other cause. I have always, from the first moment when you called my attention to the condition of things, been ready to join my brother in making the salary fully what it ought to be, but have put the matter off in order to talk with those at Syracuse and then other things have withdrawn our attention from it.

If you will let me know just what you are receiving from the entire family, that is, what your total salary is at present, I will gladly suggest an offer to you. Depend upon it, your future as a business man is better from every point of view than anything you can attain in the course you have recently proposed. I remain

Very sincerely your friend,

Andrew D. White
Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

September 27

Joseph J. Barrett, Esq.,
White Building,
Syracuse, N.Y.

My dear Joseph:

You have doubtless received a circular of the New-York Central Tolling stock-holders to subscribe for twenty per cent. of their stock holdings, after the 16th of October. I would be glad to know from you if you think it would be best to arrange matters as between the Trust Fund and part of my estate outside of the T

Of course I wish to keep the amounts even sums as possible.
Your letter dated Sept. 26th was handed to me by Father last evening upon my return from Saratoga. Joseph has decided to leave and we are convinced that no reasonable increase in salary could keep him, therefore, Father has made arrangements with his brother at $75 per month and I am inclined to think that all things considered it is a fair arrangement.

Now, Father wishes me to remind you of this: He tells me that he has paid Joseph about $800 for services up to date, that is to say, for his salary from January 1st to date and for such other work Joseph has done and will do for which Father does not think he has had adequate compensation. Father did this before my return but he believes that it was a proper settlement. He says also that you are indebted to Joseph for a similar amount, perhaps not so much and that Joseph is anxious to receive this money.

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Ithaca, N.Y.

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Now there also remains the question of a gift. Father says he is also ready to join you in making Joseph a gift and he would like to have you communicate with me your views first, in regard to paying Joseph for his work as I have indicated and second as regards a gift.

Father tells me also that Joseph has given up any idea of borrowing money from you and that therefore that question is eliminated.

Kindly then let me know whether you understand it as Father does, namely, that you owe Joseph something like five or six hundred dollars for services and second, what you want to do in the way of a gift.

I returned yesterday from Saratoga after a very interesting experience there. My opinion is the convention did the very best possible thing, but I think we have a serious struggle on our hands.

I can speak from an unprejudiced standpoint in regard to the merits of the ticket for it was settled that I should be nominated for Lieutenant Governor in case Bruce was nominated for Governor. When we realized that Hearst was to have both the Democratic and Independent nominations we all agreed that it was not safe to nominate Bruce, and therefore, all turned to Hughes and I was very ready to realize that Bruce was entitled to a renomination. Consequently I came home feeling that the convention had risen to the occasion, and quite happy in my own mind as I felt that I stood well with the Republicans as evidenced by their almost unanimous desire for my nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

I have made up my mind to accept a renomination to the Senate. While it is a financial sacrifice I imagine I have more aptitude for politics than anything else and admiring Hughes as I do I feel that the work under him will be most congenial. Furthermore, partly through my efforts Woodruff has been made chairman of the State Committee. I think it within bounds to say that I have closer relations with him and that he depends more upon my judgment than that of any one else. This, of course, is a pleasant feature upon continuing in political life.

I am inclined to think that I can be more useful in continuing my work in the Senate than in any other way. At least this has been the expression of many of my friends and associates from all over the State and I am prepared to yield to it.

Hoping to see you here soon again, I am,

Affectionately yours,
No. 15690

BOOK DEPARTMENT

ALL CLAIMS FOR ALLOWANCE MUST BE MADE WITHIN ONE WEEK AFTER RECEIPT OF GOODS. NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR GOODS SENT OUT TO BE PACKED, OR RECEIVED BY US FOR INCLUSION.

![Image of a letter]

My dear Mr. White,

—Many thanks for the two volumes which you have forwarded. I have the missing half, the book is present working briefly on a railroad in western Canada.

With friendly regards from house to house,

Sincerely yours,

K. S. White

Boston, Sept. 29, 1906.

Boought of the Century Co.

33 East 17th Street. (Union Square.)


Terms, Net Cash, 30 Days.

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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
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<td>White Album</td>
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Shipped by:

P. N. Smith

*Copyrighted books published after May 1, 1901, and copyrighted fiction published after February 1, 1902, are sold on condition that prices are maintained as provided by the regulations of the American Publishers' Association.*
written by Mr. Nelson
of East Carolina (a part
of the state of N.C.) and
published by Mr.

De Peyster of Wilmington
in view of the
N.C.

In my own subsequent difficulty of obtaining
I have some of the notes the existence can be
concerning Mr. Nelson in regard to the order
any of the gentlemen, matter, I write to a
which letter I send you some friends asking
and I remember - me, friend it to mine elsewhere.
nothing have been told in good impressions and
repeatedly by those who
know all because among
things which since
I had said to you
affair and on the journey
of connection. The other refer to same, the
view, James Bapton, who

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Mr. Peter McGuire, the editor of the New York Churchman, has long been a careful student of history. "Life of William McPhedran" is a charmingly written biography of a remarkable individual. The Rev. Mr. Bell was one of the good doctors for some years resident in West Virginia. He is now superintendent of the churches and is working on a history of the Chicago police. He is a past president of the National Baptist Convention and is a man of high standing.
a curious antientary, with every thing about it; a handsome, and attractive expletive; that, a forme
sew some, who for several unkemable plicate birth yrs live, and trouble thes men to their hearts
with. On. and Que. Que. Me. Que. Que. certing a woman, whose temper
was accounted for on
plan of her health.

Asa, now Dr. Woulz, I
deeply regret having
incur the "young fate"
If you believe Dr. Woulz
will a variety and many
words, there may be reason
you should not have
suffered on this being
not, you can only forget.
Andrew S. White, 
Ithaca, N. Y. (Cornell Univ.)

Rochester, Sept. 29, 1905.

Dear Sir: We have your favor of Sept. 27 and regret to say we have discontinued making the 3-drawer cabinet similar to the one furnished you two or three years ago. We will therefore make quotations on our new sectional cabinet containing 6 drawers:

- One Oak Vertical Section, ... $47.00
- One Walnut Side Drawer, ... $3.00
- Total for cabinet complete, ... $50.00

Under separate cover we send you our Sectional Catalog No. 10, on pages 17 & 18 of which you will find illustrations and prices of these cabinets.

If you wish the cabinet finished in light oak we will do this for you without extra expense, in the $500 series; if you should decide to take the cheaper grade of cabinet, $300 series, we should have to charge 25% extra for the finish. The fact that we do not furnish the $500 series with the metal slides as on 10 inch pulls believe that you will be interested in.

Yours faithfully,

Yarman and Erbe Mfg. Co.

Address: Main St., Rochester, N. Y.
Dear Patriarch:

The Bones-men visiting at Deer Island in September, after consultation with Pat. Miller, agreed to bring before the Patriarchs generally the question of forming a permanent organization for the purpose of utilizing the facilities which he has provided there for the entertainment of all Bones men; and the undersigned were appointed a committee to take charge of the matter.

Forty men have visited the island this summer, and all agree that the life there is of a kind to confer substantial benefit on the Bones. Old and young meet amid delightful surroundings and on a footing of cordial friendship, and the members of each new club, going in a body, are influenced by meeting with each other and the Patriarchs at their formative period in a way which stimulates remarkably their growth in the spirit and traditions of the Bones.

These considerations justify an earnest effort to put the project on a substantial basis while we can have Pat. Miller's indispensable assistance, and we owe it to ourselves as well as to him to take from his shoulders as much of the burden as he will relinquish.

He authorizes us to say that he is ready to give to a suitable organization within the club a lease for a term of years, rent free and with privilege of renewal, of such parts of the island and such buildings as may be desired, with furniture, plumbing, heating and light, if the lessees will agree to provide for maintenance, repairs and running expenses.

The price charged for board this summer seems adequate for running expenses. To meet repairs and contingent expenses it is proposed to form an association with annual dues of $10 and no entrance fee.

Will you join?

All are invited to subscribe who are convinced that the plan will be a benefit to Bones, whether they expect to be able to go to the island regularly or at all. It is expected that a meeting will be held in the T...... at R. T. A. to form more definite plans. It is not proposed to ask the association to take any responsibility for the project, but we hope to have it by that time in a shape to commend it to all, with a list of subscribers sufficient to support it.

Please reply as soon as convenient, addressing

WILLIAM BEEBE,

262 Bradley St.,
New Haven, Conn.

William Beebe,
Gustav Gruener,
Lewis S. Haslam.
Dear Pat Beebe:

I wish to say to some one of my recent Bones guests - and you're the best one I can think of - that I would be most happy to show my faith in a summer S. B. T. by leasing, to any body of Bonesmen, "The Outlook" and all its necessary belongings, with four or more acres adjoining, a tennis ground, the use of paths, bathing beaches and all other conveniences on the island, not conflicting with the reasonable rights of my family - said lease to be for (say) ten years, with some option of renewal, without payment of rent or taxes; but on agreement that $600 be paid annually to cover insurance, wear and tear of buildings and furniture, which I agree to keep in good order as long as I live; the lease to cover the gratuitous use of the crockery, kitchen utensils, linen, plumbing and heating apparatus now on the premises.

I expect to devote what time, strength and money I can command to make this Bones Summer Colony a permanent affair, believing that thus I will lengthen and strengthen in the lives of all the best tie I know of between man and man; giving my brother Pats needed rest and recreation, affording to active clubs a community life they can not hope to have elsewhere, and an informal intercourse of young and old, which will inure to the good of their souls and bodies and to the perpetuation on earth, in all its purity, of the ever-blessed Bones Spirit.

Faithfully yours sub ossibus,

GEORGE DOUGLAS MILLER.

Alexandria Bay
New York
26 September, 1906.

M. E. Bellows' Son
Importer of Fine Wines
50 Broad Street,
New York October 1st, 1906.

Hon. A. D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir,-

Should you be in the market for some very choice old Brandy, take pleasure in calling your attention to a small lot, fifty-six (56) bottles of 1838 "Fine Champagne" which I have just secured, and can offer you at $5. per bottle. It is a great bargain at that price, and for medicinal purposes, cannot be excelled. May I have the pleasure of sending you any part of the lot ?

Respectfully,

M. E. Bellows

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear friend:-

The Grant Club of Des Moines, the largest political club west of Chicago, I am told, with a non-resident membership drawn from all parts of our state, gives an annual banquet on the 27th of April. The program consists of a principal address of an hour or more in length, two or three short speeches and music. The club directory knowing of my former relationship with you, during your presidency, have asked me to urge you to make the principal address at the annual banquet of 1907. It would give the Club a rare pleasure in entertaining you as its guest on that occasion, and Mrs. Brigham and myself would be delighted to have you consider our house your home during your stay in Des Moines (Mrs. Brigham would have me remind you of her cousinly relationship with you, in pressing her claim for a visit.)

The Club has in its time been honored by the presence of many notable men. Among the names I now recall in this connection, are President McKinley, Gen. Alger, Senator Thurston, Gen. Dodge, Gen. Fred Grant, Gen. Howard, Speaker Henderson, Senators Allison and Dolliver, Minister Conger, Secretary Shaw, Senator Beveridge and Governor Cummins.

Though you may not be able so long before-hand to speak positively, I hope to learn that you will come if you can. You will find yourself among many friends, and I think you will have a good time. You will be expected to choose your own theme and treat it without fear of running counter to any of the Club's traditions. While the organization is republican, it is not partisan so and it gives wide latitude to its speakers. The occasion will not compel an eulogy of urant, though one would naturally make more or less reference to the man and the occasion. Our former programs include a wide range of subjects. It is expected that I will add that the Club will insist on paying all expenses incident to the trip. Hoping you may see your way to at least a tentative promise to be with us next April, and congratulating you on another brilliant chapter in your diplomatic career (I refer to your part in the conference at Algeciras), I am,

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Hon. A. D. White

October 1, 1906.
Dear Sir:

The circulation of THE OUTLOOK, compared with the latest census of the United States, indicates that we have one subscriber to every 687 inhabitants. There should certainly be a much larger proportion, and, with the help of our present readers, it is not unreasonable to believe that it might readily be doubled within a single year.

We venture to enclose a series of OUTLOOK COUPON CERTIFICATES, each of which bears the number which is registered against your name on our subscription list. By the use of the Coupon, anyone not now a subscriber can obtain THE Outlook for three weeks FREE. By the use of the Certificate, a New Subscription can be obtained for a full year at the special rate of TWO DOLLARS. By a New Subscription we mean one which introduces THE Outlook to a household in which it has not been received during the past year. The regular price is THREE DOLLARS.

For each Certificate bearing your number which is sent us by a new subscriber with TWO DOLLARS, you secure the right to renew your own subscription for one year at the same special rate of TWO DOLLARS.

A black dot (•) will be placed on the address label of your copy of THE Outlook when the Certificate is received, indicating that you are entitled to this special rate on your renewal. If more than one Certificate is received, a numeral will precede the dot (•), which will indicate that you will be entitled to the special rate for each year for that number of years.

Please do not let this suggestion annoy you in any way. It calls for neither action nor reply unless you really desire to use the Certificates.

Yours sincerely,

Subscription Manager.
Dr. Andrew D. White,  
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.  

My dear Dr. White:—

I have your letter of the 29th ultimo, and your suggestion that we send to the Ambassador at Berlin is just the kind of suggestion that I have been looking for. I thank you very heartily for it and shall act upon it. It has looked to me as though the case was a rather 'ticklish' one, and we wished to be well posted before we start him over.

I beg to remain Yours very respectfully,  

[Signature]

October 1, 1906.
While I presented my views to you with as much strength as I was able to do, and while I denounced in plain terms those acts of Joseph that I did not approve of, there was no ill feeling on my part after the matter was decided, and I have noticed no indications on the part of Joseph of entertaining any either. Our relations have been without interruption as friendly as at any time in the past.

It is indeed, galling to me to think that you entertain for a minute the belief that I am perhaps in part to blame for his leaving. It seems to me that you should discard at once that idea when you stop to think that he has taken his brother, whom I believe is older and anmping man of the two, out of a position that he has occupied for ten years to put him into his place. Would he do this if he believed that the position was not to be a permanent one?

Enclosed herewith you will find your statement for September in the handwriting of Joseph's brother. I forgot to say above that within the last week Joseph told me in conversation, that he had been thinking for a long time of studying dentistry, and that he had waited until the present time because he felt that a man should be about thirty years of age when he commenced to practice, so that he would be mature enough to gain the confidence of people, and that if he graduated in the usual time from the University of Pennsylvania that he would be about thirty years old. The conclusion that I draw from what he said was that for perhaps ten years back he had entertained this ambition. Personally

I believe that Joseph's confidence in himself, together with his quiet and pleasant manner will make him a success in the profession.

Faithfully yours,
In 1900, Clinton St. Bldg.

1900

1906

Live Receipts 520.00
1730.00

Secured a lower rate of insurance on Building (1900) of 2500.

Mr. Dean's Lighting Co. to install a new fixture system for me. Install of Building last year cost 50. ($50 saved owner.)

Under the electrical contract renewing the Clinton St. Bldg. owner's plan for fixtures and necessary work for installation of same in building. Cost of Electrical work 50

Empire Bldg. I got Mr. Dean, Duft of lamp lighting Co. to install for owners a fixture system in Empire Bldg. with a main switch for each floor in basement. Saving through of 700 for owners x (1905) cost of electrical work.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
After the Comity's failure to receive Empire
Bldg., they were left on the honor of the
owners for present store, and I claim
the credit of their occupancy.

Above all you always hold nothing to fear
as regards the safety of your money as
you know me to be strictly honest and
upright.

Washington, D.C.
October 2, 1876

Dear Mr. White:

I shall in the midst of moving to
thank you for the portrait you kindly sent
me. It is now in the
hands of the paperer
and when it is re-
turned it shall take
the place prepared for
it on the wall of my
room, in the midst of
a small choice col-
lection of my dearst
friends and most in-
spiring teachers.

For the inscription
you placed upon it,
thanks are inappro-
priate. I am proud of
it indeed.

faithfully yours

A.T. Brannen
Certainly you should have done as in my letter.

I wrote because of the pending need of money for the drainage campaign and the difficulty of paying it by correspondence that I was left with an embarassed

Indeed yourself, I wrote to those members of the Orange Round-Table, the young

and experienced, and Grand Hall, all of whom I have already promised

in my behalf.

In a couple of days you will receive my reply as the President

will have a draft for the sum of £200 towards the endowment of the Dickson Laboratory.
By Dear Sirs:

Regardless of the long delay of our University measure, consequent on the opposition of a few influential university presidents and the reprehensible neglect of successive chairmen of the Senate committee, I am again making a vigorous appeal, nothing new, or if possible more resolute than ever. I have, during this season, won the support of some forty new university presidents and a sprinkling of distinguished men in the Government service, beginning with Admiral Dewey, and am now in receipt of an encouraging communication from a committee of "Conference of State University Presidents", charged with looking into the matter and seeing what can be done to hasten the accomplishment.

Moreover, that old-time and unfailing friend, Andrew D. White, recent ambassador to Germany, friend of Mead, Carnegie and Rockefeller, and of President Roosevelt, has taken hold anew, and with the evident purpose to leave no stone unturned.

Assured of an early call of the Senate committee, I am using my best efforts to bring a number of strong men to Washington for hearings and personal appeals to their Senators. Could you not be among them? But I am in great financial need, having utterly drained my own resources rather than appeal to others. Indeed, I am at last without means for stationery, postage and nearly $100 of printing partly had already and part to be ordered of necessity, unless I can to a half.

It hurts me to say so, but you will agree that, after sacrificing years of time and several thousands of money, besides refunding for the sake of our cause offers of important foreign missions, and drawing into the service my own as Secretary, I am now justified in laying the case before a few friends known to be truly interested in the object and believed to be ready to make at least a small contribution to further it. There are on hand for a working fund, such as was promised me years ago; but I cannot wait. So, if possible, please send me just a few dollars at once, and believe me,

Gratefully yours,

[Signature]

Chairman, National University Committee of 400.
Andrew D. White
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

For California Claret we would suggest the "Old Crow" brand.Shown on pages 24 & 25 catalogue.

The 1905 "Old Crow" came bottled. over the top.

We also have about 1 dozen bottles of the 40-
42, over a degree - which is very light - and
where the former did so [examine] will be

Very Truly,
H. B. Kirk & Co.

New York, Oct. 7, 1905
Thursday of this week, I shall take the liberty of calling on you, if I may have the pleasure of meeting you at home. I am also taking the liberty of sending you a few photostats of a monument recently unveiled at Columbus, Ohio.

Very sincerely,

H. A. MacNeil

Detroit, Oct. 2, 1906

Hon. Andrew D. White
Dear Sir,

I have just finished reading the second volume of your autobiography, and it and the first volume also have been two of the most entertaining and instructive books that I ever read. I want to thank you for the help and instruction they have given me. They have inspired new ideas, new lines of thought, and have given me a higher more noble conception of life. In reading of your life and its work, it seems to me that in many ways it has been our ideal one. Great opportunities came to you and you were equal to them. One thing that impressed me at the outset was that though your parents were very poor that that did not spoil you, but you sought the education presented in spite of your father's objection in going to...

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Wyoming New York: Oct. 276

My dear Dr. White:-
I cannot tell you how glad I am to have your help upon this Letter to Cornell! And you are pardoned. You are quite right. The Carnegie Museum has 23 vertebrates. The Wright Collection has 110 vertebrates. You see it. The Collection now has 297 specimens - 94 in each of 27 classes. All brains, lungs, etc., in addition to this list. The birds are counted only once. The specimens are in the present collection, but there are over 500,000 in the herbarium, besides. I have sent a detailed list of the specimens and a list of the literature;
and so on. Not one piece is in the collection that does not enhance its value, and illustrate some special point. - Sir George Young, the artist, through whose door I have had permission to work in the collection, and which he consists of about 100,000 specimens. The collection itself is not of great interest, but it contains a large proportion of the best examples of the natural history of the United States. I have decided that I will keep all the specimens in the collection, and that I will send them to the New York Museum of Natural History. Shall

I write to Dr. Holland, Dr. Merrill, and Dr. demolition? Are there any at a distance? I am at a loss to know what to do. I know how to do, but I don't know when to do it all. The weather is very beautiful. I am not interested. Can I send this book to our house? I must finish this book. My wife is not interested in the book, and her father is not even interested. Truly yours,

A. L. C. Woodard

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Dear Grandpa:-  
I am back at school again, and find conditions perfect, and my prospects bright.

My home, after three months in wet vines, is hot and healthy - not "fat and scent of health." The weather is hot, but the nights are cool, and the atmosphere dry - quite different.
To Professor William Beebe, and Professor Gustav Gruner;

Yale University,
New Haven, Conn.

Having very carefully read the proposals of Patriarch George Douglass Miller, and having also discussed them fully with him and with various Patriarchs and Kings whom I had the pleasure of meeting at Dear Island, I cannot forbear expressing my admiration for the fraternal feeling, generosity and public spirit which pervades his whole plan.

The main points of the plan are simply these: Brother Miller possesses, near Alexandria Bay, on the heart of the Thousand Islands, and amidst the most charming part of all that beautiful region, one of the largest and most attractive islands owned by any single individual on the St. Lawrence. It has been, for some fifty years, in his family, has been cared for admirably, all its natural features having been preserved, while it has been guarded from intrusion at every point by works carefully planned and carried out.

In addition to the beautiful house and its subordinate buildings, boat houses, piers and the like, which he has erected for his family, he has also built on the island, at some distance from his residence and in one of the most charming spots imaginable, an extensive establishment

Affectionately yours,

Andrew D. White

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
Ithaca, New York

October 2, 1906.
to which he has, for some years, been in the habit

of inviting his Brethren. It commands some of the most

beautiful views on the river and is, in every way, delightfully

situated. It has been fitted up with most comfortable and at-

tractive rooms for visitors, with dining rooms, library rooms,

and everything calculated to make a sojourn on the island de-

lightful. Attached to this, also, are piers, boat houses and

everything necessary for the enjoyment of life upon the river

and in the adjacent country.

The rooms are filled not only with attractive books

and engravings, but with works of art brought from all parts of

the world.

All this our Brother Miller desires to place perman-

ently at the disposal of "322", to be forever a place of

resort for Patriarchs and Knights, on the single condition that

the whole body of Brethren shall provide for the maintenance

of the place, simply for keeping it up as he has established it.

It is, indeed, a most noble and fruitful

ful of good for all present and all future gen-

erations of Brethren men. In my opinion, these

should be speedily taken up in a proper manner by those actively con-

nected with the R. T. S., fully considered, and a plan present-

ted, with arrangements for carrying it out as our dear Brother

Miller's offer may be put into effect at the earliest day pos-

ible.

I might enlarge upon the great opportunity thus off-

ered to our body, but the mere statement is enough, and my

hope is that the offer may be taken up in the spirit.

in which it has offered and that this most beautiful proposal

may be, before another summer comes round, fully approved

and all arrangements made for meeting Patriarch Miller's views.

I remain, my dear Brethren in "322",

Most respectfully and sincerely yours,
Prof. William Beebe
262 Bradley St.
New Haven
Professor Gustavo Gneuwen
8th
Lee College
Charles D. Kellogg '90
Lancaster
Levi S. Haslam '90
Simms Hardware
St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. Barnes
Mr. Geo. Bullard
1796
and all other bothers open
[illegible]

The Allen Springs
Watkins, Oct 3, '16

My dear Father,

I am rather anxious to see you to talk over
my pecuniary affairs with you.
I am too much occupied with my diary and the changes
here are the same for her and for me. In fact, it is not free
week, and now it's $75 per
week - extra bring it up to
$78.80 for the three weeks, the
$2.74
been here.

But even at these places I

My 25 a week nurse, now ten shall be living beyond my
days ago, but I am living on means, but not so urgently
my capital into such a suspense. What shall I do. I cannot
the Andrew has to keep my dispense with a maid because
me to draw out more from my destitution is so bad of
the savings bank, and deposit cannot bear myself or use
it at the Lincoln Trust Co. my arms at all for work
is as the Lincoln Trust Co. my arms at all for work
I have on for life expense.

Now this is not wise. I of course there is Clifton sick
must get away from here is probably within my means
at Clifton, the time free but if 90 days private room
and later to continue the H.C. railway near.

and there are rules, and
I shall say this Winter besides
Andrew has been most devoted, a matter for hours. I have, of course, had
some trouble about my goods, but I have always been able to
find a place to stay. Now, however, I am in a much better
condition. I do not need much advice and
I have some money.

I am glad to hear that you have
married. I think it is a pleasant
apartment for you. I am sure
it's all right now and Stein. What do you think?

This Arthur is doing well. He got $1,800 in the Cleveland
Society for Saving, which he
at school.

The only thing that

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
You are cordially invited by the Union of Jewish Literary Societies of Philadelphia to deliver an address before our organization on one of the following dates:
October 22d, November 19th, December 17th, January 21st, February 18th, March 18th, April 18th or May 20th.

The Union has just been organized and consists of the various leading Jewish Literary Organizations of Philadelphia. It is possibly the first time that such an organization has been effected and is sure to be conducive of much good. It is especially desired that a successful start be made and for that reason representative speakers from all parts of the country have been requested to address the union. Will you kindly advise me at your very earliest convenience which of the dates named would be convenient for you. If several of these dates would be equally agreeable, will you kindly signify so in order that there will be no conflict of engagements when the schedule of lectures is fully arranged.

Very truly,

[Signature]

Secretary
CHICAGO, den 3. Oktober 1906.

Wie im vergangenen Winter der Geschichtsprofessor Herr H. Oncken, so ist für diesen Winter der Professor der Kunstgeschichte an der Kunst-Akademie in Düsseldorf, Herr H. Kraeger, auf ein der Universität von Chicago gegebenes Stipendium eingeladen worden, vier Mal wöchentlich an der Universität in englischer und einmal wöchentlich auf der Nordseite in deutscher Sprache Vorlesungen über Deutsche Kunstgeschichte zu halten.


Der Preis für den Besuch aller etwa 15 Vorlesungen ist, wie im vorigen Jahr, auf $5.00 für die Person festgesetzt. Nichtmitglieder des Germania Männer-Chor müssen durch ein Mitglied eingeführt werden und haben das gleiche Honorar zu zahlen.
I am very much obliged for your letter. The Outlook of September 30th had several letters on the same subject which you no doubt have seen. The names of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives are printed at the head of my statement of amendments to the pending bill of which I have recently sent you a copy. Even if you do not know any of the Senators personally you are very well known to them, and a letter from you to Mr. Moon, who is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House and is a leading member of the Committee, would be very useful. His address is, Hon. R. O. Moon, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Wheeler and I cordially reciprocate your friendly messages. We are both very well, and have had a delightful summer.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Bei diesem Anlass dürfte besonders interessieren, dass durch das Zusammenwirken der Leiter der Gemälde-Galerien in Buffalo und Chicago in diesem Winter eine Ausstellung moderner Deutscher Gemälde im Art Institute hier stattfinden soll.


Abgesehen von den Reisekosten ist der Eintritt zu diesen astronomischen Vorlesungen für die Teilnehmer an den Vorlesungen des Professor Kraeger mit keinen Kosten verknüpft.

Die Checks für die Vorlesungen bitten wir auf Consul W. Wever auszustellen und nach 1150 First National Bank Building, Chicago, zu senden.

GEORGE P. RINN, Präsident des Germania Männerchor.

The Andrew Dickson White-Papers, Cornell University
Referring to your letter of yesterday, I should suppose it well to write to all three of the persons you mention, concerning the disposition of your collection, without reference to date; that is, you can write to them all on the same day, if you like, and then compare their replies.

As to the Smithsonian, while I, as one of the Regents of the institution, would be exceedingly glad to see the collection among its treasures, I fear that there is no chance of that, for the reason that the Institution has no funds applica-

Andrew D. White
Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y.

October 3, 1906.

My dear Mrs. Ward:

Referring to your letter of yesterday, I should suppose it well to write to all three of the persons you mention, concerning the disposition of your collection, without reference to date; that is, you can write to them all on the same day, if you like, and then compare their replies.

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Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y.

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Andrew D. White
Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y.
ble to such a purpose, and its only recourse would be to Congress, which very rarely, if ever, gives any money for such a purpose. I would suggest that you write to the Director of the National Museum, which, under the nominal headship of the Smithsonian, has an organization of its own, regarding the whole matter. There is also another difficulty in the case of the Smithsonian, which is that the institution, since the death of Professor Langley, has no head and there will be no person to take any responsibility in the matter, certainly before December, if even then.

I should suppose that the institutions most likely to purchase would be the Carnegie Institution at Pittsburgh, and the Museum of Natural History at New York. Mr. Morris K. Jessup, of the latter institution, has been very nobly and patriotically liberal in his gifts to it, and, possibly, it might be brought to his attention, but the great thing is to have the Directors of both these museums endorse the idea.

I note with pleasure your very kind invitation to Mrs. White and myself, but, alas, it seems impossible at present for us to accept it, since I am obliged this week to visit my eldest daughter, who is quite seriously ill, at Watkins, N. Y., and also have an engagement in Syracuse.
sent what I suppose to be the fact that the various meteorites differ largely in composition and are not mere repetitions of the same sort of thing.

Mr. Carnegie's objection, as you will remember, was that it seemed to him that a few specimens were as good as a great number, since all meteorites were alike. This is the argument you have to meet. I am not competent to discuss it, since I am not a mineralogist, but it ought to be presented with care to Dr. Holland and to the New York authorities. If there are great differences in the composition of the various meteorites, even tho a considerable number of them are the same, that fact would greatly increase the importance of the collection as an object of study and it is exactly this point which should be presented with care and on which stress should be laid.
Oct. 3rd, 1906.

Hon. Andrew D. White,

Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Uncle Andrew:

Your letter dated October 1st has just reached me. I immediately went up to father's house and had a talk with him.

Joseph leaves here to-morrow. It seems that Father paid Joseph the $800 because Joseph was in urgent need of money and Father felt he could not wait until we heard from you. The fact is that Father has been paying Joseph $30 per month while I understand you have been paying him $10. It seems however that Joseph had not drawn his salary from Father for several months, consequently Father gave him the $300 in addition to the $500 to square Joseph's pay up to date.

As it now stands Father has paid Joseph in full for his services and has presented him with a $500. gift. As I understand it this was your original suggestion and what you are willing to do.

I would then suggest that you send Joseph this amount, viz: $500. to take care of any question of extra pay and as a gift for his faithful work.

Joseph asked me to ask you to send the check to me as he does not now know his address. He will give me his address and I will forward the check to him.

Allow me to suggest that you accompany the check with a note in which you mention the fact that you are enclosing the check No. (whatever it is) as full compensation for his services and as a gift for his excellent work. Of course, you will then keep a copy of the letter and when the check is cashed the letter would be, I think, a sufficient receipt as to the object and purpose of the check.

If this meets your approval then kindly send to me a note addressed to Joseph enclosing check and I will address it properly and send it on to him.

While I agree with you that the thinking men are with Hughes there is grave danger that Hearst will get an immense vote from the labor interests and from the Hebrews. I hope you will appreciate the situation and do what you can to rouse patriotic citizens of all parties and especially those in the humbler walks of life to the crisis presented by the candidacy of Hearst. It would seem to me that an interview published in one of the New York papers, the Herald or World preferably, would be of real value.

Hoping this will meet your approval, I am,

Affectionately yours,

[Signature]

My dear Mr. White,

I have done all I can to get John McInerny to attend to the farm, but he is in the employ of Campbell Bros. & Co., and says they will not let him off from that job he is on now. I suggest that you communicate with them by telephone, and ask if they will not share him for a day.

Very truly yours,

John Barlow.

Washington, D. C.,
The Victoria,
Oct. 4, 1906.

Hon. Andrew D. White, LL. D.,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My Dear Sir:

Finding that I inadvertently sent you a copy of the memorandum of my father's educational services lacking the testimonials with regard to his Government report on education in 1870 and his "University Progress", I enclose herewith a copy including such indorsements.

Kindly return the other copy.

I expect to send you also such letters of indorsement as he may receive from prominent educators, etc.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Secretary.

P. S.

Can you inform me as to the date of the next meeting of the Carnegie Board?
The Committee of the Union of Jewish Literary Societies of Philadelphia have asked me to add a line of opinion to urge your acceptance of their invitation to favor them with an address.

I need hardly tell you that the entire Jewish community of this city, which is large and representative, will hail your coming with delight, as you have earned for yourself their sincerest admiration for the many kind words you have said in their behalf, and the many kind deeds you have done.

They well recall the kind service you rendered us when in St. Petersburg in the year 1894, and would be glad of an opportunity to show their appreciation. Quite a number of them have read and are reading your recently published autobiography, and are more than ever anxious to meet and greet you and to hear you.

Let me beg of you to do us the great honor of accepting our invitation. We shall do all in our power to make your visit a pleasant one, and leave nothing undone to make your trip to Philadelphia a little recreation rather than a burden. Begging you for an early reply, and if at all possible, a favorable one, I am, Sir,

Yours Very Sincerely,

RABBI JOSEPH KRAUSKOPF, D.D.
TEMPLE: BROAD STREET ABOVE COLUMBIA AVENUE
RESIDENCE: 4715 PULASKI AVE., GERMANTOWN
PHILADELPHIA.

OCT. 4, 1906.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Sir:

When the Carnegie Institution was first founded, I made application to it, to take up my work and have renewed such application once or twice. I have presented to Dr. Woodward a special plan of work which I desire to give briefly to you in advance, for this plan is in some respects pioneer and not always understood.

My desire is that the Carnegie Institution take up the most practical phase of the work, that is, the study of ten thousand boys and young men in our reformatories (twenty five thousand would be better), such study to consist in an investigation of each individual (1) anthropologically, (2) psycho-physiologically, (3) sociologically, (4) as to intelligence in studies, (5) abnormally or pathologically.

The details of such investigations are given on the enclosed measurement blank. This blank represents a sort of consensus of opinion of university specialists from different countries concerning points they consider most important in their lines of work.

As to the cost of such work, it is almost impossible to tell in advance, I will however venture an approximate estimate:

(1) Anthropological examination per capita 5 cts
(2) Psycho-physiological examination including ability in studies 2 cts
(3) Sociological examination 3 cts
(4) Abnormal or pathological examination including partial medical examination 10 cts

making in all for 10,000 persons $2,000.00

Clerk hire for tabulating, adding the data etc. 1000.00

Instruments for use in work 200.00

Railroad fares to (say) ten reformatories, expenses 100.00

Subsistence (say ten days at each reformatory) $2.00 per day 300.00

$2,700.00

While I should gather some data and make some measurements, my main work would be directing the investigations, teaching and supervising others in making the measurements, collecting data, copying records of individuals in institutions etc.

In addition to giving a report of this work, I should desire, if possible, to make a digest of the results of all similar work, and a bibliography thus having a complete treatise on the subject.

Another proposition, I beg to present that could be done along with this work, is that of Propaganda, so necessary in a new line that has to do with the humanities. Though at first it may produce few visible results, it nevertheless prepares the ground, which is the most helpful method in developing the possibilities for humanitarian research work under federal, state and city government.

My main purpose in this propaganda is to influence all forms of government to take up the work, or some branch of it. The method of procedure is to deal directly by letter with members of legislative bodies, especially the committees to which such legislation is referred.
Also hearings might be given before committees in legislatures where interest is manifested.

The following is a tentative estimate of the cost of such propaganda: 50 personal letters each to 15 large cities at 5 cts a letter $25.00
200 personal letters each to 30 state legislatures at 6 cts a letter 120.00
100 personal letters each to influential persons in private life at 6 cts each for 30 states 60.00
Printed matter to enclose in letters, or to be sent separate 400.00
Traveling expenses and subsistence in order to give hearings 300.00 1170.00

The general purposes of all this work are given briefly in the enclosed resume of a hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, and also before the Finance Committee of N.Y. State Senate, where a bill developing the work was passed, as far as for consideration in the Assembly.

As to salary for such work, I desire to remark that at present I am employed under the Government at a small remuneration and though my work is mechanical and wearing on me, I could not give it up unless assured of permanent support by the Carnegie Institution. But this does not mean that such support would always be necessary. For the work might be established under public control, and it might be thought best that I conduct such work in that connection.

At present however, owing to the critical stage the work is in, and the objections made to government control, the Carnegie Institution can be of greatest service.

This work is both rigidly scientific and directly humanitarian, I mention this because the Carnegie Institution had at its beginning emphasized the humanitarian point of view.

Very faithfully,
Arthur Henel Donald

Andrew J. White L.L.D.

Dear Dr: The enclosed clipping with all its pencil marks was sent me by some orthodox to whom I had sent a copy of the enclosed clipping.

As to salary for such work, I desire to see Dr. Walsh's article; but the enclosed thought very much of the work might be established under public control, and it might be thought best that I conduct such work in that connection.

At present however, owing to the critical stage the work is in, and the objections made to government control, the Carnegie Institution can be of greatest service.

This work is both rigidly scientific and directly humanitarian. I mention this because the Carnegie Institution had at its beginning emphasized the humanitarian point of view.

Very faithfully,
Arthur Henel Donald

The humanitarian purpose of the Carnegie Institution was at first emphasized, but little seems to have been done. While all science is in a remote way more a humanitarian, it is generally incidentally so. The work seems to develop a both scientific and directly humanitarian stream (see enclosed letter).

Andrew J. White L.L.D.

Andrew D. White
27 East Ave.
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of your favor of Oct. 4th.

In reference to the delivery of the Cornell Daily Sun for the past few days. We have been greatly handicapped in starting the new paper, inasmuch as the cutting of the pages has delayed our delivery up to the present date but we think that we now have the experience of the first few days of publication and can have our paper out on time the remainder of the year. It is always difficult to get a new undertaking into operation the first few days and it has been so with the Sun. We trust, however, that in the future we will not inconvenience you as we appreciate the fact that our subscribers must have their paper on time and it is to this end we are giving all our efforts at the present time.

Trusting we may hear from you at any time in regard to our publication, we are

Very truly yours,

Andrew D. White

[Signature]

Business Manager
Wir gestatten uns hierdurch die Bitte an Sie zu richten, Ihr Interesse und Ihre Teilnahme der Deutschen Dichter-Gedächtnis-Stiftung zuzuwenden, die den Zweck hat, „hervorragenden Dichtern durch Verbreitung ihrer Werke ein Denkmal im Herzen des deutschen Volkes zu setzen“.


Die Stiftung ist ein rein gemeinnütziges Unternehmen unter Ausschluss aller privaten Erwerbsinteressen und kann, da sie nur ein sehr kleines eingeses Kapital besitzt, nur dann ihre Aufgabe gut erfüllen, wenn sie den einstweilen noch kleinen Kreis ihrer Mitglieder weiterhin vermag. Dass sie schon bisher trotz der Karkheit ihrer Mittel beachtenswerte Leistungen aufzuweisen hat, wird Ihnen das beiliegende Werbeblatt und namentlich das beigegebene Bucheverzeichnis zeigen.

Sie würden durch Ihren Beitritt zu unserer Stiftung den Bestrebungen zur Verbreitung guter und wertvoller Literatur einen grossen Dienst erweisen. Gerade eine Organisation wie die unsere, die ihrem ganzen Wesen nach nicht die grosse Werbetrommel führen und die sich nicht mit Tagesschlagwörtern in den Vordergrund der Öffentlichkeit drängen kann, bedarf der besonderen Förderung durch Literaturfreunde, die das Wertvolle auch im bescheidenen Gewande erkennen können.

Der Mindestbeitrag, für den als kleine Gegenleistung ein Band der „Hausbücherreihe“ gewährt wird, beträgt nur 2 Mark. Die Stiftung ist schon mit diesem Beitrag zufrieden, freut sich aber über jeden höheren Beitrag. Wir haben beschlossen, allen Mitgliedern der

In der Hoffnung auf Erfüllung unserer Bitte

in ausgesprochener Hochachtung

Vorsitzender der Goethe-Gesellschaft.

General-Sekretär der Deutschen Schiller-Stiftung.

Mitglied des Vorstandes der Goethe-Gesellschaft.

General-Sekretär der Deutschen Dichter-Gedächtnis-Stiftung.

Wir erbitten Ihre Mitgliedsmeldung unter der Aufschrift:

DEUTSCHE DICHTER-GEDÄCHTNIS-STIFTUNG
Hamburg-Grossborstel.
Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education

Organization Committee

Hilton P. Higgins, Chairman
R. Richards, Columbia University, Secretary
Henry S. Pritchett
M. W. Alexander
James P. Harvey

October 6th, 1906

[Address]

Dear Sir:

For fear that you may have overlooked the invitation to sign a call for a public meeting in New York City for the purpose of organizing a national Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, the committee begs to say that this announcement must go to the printers by October 16th, and that it will be necessary for them to hear from you before that date, if they are to have the privilege of including your name among the large number of signatures already appended.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

C. Richard
Secretary,

Columbia University,

New York, N. Y.

---

Dear Dr. White:—

I send you a letter received by Chancellor Day, and referred to me from Miss Delight M. Williams now in Berlin. I enclose also a statement of the work which she did in Syracuse University for your information. The letter will explain its purpose.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Frank Smalley
Dean of College of Liberal Arts

Syracuse University

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1906.

Honorable Andrew D. White,

Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Dr. White:—
Berlin, Sept 16, 1906

My dear Chancellor Day,

I belong to the class of 1905 and attended in the scientific course two years. I am hoping to study further in the University of Berlin, only Americans with a diploma from an American university are admitted. Then I came to Germany and wrote letters from New York; per chance to Germany, who knows my friends. He gave me a letter to Dr. Dohm, Pastor of the American Church here in Berlin. Dr. Dohm is trying to gain

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|

Our passing grades are A, B, C and D.
FE—Failed; may be made up on Examination.
FR—Failed; must repeat in class.
NR—No report received from Instructor.
I—Incomplete.

The marks indicate grades as follows:
- "A," very high scholarship
- "B," high scholarship
- "C," good scholarship
- "D," poor scholarship

REMARKS
When signed by the Registrar only, it is a statement of work done.

Date: Oct 16, 1906
Registrar
President Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear President White,

A Mr. Frank Nye called on me this morning. He represents the Church Glass and Decorating Co. and also John Hardman & Co., of Birmingham and London. He told me that you and he had had a conversation a little while back and that you had expressed the desire to see some fitting memorial of President Hale erected at Hobart College. I took Mr. Nye to Coxe Hall and pointed out the west window which might properly be used for memorial purposes. I also took him into the chapel and the library but I do not think either one of the other would lend itself so well to a memorial as Coxe Hall.

Now, of course, I am well aware that you may have expressed to Mr. Nye only a passing thought when you spoke of the memorial to President Hale and I am not writing this letter to press the matter upon your attention. What I have really in mind is to renew an invitation made long since. Can you not come and spend a few days with Mrs. Stewardson and myself and revive the associations of former years here in Geneva? You will not find Hobart all that it ought to be but you will find it much changed from the days when you were a student.

We should be charmed to have you lecture for us in Coxe Hall but I should not think of pressing the matter upon you if the duty is felt by you to be in any way irksome. I should like to see you personally and talk over the prospects of the College. Your father's portrait hangs in Coxe Hall among the other benefactors of Hobart and I should be glad to have you look at it and the building in which it hangs.

I am to be out of town from the 18th to the 28th of October but as yet have made no definite arrangements for the near future.

Hoping that both you and Mrs. White may give us the pleasure for which we ask, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Laugan E. Stewardson
Hon. Andrew D. White,
197 East Ave.,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My Dear Uncle Andrew:

Your letter of the 4th is at hand together
with the letter to Joseph, and your instructions will be carried
out immediately. I am sorry you followed Horace’s advice as regards
stating the number of the check. Stating the number of the check
can in no way affect the fact that the check is a return for extra
services rendered down to the present date, and also as a token of
good will and appreciation of his faithfulness. The more I think of
it the more I am satisfied that I had better return the letter to you
for second thought on the matter. Apparently you did not understand
what Horace’s object was in stating the number of the check. You
imagined that he must have some good reason, but I fear that it was
a mistake if you desire to close up with Joseph in the pleasantest
way possible, which is apparent from your letter to him. Stating the
number is of no importance whatever so long as you state in your
letter to Joseph, as follows: “that the payment is in compensation
for services, and as a gift for the excellent work you have done for
us”. In this view of the case, the stating of the number of the check
is absolutely unnecessary, and being so, it better be stricken out.
I am sure that Joseph would think that it was queer that you should
state the number of the check, and furthermore, you will not enclose
a check to him, but a draft on New York. I have taken the liberty
of making a memorandum of the change on your letter. I fear that if
I send the letter in its present form that it might possibly be mis-


The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Syracuse, N. Y. Oct. 6, 1907.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Mr. White:

Having in mind our conversation at Saratoga, I now am writing you asking if you cannot favor the local chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution with an address on whatever topic you may select, some time most convenient to you during the latter part of this month or the first part of November.

We have a hundred and twenty odd members in the chapter here, including many of the well known men in the City, and I am sure they would all be delighted to hear you. The meeting could be held informally at the home of some of its members or in the assembly hall in the University Block, or some similar place as you might prefer. It could be limited to the members of the chapter and their friends, or we could include the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I am referring to these matters so that any of the details can be arranged as best suit your wishes and as regards your convenience.

I trust you will see your way clear to accept, as I am confident it would be very gratifying to all the members and aid us very materially in carrying on the work and furthering the objects of the Society.

Considering alone, the vast immigration into this country...
Syracuse, N.Y., Oct. 6th, 1866.

My dear Friend,

The prop of千古ela will, your autobiography, came within the range of my attention, and I have enjoyed it. You may perceive it is not a pleasant excursion through the rich contents. This is an invaluable addition to our library if you have had a study of the great men and their works. If you have read it, you may have been able to understand the great minds and their works. I hope I may be able to understand them better.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
My dear Dr. White:

The Onondaga County Historical Association is about to remove to its new home on Montgomery Street. It has for many years occupied rooms over the Syracuse Savings Bank, and its growth has been slow and been hampered by a limited membership and the lack of means. But amid many discouragements a few earnest men and women, recognizing the utility of such an organization in preserving local traditions and history, have resolutely kept at work hoping that the time would come when the Association would be able to broaden its work and extend its usefulness. The work of the Association, however, has not been fruitless. It has a large number of interesting things illustrating the early and later history of Onondaga. They include Indian and local relics, biological and geological collections, records and portraits of the early settlers, and a great variety of objects, which if properly arranged in suitable rooms, would be valuable material to the historian in tracing our local history.

Fortunately a few years since Mr. William Kirkpatrick, one of the trustees of the Association, made a residuary bequest from which the Association has or will realize more than $50,000, and later, within two years, a lady in Chicago, formerly a resident of Onondaga, gave to the Association a legacy of more than $40,000.

The Association last year purchased from the Telephone Company the fire-proof building on Montgomery Street, nearly opposite St. Paul's Church, for the sum of $35,000, and have expended about $5000.
in changes and repairs. The building and land cost the Telephone Company more than $80,000. The Company gave possession upon the completion of its new and larger building on the same street. The building purchased by the Association is a solid structure, admirably adapted to its uses, with elevators, steam heating, electric lights, etc., and it has been divided into suitable rooms, library, audience room, offices, etc., etc. The Society has the Kirkpatrick library, mostly standard works of good editions, comprising 1800 volumes, and from 500 to 1000 other books.

I have given this account of the Association preliminary to the real purpose of this letter. The Association proposes to have a public dedication of its new building some time this fall or in the early winter. The directors are very anxious that you should make the address on that occasion. The occasion will be somewhat notable in the history of our city, and, permit me to say, that no name would excite so great an interest as yours in the city which is proud of your record, and with which you have been so closely identified. May I add my earnest personal solicitation to the wish of the entire body of trustees.

November 9th is the date of the annual meeting of the Association, but any subsequent date up to December 1st would be acceptable to the Association.

Hoping for a favorable reply, I am,

Most cordially yours,

The Honorable Andrew D. White, L.L.D.
at St. Eliot and which
has been put up about
our island of the patronage
in England.

Yours truly,

William Rhode.
access your mind's nutrition

A mind is a great

music

with the world and the

life of its electrons becomes a

shrewd and accurate

source which may equally

operate a mind. Your mind

now receives from me

my culture which you hind
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear sir:-

I enclose a copy of a paper read by my colleague at Yale, Prof. Norton, at the recent meeting in Ithaca of the American Assoc. for the Advancement of Science, before Section I. It was voted by the Section that I as its chairman should appoint a committee to consider the best methods of keeping alive the subject of Prof. Norton's paper and working toward the objects named in it. I am writing to ask if you would let me put your name upon this committee.

It is intended that the committee shall be a representative one, of some hundred members, and shall include officers of the various existing hygienic associations, such as the American Medical Assoc., The Nat. Assoc. for the Study of the Prevention of Tuberculosis, etc., as well as some of the local boards of health, representative physiologists, hygienists, and sociologists who are interested in those problems of reform in labor and industry which border on the physiological. It is not expected that all the members of this large committee shall do active work, and their influence will be chiefly of a moral nature, by lending their names to aid in the movement. The actual work will necessarily be done by a small sub-committee.
I have already on the committee over a score of names, including Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins, and Pres. of the Amer. Assoc. for the Advancement of Science, Dr. Simmons, Sec'y of the American Medical Assoc., Dr. E. L. Trudeau of Saranac Lake, Prof. Farrand; Sec'y Nat. Assoc. for the Study & Prevention of Tuberculosis, Prof. Chittenden, Director of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, Pres. G. Stanley Hall of Clark University, Mr. Luther Burbank of Santa Rosa, Dr. Creasy L. Wilbur, Bureau of Vital Statistics, U.S. Census Office, Dr. H. W. Wiley, Bureau of Chemistry, U.S. Dept. of Agri., Dr. L.C. Howard, Bureau of Entomology, Mr. John Graham Brooks, Pres. Nat. Consumers' League, Rev. Josiah Strong, Pres. Am. Inst. of Social Service, Mr. John Mitchell, Rev. Lyman Abbott of the "Outlook," Archbishop Ireland, Miss Grace Dodge, Mr. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, etc.

Hoping that you will let me add your name to the list, I am
Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Oct. 8

My dear Dr. White,

Well's 'Russia in America' now passing through my hands that is a reference to you and a dedication which I am inclined to send you, even though I am compelled to send only a tiny galleys. The book itself be ready about November first. I have wanted to say to you that my son
Watkin Oct. 8, 1866

Dear Andrew,

Received safely. It was not as long journey as I expected. The doctor who came to mind it, if I had felt well, had to change car at Van Otter, at Rochester and stay an hour for a boat to go to the hotel. While on the trunk road in the middle of the road, they took it on the back. I paid fifty cents for that. Of course, it was a country road, a pretty site, most of the way, particularly through a village called Mouton Park.
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
New York, October 8, 1906.

To Members of The Union League Club:

The issues involved in the present State Campaign are vital in the highest degree and entail upon the Republican Party the grave responsibility of neglecting no opportunity to decisively defeat the forces of disorder represented in the candidacy of Mr. Hearst.

Money is absolutely necessary for the legitimate expenses of the campaign to be conducted by the State Committee; the one item of providing watchers at the 5000 polling places of the State calls for the expenditure of more than $100,000.

Members of the Club are urged to exhibit their accustomed liberality in aiding the Club to maintain its traditional and constitutional obligations to the cause of good government.

Please draw checks to the order of

GEORGE R. SHELDON, Treasurer,

and send same to the Club.

GEORGE R. SHELDON,
Chairman.

WILLIAM D. MURPHY,
Secretary.
I think you will agree with me that this is a good opportunity to let Cornell be the first in a peculiarly creditable fashion. This reason alone, when presented to you, may decide you to give me your collaboration, especially as we need one or two printed before there is a whole year to pass by then.

I am writing no other collaborators for the same four other divisions, and these four you, if you join us—Tyler, haddeke, plan cooper—the other will come in presently. I touched with hand Mrs. Anderson yesterday and have given them con- dent to the way the Tyler method in the way I have done. So are yours & the best condition.
Syracuse, N.Y., Oct. 8, 1906:

Hon. Andrew D. White,
127 East Ave.,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My Dear Uncle Andrew:

Enclosed herewith I send a clipping cut from Collier's Weekly. You will recall that while in Syracuse you asked me, in substance, what Hearst had done to recommend him to public favor.

Collier's Weekly is not friendly to Hearst, but apparently aiming to be a fairly honest paper, it presents the enclosed editorial stating briefly some of the things that he has done.

Faithfully yours,

Andrew

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Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, New York.

October 9, 1906.

Dear Dr. White:

We are preparing a little pamphlet describing the object of the National Geographic Society and of its journal, the National Geographic Magazine, our plan being to send the pamphlet to persons who have been proposed for membership in the Society but are not well informed of the purpose and character of the organization. We wish to publish in the pamphlet several letters from members of the Society giving their opinion of what we are doing. Knowing your interest in the objects of the Society, I write to ask if you could send us a few lines which we could use for this purpose.

Appreciating your trouble in this matter, I remain

Very respectfully,

Gilbert H. Grosvenor
Editor.
My dear Sir:

In October, 1906, a National Conference of Trustees of American Colleges and Universities was held in Urbana, Illinois. At this Conference were discussed many questions of deep interest to all persons concerned with the administration of our higher institutions of learning.

If you will send me your exact address I shall be glad to forward to you, postage paid, a copy of the proceedings of this Conference with the compliments of the University of Illinois.

Faithfully yours,

Andrew D. White, Esq.,
Ithaca, New York.
Mr. White,-

While we shall be delighted to have you with us at this meeting, it will not be necessary for you to attend if you are busy. Only routine business will probably come up.

Yours, Oct. 9.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NEW YORK

October 9, 1906

My dear Mr. White:

I have your letters of the 3rd and 4th inst. with reference to the claims of ex-Governor Hoyt on the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and also the accompanying memorandum, which I have just been examining.

Although I had known of Dr. Hoyt’s educational services, I had not realized before that they had been so numerous, so varied, and so valuable.

As I am a member of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation it would not be proper for me to do anything outside of the Board in the way of pushing the application of Dr. Hoyt. I recognize too that a proposal to grant him a pension will meet with many obstacles. At the organization of the Board it was voted that no pensions should be paid to professors who were not in active service at the time. Mr. Carnegie wrote his letter donating $10,000,000 for a pension fund. And, as you know, there were excurious professors at Cornell, Harvard, Yale, and elsewhere who cannot receive pensions from the Carnegie Foundation.

If anything should be done for ex-Governor Hoyt it would be by way of special legislation on the ground of distinguished services to the cause of education, but even a resolution to that effect would probably meet with objections on the ground that Dr. Hoyt was not in active service at the
time Mr. Carnegie wrote his letter of gift.

I need not assure you that personally I should be glad to see favorable action taken in Dr. Hoyt’s case. I am only acquainting you with the obstacles which I see in the way.

I return herewith the memorandum, and remain, as always,

Very sincerely yours,

J.H. \(\signature\)

The Honorable A. D. White
Ithaca, N.Y.

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October 9, 1906.

Dear Dr. White:

You will remember our effort to secure your services for last Commencement. You were kind enough to take the matter into consideration but an engagement at Vassar the previous day prevented your saying yes to our request. Will you not serve us next year as Commencement speaker? I sincerely hope you can do so.

Respectfully and sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Hon. Andrew D. White, LL.D.,
Ithaca, New York.
October 10, 1906.

Dear Mr. White,

If we mistake not, Cavour was one of the subjects which we wrote you seemed especially attractive to the Atlantic. We shall be very glad indeed to have the opportunity of considering the

The Honorable Andrew D. White, LL.D., etc.,

Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Mr. White:

The enclosed announcement is that of an examination for the place of Special Agent in the Bureau of Corporations. Mr. Maple has held such a position. If you will read it, you will note that the requirements for the position are just those which I possess, and I am anxious to qualify for the position. My superiors in the Bureau of Plant Industry give me their permission to try for the transfer, and you will note that the examination is to be held on November 1.
to me, and has been very anxious to have me get into the University. It was suggested by him, that I ask you to write the letter. I was sorry to impose upon you, but I have forwarded your letter and draft of the letter to Mr. J. Barrett today.

Very gratefully and sincerely yours,

Delight Malcolm Williams

October 10, 1906.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
127 East Ave.,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Mr. White:

Your letter of October 10th to Andrew S. White is at hand. Mr. White is out of town for a few days. According to instructions from Mr. White I have forwarded your letter and draft for $500. to Mr. Joseph J. Barrett today.

Yours respectfully,

J. Dudley
Dear President White:

I have had the problem of removing our windows to win. I shall consider whether to recommend it.

When you see the telegram from the King, could you show it to me? There must be a copy left with you?

There is an official copy kept, however.
Mr. Bowen of the New York Independent writes me this morning & asks if I think you would write for them a short article on the next peace conference. He says it would of course be paid for.

The invitation stands open till you find a free moment. What shall I answer?

Yours,

Theodore Stanton.
Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1906

My dear Mr. White:

Your good letter, enclosing a check for five hundred dollars, just reached me.

I accept my sincere thanks to you for this timely act of generosity. I will show it as a great aid to me in my course at University of Pennsylvania.

I am very much interested in my studies, and I assure you that my showing at the time of graduation will be very good.
You said that I was doing the wrong thing in entering for employment at the college. It will always be a pleasure to me to serve you at any time that I am capable of serving you. I think that I am capable of becoming as good as the best men in that profession. The course which is taught at the University is thorough and will, in my way, end up as well as the best schools in the world for that branch. In a previous letter I asked you to write for me a recommendation for me at 3220 Chestnut St. as I have to have some if for some other purpose than to show to my friends that I have
Oct 12, 1906

Dr. Andrew D. White
President

Dear President White,

You very kindly letter of the 11th inst duly received. I am very grateful to you for your kind interest on my behalf, and appreciate it more than I can express. You can well imagine how deeply I feel your friendly expressions, when you glance at the enclosed copy of a communication just come to my notice, which was presented at a meeting of this Veterinary College Council this afternoon. It is an endeavor to fit me to withdraw from the College by reference of policy or enforcement of unnecessary category of duties, it connected with my service which I can trace to believe, with the fact remains. I am delighted to state that it did not have Dr. Drown's approval, nor was any action taken by the Council, but to 'file it.'

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Oct 3, 1906

Mr. Jansen, Director of the N.Y. State Veterinary College,

Dear Sir:

We, the undersigned, influenced by our interest in the success of the College, are prompted to submit the following statements for your consideration:

1. That it is undesirable to have a trustee of the University as Secretary of the N.Y. State Veterinary College in place of a clerk.

2. In view of the repeated attempts to establish a second State Veterinary College in New York, and to lower the requirements for Veterinary education, consequently rendering more liable a legislative investigation of our College at the instance of our opponents, we desire to avoid the embarrassment that would come should a life trustee of the University be forced holding a salaried position in this institution.

3. To fulfill our obligation to students and satisfy the demands of the profession it is necessary to maintain as good a clinic as possible. In recent years the number of clinical cases has gradually decreased. One of the reasons for this is the lack of attendance at the telephone and consequently the inability of the patrons to communicate quickly with the College.

4. We believe that it is to the best interests of the Veterinary College to return to the original plan at its opening, namely, the employment of a clerk in the business office who can give his whole time to the duties of the position during regular office hours (9 AM-5 PM) and who should receive a salary commensurate with the position involved.

By authority of:

S. A. Moore

W. P. Hopkins

C. H. Wood
POPULAR LECTURES

BY

ETLIOT GRIFFIS,
L.H.D.

RETURNING FROM HIS SEVENTH TRIP OF STUDY AND OBSERVATION IN EUROPE, DR. GRIFFIS IS READY TO LECTURE UPON THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS.

1. Japan. (40 years' knowledge of Japanese.)
2. Fun, Fact and Fancy.
4. Street and Outdoor Life.
5. The War with Russia.

HOLLAND.
1. The Dutch at Home. Holland's Green Story.
2. Social, Artistic and Literary Rollin.

AMERICAN HISTORY.
1. The Pilgrims to Their Own Homes.
2. The Story of New Netherland.

ON EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, GERMANY, ET AL.
1. On European Countries, Germany, etc.
2. On China, Korea, etc.
5. The Evolution of the Chinese People.
6. The Evolution of the Korean People.

All the Lectures, delivered with copiously illustrated by the stereopticon furnishing the slides, but taking no apparatus or operator.

FOR TERMS, CIRCULARS, ADDRESS THE LECTURER TO:
ITHACA, N.Y.
but I shouldn't think. Starting the alternate afternoons, I have you to come, much as I always a cocoa oil rub on a Neulceim. Love to see you—The people how nice. This Neulceim else is done as much and dressing time after some, and given at 9 o'clock. One so that the doctor advise the days in at first. Give me only 10 doses once a day if unimproved then ten as the facts are all. That is about 10. I am giving stronger. In an hour I am dizzy and feel a rest then I must lie down. Must lie down and go to my room to rest more. Then it was warm I lay on. But I feel sure the Neulceim will fall on a fench over the iron baths and the nourishing food of the hot spring, and all my are just what I need. I am not sick upon and Andrew both think I'll better stay here, I'll begin by your own judgment and

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Tomorrow the 13th is Mr. White's 40th Birthday 1866-1906 - and I have sent him a neat piece of Tinten Point, feeling the occasion only to be marked by a present of some kind - forgive this stupid but well-meant pun.

[Handwritten note]

LEHIGH VALLEY
RAILROAD.
GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
NEW YORK, 10/12/1906

[Signature]

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith find draft No. 16816 for $100 being redemption value of ticket left with our Ticket Agent on Oct 4/06.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

General Passenger Agent.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
President Andrew D. White LL.D.,
Cornell University;
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear President White,

I wish to thank you at once for your very full and kind letter of Oct. 10th. Do you know of anyone besides yourself who would be interested specially in the memorial to President Hale? If so, I should be delighted to have his name and address. What you tell me of the work done in the President's memory at Dartmouth interested me greatly. I am in hope that we may be able in the not-distant future to have a memorial here. Just at present, however, the gross material needs are pressing ones and they must be met at any cost.

I do not wish to urge the lecture upon you if you feel that it would be a tax upon your strength. I am delighted to know, however, that there is a chance of your dropping in on us at the end of October or early in November. So far as I know now, my only absence from Geneva in October will be from the 18th to the 22nd inclusive. With the exception of these days you will be able to find me at any time in Geneva before November 10th. However, as I am sometimes obliged to go to Rochester for a day, it might be well, if not too much of a trouble, for you to drop me a line the day before your projected visit. I should hate to miss you by any chance and I should also hate to have you take the trouble of calling on me only to find me out of town.

Mrs. Stewardson begs leave to present to you her very sincere regards in which I heartily join, and believe me always,

Very respectfully yours,

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
One curious instance illustrating this. When I was "stumping" the senatorial district of which Syracuse was the main center, about 1863, I had as my fellow-speaker for a time the member of Congress from the Oswego district, Dennis McCarthy, a man of good education who had been very successful in business, who had rendered great services to the Irish of the county, and to whom, up to that time, they had been constantly loyal. But he had become a "War Democrat" and, finally, a Republican. The result was that at a very important meeting where we both spoke, the Irish appeared in great numbers, listened to me with the utmost kindness and respect—even, at times, giving me applause—but received McCarthy, who followed me, with every insult that could be devised. I remember his telling me next morning that the Irishmen really cared more for the Democratic party than they did for the Catholic Church. I also learned that at times he received "coffin letters" and all that sort of thing.

And now to another matter. You will be glad to know that the building which bears your honoured name is fully finished and occupied, and that the grounds about it have been put in beautiful order. Everybody is far better pleased with the edifice than anybody expected to be while it was building. It turns out to be an admirable addition to our means of instruction, in every respect. Your bust, with its beautiful pedestal, has arrived from Rome, and is in my possession. I hope to be able to do honor to the position for which he was chosen. Mr. Goldwin Smith, and I remain, my dear friend,

Yours faithfully,

ANDREW D. WHITE.
all that I could desire and I parted from
him with great regret.

Having pursued his studies
under the direction of his father who
was at the head of one of the Western
Normal Schools. He took the full collegiate
course and after completion possessed
the knowledge by which he acquired
the degree of A.M. and two
years after he graduated with
the Degree of B.A., His appointment as my
Secretary was due to personal
recommendations received from his Instructors here as well
as from those who knew him formerly
elsewhere.

He was a practical
businessman in the banking business.

Dear Sir,

You were a contributor to
the Magazine in last number.

You know the plan to have
article on foreign, and I am
obliged to say that we wish to
favorsarl and enable to pay my
Contribution, otherwise it will
be on the pretext

I have had some interesting
article on your townmans and

The editor of the Magazine

William ABBATT,
Publisher.

247 Eighth Avenue.

New York.

Dealer in Old and Rare Books.

Hom. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Friend:

I am greatly disappointed, as my associates of the Grant Club will be, that you feel compelled to say "no" to our request for your presence on Grant's birthday. I had hoped that you would, at least, leave it an open question for the present; but am sorry to find nothing in or between the lines of your note, which warrants me in putting such construction upon your words.

While the Birthday is the principal event in our Club year, we have monthly meetings during the winter and spring, and would be delighted to arrange a date to fit your convenience at any time you might happen to visit the Middle-west. Please keep us in mind and if at any time you are able to visit Des Moines, I assure you a warm welcome will await you.

With kind regards and best wishes, in which Mrs. Brigham joins, I am,

Very truly yours,

John A. Brigham

P.S. If you find time to give me your latest view of camps in Argentina, I shall in all probability read them. The letter to 2nd to

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
days. It is very important that I should have these, telling me the day long many. But I did try to get a definite answer. Have asked to have them sent to me by 11th. They may all be delivered to each member of the Board, or come to place to place them before the body at the next meeting on the 21st of November.

If I am further to President Wehmanen to be printed for the regulations governing awards, the same was sent to Mr. Harris, who told me that because he had not found himself clear, he was greatly opposed to it, but expected...

President (unsigned) writes: I am much interested and agree that you one actuate led proper precaution, so that it will be absolutely
Oct 13, 06

Hon Andrew D. White, Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sir,

From a lady 82 yrs old.

Dear Will,

I am glad you write to Prof. White. He is a progressive man.

The letter among the greatest things of our generation. It tells of tremendous days.

They were days that tens tens told.

What is fame? You are still "Prof." White to the yeoman pioneers.

I am writing to ask where I can buy a copy of "Message of 19 Century to 20th". If you can cause address of the bookseller to be sent me, it will be greatly appreciated by you respectfully,

WM. McAndrew.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
THE EPSILON OF SIGMA. PHI WILL HOLD ITS ANNUAL INITIATION ON SATURDAY, October 1st.

The following members of the class of 1910 will be initiated at this time: Thomas W. Barnes of Great Barrington, A.S.S.; Elliott W. Fowler of Washington, D.C.; Edward Wofford of Winnetka, Ill.; Robert W. Canfield of Corning, N.Y.; and Charles H. Chase, Jr., brother of Arthur L. Chase of the "Epsilon of Rochester, N.Y." The ceremony will be held at the place, 11-2 Central Ave., Ithaca, N.Y. You are cordially invited to attend.

E. P. V.

President Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear President White:—

I have your kind letter of the 12th, and while I am very sorry that you feel unable to accept a position upon the committee, I fully appreciate your position, and under the circumstances, will not urge it upon you.

Thanking you for your interest in the project, I am

Very sincerely yours,

J. W. Fisher

Dr. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York.

Dear Dr. White:

On behalf of the National Geographic Society I beg to thank you very cordially for your kind letter of October 12th.

With kindest regards to Mrs. White and yourself from Mrs. Grosvenor and all of us, I remain

Yours respectfully,

Gilbert H. Grosvenor
Editor.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Old Mr. White

Oct 15, 1926

Dear Mr. White

The Outlook article of last week, because I have already written more attention than I expressed, are combing of Editors and an expression of fire is certainly short of the subject being ground.

I write to introduce a novel, I have just prepared and sent the Outlook for such more of less considerable consideration as Mr. Abbott and his friends may give it. You will recognize some paragraphs which I was too indolent to construct.

The statistics of a newspaper corresponds against Judge Anderson's contention that our criminal law is broken down by neutrals. It is my hope and encouraging belief that the few neutrals are reduced more than half since 1910 and that typhoid are estimated in 500,000 and 600,000 of our people.

I sent the article to one of our Supreme Court Judges, who replies the morning. On the three papers you have so carefully prepared you have done the country a distinct service. Yours truly.

Egotism of myself mentioning it – He is one of the most utterly consistent, since I was known and I highly venerate his judgment. – Note his right.

Rutier goes to Brown University, the rest can possibly decide this whole question until all the questions but a heark the article, a piece and my many more are exhausted. I shall not be able to do much more work of Persia at present.

Oct 10th. – But it will keep and if necessary I will go to the bottom of all of them down or later. It is much like digging through statistically.

With profound and sincere regrets in which Mrs. Moore would join. Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Geo. Whitney Moore

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
To the Honorable Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, New York.

My dear Sir:

I am touched by your encouragement and having been
asked to speak during the first part of the coming year at a sort
of Educational Congress in the City of Nashville, I will under-
take to look again at the subject in its relation to the whole
Country and when I have done so will remember the suggestion
you make to the "Outlook." I am busy giving hard
But to help some young influence your destination
may not be

I remain, my dear Sir,
Very respectfully yours,

William H. Thomas
To the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University:

Gentlemen:

On behalf of the building committee of Sphinx Head I herewith apply to you for a long lease of a plot of ground, 50 x 200 feet, on the University campus, for the purpose of erecting thereon a Temple for the Society. To more fully place the matter before you I wish to explain the purpose, character and object of Sphinx Head, and also set forth reasons for granting the lease.

The society was founded October 11, 1896, and has been in active existence ever since. It is confined solely to Cornell University, and has no affiliation with any society in any other University. The basis of membership is achievement, prominence and leadership in undergraduate life. It aims to secure only those seniors who by their records during the first three years of their college life have proven themselves to be men of influence, leaders in student affairs. Thus the Society counts among its members only Cornell men and only men who have been leaders within college.

The sole object of the Society is to furnish a model of organized work and effort among student leaders, to the end that unity can be had in all plans to raise the standard of college life and conduct. The work done by the society is more or less secret owing to the belief that more effective work can be done among the students by not displaying the force behind the various movements for progress and reform. The society extends to every recognized society a reward for merit and an honor, while really it exists as a tremendous influence in shaping student sentiment.

It is not a Fraternity in any sense of the word. Men are picked solely on the record of things done in all branches of student enterprise. Only one pledge is taken and that is to at all times foster the best interests of Cornell. No poorly social features of any kind are connected with the society. Business meetings are held regularly once in two weeks and oftener if occasion demands. The Alumni are kept in touch with the active work by means of Alumni affairs, annual reports and an annual luncheon during senior week. There are no selfish objects in the society. It does not seek its own honor publicly. It seeks only to work unselfishly and unobtrusively for better standards in student activities.

There are now 378 living members of the society. Each active chapter numbers from twenty to thirty members.

Scarcely any student reform movement has been accomplished in the past fifteen years except through the instrumentality of Sphinx Head or its contemporary, Quill and Dagger. Celebrations on the campus, flag rushes, organized cheering, are only a few reforms accomplished by Sphinx Head.

Owing to its long record of things done the society now feels that it is entitled to ask recognition from the University. True, we are subject of a rule and policy adopted by your honorable body, that no University land should be granted to student fraternities. But we are not a fraternity. We do not seek ourselves, but for the good of Cornell. We have worked unselfishly along the lines for sixteen years. We do not exist for any branch or clique in student life. We are bound together by no oath of eternal fealty. Our only pledge is for Cornell. Being such a society we feel that we have earned and deserve recognition of the hands of the University.

Other colleges have similarly recognized similar societies—notably Princeton. We feel that your body is entitled to recognize us.

A Temple on the campus would free the society from all fraternity or social earmarks, in that it would give us a distinctive position. The society is solely for Cornell and should be a part of Cornell. The Temple is to be of marble or granite; a quiet, plain, substantial building, one (high) story in height, with two large rooms. It will be an ornament to the campus, costing $420.00. All we ask is a definite lease of a lot. This is perhaps the only selfish request the society has ever made, for the granting of it will save the purchase price of a lot. Nevertheless we feel that the increased efficiency of the society, if housed on the campus, will repay the University for granting the lease.

In conclusion I merely ask that if your honorable body is inclined to refuse this request, you postpone definite action until such time as we may be permitted to present reasons to overcome objections which may now control your sentiment. If, on the other hand, you should be inclined to grant the request, I respectfully ask for a meeting to determine upon the terms of the lease and the land to be leased.

Confident of the fairness of this request, and of your desire to encourage a large body of influential alumni as well as a band of forceful student leaders, I await the result of your careful consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

RALPH S. KENT,
Chairman.

Oct. 16, 1906.

This petition was presented Oct. 16, 1906, and referred to the full Board of Trustees at its meeting on Nov. 3rd, 1906. It is sent to you merely to acquaint you with the matter in advance.

Respectfully submitted,

RALPH S. KENT.
Hon. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Dr. White:

I assure you that my delay in answering your letter of September 29 was due neither to inattention nor lack of interest in what you wrote. But it was because I wanted first to confer with some of my associates on the board of trustees of the Hudson-Fulton Commission that I might send to you what I knew would be their expressions of hope that you would not insist upon the presentation of your resignation.

There is no doubt about it—we cannot spare you. We do not expect that you will come down from Ithaca to attend the meetings. But we do wish that you could so do, as I have intended doing when I went to Ithaca for the meeting of the Cornell Board of Trustees in November. The influence of your name, like that of ex-President Cleveland, is a great aid to the project before the public and it would be a misfortune to have it withdrawn.

Last Summer Mr. Cleveland wrote me in much the same vein as you do, indicating his desire to withdraw, as he could not attend the meetings. At my request, General Woodford replied, giving the reasons for asking him not to do so. This brought an answer of assurance of his interest in the project, of his concurrence in nearly all the conclusions of the Committee on Plan and Scope and of his consent to remain.

President Woodford is now in Europe. I know it would grieve him deeply if you felt bound to withdraw, particularly in his absence. Moreover, if he were here, I feel confident that he would give you controlling reasons why you should not leave us.

Therefore I am going to ask you, in any case, not to press the matter of your resignation while he is away. It is well understood that the non-resident members of the Board are not expected to attend the meetings for the transaction of routine business. There is much of this to do, by way of preparation, that properly falls upon the shoulders of the resident members. But when it does come to the decision of the principal questions of the character and form of the great celebration and of the memorials to be called into being by the Commission, we must have your voice and wisdom to guide us.

In any event, please let us talk it over when I am at Ithaca on November 10 before you act further in the matter of resignation.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

HENRY WAYNE  WOODWORTH
LAW OFFICE
1205 Fifth Avenue
New York, October 16, 1906.
June 1st, 1816

Hon. Andrew D. White, Esq.

Schenectady, N.Y.

My dear Sir,

I am greatly obliged for permission to use your name and quite as much as for suggestions in regard to the legal aspects of the ferro-chrome project. I have shown your letter to Judge E. Baldwin and have submitted the matter to Judge Price of Hartford, and they write to say that all proper precautions are taken when a case is prepared.
With the permission of the gentlemen named below, we send you their names as intending to join the association proposed in our recent circular. These fifteen are among the first to respond.

Andrew D. White, D51.
Simeon E. Baldwin, 59.
J. Frederic Kernochan, 61.
George Tod Ford, 63.
Wm. K. Townsend 69.
S. 0. Prentice, 71.
S. C. Bushnell, 78.
Otto T. Barnard, 74.

We also quote with permission from letters received, as follows:

"The more I reflect upon it, the more admirable and far-reaching your plan seems to me to be. Generous and thoughtful as it is, I devoutly hope that it may meet with hearty cooperation from our brethren. Everyone who has enjoyed the hospitality of Deer Island must become an apostle of your idea."

Andrew D. White.

"The greatest praise and thanks are due Pat. Miller for devising a scheme which must bring pleasure and benefit to so many."

George Tod Ford.

"I hope that a lease will be arranged without delay and means taken to secure permanent possession of the privileges which Pat. Miller offers, before any unforeseen emergency may arise to interfere."

Clarence H. Kelsey.

With regard to association dues, it has been suggested that for individual dues there might advantageously be substituted club dues of say $50, the amount to be raised in the traditional way, so that when any club shall have contributed the amount fixed, whether individual or through its C. T., all of its members may enjoy the privileges of the association.

We hope to hear your opinion of this matter, as it is not clear to all that it is advisable.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM BEERS, 262 Bradley St.,
GUSTAV GRUENER,
L. S. HASLAM.
Dear Patriarch:-

With the permission of the gentlemen named below we send you their names as intending to join the association proposed in our recent circular:

Andrew D. White, D. 91
J. P. Orri, D 91
Irving Fisher, D 91

Simon E. Baldwin, D 90
Otto P. Bannard, D 94
J. H. Hadley, D 80

George R. Ford, D 92
C. H. Kellogg, D 76
Hugh A. Bayne, D 90

George F. Miller, D 89
Harry E. Platt, D 89
E. M. Garrison, D 95

Lillian Beebe, D 91
Gustav Gruner, D 83
E. S. Layremote, D 94

Le also quote with permission from letters received, as follows:

"The more I reflect upon it, the more admirable and far-reaching your plan seems to me to be. ... Generous and thoughtful as it is, I devoutly hope that it may meet with hearty co-operation from our brethren. ... Everyone who has enjoyed the hospitality of Deer Island must become an apostle of your idea."

Andrew D. White.

"The greatest praise and thanks are due to P. H. Miller for devising a scheme which must bring pleasure and benefit to so many".

J. P. Orri.

"I hope that a scheme will be arranged without delay and measures taken to secure permanent possession of the privileges which P. H. Miller obtained before my preferment rendered my place to interfere".

C. H. Kellogg.

With regard to association dues, it has been suggested that for individual dues there might advantageously be substituted club dues of say $50.00, giving the privileges of membership to all the members of the club, etc. the amount to be raised in the traditional way.

Hoping soon to hear your opinion of this matter,

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM BEEBE, New Haven, Conn.
CIBERAN DILLON
E. J. Heston

University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois
October 17, 1930

Dr. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear President White:

We are very greatly obliged for your conditional acceptance of our invitation to deliver an address before the faculty and students of the University of Illinois, and we sincerely trust that you will be able to definitely accept in the Spring, at which time we shall renew the invitation as you suggest.

Yours very sincerely,

Andrew D. White
RABBI JOSEPH KRAUSKOPF, D. D.
TEMPLE, BROAD STREET ABOVE COLUMBIA AVENUE
RESIDENCE: 47,16 PULASKI AVE., GERMANTOWN
PHILADELPHIA.


Hon. Andrew D. White,

My Dear Mr. White:-

Your letter telling us that you will be with us some time during the month of December, and will address the Union of Jewish Literary Societies of Philadelphia, has given us the greatest delight.

Your speaking before us will constitute the event of the season, and all are looking forward to it with pleasurable anticipations.

In compliance with your wish, I shall communicate with you again regarding the matter about the end of November, so that the date may be definitely fixed, and so that we may announce your subject and arrange for your coming.

Very appreciatively yours,

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
the New York Postscript, the. He said my views were filling
right before he went away, and up like a hole!
then he found I was related to I was away to read about the
Hamilton, whose head-nurse, fell at Melby, but glad to know
he asked me about his family. Then the University has a fine
and I gave him a front-cover of Dept.
the instrument they called me. I also read them the log we hav-
ent one.
Dr. King, the head physician - title of nobility to Prof. Henry
called out me this morning, and Home, the head of Anderson's Dept.
congratulated me upon: my rim-account of some clever work-
proved appearance, and I know he has done
I am stronger in spirit of this Andrew loves him. Mrs. Hor, Dunn,
horrid mendicancy that comes and I enjoyed. He's visited me.
My, the she could only stay.
MEMORANDUM IN REGARD TO MONUMENT AND INSCRIPTION
TO ACCOMPANY MY LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

In my Last Will and Testament and in letters accompanying it, I contemplated a somewhat elaborate monument in the Memorial Chapel of the University, to be erected beneath the memorial window containing the figures of Fenelon, Melancthon and Arnold,—a monument which, in general character, should be like those already placed there. But, on second thought and after much and mature reflection, I have decided against that idea, and my wish is that a simple slab of some rubbed white stone,—possibly like that used for the memorial tablet of Professor Charles F. Hart, in the main Chapel,—that is, a parallelogram with simple beveled edges,—shall be placed beneath the window bearing the inscription which accompanies this paper, neatly and legibly inscribed upon it, with no ornamentation and no other monument.

This decision is the result, as above stated, of careful reflection, and my hope is that it will be carried out.

October 17, 1906.
The Hon. Andrew D. White, LL.D.,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Ambassador White:

I can hardly expect you to recall me, except possibly by the family name, from among the thousands who came in touch with you abroad, but you may recall my meeting you, conversing and seeking advice several times, while I was a student at Halle and in Berlin; of our being together again at the notable Thanksgiving dinner in Leipzig, and of your subscribing to my "Song of the Bell," and your kind comment later. You may possibly recall, also, that I volunteered my services to return to America and enter the army against Spain, that you declined, saying the letter had been referred to the Department at Washington, and of your writing me a touching word about Admiral Worden. A year ago this last summer I passed through Ithaca to pay my respects to you, and was most agreeably entertained for an hour by the young man in charge of your home, who showed me your work-rooms and gave me some impressions of your environment when in America. Sadly disappointed at finding you away, I spent the evening very agreeably with Professor Hewett.

I come to you now with a very important request: to assist me, by a kind word, in my application to the President of the United States to be allowed to take an examination under the new Civil Service rules for appointment to a Consulship in Germany, Austria, Switzerland or some Germanic country. While Mr. Frederick Rolls, my neighbor on the Hudson, was still living, I asked him to use his good offices with President Roosevelt to have me appointed to such an office, but he dissuaded me from it, saying that Secretary Blaine had advised him to keep away from the Consular Service, and urging me to wait until it came under Civil Service management. That time has now arrived, and I am impressed by the urgent letters of Professor Joynes of the University of South Carolina, whose assistant for six years, Mr. Hermann L. Spahr, has just been appointed to the Consulship at Breslau. Only this afternoon I received another letter from Professor Joynes, (thanking me for my reference to him in The Nation of last week,) which said: "From all that I know of you, and have known of you during these twelve years of our friendship, I think such work abroad would be especially congenial to you, not to speak of the splendid outside privileges and opportunities." Other professors and Germans advise me to try for this service. Returning recently from my father's sick-bed in Hastings, N. Y., I stopped at Washington and saw Acting Secretary Bacon and Acting Chief Quigley. Both received me cordially, and advised me to take the examination, saying that never before did the Department look at the man as to-day, and that they thought my long and varied experience abroad should fit me for their needs. I plan to resign here next June, go abroad at once for The Nation, The Atlantic Monthly and other periodicals that have assured me of considerable regular work, and remain there doing literary work until I may be appointed to some congenial post; and you will understand that it is of the highest importance to me that I be examined before I leave America. I could not afford to return for the examination, since, owing to heavy burdens through relatives, I have little spare money; but fortunately Mr. Quigley writes me that the Department will probably arrange an examination this winter.

You will understand, then, that I am seeking to collect a few letters to accompany my application to the President to be allowed to take the examination, and that I desire your letter to show whether you, as an experienced diplomat, think that a man with my experience might become serviceable to the Government. I have thought, therefore, that it would not be presumption to ask you to please write a few lines, addressed to the President or to me, (sealing the same to me,) stating your impressions.
and opinion. Perhaps that it will be agreeable to you to mention that you
came to know me while I was a student during your official service in Ger-
many, in 1896-7, and state whether you think that I have probably improved
my line since, and demonstrated any likelihood of further development. Per-
haps you will also say whether you think that such men as I should try for
the consular Service, and whether the government would do well to encour-
gage me in our seeking. To assist you, I append the following rough out-
line of my life, showing my varied and practical experience:

- Office-boy, salesman, 3 yrs., book and pub'g house offiix/Baker & Taylor Co., Union Sq., N. Y. City.
- Learned printer's trade, Yonkers, N. Y.
- Journalist, 4 yrs., N. Y. Sun, Tribune, going on to Europe for the
  Times, 1891-2, A. S. course, 1895-6, A. M. course. Very intimate with Prof. Boysen, who did so much to awaken my
  interest in things German.
- Four years student in Holland, Germany and France, taking my Ph. D.
  at Halle, 1905.
- Instructor of Mod. Languages, German, French, Spanish, Missouri
  Military Academy, 1900-1. Resigned.
- Instructor of Modern Languages, Central High School, St. Louis, 4
  yrs., 1901-4. Resigned.
- Lecturer on German, 1901-5, St. Louis Pedagogical Soc'y, (2,000
  teachers.)
- (Incidentally, 9 months Official Photographer of the Louisiana Ex-
  position, making some 3,000 large negatives for their archives, and
  greatly extending my former experience of 9 yrs. in photograph-
  ing. I mention this, as I believe that my present expertise in
  photography could be used to very good advantage in making
  Consular Reports to the Government of things happening around me.
- Instructor of German in charge of the Summer Term work at the State
  University of Maine, 1905.
- Offered $1,000 position (to commence with) at Wisconsin University
  but became--
- Professor of Modern Languages, Kalamazoo College, 1906-7, and re-
  engaged for 1906-7. Shall resign to go to Europe, 1907, for
  literary work.
- Have talented German wife, graduate of Halle, Florence, Madrid,
  Sorbonne, now in South America for German Government.

Ten yrs. a lecturer, as shown by enclosed circular.

—Long a critical writer for various publications including The Na-
tion, The Outlook, etc. That you may glance at half a dozen
articles of mine in which I have found special pleasure, I beg
leave to refer you to the following:
- The Nation, Vol. 82, p. 100, (Feb. 1, 1905): Page review of
  Mrs. Bayard Taylor's "On Two Continents."
- The Nation, Vol. 82, p. 831-2, (June 21, 1905): Review of
  Hauptmann's "Und Pippa tanzt!"
- The Nation, Vol. 83, p. 208, (Sept. 6, 1906): Review of Paul-
  sen's "German Universities"; p. 209, review of "Aus meinem
  Leben," autobiography of Haym, one of my favorite profes-
sors at Halle.
  dyne in American Colleges."
- The Outlook, May 6, 1905: "The Personality of Friedrich Schiller,"
  illustrated with my own photos, pen and ink sketches. Orig. assigned to Prof. Kuno Francke, Harvard.
- The New England Magazine, April, 1900: "Delft and Delft Ware," illustrated by sketches and photos. (A good test, perhaps,
of my ability to describe an industry.)
- Quarterly Bulletin of the Northwestern University Medical
  School, Chicago, March, 1902, p. 412: "Operations for the Reduction of Deformities." This is an
  address written by Professor Adolf Lorenz, the celebrated
  surgeon of Vienna Univ., to be delivered at Chicago on the
  occasion of the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Laws
  upon him. The paper was written in German, in lead Ilen-
  oil, smeared, was given by Prof. Lorenz to Prof. of
  Washington, Medical College to be translated, was taken
  to several teachers in St. Louis and refused, and translate-
  ed by me in a few hours, under severe pressure to have it
  ready. (Perhaps this might serve as a test of my ability
  in preparing special Consular reports.)

I trust that the foregoing may assist you to determine whether you can
help me as I ask or not. I believe that you will not find it difficult to
address a few lines of greatest possible helpfulness to me, addressing
them to the President or to the Secretary of State, expressing confidence
in me, in my ability to become of real service to the government, when
properly trained; and I need not tell you that any line from you will be
very greatly appreciated by me. I have been fighting hard for years
against poverty and ill health of relatives, and wish so much to succeed
in this effort!—so much depends upon it! My own health, due largely to
simple living and hand, mental work, is excellent and promising.
Believe me, my dear Ambassador White, in the most loyal recogni-
tion for all that you have accomplished abroad, and especially in Ger-
many, to command respect for American-Americans.
Respectfully and sincerely yours,

J. Frye Woodward

I see that I have failed to mention
the important fact that Senator
Burgess, of this town, has as-
sumed me of his very cordial and
earnest support in this matter,
and his willingness to represent
me at Washington.

Chicago—Oct 17th. 1906

The Hon. Andrew D. White:

Dear Sir—Believing that for many years,
dering difficulties, I have honestly tried to follow
the kind and loving counsel you gave to me, and
its all members of the class of 1875— I send
you some lines, that I have written in many
times; for I have been for years, and are now
connected with the great packing industry of the West, and
The year old faithful I have you to read these lines
cautiously and determine whether the progress enough

be started— I present you the first time,
I assure you I have seen since April, and
in a Magazine—
I leave the matter to your, and, if you will,
offer them to some one who will pray for them,
and truly I read every thing they may bring, I have shown
them only to a few friends.
I may trust you to know that my son
Julian W. Washington, was related to ring and
being with access the "Centennial Co." at the
Pheasants' celebration. In spite of difficulties, the
 PLACE AND CELEBRATION. I am hope of difficulties the
houses have not quite been neglected in my home
affairs, but not quite been neglected in my home,
place. I am. I remember Hazel Katie Redick, age 16,
the father of Sloan in 1871—Having her a girl.
About faithfully. Your old friend—John E. Washington A.B.
8719 Langley Ave Chicago
Cornell—1875

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
my dear Dr. White,

many thanks but, I regret your

sincere wishes.

May your health be

always in good health.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Mr. A. W. Dickson

[Address]
Syracuse, N.Y., Oct. 18, 1906.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Mr. White:-

In accordance with your letter of the 15th inst., we are enclosing New York draft made to the First National Bank of Ithaca for $2000. We were able to obtain this through the kindness of Mr. Horace K. White, who signed your check in the absence of Mr. Andrew S. White.

Trusting that the same will be with you in good time for your needs, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Andrew J. Barrett

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
My dear Mr. Adams,

I was very sorry to hear of the death of your brother. The news was a great shock to me, and I am sure it is to you as well. I know how much you loved him and how much he meant to you.

Your kind letter to me about the state of the country in Europe was very comforting to read. I am glad to hear that the government is doing all it can to maintain peace and order. The situation is far from easy, but I am confident that we will come through it.

My dear Mr. Adams,

I hope you are well and that your family is doing as well as you.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
President Andrew D. White LL.D.,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear President White,

I wish to thank you at once for your kind note of October 16th. I do not happen to have Galton’s book in my library but after what you have said I mean to order it at once. If after looking it over it seems to me of such a character as to influence the Bishops of Albany, Central New York and Western New York, it will give me pleasure not only to call their attention to the book but to present them with copies.

However, as I grow older, I find that my hope of influencing the ecclesiastical mind by processes of reasoning grows feebler and feebler. Galton’s book being what you describe it is be’till no doubt influence a few thoughtful people. All others would probably not know what he is driving at. The Anglican Church proper, at least in the presence of its Bishops and higher clergy is a far better educated Church than ours. The American Episcopal Church is not doubt composed of very worthy men but the great majority of them have no faint conception of the real intellectual problems of the day. Just what the future of the American Episcopal Church is to be no man knows, but if Dr. Crapeau is condemned the Church will in a few short years hope to eat its words or consent to remain outside the vital current of human thought.

It will give me great pleasure to talk such matters over with you at length if you can but find time to make me that little visit about the end of the month. With very high esteem and renewed thanks for your letter, believe me,

Faithfully and respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Confidential

THE PRESIDENT’S OFFICE,
HOBAN'T COLLEGE,
GENEVA, N.Y.


[Address]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y.
Oct. 19, 1886

My dear Mrs. White,

Allow me to

thank you for your kind letter of sympathy. It is very

gratifying to know that while

my father had been a friend

of the Society of his time you

so long a time, he was not

forgotten by them.

His mind remained

very clear, and the memory of

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

Dear [Name],

I hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to express my gratitude for your kindness and support during my time here. Your guidance and encouragement have been invaluable to me. I am grateful for the opportunities provided and the knowledge I have gained.

I am currently in [City], and the weather here is pleasant. The scenery is beautiful, and I am enjoying exploring the area. I plan to stay here for a few more days before continuing my travels.

Please keep me updated with any news from [University]. I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Best regards,

[Your Name]

[City]
Mr. White and to
you and I am
very truly sincerely
Helen L. Twedt

Friday

June 14
Perhaps we
remember that while
we were making that
delightful visit last
and Mr. White and
a year ago, we
were speaking of

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Chateaubriand sends to his friends this part of the country, the Indian King in the Monongah country, &c. and that I intimated to send for the reference to articles questioning his veracity.

At last I am able to enclose you the title of the Review in which these articles appeared. Please do not return it.

Mr. Jefferson joins me in
Dear Dr. White,

Something in your autobiography which we are reading aloud at our quiet fireside of an evening reminds me that I have not thanked you for your cordial endorsement of my Borne camp scheme (or dream).

It encourages me greatly.

The inertia of that most conservative—almost the only Conservative—living in America, 312, is an easy task to overcome. Doubtless much of
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

079882

Historical Angle, The indomitable uninitiated you I wrote it at my northern farm last spring. I am

the champion of the fierce, the anchor of the world's need, the mother of the world and the

Monarch of the great stage. Faithfully yours, Leo Douglas White

Your loving wife, L. D. White

To the indomitable uninitiated you I wrote it at my northern farm last spring.
come to see our buildings and anywhere meetings
you will see I think me had a
we have the pleasure of
writing to you

Pamela writing from
by this mail a Bible with some letters from home.

Printed by our Women's
Printed in the beginning
are the fullest letters and some having been "old dusty

If you want any more of your papers please let

I have written the

the request of some of my friends. Do you

she it is safe now

to collect the last books.

With love, respect

John W. Hpper

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Your letters of October 10th, 12th and 15th have all been looked after, and I hope entirely to your satisfaction. I have read with much interest your views regarding the State campaign, and on the whole I agree with you. I have, however, far more respect for Mr. Hearst than you have, seeing him in quite a different light. As I see him, he is subject to criticism as every other mortal is, but he is dedicating his life to the most important work that could be taken up to-day in the progress of civilization, namely; the preservation of this representative free government to the people not only in theory, but in fact. No work that I know of calls for greater physical and moral courage. No coward could have carried the work to the point that he has already carried it. The fact that it is possible to point out mistakes in the career of this young man proves only that his knowledge was not infinite from the outset, and that he is human, but he has had the clearness of vision and the moral and physical courage to grapple with those forces that have threatened to turn freedom into the worst form of tyranny, and to set back the progress of civilization for ages. He is dealing with the subject, as I see it, as the surgeon would deal with a cancer. No republican, not even Roosevelt, has been able to apply anything more than the remedies of the Christian Scientist.
While it may be clear to many that the young man has shortcomings and has made errors, it is just as clear that our statesmen and leading men in all the walks of life have been woefully and sadly blind to the development of these conditions, which reached, I hope, their culmination when Mark Hanna controlled the Republican National Committees, when Quay as the Republican Boss of Pennsylvania had in fact disfranchised the people, and at which time similar conditions existed generally throughout the Union tending in every way to degrade the youth of the country, to set at naught the teachings of the churches and Universities, and to make us appear in the eyes of foreigners as arch-hypocrites. Why do we find Grover Cleveland and Alton B. Parker today denouncing this young man, who naturally should be expected to make the errors of energetic youth, when they have allowed their lives to pass up to the present time without engraving more deeply upon the public records their disapproval of the conduct of Richard Croker while leader of Tammany Hall? I know that Grover Cleveland did show his disapproval of the ways of Tammany Hall, but how much of his strength did he give to righting the wrongs that he knew were being practiced. The fact of it is, that Hearst's work is so much more important, and has to so much greater extent directness, that it reflects upon all such men; far less upon Roosevelt, because it is harder to distinguish between Roosevelt's views and Hearst's views.

While I have studied carefully the views of both, I could not state this moment wherein they differ. I do not agree with you that Hearst's purpose is solely to ride into power, and then let the deluge follow. He is taking a more independent stand against...
THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

THOS. E. WILL, Secretary
1311 G Street, N. W.

Mr. A. D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am pleased to inform you that your name has been presented for membership in the American Forestry Association.

Our forests constitute one of our chief resources; but, under private exploitation, insect ravages and fire, they are disappearing like snow in springtime.

The consequences are most grave. Prices of wood products are mounting, and streamflow is disturbed, causing alternate floods and droughts, with vast destruction and waste.

The situation demands organization, agitation, education, and legislation culminating in wise use by private owners and, especially, in public ownership and administration through "forest reserves."

The one voluntary organization, national in scope, which exists to do this work, is the American Forestry Association. Established in 1882, and incorporated in 1891, with a membership now exceeding 60,000, it has, from the first, been an active force for saving and extending the forests. The great work immediately before it is the establishment of the Southern Appalachian and White Mountain Reserves, objects of far-reaching importance, both to the sections involved, and to the entire country.

The dues for Active Members are $2.00 and, for Sustaining Members, $25 per year; payment of $100 entitles one to Life Membership, while payment of $1000 constitutes him a Patron. No other payments are required of either Life Members or Patrons.

All members of the American Forestry Association receive FORESTRY AND IRRIGATION, the official organ of the Association, and the magazine of authority in its special field.

In this great movement are involved the interests of ourselves and of our children, perhaps even the perpetuation of our national life. Will you not aid us in its promotion? If so, kindly sign the enclosed card and send, with remittance, to the undersigned.

Very truly yours,

THOS. E. WILL
Secretary.
To Whom It May Concern:

I have been privileged to know John O. Daniels for the past twelve or fifteen years, and have been, and am, a subscriber and stockholder of the Bank of Waterworks of the City of Brunswick, Georgia, for a number of years. During all this time he has been very much interested in the education of the colored race and during the greater part of the time I have known him, he has been on, in teaching. He is known as a man of intelligence and honor, and I believe him to be a man of the highest character, and that he will conduct any matter faithfully and well which may be entrusted to him in the line of his work.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

July 3, 1906.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that I have known John O. Daniels for upwards of ten years, during the greater portion of which time he has been teaching a negro school in this city. He was principal of the negro school, now known as the private school, which was established and conducted by the private school committee. He has always been very much interested in the education of the negro race, and has been doing very much to further the cause of education in this city. He is well qualified for the work he is doing and should receive the support of the citizens of this city.

Respectfully,

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July 5, 1906.

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Respectfully,

[Signature]

July 9, 1906.
Utica, New York, October 20, 1906.

My dear President White,

I cannot think of you but as "President White." You are enshrined in the hearts of all your old students as "perpetual patron, benefactor and beatified man." When I recall you and the men you brought to us in the early days of the University, and reflect upon what you did and what they did for us, my heart overflows with gratitude and thankfulness to you, and my emotions are like those of Macaulay when he contemplated the splendid culture bequeathed by Athens to the world. You will remember that he said, "It is a subject on which I love to forget the accuracy of a judge, in the veneration of a worshiper."
"and the gratitude of a child."

It was very good of you to congratulate me on my nomination and I thank you very much. You give me far too much credit. It will be my earnest endeavor, however, in case I go upon the bench, to discharge the important duties of a judge, faithfully, and, in some small degree, to justify the confidence which my friends seem to have in me.

With my best wishes for your welfare and in the hope that you may be spared to us for many years to come, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Honorable Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, New York.

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The National Civil Service Reform League will hold its Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting in New Haven on Monday and Tuesday, November 19 and 20, at the invitation of the Civil Service Reform Association of Connecticut. The public sessions will begin on Monday afternoon, continuing Monday evening and throughout Tuesday. The meeting will close with a banquet on Tuesday evening. I enclose a copy of the program herewith.

The Executive Committee of the New York Association has instructed me to send this invitation to members and to express its desire that a large and representative delegation to attend the meeting can be secured. The committee hopes that you will be able to attend as a delegate some, if not all, of the sessions.

Asking the favor of a reply, in case you are able to attend, before November 7, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Secretary.
in, and then I remember that both father and mother believed in it. It grieves me to see that there is an annual deficit. I can hardly understand how such wealthy and prosperous men as you have in Syracuse can let that go on.

Please let me know what you decide that we had better do.

All well here. We have staying with us Dr. Edward Everett Hale and his daughter and shortly are to have other guests, but there is no one whom I would like so much to welcome here during this pleasant weather as yourself. I would like to show you our new buildings and grounds.

Next week we have some other people coming, and to-day at luncheon we have a dozen professors, so you see that the pot is still boiling. I hope that before long matters will clear off here a little, and that you can come over and make us a good visit.

I remain,

Yours affectionately,

Andrew.

P. S. - I note the donation day comes on October 25th, and as it is close upon us, being next Thursday, I hope that you will give the matter early attention. Would suggest that you make out two checks, one for me and the other for yourself, and take them up to the ladies.

Andrew D. White
Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y.

October 20, 1906.

Horace K. White, Esq.,
White Building,
Syracuse, N. Y.

My dear brother:

I received, yesterday, notice of the annual donation visit at the Orphan Asylum. I shall be glad to join in it this year, as last. As to the amount, I will do as you say. It has occurred to me that if we each give fifty dollars that would be about right, but I would go above that sum, even to a hundred dollars, if you are willing to do the same. The Orphan Asylum is one of the charities which I believe
Dear Grandpa,

I have just come in from an early morning canoe on the valley trail. It is a glorious day, cold and clear, and over all the blue Californian sky, and I am thankful to be so far away from the grey eastern weather.

My Aunt and Grandmother arrive tonight from Santa Barbara,
and will live in a bungalow. But I have no desire even at Overlook, but a few minutes to catch sight of a train. They walk from the school, as there is a simple charm about life Casa de Piedra ranch, plus in the Ojai that is most

curiously adjourns the Overlook remarkable. You sleep like a log

and six miles further west and eat like a pig, while the

is the little village of Kindloff, common ill of the flesh friends

and fourteen miles west from you eating, unless you are that

San Buenaventura, or more than commonly careless.

Ventura, where you eat, that the charm of the Ojai

thus known for San Francisco,

Los Angeles, or New Orleans.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
I am particularly looking forward to the morning's work. At a
quarter past one we come to the arrival of my aunt, and, incidentally, to the
arrival of a formula and a drafty desk which are following in her wake. I expect
to have some very 'jolly times' this winter with my school friends at Overlook.
With most affectionate regards,

Ever yours, Grandaum,

Andrew D. White

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
are only a few.

After dinner, the Theodore read to the fellows for nearly in home. He reads well, and the reading is always much anticipated. Then comes a study period of sixty minutes. After this there is freedom till the time — time is rare for fights out at 9:30.

Aha! my horses, is all that could be desired. He is powerful and swift, but very steady. He is real name is "Ruck," after the steed in Zoroastrian "Zoroastrian" fight, but "Ruck." He was born last year, because of the more civilized affections of "Ruck." "Ruck." Zoroastrian is at Yale, and the last I heard from him, had been kidnapped by a gang of "Sophos" and given a shower of stale beer.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF DENTISTRY

Oct. 21st, 1866

My dear Mr. White:

Your note will come to hand in a few days. I have been in New York and Philadelphia, and shall return to New York. I hope to see you at the meeting. I have enclosed a photograph of myself, which I hope you will find interesting. I have also enclosed a century and a half of my life. I am glad to have this opportunity of sending it to you.

Yours very truly,

Joseph D. Phillips

Homer, N. Y., Oct. 32nd, 1866.

My dear Dr. White,

Your note in regard to the portrait of yourself was received. We have not received the photograph, in fact, I did not know that it had been suggested to you to give us one, and of course we shall be only too glad to give it a place on our wall, if it is not asking too much. Doubtless, you have plenty of opportunities to give them away, along with your autograph.

Sincerely yours,

Mary A. Ferguson.
The Memorial Hall, which is now being built,
Mr. Morrill was so interested in the
success of the A.P. College that I think the secret
lay not in that it could be done, but that it
would develop and make more useful these
Institutions, thereby giving advantages to the
students. For these reasons I have felt it needful
to look for the QUESTION how to erect this structure.

Now my proposition is that founded the
basis for a statue of Mr. Morrill so that it
may be finished and erected on April 14, 1870.
We the hundredth anniversary of his birth.

As I am a woman I am the opportunity of seeing
people and getting them interested in this subject.

Therefore I ask you what you think can be done?
I hope to have us accompany. I know you and
Mr. Morrill were warm friends, or I should have
written you about that.

As before, Mr. James A. Morrill and I are at the
housewife and in the summer at the sea.

I wish to express my appreciation of the
letter you wrote to the New York Tribune in
the same subject in 1877, after a friend sent
me a letter in favor of this project.

In my letter from Berlin you speak of
Your letter from Berlin you speak of
though the Agricultural College Title is not
the idea, but I have always felt that this

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
For some weeks I have been testing your Language Phone Method as a learner. At first I was not disposed to take the method seriously, but now it has my enthusiastic commendation. What I at first supposed to be serious defects of pronunciation and accent now give no trouble at all, and are of no real consequence.

The points you claim in favor of the system, such as the possibility of repetition at will, the association of ear and eye in gaining the sense, the training in recognition of rapidly spoken language, and the opportunity of testing and correcting one's efforts at enunciation, are all well taken.

My own experiments have convinced me that for the individual learner your method is deserving of the warmest praise. I believe also that the phone could be advantageously used with classes.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Hon. Andrew D. White,
127 East Ave.,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Uncle Andrew:

Enclosed herewith you will find certificate No. 13903 entitling you to subscribe for 184 shares of the new issue of the N.Y.C. & H.R. Co.'s stock. I find to-day your general account owes the trust fund $31,895.65 and that you have on hand cash as follows: Metropolitan Trust Co. of New York $5750.08, Mercantile Trust Co. of New York $638.80, United States Trust Co. $10,000, First National Bank of Syracuse $39,354.90, Syracuse Savings Bank $3,566.90, Syracuse Savings Bank $320, Trust & Deposit Co. $17,388.88, total $65,778.62. I suggest that you draw checks on the three New York Trust Companies for your balances in full with interest, and deposit the same in the Trust & Deposit Co. of Onondaga; that you then draw your check on the Trust & Deposit Co. to pay for the stock. You will notice that it will take $18,400, to buy the stock, which will substantially consume all of your funds in New York City. The new stock shall be made a part of the Trust estate, and will reduce the indebtedness which the general account now owes it substantially, leaving a balance still owing the Trust estate of some $13,000. I make these suggestions for the reason that I take it that you would prefer to have a definite plan submitted to you. If you think any other arrangement wiser, we will adopt that arrangement. If you prefer not to use the funds in New York, I would advise using the funds on deposit in the First National Bank of Syracuse, but you will remember that we get more interest in Syracuse, and we know the bankers, which I submit is an argument in favor of patronizing the Syracuse bankers.

I would deem it, however, a wiser plan than either of these mentioned above, to sell some more of your stocks at the present high prices, keeping your cash now on hand intact as we originally planned, awaiting a decline in values.

Again, if neither of these suggestions wholly meet your favor, you could, of course, sell your rights, but I believe that it would be better for you to take the new stock at par. Please sign the certificate on the back, as directed thereon, and return the same to me to forward. Do not send the certificate direct, as I must keep track of the transaction. When the new certificate of stock is issued it will be sent to you, and you will send it to me to be deposited in your box in the Trust & Deposit Co. of Onondaga.

I took dinner with father yesterday and found him feeling well and seemingly in good spirits. Horace and Ernest are also well.

Hoping that this finds you all well in Ithaca, I remain,

Yours faithfully,
Syracuse, N.Y., Oct. 23, 1886.

Hon. Andrew B. White,
127 Flatiron Bldg.,
Syracuse, N.Y.

Dear Uncle Andrew:

Perhaps I have failed to mention before to you that Mr. Elliott, the president of the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Co., recently died. The next annual meeting of the stockholders is to be held in Norfolk, Va., on the 15th of November, at which time a new board of directors will be elected, which will be empowered to select a new president. During the two or three years that I have been a director, I have found it impossible to learn just how and where we stand. I have personally inspected the canal from one end to the other, but the Company has been run as most other corporations are run, by one man, and it is my opinion that none of the directors have really known the inside facts. More than one year ago I told Mr. Elliott that I proposed to resign from the board of directors, but he begged me to remain for the purpose of electing a successor to Mr. Richmond, who had died. I have talked the matter over with father and have told him that I thought it would be wise at this time for us to ascertain just where we stand. In other words, to find out whether or not there is any real prospect of the stock ever being worth anything, for if all hope is passed, it is a loss for you and father to be paying me money to attend the meeting, and it is a loss of time to me and a disagreeable job, even when fairly paid for the service. Father thinks that I better attend the meeting and agrees with me that I should take the position that we must have an examination of the accounts of the company by an audit company, recommending the Union Audit Co. of this City, the same being the company that disclosed the conditions in the Hartstein Brewing Co. This would require an officer of the Union Audit Co. to go to Norfolk for a period of time and ascertain the exact state of affairs. It would be unwise for the family to be represented longer on the board without we are at least sure that no dishonesty is being practiced. Mr. Elliott obtained, with the help of the directors, about two years ago, an appropriation from the Government of $25,000, to dredge the entrance to the harbor at Norfolk, which it was claimed would greatly benefit the canal by enabling vessels of larger draft to reach the canal at all hours regardless of the tide, but I do not see from the reports any signs of benefit to the Company. At Mr. Elliott's request, I wrote Mr. Driscoll concerning the matter, favoring the appropriation. I see now that this was a mistake, in view of the fact that I did not know of my own knowledge the circumstances of the case, and was relying solely upon Mr. Elliott's advice. I would try to make the Company pay the expense of the Audit Co.

Enclosed herewith you will find a blank proxy. You have 137 shares standing in your name.

Faithfully yours,

Andrew

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
October 23, 1906.

Dear Mr. White,

We have read your study of The Statesmanship of Cavour with the most thorough interest and admiration. We can, we believe, make very effective use of the two papers in the Atlantic. We shall try to make a place for them sometime early in 1907. You should have a check for the honorarium in a few days, and the proofs in a month or two.

It struck us in reading the manuscript that possibly you had made use of the historical present rather too much for its best effect, and that its picturesqueness in occasional passages was rather dulled by its constant repetition. Perhaps you may care to consider this point when you see the paper in type.

Thanking you heartily for this fresh service to the Atlantic, we beg to remain

very truly yours,

The Editors

Andrew D. White, Esq.
How kind you were to write so fully about the "Christmas Wreath." Please give my very warm regards to Miss White and believe us always yours sincerely.

Ron. Andrew D. White.

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Ron. Andrew D. White.

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Ron. Andrew D. White.
October 25, 1900.

Dear Mr. White:

I thank you very much for your letter of October 19th, and for your good wishes for our trip. I wish you could repeat your visit to Egypt with us. It would make it a joy.

Referring further to our criminal procedure I would say, that lawyers and judges are often unthinkingly impressed by newspaper enlargements precisely as the laity are. A dozen or so cases of exceptional new trials (you probably cannot think of more than that) in 8,000,000 in New York, or 80,000,000 in the United States; makes the same amount of excitement and smoke, that a dozen or two of rapes in Georgia makes, which condemn the 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 of the African race of rape in the mind of the public; and condemn abroad the whole United States for the lynching habit. The cases exist, it is true, but are extremely few. A resolute and thorough statistical study of every branch of the subject, compiled in the same manner that foreign statistics are gathered, is necessary to a sane understanding. It is clear that Brewer, Taft and Wigmore are talking from impressions not investigation. I have not yet mentioned that our Appellate Courts are by law only school teachers in criminal cases. It is not only no part of their business to determine the guilt or innocence of a criminal, or to punish crime, but it is absolutely impossible for them to do it. The machinery for it is wholly wanting. On paper the morally

perjuror and the saint look precisely alike. With rare exceptions (which need not be here considered) the record does not contain, and does not purport to contain the entire evidence in the case, but only so much as illustrates the error of law complained of.

In criminal cases the sole business of the Appellate Court is to determine whether the trial, in specific particulars, has been done according to the law of the land. Whether this should be changed is another matter. Practically I do not think so. In the absence of hearing and seeing the witnesses themselves, any assumption by the Appellate Court to pass upon questions of fact would be fraught with the gravest difficulties and dangers, and a conscientious Appellate Judge will not attempt it. A new trial does not discharge or interfere with the punishment of a culprit. It at most delays it. This delay can be cut short instantly, if desired, by a statute three lines long: simply saying that appealed criminal cases shall have precedence and shall be heard out of their order within ___ days of the receipt of the record.

I began my investigations for the purpose of clearing my mind as to what, if any, reforms are needed in criminal procedure and I have learned much. What I have said in print has been conclusions from investigations which few lawyers, and, so far as I know, no laymen have made. Several things have been demonstrated by them.

1. That new trials in criminal cases are astonishingly few in number. Judge MacFarlane writes me from Pittsburg that out of 2000 criminal trials there were but seven new trials and not one reversal of the result. He says the Outlook in its recent number published. It wasn't right.
2. That less than 3% of the new trials granted are for reasons which I should regard erroneous on the merits, even according to the standards that you and I would set up for the guidance of higher Courts.

3. No one can generalise at all about new trials or their effects (other than the psychological effect of speed on other criminals) but in each case we must conscientiously know the record precisely as the Supreme Court Judge knew it after hours of listening to counsel, and after days of mature consideration and after careful writing out of conclusions which fit just that case.

4. Justice is in fact much more likely to be done on a subsequent trial than at a first trial for a variety of essential reasons, one being that the first fierce desire to wreak vengeance on somebody or something (which is exactly the same impulse that leads to lynching) has given place to sober second thoughts.

5. The lower Court has what the upper Court never has—adequate means to consider and deliberate upon the evidence and enforce the sentence. Therefore, all possible work should be done by the lower Courts. The delay is only an incident.

6. Criminal appeals are, in fact, dispatched with far less delay than the civil business as a rule. As to the effect of punishment of crime I cannot answer as to the psychological effect on others criminally disposed, nor can anybody else give more than a private opinion. Nearly all violent crime is perpetrated by young men (statistics show from 20 to 35 years, with rare exceptions) upon whom the influence of fear is very small indeed, and to whom the very daring is an attraction.

7. Personally, I think long drawn out proceedings are far more deterrent than quick punishment but I may be utterly wrong. England's crime was far greater when 100 years ago there were 160 felonies punished with death with all possible expedition.

For my own satisfaction I intend on my return to follow up each and all of the direct and collateral questions which my last article contains or suggests. In the meantime I am satisfied that outside of the city congestions and perhaps one-quarter of our territory having less than one-quarter of our population the aggregate of crime is probably less than in any part of the world and that which exists is as well or better punished.

New York City has difficulties of her own partly growing out of the great population and partly out of some attempted reforms under the New York code, which like most "reforms" breed difficulties.

I beg leave to add that I do not intend to confine myself partly to barren objections—but shall have, as I believe, in the end, some simple measures of reform to submit which I shall hope will reach the core of so much difficulty as really exists, outside of those difficulties inherent in the nasty and difficult business.
Your letter of October 22nd is at hand and read with great interest. I am satisfied that your views at seventy and my views at forty are very close together on the political question. I can very easily see it as you see it. I note especially your admission that present conditions tend to upset sometimes your judicial mind, arousing feelings of bitterness. It follows that you understand how men with less control over their feelings, without a true compass to guide them, can easily lose their heads. I am satisfied that during the next twenty years the spirit that has governed the country has been largely thoughtless, selfish, unpatriotic, a hot bed for the breeding of dissension and strife, calling, as a natural consequence, for days of serious retribution. I marvel that the votaries of this system are now facing no more serious result than Hearst, a man who is standing upon a platform of principles that are admittedly sound and patriotic, a man who declares his respect and veneration for the fathers of the country, and declares that it is his purpose to check the tendencies of the times, and to bring us back again to the principles of our fathers. It seems to me that this position is justified, and that all that can be said in opposition to it is, that the Democratic party being down and out under the weight of its crimes, it is safer to trust the Republican party upon a promise to reform and do better, than to trust the man, who of all others has done the most to check the enemies of the republic before it is too late. In considering why, under the divine guidance, we are apparently to get out of the scrape so easily, I submit that the offenses committed against the republic have been more of a thoughtless nature than from a design to wreck it, and that those who have known no God but the dollar mark in their political and business lives, while doing a lot of evil have also done a lot of good, which has atoned very largely for the evil committed.

A man with a judicial mind disposed to do justice should first rave at the wrongs committed under the Republican and Democratic machine rule. He should then ask himself if he believes it to be possible in this day and age for any force to check the progress of the nation down hill without fighting fire with fire. There is an old saying that a man who touches coals becomes blazing. The weaknesses of human nature must be considered. The particular way of attaining results must be considered.

While I see the situation in this light, and am inclined to be credulous regarding Hearst, I propose to vote for Hughes, coming to the conclusion that your judgment on the whole is best.

Concerning the Geddes Corse Salt Company, I am pleased to say that we are going to have the largest crop that we have ever manufactured since the family took hold of the management after the death of Mr. Sage, and it follows that we are going to make more money if the price averages up to the price in the past. I made out dividend checks day before yesterday, but am holding them back until the first of November so that we will not lose our interest on our deposit for the month. It has been absolutely impossible to declare
a dividend before without running short of funds, and a declaration of a dividend at this time is going to leave us with a balance of only $400, making it possible that we may have to borrow a little money to carry on the business temporarily, but I hope to pull through without borrowing, because now that the season is over, expenses are lighter and sales from the crop are greater. I think it would do no harm for you to say to father when it comes right, that you believe the boys are managing the Company with good judgment; that you would not favor borrowing money to pay dividends before they were actually earned, and that in the future you would counsel not trying to sail as close to the wind in this regard as we have done this year. Horace and I urge this principle as wise, and also the principle that the goose that lays the golden egg should receive the best of care. I have never doubted that you would be fully in accord with these principles.

Faithfully yours,

Andrew White

Oct 30

Syracuse, N.Y.

Mr. Andrew S. White

Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Brother,

Your 20th inst. is duly at hand, and it seems all you say is true. As to the donation to the Orphan Asylum, I made my contribution of Fifty Dollars on Monday. The actual members of the Orphan Asylum are very few and far between, owing to the jealousy which seems to exist between that and the other institution. The younger element seem to have deserted the old Orphan Asylum entirely, so that there are very few of all left who realize the good it has done and is doing up to this present time.

Horace leaves this noon for Ithaca, and I think expects to be there by Thursday noon. He made a good speech last night. It was well received.

I shall be only too glad to accept one of your many invitations to go to Ithaca some future time.

With regards to your family. I remain yours,

Andrew S. White
Dr. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Dr. White:

I want to add my indorsement to every word of the Sphinx Head petition which is to come before the Trustees of the University on November 24. Sphinx Head is the greatest of Cornell societies. Its work is not generally known because it is accomplished silently; but the society long ago merited the slight recognition that is now asked for it.

If you favor the petition it will go through. You will by favoring it intensify the interest in Cornell of nearly four hundred of the most influential alumni.

Very respectfully yours,
Neal Beamer, '95.

October 24, 1906.

Dear Mr. White,

As the series of articles in the Atlantic Monthly is now drawing toward a close, with the two chapters on Cavour, the Editors now call our attention to their former correspondence with you with regard to the possibility of our publishing the completed work of which these articles have formed a part. When your articles began to appear, we took the liberty, notwithstanding your reservation of book rights, of expressing our keen interest in their future appearance. In view of the fact that the work has already been made known to the readers of The Atlantic, who are to a great extent buyers of our publications, we have an added interest in publishing a work already introduced to our subscribers.

The publication of our books in Great Britain and the Colonies, and, the Continent, is done by Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co., Ltd., of London, who not only publish the Atlantic Monthly there, but have during the past two years issued there, jointly with us, over one hundred and fifty volumes. We point them out in view of the very natural desire of American authors that their books may be brought to the attention of European readers.

It will give us pleasure to have the opportunity of discussing this matter with you.

Yours very sincerely,

Hon. Andrew D. White,

[Signature]
The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations
3 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York
October 24th, 1906.

Hon Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Mr. White:

I have before me your letter in reply to mine of a year ago asking a contribution in aid of the work of the International Committee. A year having elapsed may I again write to renew my request? Your letter of Dec. 20th, 1905 I appreciate as I read it, and hope you can now help us.

There has been marked growth in all departments during the year, in none more so than in Bible study and evangelistic work for young men and boys. The number enrolled in Bible classes has trebled in the past three years, not only in colleges and universities, but among city and country young men, railway employees, miners, soldiers and sailors and among boys. Sixty-three of our secretaries are now in missionary lands. The Student Volunteer Convention in Nashville in March was attended by 4233 delegates, 3090 of whom were students from 716 colleges. Since the convention in Toronto four years ago 1000 volunteers have gone to foreign mission fields, and thousands who propose going are awaiting the call of the churches.

Our work for railway men is having its best year, and railway corporations are contributing $315,000 for local association work on their own lines. Our work for soldiers and sailors is growing steadily. The government has erected Post Exchange Buildings at all important army posts at a cost of $2,000,000. They are all practically open to us and we are occupying them as rapidly as we can. I enclose a leaflet giving a brief report.

May I again venture to enclose a subscription book and a stamped envelope for its return, presuming a little in doing so, and in asking the favor of a reply to assure you we very greatly need your help.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]
It is possibly hardly fair to discuss my affairs here, as I am not in a position to do so, but as you know and admire your good manners and fairness in all things, I will briefly mention some of the important points.

First, the matter of my present job. You have not heard from me in some time, and I am afraid I may have given the impression that my affairs are in a very disorganized state. This is not true. I have been working very hard to improve my position, and I am now in a much better situation than I was before. I have been able to acquire some new and important connections, and I am confident that I will be able to continue in my present position for some time to come.

Second, the matter of my health. I have been very ill lately, and I am afraid that my condition is not improving. I am doing my best to take care of myself, but I am still very weak. I have been recommended to see a specialist, and I am planning to do so as soon as possible. I am sure that with proper care and attention, I will be able to recover.

Third, the matter of my family. My wife and children are doing well, and I am very grateful to you for your kindness and support. I am sure that they will be able to continue in their present positions, and I am confident that they will be able to overcome any difficulties that may arise.

I am sure that you will understand the importance of these matters, and I am hoping that you will be able to continue to support me in my current endeavors. I am confident that with your help, I will be able to overcome any difficulties that may arise.
Mr. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

The writer understands that the Society of Sphinx Head is endeavoring to get a plot of ground on the campus, hoping to secure through the Executive Committee of the Cornell University Trustees a long lease for a suitable piece of ground.

The writer is a member of this Society, and is thoroughly in favor of the course, and sincerely hopes that the Executive Committee of the Trustees will act favorably upon the request of the Sphinx Head.

Yours respectfully,

Edward Holmes 05

The Simplex Foundation Co.
PERMANENT AND ECONOMICAL FOUNDATIONS
BID TERRACE BUILDING

Mr. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

You have probably received a copy of the Sphinx Head petition for a lease of land on the campus, and I want to add my personal request to this petition. We need a meeting place of our own, and need it badly, and I hope you will help us to obtain the lease which means so much to us.

Paternally yours,

Edward Holmes 05
J. K.

4715 PULASKI AVENUE
GERMANTOWN


Hon. Andrew D. White,

My Dear Mr. White:—

My Congregation, Reform Congregation Keneseth Israel, numerically the largest in the United States, and in point of progress and activity, one of the most advanced, is placing a memorial window in its beautiful House of Worship, in memory of John Hay, the late Secretary of State, in appreciation of his noble services in behalf of the persecuted Jews in Roumania and Russia.

We are desirous of having the Hon. Mr. Elihu B. Root, successor to John Hay, deliver the address at the unveiling of the window, and I am to wait upon him next Monday for the purpose of extending to him the invitation.

Now, I am unknown to the gentlemen, and it occurred to me that an introduction from you to Mr. Root would prove very helpful to the good cause. This is the first time in the history of Israel that a memorial window is consecrated in a Jewish Place of Worship in memory of a Non-Jew. The service will be a patriotic one, and the event will be one in which the whole Jewish population of the United States will be interested.

The Hon. Oscar S. Straus, who is to go into the Cabinet of President Roosevelt, will likewise
participate and ‘introduce Mr. Root as you have kindly promised to address our Union Of Jewish Literary Societies in this city, some time from now. I have not the heart to ask your participation also at this occasion, I need scarcely add that we would be proud to have you take part in so memorable an occasion as this will prove.

Tearing lest your letter of introduction might not reach me before leaving Philadelphia, may I ask you to be so kind as to mail it direct to Mr. Root.

Hon. Andrew D. White,

Cornell Campus,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Upon my return from New York this week, your valued letter greets me. You will note on the 4th page of the Journal that I have taken the liberty of utilizing certain suggestions of yours without mentioning your name.

I fear that it will be impossible for me to avail myself of your very kind invitation until the election returns have been finally disposed of. Nothing would be more enjoyable to me than the benefit of a chat with you over current conditions but it is impossible for you to appreciate the engaging clime upon the and personal presence or one connected with the limited staff of a country daily newspaper.

Nothing would be more disagreeable to me than the benefit of a chat with you over current conditions but it is impossible for you to appreciate the engaging clime upon the personal and personal presence or one connected with the limited staff of a country daily newspaper.

Very respectfully yours,

[Signature]

[Address]

Hon. Andrew D. White, Cornell Campus, Ithaca, N. Y.
New York, October 24, 1906.

To Members of The Union League Club:

While the amount thus far subscribed is creditable to the Club, out of 1800 members only 180 have responded.

The Committee urge that ALL members have a duty to perform.

Please draw checks payable to the order of

GEORGE R. SHELDON, Treasurer,
and send to the Club.

GEORGE R. SHELDON,
Chairman.

WILLIAM D. MURPHY,
Secretary.

Dear Mr. Goldwin Smith:

At a meeting held this afternoon the closing paragraph of your letter to Mr. White was read by his permission as follows:

"I only wish I could think I had earned it all but I was much broken down when I came to you, and I have always felt that I was not in good shape as a lecturer. However, my defects were overlooked and those two years were about the best of my life."

Thereupon the following resolution was unanimously adopted and I was instructed to send it to you.

"The members of the Faculty now domiciled in Goldwin Smith Hall and assembled this afternoon for their first conference in that building send affectionate greetings to their revered colleague in whose name and under whose inspiration they are beginning their work."

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. F. Willcox

Dean.
been trying to trace the early
natural and emotional contexts
which was prevalent about
1857 and probably, but as yet I
find few books on the subject,
and my references have been
that such customs are more
generally concerned with
the interior part of New Eng-
land; I have looked to find
some account of the religious
movements and of the de-
velopment of liberalies unite
country about 1870 and I
should be greatly indebted to you
if you could suggest some book
on the subject.

It is always strange
what unkind I find myself
doing, as regarded experi-
ence of necessity, to, and yet I
am glad of this opportunity
of expressing to you my
appreciation of your assist
Doctor Andrews White,  
Pheas, New York 

Dear Sir: 

I am taking the liberty of writing to you in order to call your attention to the project in which all the members of Sphinx Head are so deeply
The Society of Phi Beta Kappa of this University has instructed me, as the president of the Chapter for the current year, to write you regarding the possibility of our securing your services for an address to be delivered here under the auspices of the Society. The suggestion has been made that perhaps you might at this time be willing to consider the matter of such a university engagement. The occasion of this annual public address is that of the reception of new members into the Society; and the time would be (regularly) the latter part of April (1907), about the 25th, tho this date could be shifted somewhat to suit the convenience of the speaker. This meeting is our most important one of the year, and we endeavor to make it a notable university occasion. Our Chapter desires me to ask you if you will consider an invitation to deliver such a Phi-Beta-Kappa address at this University; and if so, on what terms.

I hope that you may be able to give this invitation favorable consideration; and believe me,

Very respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Ex-President Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Sir:--

The Society of Phi Beta Kappa of this University has instructed me, as the president of the Chapter for the current year, to write you regarding the possibility of our securing your services for an address to be delivered here under the auspices of the Society. The suggestion has been made that perhaps you might at this time be willing to consider the matter of such a university engagement. The occasion of this annual public address is that of the reception of new members into the Society; and the time would be (regularly) the latter part of April (1907), about the 25th, tho this date could be shifted somewhat to suit the convenience of the speaker. This meeting is our most important one of the year, and we endeavor to make it a notable university occasion. Our Chapter desires me to ask you if you will consider an invitation to deliver such a Phi-Beta-Kappa address at this University; and if so, on what terms.

I hope that you may be able to give this invitation favorable consideration; and believe me,

Very respectfully yours,

[Signature]
Oct. 25, 1906

Dear Mr. White,

I am one of the two Sigma Phi sisters who have applied for membership in your society. We are desirous of being admitted to Sigma Phi, but to the Sigma Phi society, and also to the Board of Trustees of Cornell University, supplying to the Board of Trustees of Cornell University, the lease of a lot on the Campus on which to erect a building.

I sincerely hope you may be in favor of granting this request, as I feel sure it will result in much good to Cornell, especially on the spirit of the underclassmen, as well as being an ornament to the Campus.

Very respectfully yours,

S. A. W. of S. P.

Oct. 25, 1906

Susan B. Anthony Memorial Association

Executive Committee

President: Mrs. Mary L. Garrett
First Vice-President: Mrs. Georgia L. Ray
Second Vice-President: Mrs. Helen B. Montgomery
Third Vice-President: Mrs. William L. Little
Fourth Vice-President: Mrs. W. L. Horsfall
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Mrs. Lillian C. Streeter, New York City
Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Washington, D. C.
Miss Luella H. Ward, New York City
Miss Edith Hall Cattle, Chicago, Ill.

Honorary President:

All agreements are contingent upon strikes, accidents or other causes beyond our control. Quotations subject to change without notice.

Interest at six per cent, charged after thirty days from date of shipment.

Cable Address: Cable Maker Pittsburgh.
THE name of Susan B. Anthony will stand in history on the roll of those who have given themselves to the uplifting of humanity.

With singularly pure and self-effacing devotion she consecrated sixty years of her life to efforts to improve the condition of women. She labored to secure their natural rights as mothers and their property rights as citizens; to enable them to enter the industries and professions; and to open the doors of colleges and universities and thus give them the advantages of higher education. These efforts were crowned with a large measure of success. While not sympathize with her endeavor to secure for women equality of political rights and duties with men, every one must recognize and honor her as a great leader in the movement of this last half-century which has brought such emancipation and enlargement of opportunity to woman's life. The womanhood of the world owes a heavy debt to Susan B. Anthony and her co-workers.

This debt we would pay in part by erecting in her honor an "Anthony Memorial Building" for the use of women students at the University of Rochester, her home city. Miss Anthony's deep and active interest in the opening of this college to women led to intimate relations between her and these students, and makes it peculiarly fitting that such a building should be her monument of service. Among the friends whose counsel resulted in this choice were her sister Mary, and her other executrix, Lucy Anthony and Anna Howard Shaw, who feel that no permanent memorial could be more in accord with Miss Anthony's life purpose.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
It is estimated that a suitable and well equipped building could be erected for seventy-five thousand dollars. To secure that amount a Susan B. Anthony Memorial Association has been formed. Auxiliary committees are to be organized in other cities. While large subscriptions will be welcomed and will certainly be needed, it is hoped that many thousands of grateful women who can give but little, and of men as well, will wish to share in this undertaking. If every one who honored and loved Miss Anthony would take one of the little books of coupons prepared by the Association, and secure the few subscriptions there represented, the task that now looks great would soon be joyfully accomplished. Will you help?

Address all inquiries to Miss Charlotte P. Acer, Corresponding Secretary of the Anthony Memorial Association, P. O. Box 366, Rochester, N. Y.

I am going to lay a large suggestion frankly before you, and ask for such co-operation as your sympathy inclines to give.

You know the work of Susan B. Anthony. The enclosed circular describes the memorial which her friends hope to erect in her honor, in the city where she lived so long, and in the college into which she largely helped to introduce co-education. It also hints the method by which the seventy-five thousand dollars for the purpose is to be sought,—a large National Committee with auxiliaries, and a popular subscription from persons for the most part able to give but little.

The memorial attempted is far and away beyond the possibilities of Rochester alone. Miss Anthony's character was highly honored there, as everywhere; but the cause with which she was identified, and which made her our "First Citizen," was itself a reason why her personal friends were seldom those who live in the large houses and have ample means. As her work was a work for all womankind, it seems proper to ask many outside of Rochester to join with us; and as any memorial must be located somewhere, no place seems so fit as the city that for nearly sixty years she called her home.

It is not to be a monument to the Woman's Suffrage cause. That part of her work was dearest to herself, and is not to be forgotten; and probably most of us who are to try to raise this money are ourselves earnest believers in the right and, when the right is granted, in the duty, of Woman's Suffrage. But suffrage, be it for good or for ill, is but one part of the Woman's Movement of the last half-century. Most persons do not as yet approve of that part; but of these a vast number rejoice in all the rest of it,—the equal property and personal rights now largely secured by law to women,—the great variety of occupations and means of self-support now open to them,—and the higher education now offered them in schools and colleges. All this uplift and emancipation, taken together, constitutes the "Woman's Movement," and it literally has been brought about within our own life-time,—yours and mine. Of the five great movements of the last wonderful sixty years,—that in science, that in religion, that in industrialism and towards democracy, that now beginning in international relations, and this just spoken of, the uplift of Woman from conditions of inferiority to conditions approaching equality with man,—this last one, affecting half the race, and coming close to all through home-life, may
by and by be recognized as the most fundamental and far-reaching.
And the thought stirs us - Shall we elders, men and women, who
have lived through these sixty years and watched this rise in
Woman's status, bear united record to our confidence and joy in it?

Of this Woman's Movement, in all forms and in every
struggle of it, no one, on the whole, has been so unique, all-
round a representative as Susan B. Anthony. From youth to age
she offered herself, body, mind, heart, soul, to all the strains
and bruises of the cause. Others with her, many others; but
perhaps no one so completely spent herself for it as she. So the
opportunity is ours to testify to the movement, and to honor the
woman, in one and the same memorial.

That is the way it looks to us, and the way we want to
present the plan to the people.

No small part of the money will come in single dollars, and
twos and fives and tens, from grateful women who perhaps will go
without some need to give their tribute. But to raise the whole
amount in this way would be a very long, if not an impossible, task.
Of the seventy-five thousand, forty thousand we hope will come in
much larger sums; and of this forty thousand a part in generous
subscriptions of five thousand to one thousand dollars, these
offered at the outset to give strength and assurance to the
undertaking.
Hon. Andrew D. White,
127 East Ave.,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My Dear Uncle Andrew:

Your two letters of the 23rd inst. are at hand. I note that we are all agreed regarding the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal matter, and desire to acknowledge the receipt of your proxy. I am trying to obtain Miss Powell's proxy, as well as those of all the stockholders in the family, and one or two outside.

Mr. Courtright called at my office on Tuesday and talked the matter over with me. His father, or grandfather, was a friend of your father's, and was a stockholder, as I understand it, in the canal with him. He desires to elect a Mr. Lowery of Erie trustees for some estates, as President of the Company, requiring him to take the place of Mr. Elliott and Mr. Burwell, Mr. Burwell being present, and for some time past, the Treasurer of the Company. Mr. Courtright apparently had no idea of how to go to work to elect Mr. Lowery. I told him that it would be my disposition to stand by his candidate, other things being equal, my only requirement being that I must be satisfied that a square deal was to be had; that the affairs of the Company should be made plain to the stockholders and directors; that the officers be put under bonds, and the affairs examined regularly at the expense of the Company by an auditor, whom I should name. He said that he was in favor of all of these suggestions. He also told me that Mr. Burwell, the Treasurer, is a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Burwell has been long associated
with Mr. Elliott. He impresses me as a weak man, lacking energy and inspires no confidence whatever in me. Lowery impresses me as an aggressive, energetic fellow, and the fact that he has been trustee of the Courtright estate vouches to some extent for his honesty, still I am not entirely satisfied with him.

I received certificate L 3903 of the N.Y.C. & H.R.R. Co., and will forward it to-day to the Treasurer of the Company, and will also make a memorandum on my books to pay for the same on the 17th day of December. As regards raising the money, I urge upon your attention two things; first, that present prices of securities are high, and second, that we are both agreed that something of a crisis is approaching. I am satisfied that the war now commenced against corporate control of the government will never permanently subside until it is done away with. When it is done away with there will be a temporary depreciation in the values of corporate securities. This decline in value may not be permanent, for I believe that many of these corporations would prosper to a greater extent than they do now if they would run honestly. Evidently President Roosevelt thinks so, and it is plain that everything the administration has done looking toward reform has been opposed by the interests on the ground that it would ruin business, but these prophesies have so far proven false, but we must remember that as yet they have not been really jarred. When they are, I believe that the interests themselves will precipitate a decline in the market and will do what they can to show the people that without they submit to exploitation at their hands they will not be permitted to enjoy longer the measure of prosperity, which they have experienced in the past at their hands. But when they find that this will not work and that they are thoroughly beaten and that they must practice common honesty, there will be a greater degree of prosperity than the country ever knew before.

I, therefore, believe that to-day your best property is your cash on hand in the banks. Your desire as expressed in the past to me, to invest it conservatively, I do not think is an important as you do, for the reason that you can take care of that point easily by a codicil to your will, but I do not think that even that is necessary.

You must bear in mind that the general account is some $31,000 in debt to the trust estate. Of course, so long as you have more than twice that amount in cash the matter is very simple, but we must use every care to keep the trust estate good. By the terms of the trust agreement, however, you are allowed to change the securities when you believe that the trust will prosper by the change.

In compliance with your request I have personally examined your general and trust ledgers, and find that in the trust fund for your three children there are 575 shares, and outside of that trust 465. 95 shares. In comparing some statements made at my request by Joseph regarding this fund, I find some discrepancies, which, no doubt, are easily explained, but I have come to the conclusion that we can make some improvements in handling these matters hereafter, and the most important one in that hereafter when we sell any securities belonging to this fund, the avails shall be deposited separately and distinctly from your general account, in the name of Andrew D. White, Trustee, by Andrew S. White, Attorney in Fact, and that
hereafter we will take pains to keep your general fund and your trust fund entirely separate and distinct. In view of the fact that all of these transactions connected with this fund have not been made since I became your representative here, and in view of the fact that I do not admit responsibility for Joseph's acts, because they were not always made under my direction, and while I admit and believe that they are undoubtedly accurate, for the purpose of familiarizing you as well as myself, and for the purpose of refreshing our memories, I would suggest that we get Mr. Bonner, who is an expert book-keeper, to examine the accounts of this trust fund, for the following purposes: first, to pass upon its accuracy; second, to criticize the method of book-keeping employed; third, to prepare a detailed report explaining each transaction in the light of the law of the State; fourth, to recommend any improvements to the system, and fifth, to make it possible for you, for instance, to submit the history of the whole transaction to some friend like Prof. Huffcutt, for high legal opinion. There is nothing else connected with your affairs here regarding which any confusion exists, and I believe that it would be an important thing for you to do at this time to clear this matter up to the point of exactness.

I have just received the enclosed from the Syracuse Savings Bank. It is my understanding that this deposit is placed in the Syracuse Savings Bank in the name of Andrew D. White by Andrew S. White, Attorney in Fact; that you at any time can draw it out, but that I would be unable to upon your death. If this is your idea I will see Mr. Rose and have the matter straightened out.

Enclosed herewith you will also find a notice to the stockholders of the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad Co., which you will kindly return to me so that I may place it in your box to explain the absence of the certificates. I assume that the new certificates are to be issued in the same name as the old.

Faithfully yours,

Andrew.
Urbana, Illinois
October 25, 1906

Andrew D. White, Esq.,
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

My dear Sir:

At the request of President James,

I am sending you under separate cover, postage
paid, a copy of parts one to four, inclusive,
of the printed proceedings of his installation,
which please accept with the compliments of the
University of Illinois.

Very truly yours,

John A. Wilson
Chief Clerk in the President's Office.

Ithaca, N.Y., 10-25-06.

President Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear President White:

In reply to your kind favor of the 24th inst., will say, that it was a great
pleasure to have met you and I wish to thank you
for the kind invitation to call upon you at some
future time.

Mr. Kelsey informed me that you were
all fond of music and as this is my principal
past-time, I will be pleased to sing for you some
evening, later in the season, after Mr. Dudley has
improved my tones.

In regard to the shorthand, will say
that I am taking down all my lectures in short-
hand and re-writing them on the typewriter and in
a month or so, I will have regained my former speed
and accuracy. I fully realize the value of these two
accomplishments.
October 26, 1906.

Hon. Andrew D. White.
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 23rd inst., asking to be informed when you subscribed for membership in this Society, and also what publications have been sent subscribers during the past year.

In answer to the latter part of your inquiry, no publications have been issued by the Society during the past year except a little pamphlet containing the prospectus and constitution of the Society, with a list of officers, in which your name appears as a member of the Executive Council.

With regard to your inquiry as to when you subscribed for membership, I have referred your letter to the Secretary of the Society, Hon. James B. Scott, State Department, Washington, D.C., as I have no information in regard to it further than the fact above noted that you have appeared as one of the officers of the Society, since it was organized.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Oct. 26, 1906

Mr. Andrew S. White,

Athens, G.

My dear Mr. White,

Your letter of the 22d inst. was duly received. In reply to your request as to how many shares of stock held by you in the New York Central, I beg to state that there are 930.95 shares in all of this amount, 575.95 shares are in the Trust Fund and 315.95 shares are outside of Trust Fund.

As to the division of the issue to be derived from any issue of stock or the proportionate rights to subscribe for new stock accruing from the holding, I presume these rights in due to be divided Trust Fund 575.970.95 and General Fund 315.970.95.

As to the number of new shares to be issued by the New York Central Company, and the number of shares now are privileged to subscribe for, I request to be compelled to state that I am entirely ignorant of the knowledge appertaining thereto. Mr. A. S. White received the certificate of the rights and all knowledge in connection therewith, and did not acquaint me with any facts or knowledge of the affair.

On account of the very limited time Joseph had to instruct (one in the duties of the office (this was done) this matter was overlooked. I have written Joseph today in regard to same, and can promise you more efficient service hereafter.

Yours,

Respectfully yours,

Francis J. Barrett
The Oneida Historical Society,

Utica, N.Y.


The Hon. Andrew D. White,


The Oneida Historical Society would be

count it an honor and great privilege if you would

address the society at its annual meeting in January.

The address would be followed by a public reception

and your presence would have a most kindred spirit and would

give great pleasure to many friends of your presence.

The regular day is the 2nd Monday of the month January,

but we would gladly arrange for another day if

more convenient for you.

We know that we are asking a great favor and we

will highly appreciate it if you accept this most kindred

and earnest invitation, and we will tell you to an

occasion where you can give us a favorable

answer. We would be so happy if possible give us a favorable

answer. For the society,

Yours very truly,

Dana M. Bigelow

Chairman of Committee on addresses.

Cornell University Library

Ithaca, New York, 26 Oct. 1906

Sir,

Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge with best thanks the receipt of the

gift described below, which you have been kindly pleased to

present to this Library. The gift and the name of the

donor have been duly entered upon our records.

Yours very truly,

E. W. Trigg

Librarian.

22 Carnegie Institution Publications

14 Smithsonian Institution reports and publications

12 U.S. Census reports; 81 bulletins

4 Interstate Commerce Commission reports

2 U.S. Census bureau reports

1 Combined German reader, writer and grammar

By H. G. Trauring, 1907

29 Miscellaneous Reports, Bulletins and pamphlets

22 Miscellaneous Reports, Bulletins and pamphlets

29 Miscellaneous Reports, Bulletins and pamphlets

16 Miscellaneous Reports, Bulletins and pamphlets

16 Miscellaneous Reports, Bulletins and pamphlets

16 Miscellaneous Reports, Bulletins and pamphlets

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16 Miscellaneous Reports, Bulletins and pamphlets

16 Miscellaneous Reports, Bulletins and pamphlets

16 Miscellaneous Reports, Bulletins and pamphlets
Dear Sir;

Your recent favor directed to me as Chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, respecting the suggestions of Messrs. Wheeler, Curtis & Knight, in the matter of Criminal Procedure in United States Courts, was only received. I should have responded earlier to your courteous note but I have been absent from the city.

The subject matter referred to is receiving careful consideration by the committee. The inefficiency of existing law to accomplish the speedy administration of justice is very apparent and the suggestions contained in the communications referred to are pertinent and valuable and it is a matter of importance to the Committee to know that so many eminent citizens of the country are...
deeply interested in the much needed matter of statutory revision that is committed to our care.

Appreciating your interest in the matter and the value of your suggestions, I am

Very truly yours,

R. C. Moon

Andrew D. White, Esq.,
Ithica, New York,


My dear Father, I was glad indeed to receive your good letter yesterday, and to know that you have so many pleasant visitors—Dr. and Mrs. Mapes called on me in the bath the time I was taken so very ill, and I could not see them—Please say something nice to them for me, I am very happy & comfortable here, but have much of a sleep tendency to analgesia in my right eye & ear that
I can only stay out of doors a short time. I am growing daily stronger, but the weather is not good. The doctor keeps me very quiet and effervescent. I feel my pulse — it is not too rapid. My veins are like a horse pulling a sled and I stay in bed 15 minutes. The bath I have on account of my heart — rest — rest.

Meanwhile, I am feeling very well. Nothing can be done for the neuralgia, but I am very happy. This place is so very expensive. Electricity seems to amuse me and for it I do indubitably derive good. The doctor has discontinued it. Occasionally they try for a joke of it, I suppose. I should think Uncle Horace would agree with my family — come here. Everything is modern. Mother is coming Saturday to stay a week or two. The old foggy will move over Sunday. I don't feel the sky. I was with Clifton. He must have done — I mean. But the fog was quite glorious. Many horses & autos and the whole town was there. This year, and the whole town drives his own man to wait on him. Be sure, if you can't take them, The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
My dear Sir:

Dr. Gilman suggests that the Committee of this Conference on Work among Colleges and Universities open this year's campaign by a meeting of the Committee. Would it be possible for you to attend a meeting of the Committee in New York City, Wednesday, November 14th? If not, will you please name a date as near that time as possible when you could be present at such a meeting?

The date proposed is tentative only and is entirely subject to change by the wishes of a majority of the committee. In order, however, that there may be time for further correspondence, I would appreciate as early a reply as you find convenient.

Very sincerely yours,

M. Phillips
Secretary.

Dr. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.
My dear Mr. White,

I have enclosed a proof of the pamphlet which you sent for your eyes. I am sure you will consider it desirable to make the changes you have to make in the proofs, and shall be glad of your instructions about it.

Yours very sincerely,

Arthur A. White

October 27, 1906.

It will, we think, strengthen the claims you have to make are minor and should be made in the early proofs, which shall be sent to you early in the coming year.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Arthur A. White, Esq.
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

Wood Hole
Oct 27, 1906

The Hon. Andrew White
Cornell University

My dear Mr. White,

Your letter has reached me here. We go up to Boston for the winter, early on Monday next; I will see that C. advise H. to send off the letter. Pass this on. Yours,

W. F. Huston

21, Regent Park, London, and one young one, and it was much pleasanter. I more hopeful, with C. at least, with a splendid majority at this back; than it was eleven years ago when we had to leave. So I have to be here, I to be witness of the

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Mr. Chandler P. Anderson has forwarded your letter of the 23d instant and I take pleasure in replying to your enquiries.

At the very first meeting of the little group interested in the formation of the Society, in May 1905, at Lake Mohonk, your name was mentioned by the Honorable Oscar S. Straus, and on the Committee of twenty-one, appointed to take steps, your name was placed. Mr. Straus invited you personally to attend the dinner at his house in December 1905, at which arrangements were completed. To the invitation you replied that another and previous engagement prevented your acceptance.

On January 9th when the first public meeting was held in the New York Bar Association to launch the Society you were chosen a member of the Executive Council, which is, as you will see from the enclosed constitution, the governing body of the Society.

I had supposed that Mr. Butler had communicated with you personally, and if there has been a failure so to do, I apologize for the unintentional discourtesy; for we have always considered you a foundation member and officer of the Society.

Your brief letter suggests that you have not been kept fully informed of the proceedings of the Society, but I must think that there has been some error in the matter for I remember personally addressing and sending you the minutes of the first regular meeting of the Executive Committee held in Washington on January 29th of the present year. Fearing that this may not have reached you I therefore enclose you an addition copy.

The Society has not issued anything as yet, but has undertaken the publication of a quarterly to be known as the American Journal of International Law which will make its first appearance in January 1907, under the editorship of a Board whereof I have the honor to be Chairman.

It would be a great comfort to us if you could furnish an article for this first number, so that the general public may see that you are interested in the venture. I intend to ask Mr. Root to furnish an introduction; John W. Foster and John Bassett Moore will contribute articles, and we should count ourselves fortunate if you would send us an article drawn from your long and valuable diplomatic experience.

I began reading your productions with the papers on the Conflict between Religion and Science in their original form in the Popular Science Monthly and have read and possess your contributions since then. I should be personally most happy to read in manuscript form an article for the Journal in which I am deeply interested.
In the hope that I have not unsuccessfully answered your enquiries, and in the further hope that you may be able to contribute even a short article for our first number,

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

James Brown Scott

Honorable Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

You will be pleased, I hope, that the Society has already over four hundred members, and that the Society can pay for the printed volume as accounts payable.

James B. Scott

Dr. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Dr. White,

I shall be delighted to have you call at No. 4165 Ulster Avenue about 8 o'clock. It will enable me to examine the speaking telephone as a language instructor. It has records for Danish, German, and Spanish. Most unusually, there about 10 clients each day, except possibly on Fridays and Saturdays.

Very cordially yours,

Charles DeGarmo
The Honorable Andrew D. White,

Ithaca, New York.

My Dear Mr. White:—

You have again placed me under
great indebtedness for the favor you have rendered in
writing so beautiful an introduction of me to Secretary
Root. I have forwarded the letter to the Secretary, and
have asked him kindly to let me know when it would be con-
venient for him to have me present the invitation in person.

I hope I may be able to report to you the Secretary's
acceptance of our invitation.

With sentiments of sincere appreciation,

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

RABBI JOSEPH KRAUSKOPF, D. D.

TEMPLE: BROAD STREET ABOVE COLUMBIA AVENUE

RESIDENCE: 47TH STREET INC. GERMANTOWN

PHILADELPHIA

Oct. 29, 1906.

American Society of International Law
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Second Notice.

Members are requested to send the annual dues, five
dollars, for the year 1906, to the undersigned Treasurer
of the Society.

CHANDLER P. ANDERSON,
35 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
I am just in receipt of your letter of the 27th, and, while not being exactly sure as to the volumes which were placed before you at the Institution last spring, I am assuming that they must have been accounts of the memorial meetings of Secretaries Henry and Baird, and possibly of Doctor Goode and Major Powell, and under separate cover I am sending you these. That of Doctor Goode has not been printed in separate form and the entire volume is, therefore, going forward to you. The account of the

My dear Doctor White:

I am just in receipt of your letter of the 27th, and, while not being exactly sure as to the volumes which were placed before you at the Institution last spring, I am assuming that they must have been accounts of the memorial meetings of Secretaries Henry and Baird, and possibly of Doctor Goode and Major Powell, and under separate cover I am sending you these. That of Doctor Goode has not been printed in separate form and the entire volume is, therefore, going forward to you. The account of the

October 29, 1906.
The Honorable Andrew D. White, 
Regent of the Smithsonian 
Institution, 
Ithaca, New York.
Mr. Andrew D. White,  
Cornell University,  
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

Our Mr. Nye expects to be in Ithaca on the 2d and 3d of November, and if it is convenient for you, he will at that time do himself the pleasure of calling upon you.

Awaiting your kind reply, we remain,

Very truly yours,

CHURCH GLASS & DECORATING COMPANY OF NEW YORK

By S.L.F.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University.
Oct. 30, 1906

43 Hillside Avenue.
New Haven, Conn.

My dear Mr. White: In Fordham's words,

I am that you are expecting to come
to New Haven for the meeting of
the Civil Service Reform League
Nov. 9th & 10th. If so, it will
give him Farmen and myself

great pleasure, if you will
stay with us during the decision, and in hope that Mr. White will be able to accompany you, since I am quite in the habit, as you know, of attending these gatherings.

With cordial regards for Mr. White, in which I am persuaded, for believing that, if Mr. Carnegie knew that this application of Mr. Hoyt was going to be made, he would give it his personal and hearty endorsement to some member or members of the Committee.

Now, my dear Sir, you will allow me to say that there is no one in the two continents who could more happily and in a more tactful way bring this matter to his knowledge than yourself. Your prestige in the educational world is of such nature that must be listened to, from the least suggestion you could make to the most positive demand.

If you received the letter I addressed to you some weeks ago, and which bears directly upon the points that Mr. Hoyt would never make --- that of the family need of some rescue from the loss of means we have suffered through his devotion to educational work during a long term of years and particular during these latter years of his life ---
points involved would be explained, I believe, so as to touch both your judgment and your heart. Of course the most Mr. Hoyt would receive, if receiving any stipend from that source, would go for educational work. But if ever so little of it should come into my hand for family use, I could in the very few years that are still possible to me make some amends to my family and to myself for sacrifices that few families and few wives have ever made in such a cause. My peace of mind, however, would not be worth much to me if Mr. Hoyt should ever learn that I had brought this matter before you or any other human being. You will respect my confidence in this matter, therefore, all the same as if I were in my grave.

Very respectfully,

Mrs. John H. Hoyt

By Kepler Hoyt.

Syracuse, N.Y., 26th Oct., 1906.

Dear Mrs. Hoyt:

My dear Sir:

Your letter of yesterday asking that Geiger measurements be taken of the Geiger window in the south wall of St. Paul's Church, for the use of an artist, I have come to one this morning.

I will have the drawings and patterns required for that purpose made and send same to you, unless you wish them sent elsewhere.

I infer from your letter that it is proposed to trace for the Geiger glass in one of the recesses windows in the south wall, for the purpose of placing new glass in the windows thus vacated.

The windows in both walls,
Hon. Andrew D. White,
157 East Ave.,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Uncle Andrew:

Your letter of the 26th inst. is received and carefully read. You failed to return the notice to the stockholders of the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad Co., as requested in my letter. Please do so and I will make inquiries concerning the proposed change of certificates.

It will be a very inexpensive matter to have Mr. Bonner help me thoroughly systematize the accounts of the trust estate.

I like your views concerning the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal matter. You see Mr. Elliott always showed that he had to borrow some money to pay the interest on the bonds to prevent foreclosure. This money he raised without asking assistance from the directors. I should have refused to have endorsed any paper for the Company, had I been asked. You see it seemed like a jump from the frying pan into the fire to do anything but act the part of a stryer. This, however, I had determined not to do by quietly and peacefully resigning. Now, you understand that my position is to take We must have a square deal or I go out. Furthermore, it is very likely to turn out that conditions are now too deeply rooted to cure. While I will represent you at the meeting, honestly, and make the best fight that I know how to straighten out the matters it would be unfair to charge me with responsibility in the event of failure to effect substantial results. You know that as a general rule there...
is trouble when a man attempts to oppose cunning. In any event, matters could not be in worse shape than they are now, and we will have the satisfaction of feeling that we made an honest effort to improve matters. It will be impossible for me to prepare myself to handle the matter very cleverly. I have written to Mr. Burwell for the constitution and by-laws of the company and the corporation law of the state of Virginia, but have not received them yet. In order to handle the matter with ability, a thorough understanding of these instruments should be had. At present I would be as helpless as a child to accomplish anything if opposed, and you can always rely on fellows of their stamp being wise on such points. I advised Mr. Courtright to consult an eminent corporation lawyer, residing, preferably, in Richmond, taking care that he was free from all relations with Mr. Elliott's interests. I furthermore told him that without he took that course the candidacy of Mr. Lowery would amount to nothing, because the fellows down there would not surrender without a fight.

I note what you say regarding your desire not to be quoted regarding the matter. You may have no fear on that score. I have not the slightest malice against Mr. Parks, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Burwell, or any one else connected with the company, and certainly would not attack dead men under any circumstances.

I note what you say regarding the Republican meetings in Ithaca, and regarding the speeches of Hughes and Horace. It seems to me that if elected, independent thinkers, who are inclined to believe that if anything good comes it must come through the Republican party, will impress upon the Governor and state leaders, the importance of really doing something substantial to render groundless in the future, an attack by a man who seems dangerous, for certainly the Republican party will go down in defeat if a change for the better does not take place at once. I admit that I have doubts as to the party being able to throw off the shackles that now hold it. Political liberty, admittedly, under Quay in Philadelphia was dead, and the same practice are killing it elsewhere. It is difficult to inspire much enthusiasm in people for a party that has winked at, condoned, or overlooked conditions of this kind.

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]
I beg to thank you for your letter of the 25th inst., with respect to the clues—

I am having copies of it prepared to send to those members of the Trust—

A friend of mine, who is much interested in the science of international law, has suggested that it may be advantageous to the cause to reprint, with the original on one page and a translation on the other, certain of the works of Grotius bearing on international law and its development. Would you think the publication of an edition of these works worth while?

Sincerely yours,

October 30th, 1906.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear uncle:—
Let me know at what time you expect to be in New York, as I want to plan to meet you there for a day.

Yours affectionately,

(Signed)

Robert H. McLean
President.

October 30th, 1906.

My dear Dr. White:
I beg to thank you for your letter of the 31st inst. with respect to the publication of the works of Grotius. I am preparing a bilingual edition of these works which I hope will be ready for publication in a few months. I shall be glad to have your approval of the plan.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

Hon. Andrew D. White, New York.
account of having failed to avail myself of your offer of an invitation to attend the
Queen's celebration. The untimely death
of Sir Hall is also recalled in connexion
with our Plague experiences.

Very sincerely yours,

Alex Lorrain.

FOURTEEN BUCKINGHAM STREET
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

Oct 31, 1918.

Mr. Andrew D. White,
To Cornell University.

Dear Sir, Mr. White,

This finding of an old page from the Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University.
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Hon. Andrew D. White
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

In 1895 you described the division of Alsace-Lorraine along the language boundary (see map) as "the most statesmanlike suggestion" that you had yet heard or on the subject of the reconciliation of France and Germany. This encourages me to hope that you may consent to aid the movement by a few lines to Hon. Oscar S. Straus, who has it in his power to render to this cause a service of the utmost importance. You are at liberty to send him this letter.

In a separate envelope I send you a copy of a petition to Mr. Rockefeller, which suggests that he offer endowments to the universities of Paris and Berlin, on condition that France and Germany be reconciled. A letter from Mr. R.O. Ogden permits the inference that he would present the petition to Mr. Rockefeller, if it were approved by Prof. Samuel F. Blot of Columbia University, Secretary of the Peace Society of the city of New York, and by Mr. Straus. Mr. Ogden would hardly have made this suggestion if he did not think it possible that Mr. Rockefeller might make the desired promise. This appears also to be the opinion of Dr. Maclaurin, of Calvary Baptist Church, New York. Prof. Blot has given his cordial approval, as have also Prof. Kirchwey of Columbia University and President Jordan of Stanford University. Everything therefore depends on Mr. Straus. As a prospective government official he may not feel at liberty to associate himself formally with the movement, but a word from him to Mr. Ogden would suffice.

Mr. Straus is known to be very cautious, and rather suspicious of novel projects. He would not take any step without careful study, and this study he may be reluctant to give at the present busy time. A line from you would assure him that the matter is worth considering.

As you are aware, I have been unremittingly engaged on this work since 1890. (You may remember that a similar petition was sent to Mr. Carnegie in 1905 and declined). At last a successful conclusion appears to be in sight. About November 20 I intend to go to New York. If you were to ask Mr. Straus to grant me an interview, he would not refuse, and I feel confident that I could convince him.

The actual steps by which the petition is to be rendered effective can of course be determined only after consultation with experienced diplomats. Your criticism is earnestly requested. At present the following plan, largely suggested by Prof. Kirchwey, is in contemplation:

1. Obtain three or four additional endorsements.
2. Present the petition, thru Mr. Ogden, to Mr. Rockefeller.
3. If his reply is encouraging, invite some prominent man to communicate the fact confidentially to eminent men in America and Britain, with request for comments.
4. Print Mr. Rockefeller's reply, the comments, and the petition (without mention of Alsace-Lorraine) in the form of a pamphlet.
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ready for distribution when the opportune moment shall arrive. (5) Prepare the pamphlet thru some prominent man (preferably Mr. Straus) to present it to President Roosevelt, with suggestion that he invite King Edward to join him in a personal communication to Emperor William and to President Fallières, transmitting the pamphlet, expressing the desire of the American and British governments to see France and Germany reconciled, and tendering their services for the purpose. (6) Meanwhile send confidential agents to France and Germany to secure the cooperation of influential men, so that, in case public discussion should be necessary, it may be given a favorable start.

Unless Britain cooperate, both thru her sovereign and thru her eminent men, it is to be feared that the movement might impair the movement an anti-British turn. On the contrary, if the reconciliation of France and Britain were brought about thru the joint mediation of America and Britain, the four strongest and most civilized powers of America and Britain, the four strongest and most civilized powers would be bound together (not perhaps thru a formal treaty but thru popular sentiment and common interests) in so firm a union as to constitute practically a single power. This would put an end to the system of rival alliances which turns Europe into an armed camp. It would be the first step toward "the Federation of the world." And the glory thereof would belong to America.

An event of such magnitude, with its consequences of incalculable beneficence to all mankind, would impress the public with the force of a miracle. In the universal burst of admiration, all the harsh things that have been said of Mr. Rockefeller would be swept into oblivion, and the rest of his life would be surrounded by universal gratitude. If 20 million can purchase this result, it may appear to him a good investment.

I have prepared a letter to Mr. Straus, from which I will quote the following:

Extract from letter to Mr. Straus.

"Permit me to suggest a few motives which, I trust, may incline you to take a favorable view.

(1) If, by a word to Mr. Ogden, at the decisive moment, you start the movement toward assured and permanent peace, it will greatly augment the credit of the Jewish race throughout the world. In particular, if America, thru you, gains the glory of the leadership toward the federation of the civilized nations, it will enhance the standing of every Jew in this country.

(2) If France and Germany are reconciled, the Russian government, deprived of its main supports, will have to come to terms with the liberal elements, which can not fail to result in an amelioration of the lot of the Russian Jews.

(3) Any credit which I may gain thru the enterprise, I shall gladly employ to combat antisemitism. If in so doing I could discharge a debt of gratitude, it would be an additional pleasure.

(4) You have an opportunity to bestow an incomparable favor on President Roosevelt, by enabling him to play a leading part in an achievement of transcendent magnitude, which can not fail to render the name of America glorious the world over, thus endearing the President to his countrymen more than ever."
(5) Mr. Rockefeller's action, if it produces the desired result, may contribute, not indeed to stop the conflict between capital and labor, but to inaugurate a more friendly spirit. The benefits of permanent peace would accrue mainly to the laboring class. If this were brought about through the action of the man whose name is most essentially identified with capitalism, it would be a striking proof that capital is not essentially an enemy to labor. By supplying the first condition to gradual disarmament, it would disprove the assertion made by European demagogues, that the standing armies are the tools of capital for the oppression of the laborer, instead of being merely symptoms of the mental and moral weakness of mankind generally. The work of the Civic Federation, in mediating between capital and labor, would be rendered easier if the foremost capitalist turned out to be the best friend to labor, proving that the existence of accumulated capital is a decided social advantage.

(6) In enabling Mr. Rockefeller to gain the goodwill of the public, you would confer on him the very boon which he is said to crave most at this time. A sense of obligation would thereafter render him attentive to such works of public benefit as you may have at heart. He might not improbably be willing to furnish the nucleus of a fund for a great National University, of which you would thus, in a manner become the founder. That nucleus, in the enthusiasm over a glorious achievement, might quickly be swelled by other contributions, and the National University might thus become America's Peace Monument.

(7) As stated in the petition, the endowment of the universities of Paris and Berlin by an American would be "a most graceful acknowledgment of America's debt to France and Germany for training given to American scholars," which would contribute most efficaciously to increase the friendly feeling among the three nations, especially among their learned men.

(8) In saying to Mr. Ogden: "It is worth trying," you would take no risk. It being understood that your participation is not to become publicly known until the result is accomplished. Neither could there be any possible risk in ascertaining whether Mr. Rockefeller is willing to make the desired promise, and, in case he is willing, in ascertaining the views of prominent men as to its probable effect. When their comments have been received, you may judge whether the matter is in fit shape to lay before President Roosevelt.

It has been suggested that a letter from President Roosevelt to Emperor William might suffice, without being reinforced by an offer from Mr. Rockefeller. It may be doubted whether, without that offer, the President would deem that he had sufficient ground for addressing the Emperor on the subject, and if he did, he might not unlikely expose himself to the mortification of having enacted a barren ceremony. From the Emperor's attitude in the Morocco affair it seems evident that he is not very anxious for intimate relations with France, and that the Germans would doubtless become democratized even more rapidly than they now are. Thus a mere confidential letter, even from the man whom the Emperor professes to admire so much, might call forth merely a perfunctory answer, saying, as usual, that Germany has no grudge against France. On the contrary, an offer of 20 millions to the universities of Paris and Berlin would of itself afford excellent ground to the President for addressing the Heads of the French and German nations, and the prospect of a world-wide discussion, which must inevitably ensue from so startling an offer, would place the Emperor face to face with the alternative of taking the lead in the advocacy of an effective compromise with France, or seeing the reconciliation brought about by a popular Movement, which could not fail to imperil his prestige, adding to the severity of the criticism of which he is even now the object in the German press. In brief, the offer of 20 millions would both render the President's mediation more likely and vastly increase its chances of success.

I may add that your view regarding the division of Alsace-Lorraine along the language boundary is shared by Hon. John W. Foster and Hon. John A. Kasson.

Thru President Jordan of Stanford University I am trying to reach President Faunce of Brown University, who for years was Rockefeller's pastor at Fifth avenue Baptist Church, New York. He is said to be one of the few men that have ready access to Mr. Rockefeller. President Faunce would be more apt to take an interest in the matter if I were able to inform him that you favor the movement.

Mr. Straus' address is 5 West 75th St. If you are disposed to accord to my request to secure me an interview with him, you will be best able to judge whether this may be done more appropriately by writing to him direct or by sending me a letter of introduction to him.

Thanking you for the interest which you have shown in this subject in various letters during the past ten years, I remain

Respectfully,

Robert Stein.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Any movement aiming to reconcile France and Germany must of necessity begin by creating a discussion of the subject. For this purpose nothing could be more effective than that which is uppermost in the minds of ninety-nine percent of mankind: money. A promise of say ten millions each to the universities of Paris and Berlin, on condition that France and Germany be reconciled, would infallibly create a worldwide, keen and continued discussion of the question which is the key to peace.

Britain and France on the one hand, and Britain and Germany on the other, are impelled by strong forces to draw closer together. The main obstacle there to the unity between France and Germany. The British press tells the Germans: "We are willing to be your friends, provided that it shall not trouble our good relations with France." The German press tells the British: "We are willing to be your friends, but you must choose between us and the French." Let France and Germany be reconciled, and the three most civilized nations of Europe will promptly be bound together in a close union, which (with the tacit support of the United States) will supply what the Hague Court lacks: a power adequate to enforce its decisions. Once accomplished, the union would be found so advantageous to its members that none would dream of dissolving it. Several smaller nations would promptly join it, so that "the United States of Europe" would soon be practically an accomplished fact.

To repeat: The reconciliation of France and Germany is the key to peace.

Apart from its special purpose, the suggested promise, as pointed out by one of the endorsers, "would set the peace movement far in advance of its present status." Millions of people who now pay not the slightest attention to the peace problem, and whose appeal can move, will open their ears when they learn that some one is willing to pay 20 million dollars in its behalf. Money talks. And the effect would be permanent — a never-silent monitor, a perpetual triumphal peace monument.

In publishing the promise (supposing it were made), it is not proposed to suggest any method by which the reconciliation is to be effected. However, unless it were shown that a compromise is possible between France and Germany, few people would take an interest in the subject. According the "Addendum" (not for publication) points out what appears to be the most equitable compromise: the division of Alsace-Lorraine along the language boundary, that is to say, the restitution of the French-speaking part to France (probably in exchange for a colony). A prominent American diplomat described this as "the most statesmanlike suggestion" he had yet heard on the subject. Some arrangement could doubtless be devised by which the iron mines in that district would remain under German control. Details will be found in the "Addendum" just referred to. [See map].

What attitude Mr. Rockefeller will take, it is of course impossible to foresee. However, he has already donated some 25 millions for public purposes, and he may perceive in the proposed measure, with its interminable vista of beneficial consequences for all mankind, a means to gain the goodwill of the public more effectually than by his previous donations. A letter received from one of his friends justifies the inference that, if the plan were endorsed by six or seven names of weight, he would consent to lay the petition before Mr. Rockefeller. Two such names have thus far been secured, which will be communicated to you if you are disposed to take an active interest in the matter.

A third authority, not less eminent, coupled his partial endorsement with an important criticism and a still more important suggestion. "Is it not to be feared," he asked, "that public discussion might lead to an outburst of actual recrimination, which might increase the existing bitterness? Might not the object be more readily accomplished by a letter from President Roosevelt to Emperor William?"

The importance of this suggestion is evident. However, even with this plan, the
founded the Franco-German League (Deutsch-französische Liga, 5 Holzkirchnerstrasse, Munich) which aims to discuss this and other means of reconciliation. Its purposes were set forth by Dr. Molenaar in L'Europeen, November 28, 1904, and in a lecture at Munich on January 22, 1905, since published in pamphlet form. General A. von der Lippe ("Andere Zeiten, andere Wege," Berlin, Otto Salla, 1904), speaking of this League, says that the restitution of Metz is out of the question now, but that the prospect of an alliance with France would change the situation completely. In Le Figaro, May 10, 1906, General von der Lippe proposes a Franco-German commercial alliance and, in return for it, the restitution of Lorraine. Prof. Hans Delbrück, of the University of Berlin, member of the Reichstag and editor of the Preussische Jahrbücher, says (May, 1904): "The sacrifice (whereby to conciliate France and gain a colonial empire) has been discussed often enough: the restitution of Metz. In itself, especially if combined with the acquisition of Luxemburg, this would have been no serious sacrifice." Another distinguished university professor writes: "If the French are willing to be our allies, they can not only have Metz, but with us rule the world." Baron Rothschild used to say that the secret of getting rich lies in knowing how to spend money at the right moment. Metz is the coin which can buy a colonial empire for Germany, and now is the time to spend it. Five years hence it may be too late, and Germany may have to remain land-poor forever.

The accompanying map shows the distribution of languages in Alsace-Lorraine. The writer will never forget the feeling of shame and horror that came over him when he first saw this map in Petermann's Mitteilungen (1875, plate 17). Till then he had believed that all Alsace-Lorrainers spoke German. The "race" or "race," which are said to determine nationality, are, after all, but pretty substitutes for the homely word "habit," and habit is driven out by habit. A few years, he thought, would suffice to make the Alsace-Lorrainers feel that they had never been anything else than Germans; a few more years of reflection would convince the French that their occupation of a German-speaking territory had all along been a mutilation of Germany, a moral crime. The
probability of success would be immensely increased by the existence of the proposed
promise. Without such a stimulus, the zeal of cooperators, busy as they are with a
hundred other things, might soon grow languid. No mind, however philosophic or quick-
witted, but is rendered more attentive to an idea, if that idea is backed by 20 mil-
ion dollars. The custom of Roman pugilists was sometimes weighted with lead, to make
the blow more telling. Arguments are more telling when weighted with gold.
The actual steps by which the idea is to be carried into effect can only be de-
termined after consultation with experienced diplomats. For the present, the follow-
ing plan is in contemplation:
(1) Obtain 3 or 4 additional endorsements. (2) Present the petition, thus en-
dorsed, to Mr. Rockefeller, thru a committee. (3) If his reply is encouraging, re-
quest some prominent diplomat to communicate the fact confidentially to some 20 or
30 eminent in America and an equal number in Britain, with request for comments. (4) Print the petition (without the "Addendum - not for publication"). Mr. Rockefeller's reply, and the comments, in the form of a pamphlet ready for distribution when the opportune moment shall arrive. (5) Present the pamphlet to President Roosevelt thru a committee, with request that he invite King Edward to join him in a personal com-
munication to Emperor William and the President of the French Republic, transmitting
the pamphlet, expressing the desire of President and King to see France and Germany
reconciled, and tendering their services for the purpose. (6) Mean time send confiden-
tial agents to France and Germany to secure the cooperation of prominent men, in or-
der to give to the discussion a favorable turn from the very start.

Unless Britain cooperate, both thru her sovereign and thru her eminent men, it
is to be feared that the ever-watchful pervers elements might impart to the movement
an anti-British tendency.
You are requested to express your opinion. This may be done by signing the let-
ter at the foot of this sheet, or the sentence at the foot of page 2 of the petition
(with changed wording if desired), or in any other way. You will notice that neither
of the sentences referred to is addressed to Mr. Rockefeller, so that signers will
not put themselves in the attitude of urging anything upon him.

Robert Stein,
October 23, 1906.
(Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D.C.)

Mr. Alfred R. Leve
President Universal Peace Union, Philadelphia.

Dear sir: As a means to direct attention to the peace movement and to concentrate
discussion on one of the most important of its problems, the promise of endowments to
the universities of Paris and Berlin, suggested in your petition, would be useful.
Mr. John D. Rockefeller

Cleveland, O.

Sir:

Encouraged by your declaration that the aim of your life is "the betterment of mankind," and that you desire "the goodwill of all men," we solicit your aid in solving the question which is the key to universal peace, thereby making your name the most honored and loved on earth.

You and I are in agreement that the union of the civilized nations would be assured, so far as human judgment can foresee. The need of closer relations is the daily theme of the French and German press. Circumstances are fast forcing the conclusion that the interests of the nations are too linked to be severed, and it is with this opinion as to the means of arriving at an understanding. Recently the leaders of the most intensely national party in Germany declared that the correct policy for Germany is to maintain equally good terms with France. Hence, if the two countries could be induced to settle their differences by some compromise involving no humiliation to either, there can hardly be a doubt that their reconciliation would promptly be followed by an alliance.

At the same time the attitude of France toward Britain is so friendly, and her leaning toward peace so determined, as to render it certain that the Franco-German alliance would not be turned against Britain. In fact, Sir Thomas Barclay, the originator of the movement which resulted in the Anglo-French understanding, constantly insists that neither an Anglo-French nor an Anglo-German understanding can be durable unless it form part of a "triangular entente" of Britain, France, and Germany. Thus the reconciliation of France and Germany would almost certainly lead to an Anglo-French-German alliance, the prelude to the United States of Europe, the need of which has been forced on the attention of all Europe by recent events in Asia.

To extol the blessings of peace, to discourse on the horrors of war, to urge mutual forbearance, is easy. All such educational work, however, will not stop war if the conditions which provoke war are allowed to persist. The real problem is, to point out the means by which, under present circumstances, and in view of the well-known constitution of human nature, the recurrence of war may be rendered practically impossible. There was a time when war was almost perpetual and universal. At present, peace is almost universal. How did the change come about? Not through a revolutionary overthrow of the nations, but by a spirit of tolerance permeating the interest of all Europe in the maintenance of peace within national boundaries. The masses are so intent on their business or their pleasure that it is hardly necessary to point out the idle and self-seeking in the absorption of small powers by larger powers, which thereupon increase of selfishness, arrogance, greed and stupidity, but almost impossible. There was a time when war was almost perpetual and universal. At present, the very keenest intellects, would be a cheap price. Your name would occupy a place in history such as only the deliver of the universal peace for which men have been gazing for hundreds of centuries.

This would be mainly your work. America would owe to you its greatest glory. The appreciation of the two most cultivated nations of the European continent was initiated by America, and especially if it led to European federation, our country would thereby enter the arena and hold the key to a universal peace.

There are great scholars that are not severely handicapped in their researches by lack of money. The demand on existing funds for that purpose far exceed their revenue. An incident may be worth noting. The proposed endowments would be regarded as a most graceful acknowledgment of America's debt to France and Germany for training given to American scholars. And if the reconciliation and subsequent alliance of the two most civilized nations of the European continent were initiated by America, and especially if it led to European federation, our country would thereby enter the arena and hold the key to a universal peace.

Your knowledge of human nature would tell you that without special aid to arouse discussion, it would be difficult to make the two nations break away from the policy of drift. The masses are so intent on their business or their pleasure that they give but momentary heed to public affairs. There are indeed many far-seeing men in France and Germany who are anxiously asking themselves what is to become of the two countries if they fail to be reconciled; but these men dare not take a new departure, because the temper of the masses, swayed often by trifles, is so uncertain. "Men are but children of a larger growth."

Moreover, in the discussion of international questions the powers of discord take a part quite out of proportion to their numbers, while the reasonable people remain silent. Were it possible to obtain the complete vote of the intellectual elite on the proposal of a Franco-German alliance, it would doubtless be favorable by an overwhelming majority, but if special measures were taken to bring out the full vote, ninety-nine percent would keep silence and the remaining one percent would largely consist of those whose natural mode of utterance are sneers and insults.

The problem, therefore, is to make the reasonable people speak out. This you have the power to do. "Money talks," and money makes talk. The suggested promise would be the clarion voice startling the indifferent into attention, the thoughtful men into action. It is known that a method is available for scientific research, at the cost of known conditions were to be improved would thus bestow on mankind. The universal peace for which men have been aiming for thousands of years would come to them as a gift of your hand. To save the enormous sums now spent on armaments and make them available for education and for the uplifting of humanity, would be an achievement for which 20 millions, 40 millions, your entire fortune, would be a cheap price. Your name would occupy a place in history such as no king or conqueror ever dreamt of. Humanity for ages to come would look up to you as its greatest benefactor.

Permit us to point out one result which, we feel confident, will appeal to you with special force. United Europe would speedily put an end to the Armenian atrocities which have been going on almost without interruption for twenty-eight years. The spectacle of 500 million Christians, armed to the teeth, standing by instinct while a Christian nation is being butchered, has inflicted a deep stain on the Christian name - a stain which threatens to become permanent if the massacres lead to examination. If through your aid Europe should become united and thus enabled to save Armenia, you would be the meritor of having lifted the shadow of a deep disgrace from Christendom. The millions of dollars which have been spent on armaments, which has professed to defend peace, would thus be wasted on arms.

We are living in an era of trusts. It would be entirely in line with modern economic development if the three strongest and most civilized powers, recognizing that they can gain far more by cooperation than by checking one another, were to combine into a UNION OF CIVILIZATION, possessing a monopoly of power.

We are living in an era of trusts. It would be entirely in line with modern economic development if the three strongest and most civilized powers, recognizing that they can gain far more by cooperation than by checking one another, were to combine into a UNION OF CIVILIZATION, possessing a monopoly of power.
Addendum (Not for publication)

The above petition speaks of "some compromise involving no humiliation" either to France or to Germany. Those who are familiar with the situation will know at once what compromise is meant; but to mention it in the petition itself would be unfair, since it would expose us to the reproach that we were trying to play instructor to France and Germany. We can not, however, pass it in silence when addressing you, for you would naturally hesitate to take any steps in the matter unless you knew that a compromise is possible.

The only conceivable compromise, which to any unbiased mind appears as the most natural and self-evident, is the division of Alsace-Lorraine along the language boundary, that is to say, the restitution of the French-speaking part to France. Without such a concession, an alliance with Germany would be an unendurable humiliation to France, whereas to Germany the proposed concession would not only bring no humiliation but worldwide honor. On the other hand, the abandonment of the German-speaking district would be a decided humiliation to Germany, and hence France should not demand it. (*)

The division between the two languages in Alsace-Lorraine is indicated on the accompanying map.

Bismarck in 1871 was opposed to the annexation of the French-speaking district, and only consented thereto when it was urged as a military necessity. It can not be maintained that this necessity is as great as ever, seeing that Germany's population exceeds that of France by 20 millions and that the dominant parties in France repudiate the idea of a war of revenge. From an utterance of Bismarck on a similar subject it may be inferred that he intended from the very first to use the French-speaking district as a peace offering to France, as soon as the time was ripe.

This restitution has been constantly advocated by the Universal Peace Union since February 1890, when we published our first article on the subject. At first our efforts were treated with scorn. Of late, rather to our surprise, the idea seems to be rapidly gaining favor. The Franco-German League, with headquarters at Munich, Germany, which aims at the reconciliation and finally at the alliance of the two countries, includes the proposed restitution in its program of discussion. Dr. Hans Delbrück, of the university of Berlin, member of the Reichstag and editor of the Preussische Jahrbücher, one of the most prominent men in Germany, did not hesitate to say in his magazine (May 1904) that "the restitution of Metz would have been no serious sacrifice."

The immense fortress of Metz is in fact the essential feature. General A. von der Lippe, of the German army, says that the restitution of Metz is out of the question now, but that the prospect of an alliance with France would change the situation completely. A prominent professor of the university of Munich puts the case in a nutshell thus: "Germany can not relinquish one of her mighty means of defense in favor of an enemy but only in favor of a friend. The only conceivable equivalent for Metz would be a Franco-German alliance."

Thus the compromise would almost necessarily assume this form:

On condition that both parties are willing to form an alliance,

France relinquishes her claims to the German-speaking district,

Germany restores to France the French-speaking district - perhaps in exchange for a colony.

Those who have given attention to the subject in France and Germany are familiar with this proposal. If you should make the suggested promise, the ensuing discussion would deal almost exclusively with the above-described compromise, for no other is conceivable.

A similar petition addressed by us to Mr. Carnegie met with a negative reply. It is quite possible that he never read it. If, however, you were to take the initiative, and the attention of Mr. Carnegie were thus aroused, the deep interest which he takes in the question of peace would quite likely prompt him (and perhaps others) to follow your leadership in aiding the discussion of Franco-German reconciliation - the key to peace - by promises of endowments.

(Signed) Alfred H. Love
President Universal Peace Union.

(*) A bill aiming to give home rule to Alsace-Lorraine was twice introduced in the German Reichstag in 1905 by the Alsace-Lorraine deputies and was favorably received by the German press. One of the Alsace-Lorraine deputies stated that his people had no desire to give up their German nationality, still less will they desire it when they have home rule. The passage of the bill, therefore, will facilitate the reconciliation by removing the objection that the French can not abandon the German-speaking Alsace-Lorraine as long as they are French at heart.
founded the Franco-German League (Deutsch-französischer Liga, 5 Holzkirchnerstrasse, Munich) which aims to discuss this and other means of reconciliation. Its purposes were set forth by Dr. Molenaar in L'Europeen, November 19, 1904, and in a lecture at Munich on January 22, 1905, since published in pamphlet form. General A. von der Lippe ("Andere Zeiten, andere Wege," Berlin, Otto Sall, 1904), speaking of the League, says that the restitution of Metz is out of the question now, but that the prospect of an alliance with France would change the situation completely. In Le Figaro, May 10, 1905, General von der Lippe proposes a Franco-German commercial alliance, and, in return for it, the restitution of Lorraine. Prof. Hans Dohler, of the University of Berlin, member of the Reichstag and editor of the Preussische Jahrbücher, says (May, 1905): "The sacrifice (whereby to condescend to France and gain a colonial empire) has been discussed often enough: the restitution of Metz. In itself, especially if combined with the acquisition of Luxemburg, this would have been no serious sacrifice." Another distinguished university professor writes: "If the French are willing to be our allies, they can not only have Metz, but with it rule the world." Baron Rothschild used to say that the secret of getting rich lies in knowing how to spend money at the right moment. Metz is the coin which can buy a colonial empire for Germany, and now is the time to spend it. Five years hence it may be too late, and Germany may have to remain land-poor forever.

The accompanying map shows the distribution of languages in Alsace-Lorraine. The writer will never forget the feeling of shame and horror that came over him when he first saw this map in Petermann's Mitteilungen (1876, plate 17). Till then he had believed that all Alsace-Lorrainers spoke German. The "faa" or "jour," which are said to determine nationality, are, after all, but pretty substitutes for the homely word "habit," and habit is driven out by habit. A few years, he thought, would suffice to make the Alsatian-Lorrainers feel that they had never been anything else than Germans; a few more years of reflection would convince the French that their occupation of a German-speaking territory had all along been a mutilation of Germany, a moral crime. The
DEAR BROTHER IN THE EÔ—

THE DELTA OF NEW YORK OF SIGMA PHI
WILL HOLD ITS ANNUAL INITIATION ON FRI-
DAY EVENING, OCTOBER TWELFTH, AT NINE
O'CLOCK, THE FOLLOWING MEN WILL BE
INITIATED:

FRANCIS MARVIN CALLAN, VALATIE, N. Y.
BROTHER: ALIWC R. CALLAN, A '03.

MARVIN OLCOTT, JR., CORNING, N. Y.


CHARLES ALBERT MILLER, CLYDE, N. Y.

LIVINGSTON OLLIVER, LOCKPORT, N. Y.

THE DELTA EXTENDS A HEARTY INVITA-
TION TO ALL BROTHERS TO BE PRESENT AT
THIS TIME.

FAITHFULLY YOURS IN THE BONDS,

[Signature]

R. P. V.

FOR THE DELTA.
Nov. 14, 1906.

Mr. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Mr. White:

In accordance with my letter of a few days ago, I have written a rough memorandum regarding the Trust Fund and New York Central stock. Also, I have learned from certificates of Horace H. White, from N.C. A.R. that stockholders are entitled to subscribe for 20% of the stock now held by them. Your holding of 99 shares, of which 75 are in the Trust Fund, allows you to subscribe for 18 shares of the new issue at $120 per share. Joseph told me that he advised you to subscribe for the 18th share of the new issue. The right to subscribe expires on Nov. 30th.

I trust this information may be useful to you.

I remain respectfully,

Andrew D. White.

Mr. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

We have your wire of even date, and have instructed our Mr. Nye to call upon you with photographs, etc. Thanking you, we remain,

Very truly yours,

CHURCH GLASS & DECORATING COMPANY OF NEW YORK

By Andrew D. White.

Address all letters and make all checks payable to the Company.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Dear Sir:

I beg to enclose you several copies of the circular recently prepared in this office, which I hope you will find of interest. Thanking you for your assistance, on behalf of the Society, I remain

Yours very respectfully,

[Signature]

Editor.

November 1, 1906.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York.

...
Paulo of course. While for twin
Bachmann is in Dresden for the
winter. Think how empty our home
is since we, without them, now I tremble.
When I think how
narrowly Mr. Hilde
made the decision
on Cornell.
Between the two
mission at Wash-
ington and the correction
of proofs one volume
at a time very well I am here
with David who
accompanied me
to New York in
order to get some
chance to visit
such a man as you
Theo and have

Our beloved Mr.
Tolstoy is to leave the
British Museum. The sale
in the winter it
May be possible.
Mr. Andrew G. White,

Dear Sir,

In any case dear friends, you know your help is more
than we could greet you across our
Michael at the
Hayne-
Mr. Nye joins me
and declare
as just for
memory
if he is not
for miles

Always Jacob Reily

Samuel L. F. niece

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, New York,

Dear Sir,—

I respectfully urge your favorable consideration of the petition submitted by Mr. Ralph S. Kent, asking for a long lease of a plot of ground for the purpose of erecting a suitable house for "Sphinx Head."

I believe that the purposes and aims of this society, of which I have the honor to be a member, make entirely for the best interests of Cornell, and hoping that you will give the matter favorable consideration, I remain,

Yours truly,

The Strong, Carlisle & Hammond Co.
Supplies, Tools and Machinery.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1906.
Andrew D. White
Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of your favor of October 25th and have noted carefully what you say in regard to the delivery of the Sun.

We have now a new delivery system, having discharged the boys who were working for the Sun under that department at the beginning of the year as they were not competent carriers and, hence, the trouble with our delivery.

The day you wrote to the Sun, a very unfortunate occurrence happened as one of the boys who delivered on the Campus threw his paper over the gorge because he thought he had too many papers to carry in comparison with the boys of the other routes. Of course we discharged him immediately.

We are giving all our attention to the delivery this week and, if you find your paper is not delivered by half past seven, kindly inform us at once and we will remedy the matter immediately.

Andrew D. White

Trusting we may hear from at any time with suggestions or words of advice, we are

Very truly yours,

Andrew D. White

Business Manager

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
It occurs to me that a memorandum of the several items regarding which we talked this morning might be useful to you in writing the letter. Do I believe you a great deal on your mind. Have they the—

1. Write a letter asking for St. Paul's for that of subjects now in place.
2. Then secondly decide upon subject for your windows and advice us that he may get the subject under way.
3. Write to Stephen H. Holcomb, College further regarding your offer for the Halls Memorial.

On our part we shall hold ourselves in readiness to give you prompt attention when you are ready to take up any one of these matters.

I have written Mrs. Colman to send you a copy of the Architecture Review with his article on the glass at Yale.

I shall call on Mr. Stokes when next in New Haven and tell him you are still of the same mind as to the Deans on the
The Sprig. My plan (as I will explain to you) is as follows: I have looked the matter over and I think it would be good to send the matter to Professor Knight. If I get his approval, I will then go ahead with the plan.

Professor Knight of my purpose to show him that I could not accept him this. Obviously, I have written to thirty colleges and clubs about his letter, and now he asks me to labor on his Coleridge Memorial.

Such is life. With best wishes, Howard.

Yours truly,

November 2, 1906

My dear President White,

I am not sure that your Secretary did not understand why I left the letter from Professor Knight.

It was simply for the Coleridge Memorial to pay.

When an idea takes possession of that Scotchman (Knight) it does possess him for certain. Our letters have followed.
the me in your head? and also the melancholy.
I do not see how I can allude Prof. Knight. So, while I appreciate your position, and am simply a servant of your friend in the Memorial matter, it seems to me you should eschew him or avoid him for yourself.
I shall say nothing of your attitude.
Already I have written to President Robinson about Prof. Knight's desire to lecture at Ithaca. The president has always been kind about it - I do not want him to engage the professor to please me, and I fancy he does not care to do so. Your speaking to the president may be worth while, things I did not ask it.
You are exceedingly kind in what you say about letters in care I see in the grant in.
Nov 3, 1906

Mr. Andrew D. White,

Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Mr. White,

I have the pleasure of enclosing herewith monthly statement of your bank account, trusting same will meet your approval. Remain respectfully your friend,

[Signature]

November 3, 1906.

Hon. Andrew D. White,

Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Sir:-

Will you kindly attend a meeting of the Executive Council at the Metropolitan Club, Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, New York City, at 4:00 P. M., Friday, November 30th? I am also requested to write you to say that Simeon E. Baldwin, our President, would be pleased to have your company at dinner at the Metropolitan Club at 7:30, the same evening.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Secretary.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Homer, N. Y., Nov. 3d, 1906.

My dear Dr. White,

We received yesterday

the promised portrait of yourself. It came

in good condition and is very fine. With

thanks from the trustees and myself I

remain

Very sincerely yours,

Mary A. Ferguson.

Nov. 3, 1906

My dear Father,

I'm glad to hear that

you are coming to see one - if only

this good weather holds you will enjoy

it.

I am improving every day, and

I know you'll be pleased at my

surroundings - it is so beautiful,

and comfortable here.

Election day will be your Birthday.
as usual, dear Father, and I send. There is a Mrs. Furnace and her
my special love and good wishes. She lives in Russia, and many other nice.
for many happy birthdays.
If all goes well you will find people if I were strong enough to
a little package on the breakfast. I hope he will make acquaintance of all of them.
I should like to see Dickens' table, which I ask Mr. Kiley. I think he's going to take literature
in order for me — I hope he isn't. I think he's going to take literature
and I think by the time he's 25 he
will.
Robert W. Allen
Bureau of Plant Industry
Washington, D.C.

December 4, 1926

My dear Doctor White,

Please accept my thanks for your letter addressed to the United States Civil Service Commission on my behalf. Other letters also came from Professor T. C. Adams of Ann Arbor and from former professors Goods and Powers of Cornell. The examination for Special Examiners and Special Agents in the Bureau of Corporations was held at the Census Office last Thursday. None of these subjects were submitted to me from which to choose one on which to write a thesis. I chose "The advantages and disadvantages of industrial combinations of trusts from the economic of the producer or investor and..."

With a heart full of love and gratitude, believe me, dear Father,
Always yours most affectionately,

Ezra W. Allen
My dear Friend,

Thanks for your note. I am delighted to get your sketch of the coming hero. Our great function takes place at Pittsburg, April 11th. Of course we want you at Pittsburg then. We can make the Cornell gathering very late in that month.

You have no reason to ask people to read anything you have written. They scent it out for themselves.

Do not fail to come and see me when you are in New York.

The Palace of Peace moves slowly but I think now that the work will soon be put in hand. Director Karnebeek came to Skibo and spent a few days, - a charming man.

Always very truly yours,

Andrew Carnegie

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.
November 5, 1906.

Mr. Andrew D. White
Saratoga, N. Y.

Dear Mr. White,

We shall plan to print the first of your papers upon Cavour in February or March. This means that we shall need to have the manuscript in hand not later than December 15th. It has not been our experience that the attention accorded to papers in the Atlantic is dependent upon their position, except in the case of papers upon contemporary politics and similar subjects, which we ordinarily find more effective in the leading position. We shall endeavor, however, to find a place for The Statesmanship of Cavour as well up on the title-page as possible.

Sincerely yours,

The Editor

Andrew D. White, Esq.

The Century Association
7 West Forty-third Street
New York
A Niagara Emergency Requiring Your Immediate Attention

Office of the President
Harrisburg, Pa., November 5, 1906

To the Members of the American Civic Association:

All the work done for Niagara preservation is endangered by a situation which has developed since our Milwaukee Convention. The engineer officer appointed by Secretary Taft to report upon the facts as to power development at Niagara has joined with the American members of the International Waterways Commission in a recommendation to Secretary Taft to permit the admission of 200,000 electrical horse-power from the Canadian side. The result of favorable action by Secretary Taft on this recommendation would be to abstract from the Niagara River above the Falls a vast amount of water, equal in flow, in connection with the quantity now being diverted on the American side, to a rapidly running river nearly a half-mile wide and eighteen feet deep! It is urged that such a withdrawal of water MAY not interfere with that "preservation of Niagara Falls in all their beauty and majesty" which was the expressed desire of the American people through President Roosevelt in his message to the Congress last December; but no sane person will suggest that the withdrawal of so vast a volume of water can fail to work a great injury to the noble cataract. Confidential advices from the State Department at Washington indicate the improbability of success in negotiations with Canada for a treaty UNLESS the United States shows a real desire to preserve the Falls.

Because the Canadian power development companies can sell at this time in Canada less than ten per cent of the power they have permission from the Canadian government to produce, and because they expect to market the remainder in the United States, and because the United States, through the Act of June 29, has control over the admission of this power, it can readily be seen that the United States is now in a position to either save or ruin Niagara Falls. If we freely admit all the electricity the Canadian companies want to send in, we divert the water from the Falls as directly as if we had control of the Canadian frontier. If the United States denies admission to this power, it will not be produced, and the glory of Niagara will continue.

Recent visitors to the Falls insist that there is already evident a substan-
tial reduction in their glory. That five hundred feet of the Horsehoe Fall have been cut off to give a better chance to one of the power companies, and that another Canadian power company has thrust into the glorious rapids a dam six hundred feet long to abstract water, any one can discover for himself. That the development of power below the steel arch bridge on the American side is a hideous disfigurement of the noble gorge which receives this greatest American waterfall, every one hears witness.

The hearing which is to decide this matter, ostensibly for the three years of the life of the Act of June 29, but probably for all time, owing to the difficulty of recovering privileges once given, will take place November 12, 1906, at the office of the Secretary of War, in Washington.

The American Civic Association will be there represented, to protest against the admission of this vast quantity of Canadian power. We will, however, be weak if another great manifestation of the will of the people is not given to the man now in authority upon Niagara—Secretary Taft.

THIS IS THE EMERGENCY IN WHICH WE APPEAL TO YOU. Personal letters to Secretary Taft by yourself and all whom you can induce to write will be of the greatest assistance in convincing him that it is the will of the American people that the integrity of Niagara Falls shall be preserved. Resolutions and petitions have little force, but a flood of personal letters will be effective. This flood should begin to drop in upon Secretary Taft at once, and continue until November 15th. Clear your own responsibility by writing today, and aid immeasurably by inducing others to write. Do not put it off.

Pass this letter on to your friends; tear off the "Notes" for your newspapers. We must raise the country in one week!

Yours for Niagara,

American Civic Association

Horece M. Garland
President

Information in Regard to the Niagara Situation

1. The proposition of the American members of the International Waterways Commission and of the United States officer appointed to investigate the Niagara conditions is that 160,000 horse-power be admitted from Canada for transmission on the American side. This is equivalent to a diversion of about 17,190 cubic feet of water per second, at Niagara speed. When it is realized that the great Niagara River, which is a mile wide at places, carries at low water but 4,516 cubic feet per second, the vast volume of water which is thus suggested may be safely abstracted from Niagara Falls can be realized.

2. The amount to be diverted on the American side as already authorized by permits, joined to that which would be taken to produce the power recommended to be admitted from Canada, would insure the withdrawal from the Niagara River above the Falls of about one-sixth of the low-water flow, or considerably more than 50 per cent of the average flow. When it is understood that the water over the American Fall, instead of being 4 feet deep, as the power-developing engineers have claimed, has been measured by competent authorities of the two Niagara Falls parks and found to be, at average height, but 1.7 feet deep, the danger of taking away as much water as is above noted is in evidence.

3. The United States has no direct jurisdiction over the water on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls, except as concerned with the international boundary line (which runs about midway of the Horsehoe Fall, and 904 along Goat Island, as some have thought), yet the fact that the Canadians can see at this time less than 10 per cent of the power they propose to develop, and that they expect to market the balance in the United States, gives the United States practical control of the diversion of water. If we admit the power, the water will be diverted and the Falls will be injured. It will be hopeless to expect to recover the Falls, once they have been diverted as suggested, because of the enormous expense and the natural independence of the American people to stop any going industries.

4. An idea of the vast amount of water which the Canadian power companies propose to take from the Falls if they can sell the power on the United States side, can be gleaned from a study of the sizes of their tail-race channels, which, for the three main developing companies, aggregate 351 feet. The power-developing companies argue that no one will notice the withdrawal of the water which they want to take from Niagara. Does common-sense warrant them in the claim that a volume of water passing at Niagara speed through a channel as wide as a wide city street and as deep as a six-story office building will not make any difference in the volume of the Falls? The flood that destroyed Johnstown in 1889 was a small trickle in comparison with this vast volume of water.

5. In no uncertain terms, through their representatives at Washington and by direct letter to President Roosevelt, the American people have manifested within the last year their desire that Niagara Falls shall be preserved in all their glory. The Act of June 29, 1906, was not passed in response to any demand from the power-developing companies, who were perfectly satisfied to have all the water they wanted, for nothing, from the State of New York. It was passed in response to the expressed demand of the people. That Act placed the jurisdiction of Niagara Falls under the Secretary of War, who holds a hearing November 12, 1906, to decide as to the admission of power from Canada, under the terms of the Act, which specifically instructs him that none of the details given as to the diversion of water and the admission of power are to be "constructed as a direction to said Secretary to issue permits." That is, the law gives him the right to shut off the use of Niagara water entirely. It is hoped that Secretary Taft will substantially limit the diversion of Niagara water, in order to preserve the Falls in accord with the wish of the American people.

6. The Canadian power companies do not agree among themselves. At the hearing in Niagara Falls on July 19, a gentleman who advertised among several companies, each of which claimed rights to produce power and to transmit it to the United States disputed the other. All, however, agreed on one point, which was that the American public was very foolish in interfering with their beneficent desires to produce power at its expense and sell it at rates no lower than the present rates for coal-made electricity!

7. Although permission to bring into the United States 160,000 electrical horse-power generated in Canada from Niagara water is recommended by the International Waterways Commission, that is by no means the limit of the desires of the Canadian companies. Their request is for 250,000 horse-power. That they have no present need for permission to bring in 150,000 horse-power is well indicated by the fact that the preliminary permit of the Secretary of War allowing each of two companies to bring into the United States 65,000 horse-power has not yet been fully availed of. One
company at the time of the expert examination was actually importing 40,700 horse-power, and while cor-
tinually set against for the introduction of 60,000 to
90,000, none of the companies desiring to that aid in
destroying the Horseshoe Fall and the whole of Niagara
are now actually prepared to bring in this vast amount.
It is reported that they are ready to deceive the author-
tories, for one of their engineers unwittingly disclosed the
fact last July, that preparations had been made to bring
in 20,000 horse-power and to expand it or waste it
through a water channel, in order that they might claim
and show by instrument that they were actually trans-
mitting that enormous amount of power.
8. Great stress is laid by the power companies at
Niagara on the amounts expended in preparing to
develop power on the American side, and to transmit
power brought in from Canada. Within the past few
weeks power has been transmitted as far east as Syra-
racuse, but with very unsatisfactory results to those buy-
ing the power, as the service has not been regular
or safe. In nearly every case, the attempt is to have
this power transmitted long distances to display going
machinery, to put out of service engines and boilers that
are in good order, and to throw out of work hundreds of
men earning an honest livelihood at power production
in the various communities involved. The result of per-
mission to develop and introduce the vast amounts of
power involved in the present enterprises, even if suc-
sessful, would be to produce about Niagara Falls a
most marvelous industrial congestion. Why should all the
industries of eastern New York be grouped within a
radius of fifty or sixty miles of Niagara Falls and satis-
factory industrial conditions in scores of communities
disturbed? The answer is that if this can be done great
profits will accrue to those who are using for their own
interests, for one of their engineers unwittingly disclosed the
fact last July, that preparations had been made to bring
in 40,000 horse-power and to expend it or waste it
through a water channel, in order that they might claim
and show by instrument that they were actually trans-
mitting that enormous amount of power.
9. Not content with getting free water from the
United States to produce profit-bearing power, the
Niagara Falls power companies have introduced con-
siderable water into their stock, it is said, which is free
to those inside but expensive to the public. The Buffalo
"News" of October 19 presents the plan of a new
company, which is to act "as a holding company for the
four power companies of Niagara Falls." One of these
is an American company, and these are Canadian com-
panies, and the object of the merger is said to be to
avoid competition for power and electric lighting and
to prevent other concerns from securing branches to
develop power at Niagara Falls." It is thus that the
possibilities of power at low prices at Niagara Falls dis-
appear. With the larger concerns merged, and with the
present assumption of control over Niagara Falls by the
United States, there will be created a monopoly which
can charge what it pleases for its power. It has in the
great charged exorbitant rates, and it was not until
Mayor Adams, of Buffalo, took action on a pledge to
establish a municipal lighting plant that the price for
electric lights in Buffalo fell from 95 to 56, which
latter price is $9 more for Niagara-produced power
than it is paid in other cities for coal-produced power.
A significant quotation from the Buffalo "News" article
referred to is as follows: "By securing one another
from competition in their chosen fields, it is figured that
the electrical concerns believe that they will be able to
guarantee a prosperous future for themselves." Should
the United States protect this potential monopoly?
10. That the feeling in the vicinity of Niagara is not
all for power is shown by the following editorial from the
"Buffalo Courier" of October 28:

CHICAGO'S ERRONEOUS VIEW

Chicago is very bitter in denouncing New York for
the movement looking to the preservation of Niagara
Falls. The newspapers of that city treat the movement
as if it were purely a New York affair. They accuse
New York of having honeycombed the American bank
with subterranean waterways greatly reducing the flow
of water of the Falls, and of treating the Canadian bank
in the same way by aid of thirty Canadians; that when
these exploiting New Yorkers saw that they had almost
ruined the Falls they started out to shut off the use of
lake water by every one but themselves; that the lake
sprinkled thousands of miles away; that having first
secured nearly all the water power they wanted, they
then turned the water power they wanted, they
became tremendously solicitous about the scenic beauty
of Niagara Falls, and moved on Washington to obtain
international action. The Chicago "Chronicle" fiercely
declares the proceeding to be "barbarous, impudence
and charlatry."

As usual in such cases, this Chicago tirade is based
on false premises. The movement for the preservation
of the Falls did not originate with the exploiting power
companies or with the State of New York. It is a wide-
spread popular movement, chiefly supported by the peo-
ple outside of the State, but having the cordial sym-
pathy of the masses of the people within the State.
The power companies themselves and their manufactur-
ing allies vigorously fought the passage of the Burton
bill by Congress, and so doubt they are just as vigor-
ously opposed to having the provisions of the Burton
bill embodied in a treaty between the United States and
Great Britain.
The State of New York and the people of New York
are as powerless in this matter as is the State and the
people of Illinois. The United States has assumed and
is exercising jurisdiction of the subject, and is seeking
the cooperation of Great Britain in the adoption of a
permanent plan for the preservation of the Falls; and
this purpose, undoubtedly, has the emphatic approval of
popular sentiment in this country and in Canada.


OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NEW YORK

November 5, 1906

My dear Mr. White:

I have sent Mr. Carnegie a
"Life of Ezra Cornell" by Governor Cornell, and addresses
on him by yourself, Judge Finch, and Rev. R. P. Stebbins,
as well as the "Proceedings at the Laying of the Corner Stone
of Sage College," which contains a speech by Mr. Cornell.
I also mentioned the fact that we had in the Library certain
volumes of MS (letters) which I would send if he desired.
His reply is enclosed herewith. I have answered it by
saying, first, that I would consult you about having the digest
made, and, secondly, that I believed the information he desired
was contained in the Governor's "Life" of his father,
chapters 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Will you kindly look into the matter and decide
whether we should have a digest of the MS made, and if so,
who would be the best person to do it? Please return Mr.
Carnegie's letter, and oblige

Yours very sincerely,

The Honorable Andrew D. White
Ithaca, N.Y."
Dear Sir:

On Dec. 8 will occur the formal presentation to the University of the new portrait of President Angell, which has just been completed by Wm. M. Chase of New York. The painting is to be a gift to the University by the students, alumni, and faculty, and the work of collecting the funds has been undertaken by the Michigan Union under whose auspices the formal presentation will take place.

It is expected that there will be a formal
presentation by some member of the Union and also a formal acceptance by a member of the Faculty or one of the Regents. In addition to that we expect to have a short address in keeping with the general character of the occasion.

On the same evening is to occur the annual Michigan Union banquet. This is held in the gymnasium and on the two previous dinners there have been over nine hundred Michigan men at the table. An extra effort is being made to get a large number of alumni back in Ann Arbor for this occasion and to make it a historical event in the history of the University.

It is my pleasant duty, in behalf of the Union committee in charge, to invite you to be present on that day and to deliver the principal address on the occasion of the presentation of the portrait in the afternoon. I may say, that you are the unanimous choice of all in charge as the principal speaker on that occasion and it is our earnest desire that you may find it within your power to be present and help us do honor to President Angell.

In case you find it possible to honor us with your presence on that occasion and you desire further information or material of any sort, I shall be pleased to place my own services at your disposal. Allow me also in conclusion to express my own heartfelt personal wish that you find it possible to deliver this address.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

University of Michigan Union.

Dear Sir:

Our purpose in writing you is to set forth the work of the Michigan Union during the past year, a narrative in which you, as a Michigan man, will surely be interested. We feel that you have a right to know what a large and important part in University life the Union is playing, how thoroughly the student body has fallen into line with every movement fostered by it, what those activities are and in what sense they will contribute to a greater Michigan in the future.

Perhaps the most important of the Union's undertakings is the securing of a memorial portrait of President James B. Angell, a fuller account of which will be given in the enclosed letter from the portrait committee.

The portrait will be unveiled in the Union Dinner, December 8, and will later be exhibited at the Michigan Union dinner the same evening. This dinner is one of the big events of the college year, its purpose being to arouse the students to enthusiasm for the student cause. It is customarily held in the gymnasium, and plates for 1,000 are laid. Toasts are responded to by prominent alumni and students. It is hoped that this year will see a large number of graduates present, as the occasion affords the best expression of Michigan spirit to be found anywhere on the Campus.

The vast amount of work necessary to prepare a banquet of this kind is all attended to by students, who ask nothing for their services. Not only do they give their spare time to the projects fathered by the Union, unselfishly, but these student workers have refused to accept even so much as a complimentary ticket, paying their own way to the functions they have arranged. This is also true of the minstrel show given last winter which netted over $1,500 for the Union and the county fair of the winter before, which cleared nearly $2,500.

Regarding the spirit of the student workers for the Union, we quote from the leading editorial in the Michigan Union number of the Inlander:

"Last spring twenty-five men, all of them prominent in college..."
activities and with plenty of other work on their hands, spent a month organizing a minstrel show that netted the Michigan Union over fifteen hundred dollars. In the production sixty men took part, giving up every evening for two weeks to rehearsals. In return these men received not a cent, either in legitimate reimbursement or "graft"; by their own votes they decided not to accept a single complimentary ticket, and even went so far in disinterestedness as to discourage personal publicity. The result was that every cent received found its way into the coffers of the Union, the student public was satisfied with the production and no hint of scandal was breathed against either the Union or the management.

"All this is ancient history, but it has a timely lesson for the college public. The success of the county fairs and the minstrel show depended on the popularity of the Union; no other organization in college could have commanded free of charge, the talent and energy that went into those events. But there were and are many men in college, full of enthusiasm for the Union, who have had no opportunity to show their loyalty to the cause. Naturally there were many men overlooked who would have labored as faithfully as those called upon to do the work.

"If any man who believes firmly in the Union idea can bring a few others to agree with him that the Union club-house must come before the best in college life is attainable, the end will be in sight. With every student in college talking "Union" inside and outside of college, the way for many subscriptions will be paved. At any rate there is need for every student to become a Union proselytizer; the clubhouse will be a thing of reality all the quicker for your efforts.

"You cannot go amiss in supporting the Union through thick and thin, especially if you are able, with service certainly. The cause that has commanded the time and efforts of the prominent men in college again and again, that has aroused men to sacrifice their pleasures and their leisure, must be worthy. These men must see something in the Union idea that is worth while.

"Here is the Union propaganda in a nutshell:—The erection of a club-house to serve as a center for University activities and a meeting-place for college men, irrespective of other affiliations, thereby fostering a unity of college spirit now impossible.

"Is this worth working for? The answer is to be found in the willingness of men who have analyzed campus conditions to answer the call when the Union needs them. But the Union's formal entries into college life are few; much of the work must be that of quiet but effective "plugging." In this field you can labor, and your efforts will swell the grand total just as truly as if you spoke at a Union mass meeting or sang at a minstrel show. Begin talking "Union" now; for every day passed means a lost opportunity."

Practically every organization in college is turning over its surplus funds to the Union. This statement includes the Junior Hop and Senior Prom, Committees, the senior classes of all departments, the Comedy Club, and the Students' Lecture Association, which last-mentioned organization gave to the Union $1,000.00 last year. All of this money, except a very small portion needed for incidental expenses, is being put in a permanent building fund.

With the building fund is to be constructed an adequate building, in the nature of a club house for the use of every Michigan man, student or alumnus, fraternity man or independent. It is our plan to make this building much more than a mere club house, though it will contain the features characteristic of most city clubs, such as a cafe and dining rooms, library, smoking and reading rooms, bowling alleys, billiard tablets, etc.; but the sale or use of intoxicating liquors, and gambling, will be prohibited by the organic law of the Union. In addition to these features, the building will be used to promote every legitimate university undertaking. It will be the headquarters for university organizations, a place where committees may convene, where alumni, members of the faculty and students may meet on common ground, as well as in rooms set apart for their respective uses. It will be a place where members of the Union may entertain out-of-town friends, and where guests of the University, as for example those invited to speak or lecture before our students, may be entertained in a fitting way. In general, the building will be the center of all University activity and the foundation of a better, broader and greater Michigan spirit. The Union wants in every way to make itself and its building useful to every worthy University enterprise, to promote every aspiration for a wider growth of social and educational life.

To raise money this year for running expenses the Union has under consideration the production of both a comic opera and an outdoor circus, which are expected to be fully as successful as the Union's other entries into the field of college entertainment.

The willingness on the part of upper class men to labor in the cause of the Union is but another evidence of the confidence the
May dear White,

Pray tell the Doctors and Students of the Hall that I am greatly touched and gratified by their kind and efficient kindness. The length of the work which they are carrying on for the advancement of the college to which my life has been devoted in a Hall which bears my name will be a

small part of the happiness of my last years.

Yours ever truly,

Godfrey Trotter

The Orange, Toronto,
Jan. 5, 1906

To Dr. White,

You will kindly bear that

The President has told you before, it is necessary to present your case.

In this remarkable age of commercial enterprise and development, practical science and learning have the

upper hand while the humanities, to which my life has been devoted, are in some danger of neglect. I was

given to believe that I had a chance of helping the humanities, and a chance was

given me by the creation of this Hall for the

Hall in charge of Dr. White, and as

I called you, by your kind of the Hall, for the


good wishes of your kind regards.

[Signature]

Gladstone Trotter

The Orange, Toronto,
Nov. 3, 1906
334 West Grey Street,  
Elmira, N. Y., Nov. 6th, 1906.

To Andrew D. White Esq. L.L.D.,

Dear Sir:-

According to promise I enclose a list of works on the organ that I think will prove useful to the University Students.

I also send a booklet "Concerning Hope-Jones Organs" in case you yourself may favor me by looking it through.

I can hardly say how I appreciate your kindness of yesterday, and your promise of an introduction to Mr. Carnegie.

Unless some gentleman of his means and love for the "King of Instruments" takes me by the hand, I fail to see that I shall ever get the opportunity of introducing my art work into this country.

My attempts under other builders have resulted merely in improving their style of organ, and even in this I have excited their jealousy! It has become clear that I and my staff must carry out our own designs independently, or relinquish our efforts.

My invention the "diaphone" though largely used in England and Germany lies idle here.

I placed a model in St. Patricks Cathedral, New York, hoping Mr. Carnegie would hear it. His Secretary (Mr. Franke) and his organist (Mr. Gale) spoke strongly of its extraordinary effect and said Mr. Carnegie would surely be interested.

Unfortunately however, the model had to be removed before his return from Scotland.

I understand Mr. Carnegie is now in New York, so I propose to run up there this week end if your letter of introduction should reach me in time.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Part COPY of letter signed by

Walter Henry Hall Organist of the Cathedral of St John
The Divine New York City and of St James' Church,

G. Edward Stubb Organist and Choirmaster of St Agnes' Chapel New York City
Felix Lamond Organist of Trinity Chapel New York City

and by other organists.

ST LUKE'S CHURCH,
MONTCLAIR, N. J. 1906.

Permit us who have just heard and tested your organ in this Church to thank you for the great benefit you have conferred by introducing such a high standard of artistic work.

You have inaugurated in this country a new era in organ building and we are convinced nothing can now stop it's progress.

Most organ committees hearing your work will order a fifteen stop Hope-Jones organ rather than a thirty stop instrument of ordinary construction, thereby securing more tone and variety.

The results obtained are so overwhelmingly in advance of anything heard here before that (once they become known) you would if necessary be able to add 100% to the prices charged for ordinary organs, and yet have to enlarge your factory and plant.

We are so often called into advise purchasers of organs that we speak with confidence on this matter.

Repeating our expression of thanks we are,

Yours truly,
List of works on the organ

James Ridgwood  Dictionary of Organ Stops
                Vincent Gambie Publisher 519
                Bermondsey St London England

Dr. Nisbet  Organ Building
            London England

Mathews  Organ Tuning
         London England

Robertson  Organ Building
           London England

Rowell & Co of Berners St London will obtain
the books for you. There is no doubt, if you experience
any difficulty.

Jervis Landon
Elmira NY

Mr. Andrew D. White
ITHACA, NY

Dear Sir,

The late Mr. Joseph Goode told me, he had the
honor of a letter of some of great
yesterday, of this, I am extremely glad.

I have now been working, here
in Elmira, for two years, to secure
a large space on the left bank
as a memorial to Thomas W. Sherwin,
and the instrument is nearly ready
to speak for itself.

Unfortunately, it will not be the
first large organ, created by our
bears. Our company services
were concessions to actual abilities, the president of
the concern with, which we hope you
is at present allied. Without any
further detail, you can see two
concessions: firstly be necessary.

Yours ever,

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Dear Mr. White:

Should you and Mrs. White choose to be in or about New York on the fifteenth, it would give us great pleasure to see you at that solemn summer Opening. We shall see you in Athens, Fordham, before long, andBriefly:

very respectfully,

James Laughlin
Chairman, Recher, Memorial Organ Committee

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Nov. 6th 1906.

Hon. A. B. White:

Dear Sir:

Having read and re-read with great pleasure and profit your "Reminiscences," I trust to say to you now much I have been gratified especially the last chapter.

Your experiences and conclusions have been so nearly my own that I cannot forbear the expression of my hearty sympathy and thanks. As somewhat in the same line, I enclose what may be called a little religious "hit" of my own which I hope will find favor in your eyes. Its matter and manner are explained in the article itself. Again thanking you for your most interesting and instructive book.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

W. S. Searle.
Doctor Goldwin Smith,
The Grange,
Toronto, Canada.

My dear Goldwin Smith:

Regarding the matter to which you refer I have not spoken and shall not speak to any other human being. It comes as a vast surprise to me and has touched me deeply. I dare not attempt to express to you the feelings which it has aroused, gladly as I would do so.

I will see that your message to the teachers and students at Goldwin Smith Hall is transmitted to them. They will appreciate it deeply.

And now, allow me to touch on another matter. You kindly sent me your discussion of sundry ends of the socialistic propaganda. It impressed me strongly, not simply by its dealing with the main questions involved, but by the spirit in which it was written. I gave my copy to my nephew who, having graduated at Cornell, has occupied during the last ten years the seat in the State Senate which I once held, and has made a noble record there in behalf of all useful reforms, and especially as one of those who stood nearest to Governor Roosevelt, and who has done most for permanently improving the charters of the cities throughout the state.

He is considered a rising man, and is more and more becoming an effective public speaker. He wishes to keep the copy of your pamphlet which I gave him, but I also wish it, and if you have another which you can send me, I shall be really grateful for it.

With renewed and most hearty thanks, and with every good wish for you, I remain

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Andrew D. White
Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y.

November 6, 1906.

[Paragraph added by OCR software]
Mr. D. & S. White:  

For the birthday of a triumph for us, to announce I send for my congratulations and love.  

I shall see you in the interval and good health in the overall.
Nov 6th ’06

TH E C E N T U R Y A S S O C I A T I O N
7 W E S T F O R T Y - T H I R D S T R E E T

Dear President White:

I submit the enclosed card. I hope the Committee on Art of the Century Club have informed you that the President of Czar Nicholas has been gladly given you. If I can do anything so to impress it forward to you please command me.

Sincerely yours,

E. P. Zakimster

The President of The Drawing Room
General Ass'ant Wilson
requests the pleasure of
Hon. Mrs. Andrew J. White
company on Thursday evening the fifteenth of November
at half after eight o'clock
at the Waldorf Astoria
entrance on Thirty-third Street.

R.S.V.P.
624 Fifth Avenue
Please present this card.
Berlin, November 7, 1906.

Dear Mr. White,

Just a line to tell you my congratulations on your best work. I can hardly realize that it is four years since we last left Berlin. I have been obliged to spend...

Sr. Excellenz

Herrn Dr. Andrew White


Da sich Euer Excellenz damals auf Reisen befanden, kam das Paket an uns zurück. Wir erbauen uns anzufragen ob Euer Excellenz die Zusage zur Teilnahme jetzt erwünscht ist.

Nachtungswünsch 28. Juni

Ma Ingelfinger, Unterst. Redakt. (Vor.)

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
R. Scriver
Soci. di Erocher & Sciver
LIBRERIA DELLE L. L. M. M. M. DE LA REPUBBLICA D'ITALIA

[Signature]

[Address]

B. Scriver
Soci. di Erocher & Sciver

[Signature]

[Address]

[Signature]
Hon. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York.

Dear Mr. White,

I have your letter of the 3d, and wish to thank you for your kind acknowledgement of my communication, relative to the subject of granting a lot on the Campus to Sphinx Head.

Yours respectfully,

[Signature]

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1906.
Dr. Andrew D. White,

c/o Cornell University,

Ithaca, New York.

My dear Dr. White:

I am writing to ask, if you can possibly see your way clear to do so, if you will send me a letter of introduction to Mrs. Sage. I am very anxious to get her interested in our work here.

Of course I understand that there may be some circumstances to prevent you from granting this request, and if you should refuse, I shall not misunderstand you.

I hope at some time we shall have the privilege of seeing you at Tuskegee.

Very truly,

[Signature]

Principal.

---

Dear Mr. White:

I am greatly obliged to you for sending me the note from Mr. Goldwin Smith. It will gratify our teachers and students to see it. The original is returned herewith.

Yours cordially,

[Signature]

Dean.

Hon. Andrew D. White,

Ithaca, N.Y.
November 8, 1906.

Dear Mr. White:

Please pardon us for delaying a few days in our reply to your letter of November 1st. We wished to give some thought to the questions which you raise as to the title and the size of your book.

If you add three more papers, including the one on Cavour, of the average size of those already printed, your book will make a volume of not less than 120,000 words. This would make a handsome octavo volume.

It has occurred to us that it may prove advantageous to the volume to illustrate it with portraits of the men whose work is dealt with. But this is a matter which may be left for later discussion.

The title The Warfare of Humanity with Unreason strikes us as likely to prove a little "heavy," in a commercial sense, and it also has the defect of ignoring the biographical aspect of the book. If a title combining the idea of Warfare against Unreason with that of Pathbreaking for Humanity could be devised, it would be likely to attract the proper readers. The seven men were champions of reason against the tyranny of a too conservative authority. Perhaps "Champions of Reason" has a suggestion in it which may be useful to you.

As to the terms which would be likely to yield returns satisfactory to our common interests, we are to some extent in your hands, but we should offer as a suggestion that we assume all the costs of manufacture and publication and pay a royalty of say 10 per cent. on the retail selling price of the book on the first thousand copies sold, and 15 per cent. on all copies sold beyond that number. We hope that such a plan will meet with your
approval in its general features.

We judge that the two remaining papers will not be written for some little time yet. If there is a chance that they will be completed during the first half of the coming year, we should be glad to make our preparation for publication in the autumn. That is the season in which a book of that size and importance would be likely to have its best start among the booksellers.

Yours very sincerely,

Houghton, Mifflin Co.

Hon. Andrew D. White.
November 8th, 1906

My dear Mr. White,

Thank you so much for your friendly response to my request for a book plate, which came to me first.

They are interesting now and will add luster to my key.
My dear Sir:-

I thank you for your letter of yesterday.

It will be necessary to postpone the Committee meeting until some date after Dec. 12th. May I ask you to inform me at your early convenience on what dates between Dec. 12th and Jan. 1st you could not be present at such a meeting? On receipt of similar advice from the other members of the Committee, I hope to be able to announce a date that is clear for all.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Secretary.

P.S. I should have mentioned that the meeting is planned for New York City and not at this place.
Dear Sir:

I have the honor to send you herewith an advance copy of the administrative portions of the Annual Report of the Board of Regents for the year ending June 30, 1906. This has been printed for the use of the Regents apart from the full Report, as it was thought that it might be a convenience for the members of the Board to have the Administrative Report in this form.

There is also enclosed a copy of the Report of the Museum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

The Administrative Reports of both the Institution and the Museum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, are in press, and it is expected that advance copies can be forwarded to members of the Board within a few weeks.

Very respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Acting Secretary.

Doctor Andrew D. White,
Regent of the Smithsonian Institution,
Ithaca, New York.
Mr. Andrew D. White,  
Athaca, N.Y.

My Dear Brother, I enclose a letter of this 5th inst. to you, and hope you will read it and see if you can make any useful suggestions. If so, I am sure you have written the thing out in the very best way possible. I heartily join with you in the rejection of this magnificent window, and I am sure it will be a matter of very great satisfaction to us.

Of course we are greatly rejoiced with the election of Hughes, as it certainly gives us renewed hope and courage for all our interests in the future.

I cut from the Syracuse Herald of last evening the enclosed, though I had not in my mind that you were born in 1833, instead of 1837, as the paper states it. The Syracuse Herald had shown a very kindly spirit toward us on many occasions, particularly the other day when they had a very nice article suggesting to Senator White that he immediately give up and abandon his interests in the Syracuse Lighting Co. (and in connection with Horace this same might be said he had decided to do so.

In regard to the window, I have but one thing to suggest, and that is, that we join them down absolutely to the nearest possible time that the work can be finished, and without any delay or postponement of the time the work shall be completed.

Hoping to see you here at an early date, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]
v

Mr. Andrew D. White,

ithaca, n. y.

Dear Mr. White:

You have kindly referred to me as a representative of the University of Guelph, and opportunity to speak before the Round Table of the American Institute of Medical Science, meeting at Columbia University, this city.

I have, therefore, the honor to address you as the President of the American Institute of Medical Science, meeting this day in the Round Table of that Institution.

May 18, 1907.
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

A/15-640: 126 6-47.

AM: 7 110 77 17.

(He) took to the frigate,
missed my last word.

But my last word reigned,
London, Aug. 12, 1867.

 hungry, outshone me, but not far.

She bent from its deck. First. No one had quite noticed.

This is Quaid; I hope you will not care.

As if the very mood of
London, Aug. 12, 1867.

She bent from its deck. First. No one had quite noticed.

This is Quaid; I hope you will not care.

As if the very mood of
London, Aug. 12, 1867.
I have been asked by the Carl Schurz Memorial Committee to invite you, in its behalf, to attend the meeting to be held in memory of Mr. Schurz in Carnegie Hall, New York, on the evening of the 21st inst., and to send you the enclosed ticket for admission to the platform.

The program of the meeting will be worthy of the occasion, Mr. Choate, Chairman of the Memorial Committee, will preside. The addresses will be by ex-President Cleveland, Secretary Bonaparte, President Eliot of Harvard University, Dr. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, and Professor Kuhnemann of Breslau, who will speak in German. Mr. Richard Watson Gilder will read a poem on Mr. Schurz. The music, which will be a notable feature, will include two numbers by the Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Frank Damrosch leading, and two by selected choruses of the Arion and Liederkranz Societies.

Hoping very much that you may be able to accept the Committee's invitation, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Secretary.
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

I beg you will allow me to say a few words on the subject of Dr. Irving Fisher of the Yale Department of Economics, who has been named as a possible successor to Professor Langley at the Smithsonian. I think you probably know his work, and possibly know him personally.

I shall hope that you may suspend your decision in the matter of a successor until I can place in your hands some record of that work, and the opinion of those who are well qualified to judge of it.

Dr. Fisher is an organizer, believes in thorough system, and has a mental and moral grasp of men and things quite out of the ordinary.

If I did not thoroughly believe he was the best fitted man for the position, I would not help him to secure it, in spite of the fact that he is my brother-in-law. I am fully persuaded from an intimate acquaintance with Professor Baird and with Professor Langley that Dr. Fisher possesses qualities that will advance the interests and increase the prestige of the Smithsonian to a very marked degree. I do not wish to ask you to declare yourself in favor of any candidate, but I do ask that you carefully consider the qualifications of Dr. Fisher in this connection.

I trust you will not think I have presumed, and yet I feel that you will excuse my writing, since any citizen might reasonably set forth his views in a matter of such public concern. I say that President James B. Angell of Michigan, one of the regents of the Smithsonian, knows Dr. Fisher and his work, and I think will give a very full confirmation of my estimate of his abilities.

I remain

Very respectfully yours,
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

Dear Sir,

I hope this letter finds you well. I was intrigued by the recent article in the New York Times about the history of the university.

As you know, I have been a long-time advocate of open access to educational materials. I believe it is crucial to ensure that knowledge is freely available to all.

I would love to hear your thoughts on this matter. Please feel free to reach out at your convenience.

Best regards,

Andrew Dickson White
November 9, 1906.

My dear Mr. White:

No letter has reached me since my selection that has given me so much gratification as your cordial lines.

I need not tell you that ever since I have had the privilege of knowing you and even before, you and your work have been an inspiration to me. I always felt that I could come to you and could get the most valuable guidance. I trust that you will continue to privilege me with any counsel that may suggest itself to you and permit me to consult you from time to time as heretofore.

We expect to secure a suitable house in Washington wherein nobody will be more welcome than you and Mrs. White.

Mrs. Straus joins me in cordial regards and says that she is prompted to write for her knavasses if that will attract you to our home in Washington.

Ever faithfully yours,

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.
Syracuse N. Y., Nov. 10, 1806

My dear Doctor White -

I notice by the papers that you have just passed your century fourth anniversary. I did not know before that you are ahead of me. But your seniority is only by a few months. Another occurrence will count the same for me.

I congratulate you upon the amount of good work which you have put into all these years. It seems a little dreamy for us to think of bodies performing their accustomed service, but let us hope that this is temporary. Scientific men insist that it is impossible that an atom shall cease to exist. It seems more reasonable that a human consciousness should be destroyed. It may then take courage. Or is that the influence of my theological training?

I read your autobiography with the greatest pleasure. I hope that you will give us more.

With kindest regards to Mrs. White, believe me yours, heartily (one) Ezekiel W. Bundy
P.S. I regret that our pecuniary limitations were not such as to put you on the Company's service.

Smith College
Northampton, Mass.
Nov. 10, 1906.

Hon. Andrew L. White, LL.D.,
Dear Sir White:-

It is the custom at Smith College to celebrate Washington's Birthday by a commemorative address from some person who has been in public life, and in behalf of the Faculty and students of Smith College I would invite you to give the address at the next anniversary in 1907.

I sincerely hope you can render us this service. You have never spoken at Smith College, and you would have an audience of fifteen hundred people, representing not only the members of the college, but also members of Oberlin and Mount Holyoke colleges.
NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
at CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE
JOHN CRAIG, President
LAWRENCE J. JUDSON, Dean
CHARLES S. WILSON, Secretary
J. ELIOT COIT, Instructor
JOHN P. STEWART, Fellow
WILLIAM H. GRIPFITHS, Gardener

Nov. 12, 1906.

Dr. A. D. White,
East Avenue,
ITHACA.

My dear Sir:

May I hope that you will feel disposed to express yourself on the important matter discussed in the accompanying circular in the manner suggested by the President of the American Civic Association?

Very truly yours,

John Craig
Nov/11/03

Dear Mr. White,

I am sure I thank you heartily for your two very kind letters, safely to hand this morning.
November 11, 1906

Dear Mr. Andrew D. White,

The Executive Committee of the Contemporary Club asks me to find out if we can arrange with you for a talk or lecture to be given during the winter or spring. Possibly you may have occasion to be in our vicinity at some time before next June, and in that case it would give us great pleasure to have you with us.

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

The Contemporary Club, Bridgeport, Ct.
I have had several letters from Prof. John Davis, for there is no one in Boston about whom a man who may desire the favor the least minute, and as I took him in the word, he has done something with his friends (Peabody, Peabody, and others) and there will be reports to that effect. I know how the appointing, he must accept it.

The enclosed card will give you the name. There will only be one hundred and fifty copies, and there will be some chance of the name being as well as a possible idea of it.

Mr. Davis has written me a long letter about the matter and thought he had been to any idea of the subject, as you are now a fielder and the main business of the present was to help us.

He proposed that the name be used only, as far as possible.

I am most truly yours,

[Signature]

[Date]
...
YALE UNIVERSITY
Department of Political Economy
New Haven, Conn.

October 25, 1906.

Mrs. John B. Henderson,
Boundary Castle,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Henderson:

Your letter of the 21st has been received and was a great surprise. Great as is the honor you speak of, it seemed to me at first quite out of the question that I should consider leaving my work here at Yale; but if it should mean the earlier fulfilment of the plans which I have at heart, of course the matter would appear in quite another light. I have been thinking for some time past of how I should like to be in a position to set others to work on the problems which I have been working at for the last few years; in fact, what little I have done has involved at my own expense considerable use of students and helpers of various kinds.

I do not know exactly what the duties of the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution are and whether he is restricted to work of a supervising character. I am very well satisfied with my position here at Yale, which gives me a very free hand.

It is a little difficult to comply with your request for a personal history without overstepping the bounds of proper reticence. You will find a little in "Who's Who." The following may be more nearly what you need.

I was born in 1867; graduated at Yale in 1888 (Valedictorian). My favorite study was mathematics, in which at graduation I took a double first prize. Then I studied three years for a Ph.D., specializing in the mathematical and the social sciences, the former largely under Professors J. Willard Gibbs, the latter under W. G. Sumner. My thesis for the Ph.D. in 1891 was on "Mathematical Investigations in the Theory of Value and Prices." I was appointed tutor of mathematics in 1891, assistant professor in mathematics in 1893, and made full professor in 1896. I was married in 1893 and went abroad for a year's study in Berlin and Paris. During 1899-1901 I was away from my work because of ill health, resumed my work in 1901, and in 1904 became head of the economic department, consisting of eight professors and tutors. Since my illness I have turned my attention to those economic problems which have physiological aspects, such as the problem of housing, feeding and reforming workingmen. Most of my mathematical work has been in connection with statistics and economics, except a "Brief Introduction to the Infinitesimal Calculus" for students of mathematical statistics and economics, which has been translated into German and Japanese and a second edition of which has just appeared; and (in collaboration with Prof. Phillips) a text book on geometry.

The writings which I now have in the works are ---

(1) A study of diet in relation to endurance among nine Yale students. This is now in manuscript and I am sending you a copy with this letter.

(2) A description of the practical use of an instrument called "The Mechanical Diet Indicator," which I have described already in the American Journal of Physiology for April. This article, which is intended for Physicians, is finished except for a few additional data.

(3) A description of a new ergograph for measuring endurance, a model of which is now used in the Yale gymnasium.

(4) A study of the comparative endurance of flesh eaters and flesh abstainers, the statistics of which are in hand although not yet analyzed.

(5) A study of the methods of training of those who win athletic contests, part of the data for which has been collected.

(6) A study of longevity -- begun.

(7) A study of individual experiments with different dietary systems. For this I have a collection at present of about 1,000 cases.

(8) A study of the ideal physiological working day, especially with respect to its length. This has been begun.

(9) A book on the rate of interest. This is finished except one chapter.

(10) A study of the distribution of wealth, the causes of poverty and the accumulation and dissipation of great fortunes. This of course is a very complex study, involving partly economics, partly sociology and partly a study of the private habits of workingmen.

Among those in Washington who know something of my work, I
would mention Prof. Simon Newcomb and my friend Mr. Gifford Pinchot.
Dr. William H. Welch at Johns Hopkins also knows of my work and in-
terest in medical and hygienic matters, and also, of course, my coll-
leagues here—President Hadley, Professors Sumner, Farnam, Phillips,
Schmub, Emery, Mendel and perhaps most of all Norton. Among university
people outside of New Haven, I might mention my sister-in-law,
Miss Hazard, president of Wellesley College; Prof. W. W. Tawesig; Pro-
fessor of Political Economy at Harvard University; prof. Franklin H.
Giddings, Columbia; Prof. Frank Pette, Cornell; Prof. Alfred Marsh-
all, Cambridge, England; Prof. F.Y. Edgeworth, Oxford, England; Prof.
Eugene von Bohn-Beck, Finance Minister of Austria, Vienna; Prof.
Vilfredo Pareto, Lausanne, Switzerland; Prof. Naffo Pantaleoni, Rome,
Italy.

I am sending with this copies of my chief publications during
the last year:

(1) An article on the best form of tent for the treatment of tu-
erculosis, which article took the prize offered by the New York
Medical Journal.

(2) An article on a New Method of Indicating Food Values, pub-
lished in the American Journal of Physiology.

(3) Statistics of Diet Among Consumptive Sanitarias, published in
the American Journal of Medical Sciences.

(4) Economics as a Science, an address as Chairman of Section A
of the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences at Ithaca.

(5) A book published by the Macmillan Company entitled, "The Na-
ture of Capital and Income."

The little address on Economics as a Science will show my general
point of view in regard to what constitutes science and scientific
method. It so happened that a few days ago Mr. Mason of the Smithso-
nian asked for a few copies to be filed there.

I am very sorry to know that Senator Henderson has been ill, and
hope that he will soon be himself again.

Finally, let me thank you for considering me in this matter, and
believe me

Very sincerely yours,

IRVING FISHER

If necessary I can of course send complete bibliography and
copies of reviews on my books, etc.

Mr. Ernest V. Kelsoy,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sirs:

Replying to yours received some time ago with reference to
the large painting which we are ready to start in to make of Mr.
Andrew D. White, would state this letter will suffice to re-assert
you that there will be no expense whatever in any way, shape or
manner for Mr. White and we are making this portrait wholly upon our
own responsibility as we believe we can paint a most magnificent
portrait, and knowing that he is such a prominent man of this country
we are desirous of having this portrait among our collection of prom-
inent people. We will, therefore, be obliged if you will be good
enough to send the robes and also the decoration which the Doctor
wears around his neck so that we can paint these in correctly. I
think that ten days or two weeks will be sufficient time to keep
them here and we will, of course, be very particular and careful
that they are handled properly. If in the meantime a occasion should
arise whereby the Doctor would require these robes we can immediately
return them to him by express. Thanking you in advance for the
courtesy and favor the Doctor has granted us, beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

W. C. Martens

Papers, Cornell University
What I shall do for the ti...n, I shall...
Andrew spoke of the death of Mill...tions of exercises on the day of his funeral...
Who came - don't forget the...n Hamilton & young Guido Verbeck...
Much love to you all from your most affectionate daughter Clara H. Nevin...

My dear Father,

You can't imagine how much I enjoyed the dinner and being out of doors so much!

I suppose you had a very interesting meeting, and I wish I had been there, too. I have seen all the old friends.

The Masonic Society always plays with the Van Burens, and I wonder if Miss..

Dad, Miss Kerr come?

About Springs
Nov 12, 1906.
Dear sir, glad you have given Arthur a horse. That's a wonderful surprise. When are you going down? I've got the men of 30 and 50 expenses, but I don't see how he'll have a horse to come on. I can't be too thankful. I'm thankful the picture is safe at St. John's. When one is in the home, it's an invalid. Arthur is doing his best, and taking it. If he had a nice letter from Andrew last night, or if he came up, he'd come. Meet me the day after Thanksgiving, and then decide.
November 13, 1906.

Dr. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, New York.

My dear Dr. White:—

May I trouble you once more on behalf of Illinois college? You were kind enough to assist us in securing our conditional promise of $50,000 from Mr. Carnegie and I am wondering whether you would not be willing to render a little aid in enabling us to get into touch with Mrs. Russell Sage.

From what I have read of Mrs. Sage's plans and her interests, I believe that this institution would appeal to her. Its excellent past history, the fact that it is furnishing education mainly to boys and girls of very slender means, and especially its connection with the Presbyterian church, ought to appeal to Mrs. Sage. I have written her but have not as yet received a reply.

Indirectly through Dr. Munn, one of the executors of Mr. Sage's estate, I am led to believe that if the cause were properly presented to Mrs. Sage by letters, she would be inclined to consider it. Therefore I am again taking this liberty to ask a favor of you. Will you kindly write Mrs. Sage a brief note asking her to give consideration to our appeal? Her present address, I am informed, is Lawrence, Long Island.

You will doubtless be interested in having a word about the present situation. We are endeavoring to raise not only the $50,000 required by Mr. Carnegie, but an additional $50,000— in other words, $100,000. This total of $150,000 will be necessary to finally put the college on its feet. Of the $100,000 which we are attempting to raise, we have in sight at present about $23,000. This is mainly from our alumni and Jacksonville friends, but, owing to the frequency with which the alumni and local friends have been canvassed, I know we shall not be able to raise the whole amount unless we secure assistance from some wealthy outside individuals.

I enclose a pamphlet with some description of the present situation and our plans.

With cordial regards and many thanks for the aid which you have already given this cause, I am

Sincerely yours,

Charles H. Rumple

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
My Dear Mr. White:

My name is up for Membership at Union League Club, proposed by Mr. John W. Atchison and seconded by Dr. Parry. Will you kindly write a letter to the Committee in my favor?

I should be glad if you and the Committee hear from me who has known me since boyhood.

Nothing is due you before the club is met.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]


CARNegie INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON
WASHINGTON, D.C.

November 12th, 1906.

Dr. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Doctor White:

I beg to thank you for your letter of the 1st inst., received during my recent absence in New York City.

In writing to you on the 30th ult., it is probable that I did not indicate to you very clearly the precise nature of the project to which I referred; in fact this project had been outlined to me only in conversation by the proposer, Professor James Brown Scott, Solicitor of the Department of State.

I have since asked Professor Scott to state his proposition in writing and I beg to enclose herewith a copy of his letter which explains the project more fully.

At your convenience I shall be pleased to learn whether this proposition as a whole commends itself to your judgment.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Robert J. Woodruff
President.
Replying to your letter of the 12th, concerning arrangements for the Langley commemoration, I would say that the memorial meeting will be held at 6:30 o'clock in the evening, and I should think that it ought not to extend beyond two hours, and preferably be within an hour and forty-five minutes.

With regard to the program, I would say that the President of the Board will preside, and make a few introductory remarks, which I think will not occupy more than five minutes.

I have suggested to both of these gentlemen that they limit their papers to twenty minutes. There would thus be allowed apparently an hour for your own memoir, though with the necessary pauses it might be possible to keep it within the hour and forty-five minutes.

With regard to the program, I would say that the arrangement for the Langley commemoration is to be held at 6:30 o'clock in the evening, and I should think that it ought not to extend beyond two hours, and preferably be within an hour and forty-five minutes.

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I have suggested to both of these gentlemen that they limit their papers to twenty minutes. There would thus be allowed apparently an hour for your own memoir, though with the necessary pauses it might be possible to keep it within the hour and forty-five minutes.
limits of forty-five minutes, since it is possible that one or the other of the gentlemen I have named may occupy five or ten minutes more than allotted them. Of course your own address, which is the formal memorial to be presented in accordance with the action of the Regents, would have precedence over all others, and the question of time would be one that would depend entirely upon your own judgment.

The meeting will be held in the Lecture Hall of the National Museum, the same place in which you delivered the Hamilton Lecture. It seemed more appropriate that it should be held somewhere within the Smithsonian precincts, and this is the largest hall available.

The audience will, I take it, be in the main made up of persons connected with the Institution; the Regents, I hope; the scientific staff of the Institution and of its bureaus, and the scientific men of Washington, though members of the family and the personal friends of Mr. Langley here and elsewhere will probably attend in some numbers. The President and the members of his cabinet will be invited, and some few men in general public life whom Mr. Langley knew; the Trustees of the Carnegie Institution; the Presidents of universities here in Washington; a few of the members of the learned societies, and some members of the National Academy of Sciences. Upon the whole, I think the audience will be one of high intelligence.

I am very glad that you found the Reports interesting.

With best wishes for your health, I am, with great respect, always

Sincerely yours,

William Z. Ripley
Acting Secretary.

Doctor Andrew D. White,
Regent of the Smithsonian Institution,
Ithaca, New York.
President Andrew D. White LL.D.,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear President White,

The delay in answering your kind note of Nov. 6th has been caused by my absence in New York. Thank you very much for your letter and its suggestions. It is very generous of you to increase your own subscription to $100. I shall at once communicate with Bishop Paret and Dr. Hayes and acquaint them with the project. The kind of memorial adopted will depend, I suppose, on the amount of money raised and yet the window in Coxe Hall would, to my mind, be more effective than the tablet of which you speak. However, I have not seen the tablet and the donors should, after all, be the ones to decide what form the monument to President Hale should take.

Thanking you very much for the interest you have shown I am with most respectful remembrances,

Sincerely yours,

Langdon B. Thurston


HOBART COLLEGE

GENEVA, N.Y.

November 13th, 1906.

My dear President White:

I have been asked by a committee consisting of Mr. Edwin O. heating of Boston, Professor John M. Vincent of Johns Hopkins, and Professor Horace D. Foster of Dartmouth, acting as I understand, in the interest of a movement to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Calvin, to write to you to ask if you will serve on a General Committee of Invitation, for this country. It is proposed, by them, that the Committee should consist, apart from yourself, of the following names,—Grover Cleveland, John M. Harlan, Francis L. Patton, Oscar Straus, Andrew D. White and myself.

The celebration is under the general management of the Genevan "Association du Monument de la Réformation." To quote from the announcement, "It is the design of the Genevan Promoters to recall, through the creation of a monument, the memory of the reformers and of the influence which they have exerted on the modern world viewed from the point of view of history. The movement, as I am assured, is not ecclesiastical or even theological, but is more particularly concerned with the political effects of the reformation."

The function of the Committee on Invitation is to properly present the matter before the people of this country with a view to the solicitation, by others, of such aid as may enable those in the United States, who are interested in the movement, to cooperate with like-minded people in France, Scotland, England and Germany. Writing in
I have had some thoughts of suggesting a memorial brass, and certainly some of the examples shown by the Church Glass & Decorating Co. are very beautiful, but my brother so decidedly preferred a window that I have thought it best to yield in this matter.

With all kind messages to Mrs. Andrews, in which Mrs. White heartily joins, I remain

Yours faithfully,

Andrew D. White

November 13, 1906.

The Honorable Charles Andrews,
Syracuse, New York.

Dear Judge Andrews:

My brother and I have decided to erect a suitable memorial window in St. Paul's, Syracuse, if satisfactory arrangements can be made.

I have given considerable attention, since we talked on the subject, to examination of some of the best recent work in stained glass, especially as seen in the remarkably fine windows in Williams College Chapel and in the Library of Vassar College. The windows in Trinity Church, Boston, I had already seen and studied with some care, to
say nothing of stained glass in other parts of the world.

I understood you to say that the Wardens and Vestrymen of the Church would have no objection to the transfer of the Granger window to the south side of the Church. Personally, I am not at all inclined to insist on this, but I find that my brother has it very much at heart, and, as the Granger window is distinctly inferior to all those in its neighborhood, it would, perhaps, be best to put it in another place.

My hope is that our window will be beautiful. We have decided to give the commission to the Church Glass & Decorating Co. of N. Y., the same which did the work at Williams and at Vassar, the work being really done by the Hardmans at Birmingham, England, who, I think, are undoubtedly in the forefront of their profession.

The question now comes up as to a proper subject, and, as I am not acquainted with the gentlemen who have, for the present, taken Dr. Lockwood's place in the Church, I would be greatly obliged if you would submit to them this letter, asking them to send me a statement of the subjects used in the windows already erected. Perhaps it would be well to send a rough sketch showing the position of the windows and what subjects are attached to them. This being done, I think there will be no further trouble in the ma-
November 13, 1906.

A. Howard Clark, Sec.
Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D.C.

Dear sir:

I regret exceedingly that I shall be unable to attend the meeting of the Executive council of the American Historical Association on November 30th, and that I am also obliged to decline the very kind invitation of President Baldwin upon the evening of the same day.

Will you please convey to him my hearty thanks and regrets, and I remain, dear sir,

Very respectfully and sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Andrew D. White
Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y.
My dear Doctor White:

I am in receipt of your letter of the twelfth, and am replying to it at once, though I fear not with entire satisfaction as the points that you ask me about are some of them obscure to me.

I do not know how Dr. Langley and his brother built their telescope, nor what use they made of it. I am, however, writing to Professor John W. Langley upon that point and as soon as I get a reply from him, will forward it to you so that if there be any error in the statement I have made you will have time to correct it.

I have always thought myself that the fact that Dr. Langley should have attracted so much attention in a comparatively short
time after he had taken up his work in connection with Professor Winlock, was very remarkable, and can only account for it by the circumstances that Professor Winlock found him an unusually capable observer and spoke of it to others, since his call both to Annapolis and afterwards to Pittsburgh preceded any publication by him. We are accordingly dealing with an unusual man who defied the ordinary rules. His first publication was in 1869, and I know of no letters that he published before that date.

The summary that I have prepared has not been shown to any other person except yourself, and cannot therefore be used by anyone else. Shortly after Dr. Langley's death, the Philosophical Society of Washington asked me to read in ordinary course a biography of him before it, and the date

T rusting that you are well, and hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you when you come down here, I am, as ever,

Faithfully yours,

Cyrus Adler

The Honorable Andrew D. White,
Regent of the Smithsonian Institution,
Ithaca, N.Y.
fixed for this is November twenty-fourth.
I shall to a certain extent follow the
draft I prepared, but as I shall have to
represent the whole man, the greater part
of my sketch will be devoted to his work as
an astronomer and physicist. If, however,
this would mean that you would be at the
trouble of recasting what you have already
put in shape, I shall prefer to take that
trouble upon myself and write an entirely
new sketch. In any event, I shall not pub-
lish any sketch until I hear yours, and
you may be assured that I shall not in-
fringe upon anything that you have prepared
for delivery and publication. Naturally,
the facts are the same, and there must be a
good deal of likeness in any biographies
which are published. Quite a number of them
have appeared already in American and for-
eign journals, but none of them of any
length.

With regard to the difficulty that
you have concerning the matter on the
forty-fourth and forty-fifth pages, rela-
ting to the aerodrome, I would say that
the emphasis should be laid upon the word
"launched"; the aerodrome was never
launched, that is to say, it never got
freely into its medium, and was injured,
and therefore wrecked, before it ever got
the chance to fly; just as a vessel in
every way capable of sailing through the
water may fail to be launched, so it was
the opinion of everyone present that the
aerodrome failed to be launched. I trust
that this makes the point clear.

Mr. Langley was extremely reticent
about his private and money affairs gen-
erally, but I have always assumed that he
had brought together a modest competence
in 1864, and that having no desire to amass
a fortune, he decided to take up scientific work, first spending a year or more in Europe to see scientific institutions, and in general to cultivate himself. In this point of view, I think your parallel to Mr. Rhodes is entirely justified.

I have no further suggestions of any account to make, but I might say that if the statements of learned societies abroad and of learned men and biographies which have been published in foreign journals may be taken as an index, recognition of the fact that Mr. Langley was one of the very greatest contemporary scientific men is practically universal.

I might also say that within the past few months, indeed within the past few days, the principles for which he contended in the matter of mechanical flight, have received very strong confirmation.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

You are exceedingly kind to write me so promptly as to Dr. Fisher. I am enclosing with this a statement which has been prepared by Mr. Fisher's friends.

The question of executive ability appears to be uppermost just now, his admitted position in the scientific world of scholars being granted. As an executive, I think Fisher shows his most pronounced success. His work in raising that $280,000, and later in organizing and putting into successful run the whole institution on a new site in a remote place was so easily accomplished that it seemed as if he had been doing that kind of work all his life. Of course he worked hard, but he has so trained himself to high efficiency that he does not run down as most men do. He takes care of himself admirably, and is probably the greatest producer of my acquaintance. Mentally and actually, in works, is what I mean by that.

I entirely agree with you that it requires a very rare combination of qualities to be a good secretary of the Smithsonian, and it was not until after much thought that I concluded that Fisher possessed that combination, and could fairly represent American science before the world. However, I ought to ask pardon for so freely expressing my own opinion when I am really seeking yours, and I do not desire to do that in any unduly urgent manner.

I will not ask you even to write me unless there may be some further items of information I can send you. The list of Fisher's publications and inventions will go forward as soon as I can get it.

Very faithfully yours,

J. Hazard

Enclosure
Hon. Andrew D. White,

My Dear Mr. White:

I am very happy to be able to inform you that Secretary Root, to whom you were kind enough to write a letter of introduction of me, has kindly consented to be with us on Sunday December 2nd, and participate in the unveiling ceremony of the Memorial Window to the late John Hay.

The Hon. Oscar Straus, who has recently been appointed Secretary of Commerce and Labor, will likewise be present and participate in this tribute of honor to the memory of the late Secretary of State. This is the first time in the history of Israel that a Memorial Window will be consecrated in an Israel-Itish Place of Worship to a Non-Israelite.

You will remember that some weeks ago you were good enough to accept the invitation of the Union of Jewish Literary Societies of Philadelphia to deliver an address before them. In your letter you said that it would probably be possible for you to be with us during the first week in December. Now, my dear Mr. White, could you not make it possible to be with us on Sunday December 2nd, and participate in the consecration of the Hay Memorial Window, and then deliver the promised lecture in this city on the following evening, Monday, December 3rd? Your presence together with that of Secretary Root and Secretary Straus would present on our platform an array of distinguished men such as has probably never before been seen or heard in a Place of Worship.

You have already made us very happy in accepting our invitation to lecture for us, and your letter to Secretary Root, I feel sure, has been very helpful to me. Now, if you could only so date your coming as to make possible your presence and participation in the unveiling ceremony of the Hay Memorial Window, you certainly would make our community an everlasting debtor to you.

My dear Mr. White, it may seem flattery, but I cannot help saying that there are few men who are more honored by our people than you, and that probably next to Secretary Hay and President Roosevelt, there is none to whom the Jewish people feel more grateful than to you for your fearless utterances with regard to Russia's cruel treatment of the Jews.

If at all possible be with us, and rejoice the heart of Yours, with sentiments of profound appreciation of the valuable service rendered by you,

Very sincerely,

Hon. Andrew D. White.
can give me light on some or all of these questions at your early convenience. Pardon me for this latter suggestion to a man as busy as yourself, but I find that I shall be more pressed for time than I had anticipated. During the whole summer I have been reading more or less upon his work, and still there are points which have escaped me, points which, indeed, may seem to you very elementary, but perhaps pardonable in one who had never dreamed of daring to make studies in the field to which you, in common with Langley, have been so devoted.

With all good wishes, I remain
Yours faithfully,
Andrew D. White
Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y.

November 14, 1906.

The Reverend
S. R. Calthrop,
1821 South Salina Street,
Syracuse, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Calthrop;

My fellow regents of the Smithsonian Institution have insisted, despite my remonstrances, on my giving one of the addresses before them early next month on our late Secretary, Samuel P. Langley.

While others will devote themselves to his special scientific work, I am obliged, in giving an account of his character as a man among men and of his general work, to give sundry things on which I feel myself insufficiently prepared.
May I not ask you to give me some of your light?

First, how, in your opinion, did he stand in comparison with other men of his time who made researches in solar physics?

Second, how do his popular expositions, as for example his special papers on "The History of a Doctrine" (Radiant Energy) and his book on "The New Astronomy", stand in comparison with the works of men who popularized the results of such research in his time?

Third, what may be expected as a general result of more advanced research in solar physics, especially as regards the interest of created beings on this planet?

Fourth, what value do you attribute to his invention of the bolometer, in the history of astrophysical science?

Fifth, how far has it been excelled by the radiometer, and by other means of measuring minute degrees of heat?

Could you give me an exact statement of the perfection of measurement attained by the bolometer in its best development? I find in one statement that it measured accurately down to one hundred-thousandth of a degree Fahrenheit, and in another statement that it measured with exactness down to one one-hundred-thousandth of a degree Centigrade.

I will be greatly obliged if you...
P.S.- I shall, of course, give you full credit when the address is published for anything which you may be so kind as to give me.

Andrew D. White
Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y.

Mr. Calhoun - 2.

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Andrew D. White
Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y.

Mr. Calhoun - 2.
ANDREW D. WHITE.
CORNELL UNIVERSITY.
ITHACA, N.Y.

November 14, 1906.

Postmaster,
Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Dear sir:

Some time since I wrote and sent a personal letter to General Newton M. Qartis, and also sent him, by express, a couple of volumes of books, letter and books being forwarded to his supposed address, as given in Who's Who in America, as Ogdensburg. Receiving no acknowledgment from him, I fear that he may have changed his residence. Would you be so kind as to inform me, then, if you are able, regarding his present address?

Yours very respectfully,

Andrew D. White.
No news with reference to the many letters I have heard you say you understand.

I have not had the pleasure of hearing from you.

The Secretary is prepared to inform you that the change I have stated in your letter

The usual and recent

Common practice of the year.

The best wishes of the

The best wishes of the

The best wishes of the

The best wishes of the

Your truly,

[Signature]
It would have given great pleasure not only to me but to all of us here could you have been present on December 8th, but we appreciate the reason for your absence.

In respect to Dr. Irving Fisher I hardly know what to say. I have known him from his infancy. He is the son of a Yale graduate, the Rev. George W. Fisher who was a minister at Peace Dale, Rhode Island, for many years. There I knew him and his children. This young man was a brilliant scholar both in school and at college. He married, as you may know, the sister of Mr. Hazard who has been writing you. Proper allowance must be made for that fact in judging Mr. Hazard's zeal. There can be no question of Fisher's marked mathematical ability. He has pursued the study of Economics from a mathematical side mainly. He has of late years also been greatly interested in the cure of tuberculosis by open-air life because he was himself so cured. He has also lately gone largely into the question of dietetics in connection with Professor Chittenden of Yale who has done some excellent work. He is a great enthusiast on all three of these subjects.

I must confess as well as I know him I have never thought of him in connection with this office until Mr. Hazard called my attention to him, and I do not know who first suggested him. It would be of considerable help to me and doubtless to you to know what the Yale College professors, whom you know, think of him.

Dear Sir:

Honorable Andrew D. White,
Urbana, New York.

You have means of getting that knowledge more judiciously than I have. I wish you would procure it and let me know the result.

My relations to the Hazard family are so intimate that I am placed in a somewhat delicate position as to this matter. I must say I have no means of knowing much about Fisher's executive and administrative ability. It is that which causes me to pause. I have been very sorry that we cannot secure either Pritchett or Hale. President Van Hise of Wisconsin is another man whose name has occurred to me as quite worthy of consideration. He is an eminent geologist and a man of much force. Walcott I confess do not take to. He is a self-seeking man. He is not college bred. I think he is always looking out for Walcott. He is making a lot of money in superintending the building of large structures in Washington and while he is holding the position of head of the Geological Survey. He superintended the construction of Mr. Bay's large apartment house there. No doubt he is skillful in getting appropriations but there is at present considerable revolt against him among certain geologists, notably Professor Branner of Leland Stanford University. You may have seen his recent letter in Science. He has resigned his connection with the Survey. I am sorry to say that it is rather improbable that I shall be at the meeting on December 4th. Though I am in perfect health, the slight surgical operation which I had a few weeks ago still compels me to remain here under the attention of the surgeon, and I may not be able to get away from here, though I shall do so.
if I can.

I regard this meeting as so important that I shall be more than thankful for any information you can give me as to the merits or demerits of candidates.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

ANN ARBOR, NOV. 15, 1906.
New Haven, Conn., Nov. 15, 1906,

The annual meeting of the Russell Trust Association will be held at the usual place, in this city, at eight o'clock, on Friday evening, Nov. 23d, 1906, to hear the Treasurer's Report, to elect two directors to serve in the place of Messrs. Chas. E. Chapin and Walter Jennings, whose terms expire at that time, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Important business makes a large attendance desirable.

A warm supper will be served at 7 o'clock.

GUSTAV GRUENER, Secretary.

The building will be open to graduates on the evening of Nov. 24th.

322

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GUSTAV GRUENER, Secretary.

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Dr. Andrew D. White

Flours

very your

Very truly yours,

M. W. Smith
Dear Patriarch:

You are invited to attend a meeting in the Library of the T. M. at R. T. A. November 23d after the regular business meeting, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the Deer Island Association, which 75 of the Pat's, including yourself, have signified their intention of joining.

The enclosed map shows the situation of the club house on the Island and the situation and approximate amount of land, about 8 acres, which would naturally go with it in the lease proposed in the letter enclosed herewith.

Patriarch Miller is willing to leave insurance, taxes and the management of maintenance and repairs entirely in the hands of the Association, but the payment to him of a lump sum for which he takes the care and responsibility of these things was suggested to him by the undersigned, subject to the approval of the Association when formed, as safer and more convenient for us, since there is at present no one to attend to these matters but Pat Miller and his carpenter and superintendent, a skillful and faithful German who is on the premises the year through and has had charge of all building operations on the Island.

Very truly yours,

William Beebe,
Gustav Gruener,
Lewis S. Haslam.

New Haven, Nov. 15th, 1906.
My dear Mr. White,

I am immediately sending you the two volumes of my book. We are indeed grateful for the way you have kindly sent it. I will be greatly delighted to have them, however, from a personal standpoint, about double their value, if you will kindly write a few words in autographed letters so that they can be painted in front of the title page in gold ink.

If you will do this, and soon, it will add another favor. I hope to have some of the few more dollars to the fund, and might.

Regard.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

P.S. Mr. Lewis, I believe the volume signed by the President is now in your possession.
November 15, 1906

My dear Dr. White: I am indebted, we are all greatly indebted, to you, for your generous and public-spirited action in consenting to allow the use of your name as a member of the Simplified Spelling Board. I can assure you that it will be a distinct public service. I am especially gratified that you make an exception in this case because of the letter which you wrote to me years ago, encouraging me to work in this cause, as a cause "really worth while to devote oneself to in this world." Perhaps the next time you will pause before you urge a young man to devote himself to a cause!

We did not announce your accession to the Board, which was confirmed by a formal election upon the receipt of your letter, at the time of such election, because we were waiting to hear from Mr. Bryce, whose acceptance we hope to receive. But rather than wait any longer we let the announcement go to the press last night. After we hear from Mr. Bryce we expect to call a meeting of our British colleagues and establish a board in England, which shall be an independent body cooperating with our Board. Everything is working, slowly but surely, toward a substantial cooperation. A meeting of the Board is to be called within a few months. The conduct of the movement will be directed by the Board, and every proposal of change will be submitted to the vote at the meeting, or by mail, of the members of the Board. The preliminary work has to be done by the Executive Committee; under the broad sanction of the Board; but the members of the Board are of course not bound to accept any action or any spelling until they have had an opportunity to consider and vote upon it. But the Executive Committee must act, in the mean time, under general sanction, or else nothing at all will be done.

We have ten thousand signers. There is a solid foundation laid. The newspapers give but a feeble and distorted idea of the real situation. With patience and good sense the movement will succeed. That there are perils in the way, and infelicities and conflicts of ways and actions, is true, and is to be expected. All great movements have these accompaniments.

Yours very truly

Charles F. Scott
Wyoming November 15, '96

My dear Dr. White:

When your last letter of some weeks ago came to me, I felt so bewildered that I decided for a time to do nothing except hold myself open to light on the subject of disposing of the meteorite collection. Part of my dismay came from a low physical state, for I was not equal to earnest effort. Since then a day has not passed without a certain time given to consideration of the work to come. And every day has strengthened my feeling that the collection should go to Washington. Its maker was a citizen of the nation and of the world, and he made a world-collection that is not anywhere duplicated. Its possession would give our country the more unique distinction. The people at large are more and more taking pride in the Smithsonian Institute owing to the great Government displays at the various expositions, and their representatives in Congress knew this. A Hall of Meteorite Science would give dignity to the National Museum. The British and Vienna museums give large space to meteorites. Every broad scientist would rejoice in the ownership of this collection by the nation. The more I think of the significance of a successful effort to place it in Washington, the more eager I feel for the consummation. I note the difficulties and your clear statement of their magnitude, and yet I ask you to consider the question again, and say whether it is not worth while to try for the best possible place for the collection. For I think you will agree with me that Washington, all things considered, is the best place.

If you encourage me to this end, please tell me how to proceed. You speak of the need of having some to speak for the collection from a basis of scientific knowledge. Can you suggest who this might be? It should be some one with personal magnetism as well as wisdom and knowledge.

I do hope you have not left Ithaca, and are to be there for a time. I shall await your reply with eagerness. You are my one adviser and I am most thankful to find in you such a kind and considerate friend.

 Truly and gratefully yours, A. B. Copeley Ward

The Autumn has been beautiful and I hope to many a happy hour in it. I am still interested in the collection. Would be happy of your book and attachment.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

080049
1827 Sixth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Oct. 19, 1904.

Sir:—

I answer your letter at once, as you have little time to spare.

Dr. Langley stands among the first of those who have added to our knowledge of solar physics. His invention of the bolometer enabled him to discover a whole series of lines in the invisible spectrum beyond the red. He actually mapped out 700 new dark lines in this ultra-violet interferometer region with mathematical accuracy; thus greatly extending our knowledge of the invisible heat rays. He thus discovered heat-waves more than twelve times as long as the longest in the visible red. No one before him had discovered any which were longer than \( \frac{1}{2} \) times as long.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
But this is not all. It has shown by the bolometer that the heat emitted from the sun varies from time to time; due allowance being made for atmospheric absorption. For instance, he announced a few years ago that the sun's heat was decidedly below the average in January and February. This concurred with my own eye observations.

The bolometer is made of very delicate strips of platinum joined at about 1/2 of an inch in breadth, and 0.00001800 thick. These are joined together, and one end, making a "heat-stone bridge," one end is then placed upon the slit of the spectroscope, and, as heat enters the electric conductivity of a metal, the other strip, sheltered from the heat, keeps its power, and 3 equilibrium is destroyed, and the bridge is moved; the amount of motion being detected by the galvanometer. Thus Langley was enabled to observe the surface of the sun, and to observe any minute portion of the solar spectrum, thus eliminating any difference of absorption.

5. The radiometer is a very delicate instrument, and measures very small differences of heat; but it cannot be used as an instrument of precision to measure differences of solar heat. The bolometer is believed to be able to measure accurately its...
hypothesis of the direct influence of the Sun on Earth-weather. I am rejoiced to know that the government of the United States is the first to erect an Observatory, on Mount Washington, New Hampshire, for the sole purpose of observing the Sun, in order to forecast Earth-weather. Professor Brackett, the head of the Weather Bureau, has been doing notable work for some time.

The intention to build this Observatory was announced in one of the bulletins of the Weather Bureau, in such words as these: "It must be understood that Earth-weather is a cosmic phenomenon. The Sun is a variable..."
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
1. A few marked points in the condition of the sun. But it is still to come.
2. A few marked periods is that after the equinox in Autumn.

The breather Bureau already feels its way toward giving seasonal forecasts, informed on the condition of the sun.

My seasonal forecasts (for this locality) are based upon this principle. If this time is only any slighty direction, it could be a good lead time for the ice-harvest. If it is clearly indicating a good ice-harvest is practically certain. With great respect,

Yours most cordially, S. R. Caltech

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Church Glass and Decorating Company of New York
American Mosaic Glass Windows - Memorial Tablets
Eccelesiastical Furnishings - English Stained Glass Windows
Number 28 West Thirty-fifth Street, New York

Mr. Andrew D. White, Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 15th, received. We are delighted to know that your brother and yourself have decided to erect a memorial window in St. Paul's Church at Syracuse, and certainly we shall do everything we can to make that window a success. Your understanding is correct, that this window will be executed by John Hardman & Company of Birmingham, in the very best style of their work, all complete for $1500. This $1500 includes the removal of the Granger window from the north to the south side of the church, in order that your window may occupy the space now filled by the Granger window.

Let us say, however, that this is a very unusual contract to make, as it is almost impossible to determine the cost of removing a window into a new position, and where we have attempted it, our experience has been that it has always amounted to much more than we calculated itshould cost. But as we are very desirous of making the window you propose placing in our hands, and further, as it is your desire to have the contract cover every detail, we have concluded that in this case we will make the $1500 cover every expense attached to the making and installation of the window, the particulars of which will be hereafter specified in the contract.

We are still awaiting a decision on your part as to the subject you wish portrayed. Kindly get it to us as soon as possible, so that we may have the artist formulate the sketch, and submit it to you for your inspection, approval or criticism, as the case may be. We urge you to hasten in this matter because it would seem from your letter that you are very desirous of having the window in place as early as possible. We should not like to set a date for the completion of the window in place earlier than between the 3rd and 30th of June next, although it is quite possible and very probable that we can get it in before that time. Determining the subject and the settlement of the composition, that is, an approved sketch, are the first steps toward an early completion of the work.

We shall endeavor to mail one to you tomorrow.

We remain,

Very truly yours,

Sincerely,

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Dear Mr. Audit,

I wrote all letters of yesterday by your letter. I know you would have been interested in your
Schofield argument. Of the repeated
argumentation, this was better in the
argument repeated to you, which the more
for the organization. As seems to me,
and the other letters, it was the
many, many, which the Lord
sent instructions to me in the same.
I am sending a copy of your letter
to Mr. Schofield, Mr. Schofield, and
others. I think some remarks for
the Monday, and will be that the
first 2 of the record proceedings.
When the case is closed.
The Committee of One Hundred of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, concerning which we have had previous correspondence, is now practically completed, and I write to ask if you will allow me to quote from your letter when I present the names of the completed committee to President Roosevelt, or to quote for any other purpose at my discretion. I am not sure that it is necessary to ask for this permission, but in your case I should much prefer to receive it formally rather than make any use of your letter of which you might not approve. The quotation I wish to use is as follows:

"The paper enclosed from Dr. Norton seems to me masterly and thoroughly well adapted to its admirable purpose. I need hardly say that I am in entire sympathy with your movement."

I am sorry to trouble you again, but have endeavored to make a minimum of trouble by enclosing a return envelope and card.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Enc. card; envelope.

Nov. 16, 1906

P.S.: The Committee of One Hundred is meeting today. I am all going to write down the American Journal of Science.
Hon. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Mr. White:

Your note of November 12th has just reached me, as I am preparing to leave Beinn Bheagh for Boston to attend the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, where I hope to see personally most of the persons whose names have been mentioned to the Board of Regents for the position of Secretary.

At our last meeting a committee was appointed consisting of the Chancellor and Executive Committee to ascertain before the next meeting of the Board whether the persons nominated for the secretaryship would accept the position if elected.

I do not know what steps the Chancellor or the Chairman of the Executive Committee may have taken to ascertain the attitude of the various nominees, but I do know that they have both been ill. I felt, therefore, that some responsibility devolved upon me to make sure that the Board should be in possession of some definite information concerning the attitude of the nominees. I, therefore, wrote personally myself to each one, requesting the replies to sent care of the Smithsonian Institution, but I will not receive these replies until I reach Washington about the 24th of this month.

I am still of the opinion that we should, if possible,
elect as Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution a man of the highest eminence in Science; a man preeminent for original research; a man possessing an international, rather than a local, reputation; a man who would stand in the same class with our former Secretaries, Henry Baird and Langley. If we cannot secure the services of such a man, then it would be better to select someone of proved executive ability, with a good record as a scientific man, a man like Walcott or Pritchett, but I would not consider either of them unless it is certain that we cannot secure the services of a really eminent man.

In my opinion, the only really eminent men who have been named to the Board are Agassiz, Michelson, Hale, Osborne, and David Starr Jordan. Agassiz is too old; Michelson is impossible for personal reasons; this leaves Hale, Osborne, and Jordan. It is extremely doubtful whether Jordan could be secured. Osborne, too, is unlikely. Hale, I think, would like the position if suitable arrangements could be made with the Carnegie Institution, whereby his connection with that Institution could be gradually, not suddenly, terminated; but I will know his attitude more definitely upon my return to Washington. Quite independently of this he is, by all odds, the man for the position.

There is another man, whose name has not been mentioned to the Board, who is also one of the really eminent men of the world: I allude to Professor Rutherford of McGill University, Montreal, Canada, whose researches in radio activity represent the latest and highest phase of research since radium was discovered. He is not, however, an American citizen, but I think it not unlikely that a tender of this position might convert him into an American citizen, and at the same time cause the United States to take the lead in researches connected with radio activity. He is not a Canadian, and was born in New Zealand. He now has an offer from an English university, as he has become quite famous. I think it very doubtful that Canada will be able to retain his services. He is only thirty-eight years of age, and I understand he is a man who would personally be acceptable in Washington. I have not yet met him, but hope to do so at the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences in Boston.

His name does not appear in "Whose Who in America," but I presume you could find out something about his record by consulting "Whose Who in England," unless, indeed, that work fails to include Colonials.

I do not know Professor Fisher personally or by reputation. His record in "Whose Who" does not seem to indicate that he has achieved any special preeminence in Science.

I will communicate with you the moment I reach Washington, so that you may know the latest phase of the situation.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Alexander Graham Bell
Mr. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sir:—

We are enclosing herewith the list of subjects for windows, as per our promise of yesterday.

Yours very truly,

CHURCH GLASS & DECORATING COMPANY OF NEW YORK

November 17th, 1906.

My dear Mr. White:—

I acknowledge, with pleasure, the receipt of your letter of November fifteenth.

Taking up your questions in order; Mr. Fisher has excellent administrative qualities, and would be skillful in the work of increase and diffusion of knowledge. How he would get along with members of Congress Heaven knows. I do not; but I think his chances would be fairly good, for he has good presence and manners, and is free alike from diffidence and presumption.

His wife is a most charming woman. She has been so engrossed with a family of little children that she has not had quite as much opportunity to show her social gifts as might otherwise have been the case.

I think that there is much to be said in favor of going outside the physical sciences, and that if you do so Mr. Fisher would be an unusually good man. He would not get you into trouble politically. He has high ideas of scientific method, which I am sorry to say is more than can be said of most economists. The only thing against him is that he has in times past been something of an invalid, and has not a first-rate family history behind him in this respect. I do not wish too much weight given to this fact, because he now seems very well; but as you have made a request for confidential information, I feel...
that it is only right to name the things which, in my judgment, somewhat impair his very highest usefulness. His ill health in the past has not made him any less of a hard worker; but it has, I think, made him a little harder to work with.

Trusting that this information may be of service to you,

I remain,

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

Honorable Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

November 17, 1906.

Dear Dr. White:

I have just received a letter from Dr. Alexander Graham Bell informing me somewhat to my surprise that my name was mentioned at the spring meeting of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution in connection with the Secretaryship of the Institution, and stating further that inasmuch as the Regents had no assurance that I would accept if elected he would like to have a word from me about it. He stated further that there were other candidates and that the matter would probably be settled at the meeting of December 4th.

I imagine from this that you must have been the person who mentioned my name as the only two members of the Board with whom I have any personal acquaintance are yourself and Dr. Bell. I am therefore writing to thank you earnestly for your kindness and to express my great pleasure over the fact that you should have had such a good opinion of me. Inasmuch, however, as I know only yourself and Dr. Bell, and, therefore, as none of the other members of the Board know me or probably anything about me, it seems that I stand no chance whatever of election, unless you have sufficient interest in the matter to post the other members of the Board. I can hardly hope that a busy man like yourself will be able to take the time to do anything of this sort and I therefore content myself by thanking you again extremely for your kindness.

I realize that even if I were known by name to the other members it would be simply as an entomologist and the average man looks upon entomology as a trivial science. My capabilities, however, I feel sure are quite as much in the line of executive work as of scientific work. The fact that I have built up a
small division into a large government bureau carrying larger appropriations and
doing more work even than the National Museum, and the further fact that during my
term as Permanent Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of
Science I have built up that organization from a struggling paid-up membership of
about one thousand into a large and influential organization of more than four
thousand members indicates in a measure that I am able to do certain executive work.

Will you be good enough to tell Mrs. White that my aunt, Mrs. Candace
Wheeler, has written me in enthusiastic words of her great appreciation of Mrs.
White’s letter to me about her little book “Content in a Garden”. I took the
liberty of sending Mrs. White’s letter to her, knowing it would please her.

Please extend my greetings to Mrs. White and believe me,
Always sincerely and gratefully yours,

L. O. Howard

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

residing here, are willing to take the places in our Executive Council
made vacant by the death of Messrs. Eaton and Langley. I hope you
will approve. Senator Jones has been opposed to us (while in Senate
and on the University Committee), but I have converted him. Whether
in the Council or not, he will work with Senators.

3. Touching the Carnegie pension business, I may say that the
suggestion of my candidacy is warmly approved. Presidents Craighead,
of Tulane University, Thwing, of Western Reserve University, (Secretary
of the Carnegie Board), and Jordan, of Leland Stanford University
(Vice-Chairman of the Carnegie Board), have written me encouraging
letters, and letters of recommendation addressed to President Pritchett,
for presentation by some friend to the Board, when they convene on the
21st inst., have been written by Presidents James, of Illinois, Baker,
of Colorado, Jesse, of Missouri, and Angell, of Michigan, by Professor
Newcomb, Hon. John A. Kasson, Bishops Moore and Talbot, Ex-President
Merrill E. Gates, Ex-Senator James K. Jones, and Ex-President Daniel
C. Gilman. Others are expected. Of course Presidents Eliot, Hadley
and Butler, and perhaps others are in danger of opposing me; knowing as
they will that anything accorded me will in good part be used as a
means of furtherance to the National University cause.

If you will find it agreeable, as heretofore suggested, to present
to the Board my application, with an indorsement from yourself, to
accompany my memorandum of services rendered, now in your hands, and
the other letters of indorsement, and will so advise me, I will send
all papers to you in time for the meeting.

If, however, it should seem better to you to have President
Schurman act in your stead, and he should be willing to do so, the
papers could be turned over to him. I should covet your indorsement,
I understand that it is the general custom to refer all applications to the Executive Committee of the Board for their report thereon to the full board, and presume that my application would take this course. Would it, therefore, be advisable, to have the papers in the hands of the Executive Committee prior to the meeting of the full Board on the 21st inst., so that they would have time to make their examination and recommendations before that date. If so, and you will let me know, I will forward the papers earlier than otherwise, so that there may be no unnecessary delay in the consideration of my case.

In case neither yourself nor President Schumman should think best to present my application, you would confer a favor by recommending some one else, so that the papers may be turned over to him in good time. The Board, as you will note, meets two weeks from to-day.

Assuring you of my appreciation of your kindness in the past, I remain,

Very sincerely,

Hon. Andrew D. White, LL. D.,

Ithaca, N. Y.

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Washington, D. C.,

The Victoria,

Nov. 17, 1906.

Dr. Andrew D. White,

Ithaca, N. Y.

My Dear Sir:

My mother begs me to acknowledge, with thanks, your kind note of yesterday.

My father has just mailed you, pursuant to his telegram of last evening, a letter of application to the Carnegie Foundation in his behalf, signed by Professor Simon Newcomb, Hon. John A. Kasson, and Admiral Dewey, and which he hopes you also will be pleased to sign. He sends also the letters of indorsement received by him, with a list of all parties writing letters, including those who have written to Dr. Pritchett directly. Finally, he sends a typewritten memorandum of his education services, which he wishes you would substitute for the one now in your hands, returning the latter to him.

In case you do not go to New York, he supposes that you will either mail these papers or entrust them to President Schumman. In either case he feels confident that the matter will have fair consideration at the meeting of November 21.

My father wrote Dr. Schumman a letter of some length regarding the matter some days ago, but owing doubtless to his absence from the city no reply has been received.

You need not be assured that your interest in this affair is much appreciated.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

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The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
J.K.

4715 Pulaski Avenue
Germantown

The Rev. Andrew H. White,

My Dear Sir:—White,

I have just received your favor of yesterday, and with all my heart thank you for your kind promise to be with us any day, November 29.

I know that the appearance of my guests will be great honor to you when I shall announce it them the good feeling of your coming. But I also know that their disappointment would be greater still were I to tell them that you do not indeed to take part.

Your refusal to accept is probably, as I know, your personal wish. But it is my opinion that we should see a finished result from you, and if you approve this, you have your friend for the last time. May it be that you would not want to deliver a speech, unless you gave it the proper form by subject, direction, and that your many duties will not permit you to be present with the additional task.

You, my dear Sir, are, I hope, so good as to address me within the ten to fifteen minutes allowed by the Secretary first, yourself, and on

Your speech will be improved greatly by presence of the distinguished guests on the platform, and the expected chorus without the need of lengthy address.

You are a great favorite among our people, and even without preparation, you will be listened to with profound admiration, as whatever you may tell them respecting the beautiful tribute they pay to me when you know from personal knowledge was so well daring of it.
Several days ago I received the new script from the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, and placed it temporarily in a pigeon hole which contains your papers, in my safe. I will take it to the Trust & Deposit Company the next time I go there to cut off the coupons.

I enclose herewith a statement of the Union Pacific Co. just received. Please note the increase.

I read a short time ago your letter to the new spelling board, and was very much pleased with it. It was by far the most convincing presentation of the question that I have seen. From the very first I have been in favor of the work, but your letter removed what little doubt I had upon the subject.

I reached home last night from the trip to Norfolk. We had a long struggle, but finally attained the very best possible result. Mr. Courtright and myself controlled the majority of the stock represented at the meeting, but that was slightly less than half of the whole capital stock. Mr. Cannon, who has been vice-president for some years, and Mr. Burwell, who has been in the employ of the Company for fifteen years, guided by young Elliott, refused to represent at the meeting more than five shares of stock each, and then took the position that less than half of the total capital stock being represented, a quorum was not present, and business could not be transacted. Lowry and Courtright were completely
paralysed by this position. Mr. Elliott then asked them to submit their plan for the consideration of the meeting. This they did, the final result being that we obtained a compromise which eliminated features in Mr. Court's plan that I did not like and urged him before the meeting to give up. For instance, I urged him to have Mr. Lowry abandon all idea of obtaining a salary until he made his actual residence in Norfolk. By simply insisting on what I believed to be right, and without showing any impartiality I was able to accomplish all that I had hoped to accomplish, and with the utmost good feeling existing by all hands, but all that this amounts to is this; that it increases our chances slightly of getting something for our stock. It has improved the possibilities of the case, but I fear that we should not allow ourselves to expect anything, as I remember your saying at one time, "Blessed is he who expects nothing". The wisdom of that principle is beyond question, and we must not fail to apply it to this case. I have, however, no hesitation in saying that if you had the time to carefully examine what we did at this last meeting, you would admit that we had done all that was possible under the circumstances.

Yours very truly,

Andrew White

My dear Doctor White:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, and would reply to your queries as follows:

As far as I am able to ascertain, Hale, the Director of the Carnegie Solar Observatory, was not in any sense a pupil or disciple of Langley. His ancestor whom I spoke of as the President of Harvard College, and the author of the first American book on astronomy, was the Reverend Doctor Increase Mather. My authority for this statement is Mr. Goode's biography in the volume "The Smithsonian
Institution, 1846-1896", page 207. You have a copy of this work yourself, but if it is not easily accessible to you, there is undoubtedly a copy in the University library.

With regard to the bolometer, I should say that both of the statements that you quote are under-statements. Mr. Abbot tells me that the bolometer "measures differences of temperature of less than one-millionth of a degree centigrade", adding that this is a conservative statement.

I understand that some persons do prefer the radiometer, but by far the larger number of students use the bolometer, and it is in fact in general use in physical laboratories throughout the world.

I have not yet heard from Professor John Langley as to one of your inquiries, but in looking over the volume which I have just referred to above, namely, "The Smithsonian Institution, 1846-1896", I notice on pages 204 and 205 a very detailed statement, written by John Langley, concerning the telescope which they made as young men, and what they did with it. I think that this statement will be of interest to you.

I am very glad if I have been of some service to you in the preparation of your memoir, and am, as ever,

Faithfully yours,

The Honorable Andrew D. White,
Regent of the Smithsonian Institution,
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.
Your chapter on Ezra Cornell was splendid.

885 Marcy Avenue
Brooklyn N.Y.
Nov. 19, 1905

Hon. Andrew D. White
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Mr. White:

For the past two weeks I have been reading your "Autobiography" which I procured from the public library. I want to thank you for producing two of the most helpful books I have ever read: "Lives of Great Men," etc. and...
I believe your book is a source of inspiration to many. I have in my library autographed copies of Dr. Langley's 'Recollections of a Long Life,' Adamson's 'Meditations of a Autograph Collector,' and 'Diary of a Bookworm.' Henry Thoreau's 'Twenty-Eight Years in Mantua' has some fine data on.

I hope you will let me have your two volumes for you.

I would send you one.

T. W. Davis

Everyone who knows Goldwin Smith seems to echo your sentiments.

Long life to you and him.
Dr. A. D. White,

Cornell University,

Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear sir:

We are going to have an Interscholastic Debate on the subject: "Resolved, that life imprisonment with restricted power of pardon on the part of the executive should be substituted for capital punishment".

We are going to have the negative of this question and we would like to get you to speak on "The problems of high crime in the United States". Could you tell me where I can purchase it? If it was not published, would it be possible for us to get it in any way?

Hoping to hear from you by return mail, and enclosing an envelope for reply, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

H. E. Ennis

Cornell "OE.

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Olean, N.Y., Nov. 19, 1906.

Dr. Andrew D. White:

Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Dr. White:

Mr. Carnegie received me most kindly on Tuesday afternoon last. As we had afternoon tea and two or three other guests were present there was no chance for any business talk, even had it been advisable. All the same our general conversation turned largely upon matters "Organic."

There is no doubt whatever that Mr. Carnegie is interested. He said he would be glad to go around by Elmira to hear the Park Church Organ on the occasion of his visit to Ithaca— if you and the other gentlemen in whose hands he is to be, thought well to arrange it.

An opportunity for securing the business I have helped to form during the last twelve months, suddenly occurred. After much deliberation, and after consulting Mr. Carnegie's Secretary I wrote to as per enclosed copy.

Thanking you for the kind interest you have shown, and for the valuable help you have given me, I am,

Yours faithfully,

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Elmira, N.Y., Nov. 19, 1906.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
324 W. Gray Street, Elmira, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1906.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie,

2 East 81st Street,

New York.

Dear Sir:-

Ever since the kind interest you manifested in my work at your house last Tuesday I have experienced a sense of comfort in the thought that my ideal of giving to this country that noble grandeur and refined dignity of organ tone (which you said you longed for, and which Mr. Gale prophesied would effect a revolution in organ building and which so many organists are asking me for) finds in you such sympathetic appreciation and understanding.

This, together with my deep conviction that this is the work that it is my duty to try my utmost to do, and the knowledge that I desire no personal gain from it (I will rest content with a living wage, say $2000 per annum) emboldens me to write to you now.

This is how the matter stands. The Ernest M. Skinner Co. (Boston) of which Mr. Alfred Thomas (half owner of Edgeworth Mills, Worcester, Mass.) is treasurer and practical owner and I am vice president, is to be sold. Mr. Thomas has expressed his faith in my work and is convinced that if I had charge of it, it would be a success artistically and financially, and is anxious for me to buy it. He would sell for $46,000.00. However he says he cannot keep the offer open more than a few days longer as he is being pressed to sell.

It is therefore to me the chance of a lifetime to establish my work in this country, and feeling that this is the tide which must be "taken at the flood" and that whatever is done must be done quickly I venture to ask the following.

Have you sufficient faith in me, and does the aim seem to you of such dignity and worth to this country that you would make me a loan of the $46,000.00 to enable me to buy this business (such loan to be repaid within four years)? I should require a little further money as working capital but this I know I could obtain once the factory, business, plant and stock were secured.

Failing this would it be too much to ask that you would kindly put me in touch with some moneyed men who might make the purchase possible?

I attach some papers for reference, and Mr. Thomas will furnish full information regarding the concern if desired.

Let me say, however, that I write thus, immediately after enjoying your hospitality, and I could not bring myself to do so, but for my feeling that you comprehend that the gain would not be financially to me but for artistic culture in this country.

The favor of a reply in a few days would be greatly esteemed.

I am dear sir yours faithfully,

(Sgd) W. T. Hope-Fraser.

Notes on Jordan talk. 11/19/06.

Van Hise. - Scientific standing high. Doubtful whether he would take place at the Smithsonian, as existing salary quite as good as he would receive in Washington, and demands upon it much less. Leading geologist. Rugged strength. Impressive. Not an easy speaker, but effective. Widely informed. Striking business ability. 53 or 54 years old.


Osborn. - Stands high as a geologist. Not affected with cliques. Attractive and impressive man, more a man of the world than the others; more polished. Ready writer and speaker.

Howard, L.O. - Ranks high, especially, as an organizer in museum work. Only difficulty is lack of sympathy outside his own department, - a determination to put that ahead without quite sufficient consideration of other departments.

See Hinrichs' article in Science on the Smithsonian, also Eigenmann's article in Science in reply. See Branner's article on over
Dear Mr. White:

Returning from an absence of several days in Buffalo, I find the enclosed letter from M. Racamier, referring to the large portrait they wish to make of you. You will remember that

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

Mallott in Science about two weeks ago.
respectfully to Mrs. White and remember me kindly to
Misses Kariin and Maria.
Very respectfully yours,
Ernest Welch

176 Graham Street,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

just now. I am hoping
to see my friend Casner
in print about January
first.
I have seen Mr. Hughes
several times since I
came to New York and we
always talk about a cer-
tain person who both admire
I suppose you have learned
of the sudden death of
Mr. Wyndham last week.
He was greatly respected
here in Baltimore.

There are many things
I want to hear you talk
about, especially the
election and life. I can
spend a week-end in

9 those days. I had
planned to go up to
site, but found two
much work to leave
even on a holiday.

I trust you are all
very well and enjoying
what has been with
us here a beautiful
autumn. Please give my
Wednesday, November 21st.
9:30 A.M.—Meeting of the Council at the Historical Society Building.

NOTE:
Rooms may be secured at the New Haven House, corner of Chapel and College Streets, or at the Tontine Hotel, corner of Church and Court Streets. It is advisable to secure accommodations well in advance of the meeting.
Those members of local associations, and others to whom the general invitation is extended, who know in advance that they will be able to attend the meeting, will confer a favor by notifying the Secretary at the earliest date practicable, at the offices of the League, 79 Wall Street, New York.

ELLIOT H. GOODWIN,
Secretary.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTICES:

Single room $6.
Double room $7.
Double room with bath $8.
Tontine House (European Plan).
Rooms $6-8.

NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE REFORM LEAGUE.
79 Wall Street, New York.

NOTICE AND PROGRAM OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING, AT NEW HAVEN, CONN., NOVEMBER NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SIX.

THE Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League will be held at New Haven, Connecticut, November 19th and 20th, 1906. All members of Civil Service Reform Associations, and of organizations having similar objects, are very earnestly invited to attend.
The headquarters of the League during the meeting will be at the New Haven Colony Historical Society, 144 Grove Street, where all delegates are requested to register. All sessions of the League are open to the public.
Under the terms of the Constitution, at the Annual Meeting, "Officers shall be elected for the ensuing year, and other appropriate business may be transacted." The general program follows:
Monday, November 19th.
10.15 A. M.—Meeting of the Council—at the New Haven House.
1.30 P. M.—Luncheon to members of the Council—at the New Haven House.

2.30 P. M.—First Session of the League—Public Meeting at the Historical Society Building, 44 Grove Street.
1—Address of Welcome by Hon. John P. Studley, Mayor of New Haven.
2—Response by Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, President of the League.
3—Annual Report of the Council—to be read by the Chairman, Mr. Richard Henry Dana.
4—Reports from Civil Service Reform Associations composing the League.
5—Reports from Women's Auxiliaries.

5.00 P. M.—Reception to the Delegates and Ladies accompanying them—by Professor and Mrs. Henry W. Farnam at their residence, 43 Hillhouse Avenue.

8.00 P. M.—Second Session of the League—University Meeting at Woolsey Hall, corner of Grove and College Streets—President Arthur T. Hadley presiding.
1—Address by Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, President of the League.
2—Action by the League in memory of the late Carl Schurz, President from 1893 to 1900.
3—Address by Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, Secretary of the Navy.

Tuesday, November 20th.
9.00 A. M.—Meeting of the Council to consider report of the Committee on Resolutions—at the Historical Society Building, 44 Grove Street.

10.30 A. M.—Third Session of the League—Public Meeting at the Historical Society Building, 44 Grove Street.
1—Election of Officers.
2—Report of Treasurer and Auditing Committee.
3—Report of the Special Committee on Civil Service Reform.
5—Report of the Committee on Resolutions.
6—Preliminary Report of the Special Committee on the Application of the Merit System to the Higher Municipal Officers.

3.00 P. M.—Fourth Session of the League—Public Meeting at the Historical Society Building, 44 Grove Street.
READING OF PAPERS:
1—Civil Service Reform in Connecticut—Hon. William F. Henney, Mayor of Hartford.
Discussion.
2—Methods of Extending Civil Service Reform in States and Cities—Frederic Almy of Buffalo.
Discussion.
Discussion.
4—The Best Method of Regulating the Political Activity of Public Employees—Hon. Cyrus D. Foote Jr. of the Philadelphia Civil Service Commission.
Discussion.

8.00 P. M.—Banquet at Harmonie Hall, 9 Elm Street.
that an appeal may be taken as this English version for curiosity enough. But it is hunting the last summer... help the view independently.

I beg again to assure you my Dear President

White (for I always think of you as Cornell's Spiritual and Continuing President) that I am not only deeply

value your courteous

consideration but am

My dear Mr. White— I am

writing this from Mr. Davis's

house where I stop for the

night on my way to New

York. I confine to you my

appreciation of your great

consideration in coming to
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
November 13th, 1906.

The Reverend A. S. Grapesey, S. T. D.
St. Andrews Rectory
Rochester, N. Y.

My Dear Dr. Grapesey:—

I gave last evening until midnight to Mr. Shepard's argument and the accompanying documents, especially your own statement before the church court, and I have rarely been so much moved by any reading whatever.

The whole statement of facts, the argument, and your own statement have put the whole question on a higher plane than any upon which it has been presented to the world hitherto. It is all most nobly done, and it has aroused my enthusiastic admiration. I cannot believe it possible that it will not end the whole matter favorably to yourself and to the large body of men whose thoughts take the same direction as your own. To disregard the considerations presented by yourself, by Mr. Shepard, and by Professor Nash, would be almost a crime against humanity. It would certainly inflict a blow upon the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States from which it would, probably, never recover.

I have long had a plan of making an argument in favor of placing in the prayer book the Beatitudes just before the creeds, connecting this addition with the creeds by the simple rubric, "or this."

Of course any such idea would be rejected, at present, by the vast majority of churchmen, but it has seemed to me that it might plant a seed from which good fruit would come. It would, at least, give the option to congregations of choosing between the words of our Lord which reveal the highest ideals of Christianity and the words of creeds made no one knows when, where or by whom. This idea has flitted through my mind at various times; it will probably never take shape, but your statement has brought it up again. It seems to me that the good Christian people of our own and other

--

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
nations might possibly, in the good time coming—far
remote indeed from this,—prefer that statement by
Christ Himself to the others, large parts of which
will be found more and more difficult for thoughtful
men to utter, as time goes on.

I beg to assure you of my most sincere sympa-
thy and good wishes, with especial thanks to you for
sending me these documents.

I remain,

Most respectfully and sincerely yours,

Sgd.
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

[Handwritten text on a page, partially legible but difficult to transcribe accurately.]

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Handwritten notes and letters are part of historical documents, often containing important information. However, due to the handwriting style and quality of the image, a precise transcription is not possible without substantial effort and expertise in calligraphy.
Touched the belief in the
injustice of the decision
first rendered 1807.

The clearness & precision of
your statement is most con-
vincing. It seems incredible
that such a body of men as
Constitutional this Court, and
have disapproved such a
presentation as was made by
Mr. Hespander.

It is indeed a critical time
for any Churchman but I firmly
believe that great good will
come from this, as ultimate
for one of Wright's Edification

Mr. Breda's amply
impressed by what you said
about the Constitution of the
Clergymen's duties and habits.

It seems a remarkable cir-
cumstance that your letter came
just as I was about to go
abroad, a State of Torment which
... prepared

in which the Court is entire-
ly omitted of the realities

Substituted. This has been printed
for the use of our own members.

Here, I am taking the liberty
of sending you a copy.

Of course you will understand
that this must be private.
Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your kind letter of November 12th, and deeply appreciate the kind interest you have expressed in my son. He expressed himself as most enthusiastic in his life and work at Cornell. I hope to visit him shortly and it would give me great pleasure, indeed, to pay my respects to you, accompanied by him. My son will be deeply gratified to know of your kind invitation to have him call upon you and Mrs. White.

We are all deeply interested in Arthur Newberry and I have been very gratified to watch him grow up to be a manly boy. I think, however, that he is now at the difficult age. The development of a child, or even a boy under fifteen, is comparatively easy, because I would have only simple boyish tastes to contend with, but as Arthur is beginning to feel that he is a young man and beginning to feel the natural independence that must come with this age, the pressure must be firm and exerted with greater tact to bring out good work in him. I have asked all the members of the faculty to assist me in this end and if he does not do creditable work it must be from some other reason than our conscientious desire to exert wholesome pressure here. The greatest danger will probably be for the next half dozen years, as his natural desire is to be with older boys, and he might make the mistake of not choosing wisely his chums and playmates. We feel it our duty to safeguard him and give him a desire for high minded and elevating companions. With the habit of selection, his vacations will improve him, but if he should prefer vacation companions who are too fond of sport, play and fine dress, it might tend to draw him downward.

However, I see no reason, but that by careful watching we can give him the elevated tastes and high ideals that will safeguard him in his college career. At this stage we find his healthful and honorable, very gentlemanly in his deportment and well disciplined as to conduct and temper. Frankly, he wants more ambition and more industry. That he needs is an ever-renewing desire to work for his own sake and work for God's sake, but this coming year will largely do much to develop these traits in Arthur. I wish to assure you that I shall exert my greatest efforts to assure this end.

As to his work, he is now in our fifth form. The work is good and upon completion of the year he would undoubtedly pass into the sixth form, which will permit him to graduate in June 1906; thus permitting him to enter college in the fall of 1906. He has now his hands full with the following subjects: Fifth year English, Plane Geometry, Second year German and Physics. These are the regular fifth form subjects and would be equivalent to the work expected in all preparatory schools in the penultimate academic year. In order to take the course similar to that taken by his older brother, viz., "The arts course with Latin and with the substitution of modern languages for Greek, with a thorough preparation in mathematics," the course for the sixth form, or last year, should be sixth year English, Chemistry, third year German, Cicero and Virgil. However, on talking with your grandson, he seems to prefer a course heavier in mathematics and desires one of the courses in engineering. In other words, he wishes to substitute mathematics for Latin, in which he seems to do very much better. He, therefore, would prefer to take Solid Geometry, and take Trigonometry, for which he would then be prepared, in preference to Cicero and Virgil, permitting him to enter one of the engineering courses. However, I have asked him to communicate with you directly in the matter of a change of these two courses.

As he is working now, he should graduate from the regular course and be amply prepared for entrance to Cornell creditably. However, he is a bright boy naturally, and if the proper pressure, he should enter college with a still higher standing. This pressure I am exerting upon him and any further advice from you along the lines you have already expressed to him, will tend to stimulate him to his work.

With kindest regards, I am
Your very sincerely,

Andrew D. White, S.

November 19, 1906.
Hon. Andrew D. White,
27 East Avenue,
Campus.

November 20, 1906.

Dear Mr. White:

I return herewith the copy of the letter of Mr. Scott and a memorandum prepared by Mr. Fraser concerning the authors whom Mr. Scott mentions. I trust this will give you in a general way the information you desire. Mr. Fraser has gone into the matter quite fully and has, I think, found out about all there is to know upon the subject of the editions of these authors.

Faithfully yours,

E. W. Bixler
November 20, 1906.

The Hon. Andrew D. White, LL.D.
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Doctor White:

Your letter of yesterday was handed to me a few hours ago by our Senior Warden, Judge Andrews. I am pleased to know of your proposed memorial to your father, and I am sure that such a one as you have in mind will not only greatly beautify our church but also be a most fitting tribute to the memory of one who by his munificent gifts and loyal devotion did so much to promote the welfare of our parish. On another sheet I gladly give the information you desired. Yours faithfully,

Alan A. Fairholt.

East End.

Chancel Window. St. Paul on Mars Hill.

(Wood Memorial)

North Side.

1st Window. Next to chancel. The Resurrection.

(Alexander Memorial)

2nd Window, second from chancel. Christ washing the feet.

(Conklin Memorial)

3rd Window, 3rd from chancel. The Risen Christ appearing to Mary Magdalene in the garden.

(Park Memorial)

4th Window, 4th from chancel. Faith and Hope.

(Smith Memorial)

South Side.

1st Window. Next to chancel. The Annunciation.

(The P.O. and angel)

2nd Window, second from chancel. Christ blessing children.

(Conklin Memorial)

3rd Window, 3rd from chancel. The Resurrection.

(Angel and the three Marys)

4th Window. Vacant.

5th Window. Vacant.
November 9th, 1906.

The program for the evening is for an informal reception and a supper, followed by ten minute addresses from three or four people, with a fifteen minute allowance for yourself as the distinguished guest.

The interest aroused by your reminiscences of the University in your book and the personal regard felt for yourself among the graduates and others interested in our University, will make your coming a feature of the occasion, and if it be that you can attend, we will endeavor to make your journey and stay here as convenient and comfortable as possible for you and will appreciate the favor.

Kindly advise me as promptly as possible and await your word which I trust will be favorable. I remain,

Very truly yours,

Henry Burrell
President.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, New York.

Dear Doctor White:

The University of Michigan Alumni Association of Detroit is trying to make its anniversary meeting this year a memorable one. It will be in the nature of a tribute to Dr. Angell. His son, Alexis C. Angell, formerly connected with the law faculty of the University, will be elected as the new President of the Alumni Association, and Peter White of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan will attend and speak as the representative of the Board of Regents.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors there was a unanimity of sentiment that it would be a great privilege, and add much to the importance of the gathering, if you would attend, and I was instructed to beg you to be present.

Friday, the 14th day of December, is tentatively named as the date but if it would suit your convenience better, we can arrange for almost any evening in the week beginning Dec-
Hon. Andrew D. White, LL.D.,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Dr. White,

Mr. Frank W. Nye, representing the Church Glass and Decorating Company, called on me a few days ago and brought my attention, with your permission, as I understood him, to your offer made in 1901-02 to help in the matter of providing small statues on the Phelps Gateway. This suggestion and offer of yours has always interested me very much indeed, and I write now to ask whether you wish to make the matter more definite. It is not a purpose for which we would feel like starting a general subscription, but if I could have in mind what sum you thought of offering for the purpose, I would make inquiries as to the possibility of putting your idea into execution.

You will be glad to know that things are going well here. I am enclosing a memorandum which I have recently prepared with such care that I think, be of interest to you.

With best regards, I am

Faithfully yours,
somewhat delayed, and I hope that if a journey to Italy seems important for your health you will take it. The matter of the meteorites will be equally cogent a year or more hence, but your health seems something to be looked after as early as possible.

With every good wish, I remain,
Most respectfully and sincerely yours,
Andrew D. White

Rush Rhees Library, University of Rochester
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
and would appropriate for that purpose at present.

I should suppose that the first thing to do would be to try to lay the matter before your Member of Congress, who will be, I suppose, at the coming session, General Porter of Niagara Falls, but in view of the fact that Professor Ward had such strong connections with Rochester, I should think it likely that the member from that district, the Honorable James Brock Perkins, might be interested.

Another person to approach would be, of course, the secretary of the Smithsonian, but no one has yet been elected in place of Professor Langley, though it is hoped that we may elect a successor on the third of December. I can give you no clue to the name of the new secretary, for the reason that various gentlemen are proposed, and that there is no possibility, at present, of forecasting the outcome of the election. Should he be a geologist or mineralogist, I should expect him to be interested especially, in view of the fact that the National Museum, including the great new buildings now going up, is under the care of the Smithsonian.

Under these circumstances, the decision in the matter would seem likely to be
Dear Doctor White:

I enclose you an extract from a letter of Professor John W. Langley, which may throw a little further light on his brother's early scientific career.

Believe me, as ever,
Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

Doctor Andrew D. White,
Regent of the Smithsonian Institution,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York.

November 21, 1908.

My brother and I started making telescopes in the fall of 1864, and continued working at such intervals as our respective vacations permitted, on constructing and perfecting them for a period of about three years; this work was done at the home of my grandfather in Newton, Mass. Of course we were greatly hampered by not having the facilities of a well-equipped machine shop at our disposal, for we took a pride in making everything as far as possible with our own hands, and I am pleased to say that at the end of that time we produced a telescope of the reflecting type which was practically optically perfect; but this result was attained only by the partial construction and rejection of some fifteen or twenty others.

In regard to your second query as to how it happened that my brother was called successively to Harvard, Annapolis and Allegheny, I can only say that I think it was because while connected with Harvard observatory he showed so much interest in and scientific ability along astronomical lines that his merits were recognized by the then director of the observatory, Prof. Winlock, who had formerly been connected with the Naval Academy, and, as soon as he knew of a demand from that institution for a civilian professor who could handle the subject of astronomy at the Academy, and...
particular who would be competent to fit up the small observatory which was being constructed there, he recommended my brother for this position. After serving with entire satisfaction at the Naval Academy for about two years, he received a letter from the President of the Western University of Pennsylvania, saying that they had an observatory there and needed someone who could not only take charge and advance the same, but who could teach astronomy and physics in the University. This was the cause of my brother's going to Allegheny, where he soon found that so much care and effort were needed to bring up the observatory from a semi-abandoned condition to one of efficiency, that he was excused from the teaching portion of his duties and gave his whole time to the interest of the observatory, and how efficient this proved, the history of the Allegheny Observatory and the great and commanding reputation which he made for it and himself, is abundantly well known to all persons conversant with the history and progress of astronomical science in this country.

\[\text{The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University}\]
last October (as your suppose suppose to you in case you ever
take my nervous, but they held a suspicion to call Dr. Hoo.
were very nervous, but Dr. Hoo’s friend whom he always

called—left York for a huge trip (Dr. Winston’s friend whom he always
called—who left York for a huge trip). When you get time, do
in my mouth to decay, swell my head. Then you get time do
face and cause me a great deal of expense. Miss Orman confidential
face and cause me a great deal of expense. Why they turned away Dr. Lovell
very two months or so. Why they turned away Dr. Lovell
my blood isn’t good enough for me when their baby died. I’ve
my blood isn’t good enough for me when their baby died. I’ve
had an anesthetic, so I can’t always wonder. I
have it pulled out, the a N.Y. But in spite of all these worries
have it pulled out, the a N.Y. But in spite of all these worries
surprise caused it an old burst ed trouble I am gaining in color
surprise caused it an old, burst ed trouble. I am gaining in color
infection. Last June. Infection. Last June.
This lap explanations to you. I don’t tire very easily and had
this lap explanations to you. I don’t tire very easily and had
from here very careless and this helps for a little. Of absence
from here very careless and this helps for a little. Of absence
the times Dr. Lovell is, and to until after Xmas.
would be, please, his mother, and I hope, lots of money. She always asks me to one of Col. Schuyler's so interesting. I wish I could have seen him when I'm in Syracuse and to the Greenbush. He deserves him. Kitty is the most charming girl I've got to know. More than all the Sidneys.

And now may I ask a favor? The Summers vote? Much love to all the family. Much love to all the family.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
My dear Dr. White:— I entirely agree with you that the circumstances which you mention make it inadvisable for you to write Mrs. Sage regarding the cause of Illinois college. I am sure I appreciate very greatly your interest in the Institution and the aid which you have already given us. With sincere regards, I am very truly yours,

Illinois College

November 21, 1916.

Dr. Andrew D. White,

Rochester, N. Y.

My dear Mr. White and Dr. White:— I entirely agree with you that the circumstances which you mention make it inadvisable for you to write Mrs. Sage regarding the cause of Illinois College. I am sure I appreciate very greatly your interest in the Institution and the aid which you have already given us.

With sincere regards,

Very truly yours,

Illinois College

November 21, 1916.
New York, November 21, 1906.

Dear Sir:

By direction of the Committee on Admissions there is mailed to you herewith a list of the names of fifty candidates whose applications for membership will soon be considered by the Committee.

Candidates must be satisfactorily recommended by their proposers and seconders, and be personally known to at least two members of the Committee.

You are requested to inform the Committee as to all matters affecting the qualifications of any candidate you may wish to recommend or oppose.

Full information is desired, and all communications are treated as confidential.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY W. HAYDEN,
Secretary.

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<tr>
<th>DATE OF PROPOSAL</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>OCCUPATION</th>
<th>PROPOSER</th>
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<tr>
<td>Apr. 25</td>
<td>Arthur L. Livermore</td>
<td>30 Wall St.</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Samuel S. Sanford</td>
<td>Stephen K. Reed</td>
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<td>May 1</td>
<td>James G. Cannon</td>
<td>16 Nassau St.</td>
<td>Vice-President</td>
<td>Cornelius N. Bliss</td>
<td>W. R. Wilcox</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Charles W. Fairbanks</td>
<td>Washington, D. C.</td>
<td>Vice-President</td>
<td>Warner Miller</td>
<td>Samuel R. Thayer</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>George W. Fairchild</td>
<td>Oneonta, N. Y.</td>
<td>Vice-President</td>
<td>John W. Vrooman</td>
<td>George J. Smith</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>C. E. Bush</td>
<td>41 Park Row</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>A. G. Paine</td>
<td>Wm. H. Porter</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Margaret M. Armstrong</td>
<td>41 Park Row</td>
<td>Vice-President</td>
<td>A. G. Paine</td>
<td>Henry L. Dyer</td>
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<td>Frank H. Platt</td>
<td>Mills Bldg</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Jos. B. Erhardt</td>
<td>Anson G. McCook</td>
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<td>J. Hageman Foster</td>
<td>24 Beekman St</td>
<td>Banker &amp; Broker</td>
<td>Scott Foster</td>
<td>Andrew Mills</td>
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<td>Eugene Gray Foster</td>
<td>2 Wall St</td>
<td>Banker</td>
<td>Scott Foster</td>
<td>Giles E. Tainter</td>
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<td>George F. Casler</td>
<td>143 West 56th St</td>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>Wm. R. Dowd</td>
<td>Henry C. Ward</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Ole H. Catter</td>
<td>20 Broadway</td>
<td>Manufacturer</td>
<td>John W. Griggs</td>
<td>Henry C. Knox</td>
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<td>W. J. Burtfield</td>
<td>92 Wall St</td>
<td>Merchant</td>
<td>Cha. C. Burke</td>
<td>Thomas H. Wood</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Stephen G. Roach</td>
<td>70 Madison Ave</td>
<td>Sec. &amp; Treasurer</td>
<td>Stephen W. Roach</td>
<td>F. C. Wagner</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Beiden Roach</td>
<td>70 Madison Ave</td>
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<td>Stephen W. Roach</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>A. Gordon Murray</td>
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<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Logan C. Murray</td>
<td>Scott Foster</td>
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<td>Oyster Bay, N. Y.</td>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>John W. Vrooman</td>
<td>John Stewart</td>
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<td>Cha. Elliott Warren</td>
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<td>John R. Van Wormer</td>
<td>T. L. Jones</td>
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<td>John S. Steeples, Jr.</td>
<td>26 Liberty St</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>W. R. Wilcox</td>
<td>David Ramsey</td>
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<td>June</td>
<td>Gilbert H. Muntange</td>
<td>County Court House</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Joe A. Blanchard</td>
<td>Mortimer C. Addoms</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Frank Hendrick</td>
<td>130 Broadway</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Joe A. Blanchard</td>
<td>Edward F. Brown</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Douglas Henry</td>
<td>52 Broadway</td>
<td>Stock Broker</td>
<td>Wm. C. Pearson</td>
<td>R. P. Warrall</td>
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<td>11 Pine St</td>
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<td>W. F. Hughes</td>
<td>T. F. Humphrey</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>H. A. Crandall</td>
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<td>W. A. Boland</td>
<td>Geo. P. Pentecost</td>
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<td>Cha. F. Holzberger</td>
<td>11 Broad St</td>
<td>Banker &amp; Broker</td>
<td>Cha. G. Beams</td>
<td>Herbert C. Taylor</td>
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<td>Elton Root, Jr.</td>
<td>26 Broad St</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Elton Root</td>
<td>Joel R. Erhardt</td>
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<td>July</td>
<td>Wm. Tad Helmuth</td>
<td>26 East 52d St</td>
<td>Physician</td>
<td>Fred'k M. Dearborn</td>
<td>Charles A. Addoms</td>
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<td>Lyon de Camp</td>
<td>Fulton Chain, N. Y.</td>
<td>Forestry Operator</td>
<td>Cha. E. Sprague</td>
<td>Warner Miller</td>
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<td>Aug.</td>
<td>Milton F. Bagg</td>
<td>21 Maiden Lane</td>
<td>Importer</td>
<td>Wm. D. N. Pears</td>
<td>Nicholas Geofroy</td>
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<td>Richard T. Hess</td>
<td>Grand Central Station</td>
<td>General Inspector</td>
<td>C. Graham Bacon, Jr.</td>
<td>George Place</td>
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<td>Walter H. Hercks</td>
<td>66 Broadway</td>
<td>Broker</td>
<td>Benj. S. Harmon</td>
<td>C. D. Simpson</td>
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<td>Henry Costello</td>
<td>13 East 65th St</td>
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<td>Albert E. Kingsley</td>
<td>Wm. H. Foster</td>
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<td>Darwin R. Alford</td>
<td>32 Burlington St</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>William Skinner</td>
<td>Gilbert G. Tabor</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Joseph T. Schenck</td>
<td>141 Broadway</td>
<td>Vice-President</td>
<td>George Place</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Converse D. Mouth</td>
<td>13 Spruce St</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>George S. Terry</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Gerard M.碛den</td>
<td>10 East 45th St</td>
<td>Mining &amp; Mfg.</td>
<td>John R. Van Wormer</td>
<td>T. L. James</td>
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My dear Mr. Lee:

I wish especially to thank you for your editorial "Lesson of Giardi Case." I agree with every word of it, and I hope that you will return to the charge again and again until you impress fully upon the minds of our fellow-citizens the utter folly of our present system of dealing with murderers. Nor is his the only case. There are some worse cases, in which, where there is no particle of doubt as to the guilt of the person convicted, petty chicanery has defeated justice for years.

Andrew D. White
Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y.

November 21, 1906.

Duncan C. Lee, Editor, etc.,
Ithaca Daily News
Ithaca, N. Y.

homicides has risen rapidly from about two thousand twenty years ago to nearly ten thousand at present. Under the British system of common sense applied to criminal law, only a small percentage of persons have been murdered and families deprived of their wage earners. Which, then, is the merciful system? Which is the system cruel and absurd? I can think of no reform, at present, which more deserves to be pushed than this reform in the administration of our criminal law, and the protection of our people against brutal murderers. It seems to me infinitely more important than any financial reforms whatever. Bear in mind that the introduction to the Declaration of Independence speaks of the right to life as preliminary.
The recent statement by the Chicago Judge that in the last five years there have been forty-five thousand homicides is entirely correct. He might have added that only one in every seventy-four cases has been severely punished.

The result of this lack of punishment and of these delays has been that the deterrent effect of punishment has been almost entirely lost; and that almost entirely lost is the fact that a number of pseudo-philosophers are telling people that, after all, punishment has no effect upon crime; that it is of no use to punish murderers; and this in spite of the fact that the number of murders just across the imaginary line which separates the United States from Canada is to the number on our side of the line as six to one hundred and twenty-nine. Bear in mind that Great Britain, with its crowded population, with the avenues to competency so much more closed than in our own country, and with a large portion of its population brutalized by ages of cruel sports and in various other ways, keeps the number of homicides down to one-twentieth of the number here, and how? Simply by having the trial follow the crime speedily, by having no nonsense, by allowing no scope to chicanery, by preventing endless appeals from court to court, in fact, by making the punishment rapid and severe.

The result of this miscalled mercy in our own country is that the number of
ANDREW D. WHITE, CORNELL UNIVERSITY. ITHACA. November 21, 1906.

Mr. C. Lee - 2.

Andrew White, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

November 21, 1906.

I hope that by all means, that you will continue with your good work, and have this subject presented, with its various aspects again and again. I remain very sincerely yours.

Handwritten Signature
Nov. 22, 1906

Dear Mr. White,

Both Hall and Otterbein were present at the meeting of the National Academy and showed concern with their usual confidence upon the subject of the presidency. Hall is too available. Although he has attempted to feel under deep obligations to the Carnegie institutions and believes that he has no right to accept the presidency of the Academy, and would not do so if offered the position.

Although Otterbein had declined to consider the matter when approached by Mr. Henderson, I hope to prevail upon him to reconsider his decision and believe now that he is available. He wishes however...
to consult his wife before committing himself finally — and promise to write to her therein forty-eight hours. I have no doubt after our conversation, that he will place himself at our disposal.

I feel very much relieved by this decision in character on his part — for it would make an admirable change. He is a man of strong individuality — and vigorous character. He combines great executive abilities with high scientific attainments — and is a man of precision and brains. He and his family would be an acquisition to the society of the National Capitol.

There is another name here who has impressed me very favourably — Prof. Comfort of Wisconsin — an astronomer. Mr. Woodward, President of the Carnegie Institution, proposed his name to me — and after hearing the very able paper he

Fletcher House, Boston.

sent to the National Academy, and after having had some personal conversation with him — I place him next in my mind, to Osborne. He is a man of dignified presence — having a man 6 years' attainments — a ready and pleasing speaker, and has the look of executive ability. In the first, I do not wish to know his scientific work but will hear it up on my return to Washington. I have written to Professor W. to find out how he stands in the astronomical world — and have also asked President Woodward for an expression of opinion concerning the subject.

The name of

Hon. George T. W. A. Alexander Graham Bell

was given.
STERLING OBERENTURE CORPORATION,
356 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.

CABLE ADDRESS: TELEGRAPHONE, NEW YORK.

Nov. 22, 1806.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Mr. White:

Thank you for your pleasant letter of the 20th, and I shall try and get hold of the Autobiography for myself, and send you the first volume for the inscription. Last night I spent with you and Bismarck at Berlin.

Mr. B. E. Fermow, of Cornell, was in the office yesterday and saw the Telegraphone, and was enthusiastic enough to subscribe for 10 shares of stock, at $10 per share, par value. I also have ten shares, and I believe there is going to be a great future ahead of this invention. I know from your book how interested you were in the telegraph and telephone, and in fact all great inventions, and I am sending you under separate cover some very interesting data, and enclosing copies of two or three letters. After talking with Mr. Fermow I think you will want at least ten shares for yourself, and I am taking the liberty of enclosing you a subscription blank, properly filled out. The stock is going very fast and will soon all be gone, and you know what human nature is,—as soon as a man finds it difficult to get a thing, he wants it. As soon as this stock is all placed it will advance to $15 or $20 or more, a share.

I believe, after thorough investigation, you will thank me for this opportunity. At any rate I thank you for your book, and have just gotten Ezra Cornell's "Life" out of the library,—by his son.

Very respectfully yours,

E. D. Dickson

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Possibly, in talking with Mr. Fernow, you might mention that Mr. Emil R. Abadie, of Oakland, Cal., this morning sent me an order for 50 shares---he is a member of the A.I.M.E. with Mr. Fernow.

I would appreciate it very much if you could have the last Year Book of Cornell sent to me.
Milwaukee  
New Orleans  
New York  
Pittsburg  
Salt Lake City  
San Francisco  
Seattle  
Washington  

November 22, 1906.

Dear Sir:

We are glad to be able to make this unusual offer:

We find that we have on hand a few copies of that famous work, "Bismarck, the Man and the Statesman." This great work, written by Bismarck after his retirement from office, is the only authoritative biography of the Iron Chancellor, who stamped his personality upon the politics of Europe for more than half a century. These Reminiscences constitute not only the autobiography of a great statesman, but the most important contribution to historical literature in the last quarter of a century.

The work is complete in two royal octavo volumes, containing in all 777 pages, with photogravures portraits of Prince Bismarck and facsimile of his handwriting, and attractively bound in dark-blue cloth.

As we have on hand only a few copies and want to dispose of them at once, we offer this great work, with a year's subscription for Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, Harper's Bazar, or The North American Review, for $6.00.

We will send you the two volumes, charges prepaid, on receipt of $1.00. If you do not like the books when they reach you, send them back at our expense and we will return the $1.00. If you do like the books, send us $1.00 every month for five months. On receipt of this first payment of $1.00 we will enter your name as a subscriber for either Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, Harper's Bazar, or The North American Review for one year. In writing, state which periodical you want. Please remember that these payments, amounting to $6.00, pay in full for both books and periodical.

For your convenience an order blank is enclosed.

Yours very truly,

Harper & Brothers

November 22, 1906.

Mr. Andrew D. White,  
Cornell University,  
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Mr. White:

It gives me great pleasure to tell you, briefly, what I know of Professor Irving Fisher, in reply to your letter of November 18. His specific achievements will doubtless be presented more fully than I could hope to do in this letter. I can probably be most useful, therefore, in writing of his general equipment for the secretariatship of the Smithsonian, as I understand it. Before doing so, I ought to tell you that I believe Mr. Walcott to be better equipped than Professor Fisher, although in my judgment Fisher is the best of all the other candidates of whose qualifications I am informed. I venture to say this in order to make my own position clear.
Since Fisher is an old and very intimate friend of mine, I speak of him with confidence. He is a man of the highest ideals, and of a point of view toward life and toward his work which leaves nothing to be desired. I believe him to be a man of really great mentality, and especially of very great thoroughness and originality of thought. He has judgment, marked determination and persistence, and great sweetness of nature; and he is a very delightful companion. Consequently he meets men well.

The two points regarding his qualifications upon which I have had some doubt are his executive ability and his capacity to deal with Congress and to secure the necessary increases of appropriation. I have told Fisher so frankly. In executive matters he has made his proofs to a larger extent than I supposed when I first discussed this question with him, as the enclosed letter from Professor Schwab will indicate. Nor did I then know of his success in dealing with the legislature of Connecticut in the matter of tuberculosis.

My feeling is that if Fisher were to be successful in executive work and in dealing with Congress, the Smithsonian would undoubtedly make far greater progress under his leadership, in contributions of vital importance to human knowledge, than under the leadership of Walcott or any candidate whose name I know. That he would ultimately be successful I believe, but I do not know it. I believe Fisher to be capable of developing plans for original research beyond any man I have met. Personally he and Mrs. Fisher are everything that could be wished.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Mr. Gifford Pinchot,
U.S. Dept of Forestry,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Gifford:

We are good enough friends, I am sure, to allow me to approach you without embarrassment in the matter of Irving Fisher's candidacy for the vacancy in the Secretarieship of the Smithsonian Institution. I know that you are committed to the candidacy of another, but, notwithstanding, I am inclined to lay before you one consideration.

As you know, I have been intimately associated with Irving Fisher since our undergraduate days together. Our careers have been more or less interlocked and we have worked side by side for fifteen years or so. The question that must naturally arise in your mind has reference to his qualifications as an organizer of scientific investigation.

I grant that five years ago I should not have rated them very high, but the last few years have seen a great change in the character of Irving's work and in the manner in which he has approached it. His variety of scientific interests have brought him in contact with a large number of investigators and scientists throughout the world, and in his investigations he has had occasion not only to systematize his own efforts but to organize the work of others. Few men, I think, have learned as successfully as he has done, the lesson of reserving his strength for the problems of directing work and leaving its carrying out to others.

I confess frankly that at times I have felt that in connection with his Academic work he went too far in that direction, but I am also free to confess that for the headship of such an institution as the Smithsonian such an attitude is eminently correct. He is persistent and orderly in his work; secures the co-operation and sympathy of others; has laid the broadest foundations for future scientific investigations, in which he personally can play but a small part but in the carrying out of which he has always hoped to enlist others.

I do not write this from any intention of having you circulate the letter—I only do so in order to express myself on one point on which I think you must be in doubt.

I wish you might be here this month for a quiet chat on the situation and on many other things that we have in common.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

J. D. Lebar
Wyoming New York Oct 22nd 1876

My dear Dr. White,

Your letter is in receipt. Under the circumstances I think that you agree with me that the National Museum is the best fitting place for Professor Ward's Collection. And your objections indicate a wish that it may be placed there. I shall now send my offer of that gift. I have written to Mr. Ilsley and I hope I will write to Mr. Fisher. I hope I can get a list of the names of all Congressmen, but this may be in various ways. I shall consult my various friends and think of various members. With your official courtesies, 

Of course the Institute, the University, the Smithsonian, and several other Associations in the United States, Professor Ward, and a number of other gentlemen and persons would be interested, and contribute generally as well as scientifically. Thankfully yours,

Dr. Cowdrey Ward

Wyoming New York Oct 22nd 1876

My dear Dr. White,

I am collecting Meteorites. Professor Ward had a collection of course, and they belong to Yale.

I think you as a friend of science, and one who has been so long associated with the Museum, are well fitted for the work. I think of giving these Meteorites to the Museum. The Museum of Natural History of the University of Chicago is a very good one, and has access to that. Professor Ward has a very good one, and also has access to that. 

Harvard and Yale have good ones, and Columbia has a very good one. 

This letter sends the offer that Cowdrey Ward sends that the Meteorites of Specimens are to be given to the Museum of Natural History.
Hon. Andrew H. Gale,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My Dear Uncle Andrew:—

Your letter of November 20th is at hand and read with great interest.

Your letter to Dr. Crapsey was copied in the Syracuse Herald. I saw an editorial in the New York Sun yesterday, in which it discussed the subject, and concluded that Dr. Crapsey had done what an honest man would have to do. It reflected severely on those who advocated the doctrine that if ministers arrived at the conclusion that in the light of science some of the old doctrines could not be upheld, that they should remain silent. In short, it supported your position.

Now regarding investments; we have gained some light since our last correspondence. It had become an interesting problem to those who were studying the financial situation to see how in the light of the exposures that had been made, and in the light of legal proceedings which had been instituted in different states and by the National Government against some of the most important transgressors, the big interests were to unload their securities on the public. Of course, it was plain that much of the legislation that had been passed, such as the beef inspection law, which provided for no action criminally against individuals, and which provided as a punishment only a fine, in one sense amounted to nothing excepting as proving that public sentiment was making itself felt, and it followed that this law might be easily amended later by putting teeth into it.

The attacks in the magazines directed against our greatest financial magnates, and the commencement of criminal actions against some of them, clearly make it an interesting problem to see how in the face of all this the public are to be gotten in again. The public had just seen the bottom fall out of all of these securities, and had seen stocks that are now booming, like United States Steel, Cossam,rownedly going into the hands of a receiver. How were they to forget all this so soon and be so completely won over as to be willing to invest at the extraordinarily high prices, which had largely been the result of necessity caused by fights, such as Lawson had made?

It was necessary to prove Lawson wrong regardless of cost, but it remained a problem to see how the people were to be made to pay for all this, and inveigled into purchasing stock, that a few years ago could have been bought for a song, at fabulous prices. It was apparent that all of the old schemes, such as making money easy to borrow, were being worked, but the public were familiar with these methods, and very likely believed that something new would have to be sprung, and it was impossible to see what it could be. At this point the public commenced to hear about fabulous surpluses that had been earned, and had been concealed, all of which the public should not have been expected to have suspected or imagined. Here was the joker: here was the means by which the public were to be drawn in again.

The distribution of these surpluses, such as the Express Companies, the Great Northern Railroad, etc., were unmasked, amounting in the case of Mr. Hill's railroads, to one hundred fifty millions, suggesting at once that these securities, and the market generally, were...
to go upon a new standard of value. Facts have been disclosed that were not hitherto reckoned with. These facts were withheld from the public, contrary to both law and morals, and springing with the result described above. Now the only question is: Are we being dealt with fairly now? Are we being told the truth now, or are we being jumbled with as we have been jumbled with in the past?

You will remember that it has been my opinion, and is still my opinion, that it may be some time before the tide turns, but it will certainly turn, for labor increases its demands in proportion to the rumors of capital's prosperity; those rumors at present being more than normal, the demands of labor are more than normal. As the prosperity of the country is being magnified to draw the public inland; the ideas of labor concerning the situation are not justified. This must result in time in a crisis.

It is true that we did not realize the existence of those surplus earnings, and that they would be used to effect the market instead of hidden in improvements, but we have the problem in general correctly solved, and I believe that we had better stick to our text until we get our reward.

Faithfully yours,

Andrew
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

[Image of a page with handwritten text]

Dear Mr. C. Colton

We are making an effort to raise the $2,500 required for the purchase of the property. We are asking the men who have the $2,500 to send it to the treasurer, John Smith, at once.

We hope you will do so, as we need the money to proceed with the project.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Addendum

[Handwritten note]

In the event that the funds are not raised, we will look to alternative sources of funding.

[Signature]

[Date]

Cornell University
Did your press clipping bureau send you items.

"The Real American Diplomatic Service"

"New World"

from a recent issue of...

not a flagrant oversight. We can give you this item for ten cents, or if you subscribe we will include in your first 100 items.

Truly yours,

BURRELL'S PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

To secure item refer to No. 5278.

All orders are to be filled upon money ordered.


"The New World"
20 Irving Place, N.Y. Nov. 23rd 1906.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Doctor White:

I thank you for your letter and your invitation to visit Ithaca and discuss with you the important question upon which we differ. I have delayed acknowledging your letter that I might name a date for my visit. Last week I spoke in Burlington, Vermont and next week I am to speak in Mount Vernon, New York. The first full week in December I have engagements for the 5th and 8th. The following week I can go to Ithaca so far as I now can see. If it should meet your engagements I would leave N.Y. so as to arrive in Ithaca Monday or Tuesday morning, the 10th or 11th of December. We could see the University and discuss the death penalty, and should it be desirable I could talk to the students in the evening. This suggestion of speaking to the students is made in consequence of the request made to me by a member of our Loyal Legion who was a member of the University Faculty. I am sorry I cannot give his name. It was three or four years ago that the request was made.

I enclose a copy of my remarks made in Burlington.

Very sincerely yours,

A. A. Courter

Peace Dale, R.I., Nov. 25, 1906.

Hon. A. D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Sir:

I have yours of the 23rd on my return from a brief absence. If my records are correct, the paper you retain is a statement prepared by Dr. Fisher's friends upon his qualifications. When Mr. Fisher read this the other day, he wrote to me that he wished to disclaim any such standard as was set up for him in the matter of organizing sanatoria and securing legislation, solemnly saying that by far the greater part of the credit in that work belonged to his colleague Mr. Foster. It is also true that Dr. Foster very generously admits the great help rendered from Dr. Fisher in this very work.

Nevertheless, I think that, under these circumstances, the paper should be treated with such discretion. So many men in the field of science who know Mr. Fisher personally, spoke out for him in such strong terms that I feel I will receive all of the encumbrance needed, and that is, of course, what I wish to set before you. The bare facts I endeavor to be germane to the case, and these are, I hope, submitted without prejudice. All that I have done I ought to explain Mr., because I know colloquially nothing about the subject, although I have, and for many years have had a very deep interest in the scientific and that must be by excuse in writing as I have done.

I remain,

Very faithfully yours,

A. A. Courter
Hon. Andrew D. White,

Cornell University,

Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your favor of the 22nd received this morning, I say that if you are not certain of coming to New York next week, you could send us the robe. It would give us an opportunity to get the portrait well under way before you arrive here and then if you are good enough to give us a few minutes of your valuable time while you are here, we believe we will have the portrait sufficiently advanced that you will be able to get a fair idea of what the result will be, so if you will kindly send the robe at once, we will take very good care of it in every way as we will only require same for a few days.

Thanking you in advance, beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

Thos. C. Martin.
to find out how many of them have been put into offices of importance, and especially into the legislature and into the judgeships of the Supreme Court. As to the election, its result has been a healthful warning to both parties, and not only in this state but in most of the others.

I do not know whether you and Mrs. Goldwin Smith keep up your old habit of going southward when the cold weather begins, but if you do I shall hope to meet you, since I have to be at the meeting of the Smithsonian Regents at Washington on December 3rd and that of the Carnegie Trustees on the 11th.

Mrs. White joins me in all kind

Andrew D. White
Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y.

November 23, 1906.
Professor
Goldwin Smith, LL.D., D.C.L.,
The Grange,
Toronto, Canada.

My dear friend:

I have delayed my answer to your latest letter in order that I might give you our impressions of the bust as it at last stands in the vestibule of Goldwin Smith Hall. The delay was due to the fact that it was thought best, in view of the great weight of bust and pedestal, to place an additional pier or girder in the basement just beneath it.

But it is now in place and, I think, fully satisfies everybody. It seems
Now as to one remark in your letter. I do not think that it can ever enter into the head or heart of any human being in this region to make the supposition of which you speak. You are, evidently, not quite aware of the feeling which exists here toward you. Your connection with the history of the country and of the University are remembered most gratefully, and the matter of which you speak would surely be considered here, always, as in the line of your conduct hitherto, from the days of the Civil War down to the present moment. Nor do I believe that you fully realize the extent to which this feeling toward you pervades thinking men throughout the north. A striking example of the depth of this feeling is seen in the fact that your utterances in the New York Sun, which, if made by some men, would have aroused a storm of indignation, are received by all the better journals with respect.

So I hope that the possibility of an inadequate motive being attributed to you will be banished from your thoughts.

All seems going on here well and quietly. You will be interested to know that one of the main forces throughout the state which caused the election of Mr. Hughes was the action of Cornell graduates. It is surprising, on looking over the list,
ANDREW D. WHITE.
CORNELL UNIVERSITY.
ITHACA, N.Y.
Professor Goldwin Smith - 2.
remembrances to you both, and I remain
Yours faithfully,

YALE '53

CLASSMATES:

Our comrade, JOHN GREENE THOMAS, in his sev-
yenty-fourth year, has joined the majority, soon fol-
lowing TOBEY, who stood next to him on our roll.
Letters from his daughter ELIZABETH bring tidings
of his death as November 11 was near dawn, and give
some particulars of his last days. For years an affec-
tion of the heart had intimated by what door he would
leave the world, but it did not open suddenly. His
last illness continued two weeks, apparently not seri-
ous at first.

His name does not appear in the records of our
class meetings since graduation as present at any of
them. He is not on that account to be reckoned as
less warmly attached to us. His letters always
breathed the spirit of fraternal affection to his class-
mates, with injunctions to remember him as hindered
only by obstinate, circumstances from joining us in our
reunions. He passed through many troubles, which
he predicted would shorten his days; otherwise he
thought he might have rounded a century of life, like
his father and his grandmother. But he was ever
courageous, kindly, and cheerful. His daughter
writes: "I never knew him to judge any one harshly,
though they might have injured him." A communi-
cant for many years in the Episcopal Church, his let-
ters to me breathed the spirit of the devout and
manly religion which cheered his passage to the grave,
as it had sustained him in the battle of life. Of him
it may be unhesitatingly said, "He fought a good
fight."

By this latest breach in our ranks our number is
reduced to thirty-two, and YOUNG remains the only
survivor south of the Ohio valley.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES M. WHITON,
New York : Secretary.
28 West 128th Street,
November 23, 1906.
Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Mr. White:

I am puzzled to know just how to answer your inquiry regarding the Salvation Army work. I have very little knowledge of the present Adjutant, Riddell, who is now in charge here, and unfortunately have gained a poor impression of the integrity and good management of the local branch of this organization. In spite of this feeling I have, from time to time, in answer to their importunities, given them small contributions. I regret that I am unable to give you a more satisfactory report regarding them.

Thinking possibly you may wish to have the circular letter that you sent, I enclose it herewith.

Yours very truly,

Geo. R. Williams,

Geo. R. Williams,


November 24, 1906.

Dear Mr. White,

We have your letter of November 22nd. The latest date for the receipt of copy for the February number is December 26th, though this means that the matter must necessarily go in the second form. The copy for the first form must be in hand not later than December 10th. There is a possibility, however, that we may be obliged to defer the publication of the first of your papers until March. In this case the dates would of course be January 25th and 10th respectively.

Very truly yours,

Andrew D. White, Esq.
Dear Sir:—

It may be of some interest to you to know that a complete detailed report of the proceedings of the meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League at New Haven, will be published in "The Chief," Saturday Nov. 24.

It is the desire of "The Chief" that the great army of civil service applicants for whose welfare the League has labored so successfully, shall become better acquainted with the League’s aim and object.

The Special reports of the recent National Conference at Washington and the State Conference at Albany in "The Chief" have been commended by Civil Service Officials everywhere for their accuracy and completeness.

Respectfully,

THE CHIEF.


Hon. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Sir:—

In writing to you yesterday, I did not mention two points that perhaps should have been spoken of about Dr. Fisher.

First, as to his health. He is today in a most extraordinarily vigorous condition. I do not know of any one who can accomplish so much work as he can in the same number of hours, and he is capable of keeping up a heavy mental strain for a longer time together than almost any one I know. He seems to have applied his endurance investigation to himself with the most admirable success. I am sure you could not see him without being impressed by his immense vigor. He is exceedingly careful in eating and in exercise, overdo neither, and at the same time to fully answer the requirements of his physical side. Upon this point of health, I feel the utmost confidence.

The second point is that it has been suggested that he might chafe under the restraints of the office of Secretary of the Smithsonian. I do not for a moment think that this will be found true. His patience knows no bounds, and he has the real ability and desire to conform to circumstances.

I should be very glad if you would be willing to write a line to Henry L. Stimson, District Atty. for the Southern District of New York at No. 50 Post Office Building, New York for any further light upon these two points which you might wish for. Stimson was a classmate of Fisher’s, and has kept track of his work, and feels very strongly about his potential value in the position under discussion. Stimson himself is a successful man at present, having just won the sugar cases for the Government. He is entirely ready to write any one if occasion arises, giving his own views on Fisher’s fitness for the place. It would be very agreeable to him to be allowed to write to you himself, if you happen to know.

Pray excuse me for this letter, which I write as a supplement to yesterday’s letter, which was sent off rather too hurriedly.

Very faithfully yours,

[Signature]
To my dear father, Nov 24, 1906

As for Fortune: I fear his studies are not made interesting, and the hatred most uninteresting, and
friends worst. In prearing for the University, when you don't like letter work, yesterday you read
you are not receiving the office. If leaving books for Washington,
We must all be patient with Fortune. I do hope dear father, that you
for he has the flimmery ones and don't need with your address
but meantime wait until the delivered. What you would
his character is better andfkmal; is it if you were not ill.
Even Andrew has a struggle to live.

Dear father, I hope you are not averse to the...
you to wish your precious kind Hoffner entertained all day.

For more honors, or even Trump, Andrew comes next Friday, the 3d, and I can tell you by then who are taking invitation. And I can tell you by then, too, when he has passed these two places in the Catskills.

If you have not been to see Mr. Baker, and he is a clever fowl. They think that Mr. Baker's is no damned bit far from Stephen or some better than this place for me, and only in his ideas, he has an idea that I ought to keep on as he does. I feel that I'd like to spend the holidays here. Mr. Baker knows him, and I feel that I'd like to spend the holidays here. If you've never asked Mr. Baker and the holidays have been going well, could you invite Mr. Baker to dinner, you're no doubt here, I'm wondering, I'm wondering how entertaining he is. Since these aren't meant that I can say him as Mr. Hoffner, and lie down myself in any way.
Having traced an amount to
William to acquaint them of
your departure. Please come up
and drop me a line to inform
me where we can rendezvous—
the train leaves about 8:30.

I remain, very truly,
[Signature]
Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration
Mason Law, Pierce County, New York

My dear Sir,-

It has seemed necessary to fix the date for the meeting of the Committee on Colleges for the 21st of December, the meeting to be held in New York City at a hotel or other meeting place to be announced later. The meeting will probably take place in the evening, but if enough members arrive in time a preliminary afternoon meeting would doubtless be desirable.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Secretary.

P.S. Will you kindly indicate if you can or cannot attend the meeting?

Dr. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.
have spoken to Dr. Hayes concerning the proposed memorial to President Hale. It is the opinion of Dr. Hayes that it would be well for us to have some proposed design of the memorial tablet which we could show to the alumni who knew President Hale. Dr. Hayes thinks that with such a design before their eyes they would be much more likely to contribute. I meanto speak to Dr. O. B. Geneva who is at present our librarian and who was a student of Hobart College during the presidency of President Hale.

Now if you r have any suggestions as to the design of the tablet its inscription and the like I should be pleased to receive them. I shall be in New York at Christmas time and shall see Mr. Nye and talk the matter over with him if by so doing I can facilitate the work.

Thanking you again for your interest in this important matter, and with great esteem, I am as always,

Respectfully yours,
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

[Handwritten text on a page]
work for this enterprise if you have the opportunity.

What you propose, the writing of an article for the Atlantic Monthly, be it as to
Mr. Mitchell, I would like to find anything like it would be well for him to be
known to you, and something could
found that delightful and slightly more. If I had
known that such a thing was possible
earlier, then I might have had the material
we have just in such shape as would
be a help to you - now I fear we cannot
be of much service.

After Mr. Merritt's death we lost all of
the letters and papers here, in the Stafford house,
putting what he considered the most valuable
in the safe with other papers to be put aside. We
are now with the idea of preparing them alto-
gather, when we think something like them
are and have a biographical portion. Mr.
Merritt's brother, Mr. Washington, the Fells,
about 6-7 miles off, is a Northpeater,
be could write about the literary and
financial works of Mr. Mitchell, and
make a convenient time to do things.
I think Mr. Benedict could come
be another, and help in about the
paper, etc. Long summer we have had,
our house full of people, as we usually,
and we have conceived to do it. Charles
Merritt has been living a brother and brother
friend, who are 91 year old, another brother
who is 86 year old, and one young, who is
30 year old. They have come to do my
summer work - half summer, and have to
enjoy it. Brother, with us and in the Redon
town. But it has been a pleasure
to give up other things, & entertain them.

Mr. Benedict, the Atlantic Monthly
was the friend of Mr. Merritt's, offered paper
for a week to lead to Stafford. He went for the
printer & stenographers, to take notes and another
man to write up the material and put it
on each step, in order to be published.
Mr. Stoughton was so anxious to do it too,
Mr. Merritt was not willing to have it
then.

The beautiful building, and fine portrait
Nov. 24, 1906.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I beg to thank you most sincerely for your kind favor of the 21st inst., and also for the copy of the address "Evolution versus Revolution in Politics" which I have today received.

When I wrote I thought that I might be presuming upon your time, but your kind reply has reassured me. I shall respect your wish that the address shall not be published or delivered in any form, and I hope that during the Winter I may have the pleasure of hearing you give it.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
November 24th, 1906.

My dear Brother,

Ernest has just returned from New York, and had a talk with Dr. Marsh, who represents Mrs. Russell Sage, with regard to a very much needed home that might be established here for old men.

I suppose your headquarters will be at Union League Club. If you expect to stop elsewhere, will you let me know where to find you?

Very truly,

Honorable Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Brother,

Ernest has just returned from New York, and had a talk with Dr. Marsh, who represents Mrs. Russell Sage, with regard to a very much needed home that might be established here for old men. Dr. Marsh informed Ernest that the best way would be for either you or Ernest to write Mrs. Sage a personal letter, and he would see that it received attention.

Enclosed I cut from the Hall Street Journal of this morning, and I think perhaps it might interest you.

I expect to be at the Manhattan Hotel the first of next week, in New York City.

Yours very truly,

Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.
If you are there at that time, shall be very glad to see you.

Yours affectionately,

[Signature]

Professor Alexander Graham Bell,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Bell:

I have to thank you for your letter of the 8th. Were I a younger man and not well past three score and ten I should certainly enter the Inst; but with such fixed habits as I have and with the plans laid out which I still hope to carry out in connection with my part work and with the business ties which I cannot terminate, I cannot consider the proposition you make. Each one of the three reasons I have named is more than sufficient to compel me to decline so tempting an offer.

The next Secretary will have the building of a great Museum and its arrangement and to a Museum man its a great temptation to carry out such and unkink the resources of the Government behind him. However, as my phase I must be satisfied to see someone else do the work. Even were I younger, to accept such a position would imply the giving up of a x my non-scientific work and my personal interest in many things which I have built up and which require more than half my time in carrying along.
I do not envy the Regents their part, for I hardly
think anyone who has his scientific work worked out will be
willing to give it up for the monotony of the Administrative
work which cannot fail to accompany the Secretaryship of the
Smithsonian.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) A. Agassiz.
Mount Hamilton, November 16, 1898.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of November seventh, asking whether I would accept the Secretaryship of the Smithsonian Institution, is just here. This is an entirely legitimate question, and I answer it with pleasure.

In order to bring my principal researches of the past ten years to their natural rounded conclusion, I must devote a great share of my attention to them during the coming three or four years. My duty, therefore, is to remain here, and it is necessary for me to say that I cannot accept the position in question.

The Secretaryship of the Smithsonian Institution is to me an extremely attractive position from the point of view of its importance and opportunities. If the same question were put to me four or five years later, my decision might not be so easily and naturally formed.

I am wholly in sympathy with the policy of the Board of Regents that this important position should seek the man rather than the man the position. This is not adopted in some countries, but I am always glad to hear of its use in our country. Several persons have requested me to recommend them to the Board for the Secretaryship, but I have definitely declined to do so.

Hoping and believing that you will be able to make a successful election, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) W W Campbell.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell,
Regent of the Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D. C.
COPY

Columbia University
Division of
Philosophy, Psychology and Anthropology.

Garrison-on-Hudson, N.Y., November 10, 1906

Dear Mr. Bell:

I thank you for your kind letter. I fully realize the responsibilities of the regents in selecting a man for the Secretaryship of the Smithsonian Institution and greatly appreciate the honor of being even considered in connection with this office. I should not have allowed my name to go before the regents last spring, unless I had been prepared to accept under conditions that I hoped would be approved by the regents. These I stated in a letter to Dr. White, a copy of which I enclose.

The only open question, so far as I am concerned, is that I receive a salary or be permitted to earn an income equal to what I now have. If the regents see fit to offer me the secretaryship under the conditions stated, I shall accept and do the best I can to fulfill the duties of this high office.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. McKeen Cattell.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell,
The Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D. C.

Enclosure.

COPY

Carnegie Museum
Department of the Carnegie Institute.

Pittsburgh, Pa., November 14, 1906.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell,
Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of November the 7th, 1906, was received by me day before yesterday.

To have been even thought of, and to have had my name suggested in connection with the vacancy existing in the Secretaryship of the Smithsonian Institution, I deem a very high honor. I sincerely appreciate the good will of the friends who originally, entirely without my knowledge, were kind enough to advocate my election.

I also appreciate the entire propriety from the standpoint of the Regents of the question which you as their representative have put to me and the delicately courteous manner in which you have propounded it. You of course realize that of necessity it is a question which under the circumstances must be exceedingly embarrassing for me to answer categorically. In fact I cannot give the question such an answer. If you insist upon such an answer my reply must be in the negative.

I may, however, say to you that my relations to the institution which it is now my pleasure and honor to serve are
are not such as to preclude my acceptance of the Secretaryship of the Smithsonian Institution if it be tendered to me. While I am deeply interested in my work here, and have the loyal support of everyone, and the whole-hearted good will and friendship of the generous founder of this institution, my obligations are not such that I could not entirely honorably accept a call to higher service should such a call come to me.

An invitation to assume the duties of the Secretaryship of the Smithsonian Institution I should regard as such a call. My feelings towards the great complex of scientific interests the management of which has been entrusted by the nation to the Board of Regents is one of peculiar interest. When a mere child living in the manse of a little Southern village I had placed in my hands one of the publications of the Smithsonian Institution giving simple directions for the collection and preservation of objects of natural history. That book, still in my possession, did much to shape my tastes and my career as a naturalist. From my childhood to this moment I have always regarded the Secretaryship of the Smithsonian Institution as the most honorable position to which an American of scientific tastes could possibly aspire. An invitation to enter upon these high duties and responsibilities would be appreciated by me as the highest possible honor which could come to me.

But I do not court honors.

The only consideration which would lead me to relinquish such a position in which I am happy and successful and generously supported would be the conviction that by forsaking my present surroundings I should be addressing myself to a task in which I might be more useful to even a larger number of my fellowmen than I am now.

Furthermore I would not think of leaving my present position unless I could have the assurance at the outset of the generous sympathy and hearty support (which would surely be given me) of the Regents, in a whole-souled and enthusiastic effort to make the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum the highest exponents in their class of the progress of the Nation in the arts and sciences, and even more fruitful instruments for the diffusion of knowledge among men than they have been in their honored past.

It is in addition but proper for me to say that in the event of an election to the Secretaryship in Washington my decision to accept the election would have to be coupled with the distinct understanding that I could not immediately devote my entire time and energy to the duties of the position in Washington. The dedication of the great institution in
Pittsburgh is to take place on April the 11th, and my presence and advice and assistance in many things will, I know, be greatly needed until the middle of April. This does not, however, imply that it would be impossible for me to spend some considerable time in Washington familiarizing myself with the duties and responsibilities of the position there in the event that I should be elected, and should I accept an election I should expect to divide my time for a few months between the two cities.

You will observe that I have not said to you in unqualified terms that I will accept an election to the Secretaryship in advance of its having been officially tendered to me. I have made it a rule of my life, which I have rigidly adhered to, never to seek an office. Every position which I have heretofore held has sought me. I have not sought it. I cannot make an exception even in this case. You may rest assured, however, that should the choice of the Regents devolve upon me I should not do anything which would cause them embarrassment or which could possibly be construed as derogatory to the high office which the death of my good friend and former colleague, Professor Langley, has made it their duty now to fill.

I am with very sincere regards, yours truly,

(Signed) W. J. Holland,

Director Carnegie Museum.

COPY

Washington, D. C.,

November 12, 1906.

Dear Doctor Bell:

I have your letter from Badcock, dated November 8th, asking me whether I would accept the Secretaryship of the Smithsonian Institution if elected by the Board of Regents.

Although I have strong doubts of my ability to fill the position as it should be filled, I would accept if elected and shall feel greatly complimented if any of the Board of Regents think well enough of me to vote for me.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) L. O. Howard.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell,

Smithsonian Institution,

Washington, D. C.
Dr. A. Graham Bell:

My Dear Sir:

Will you pardon me a suggestion as to the Secretaryship of the Smithsonian?

By custom, the incumbent ought to be a biologist. It is still more important that he should have the highest scholarship and a broad personality. Perhaps for this purpose, the geologists may count as "biologists".

In any event, no better man need be sought than President Van Hise of Wisconsin. Next to Van Hise, I would place Trelease the botanist of St. Louis, and Osborn of Columbia. Any of these would be above reproach. Sedgwick of Boston would be a good man, if his health were better.

If Astronomers were to be considered, we have two in California, who rank with the salt of the earth, Hale and Campbell. But both are wanted at their posts.

I do not think that anyone in the Bureaus at Washington ought to be considered. Of these, perhaps Howard would be most acceptable to the scientific men of America --Walcott not at all.

I trust that you will pardon me this frank statement of my views. I have reason to believe that Van Hise would consider the matter favorably. If so, you could make no mistake in choosing him.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) David S. Jordan.

(C/o Bureau of Fisheries, Washington

Dr. B. W. Evermann.)
University of Chicago.

November 13, 1906.

Professor Alexander Graham Bell,
Regent, Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Professor Bell:

I have given your letter careful consideration and would say in reply that the Secretaryship of the Smithsonian Institution is a position which would honor the very greatest of our scientific men; and that I have the highest appreciation of the value of its work and of the opportunities it offers.

If this position were urged upon me in such a way as to make it clear that it was my duty as well as privilege to accept the grave responsibility I should probably be induced to make the necessary sacrifice.

I do not however consider myself so eminently fitted for the position as to become a candidate -- which virtually I should be doing by giving assurance of acceptance if elected.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Albert A. Michelson.
of Regents had postponed their decision.

I then told a number of friends who were personally interested either in my candidacy or in the candidacy of several other men that I had received an intimation that my name was being considered and that I had definitely withdrawn it. This gave rise to a report which has come to me from several sources, and for which I am not responsible, that the secretarship had been offered to me and that I had declined it. Your letter is the first official communication which I have received. I shall make no mention of it whatever, and I regret extremely to be obliged to make virtually the same reply.

I am in the midst of carrying out a very large program of exploration and publication which I entered upon when I came to New York sixteen years ago. Various administrative duties have thrust themselves in: the first deanship of the Faculty of Pure Science at Columbia University, the organization of the Department of Zoology at Columbia, the development of the New York Zoological Park, in which for the first seven years of its history I was chairman of the Executive Committee, the organization of the Department of Vertebrate Palaeontology in this Museum, and for a period the scientific organization of the Museum as a whole. The last responsibility, as regards detail, fortunately has now passed to the shoulders of Director H. O.

Rushus. I have mentioned these details to explain why it is that my publication program has been so retarded. I have two monographs for the Geological Survey, two books, and a large number of special memoirs, such as that upon the evolution of the horse, in various stages of completion.

I know that if I were to undertake another post I should have to interrupt all this work for several years to come, because I never can bring myself to undertake an office without giving it my very best attention and all the time it demands. As you know, this great office will make tremendous demands upon the incumbent for several years to come, because the present organization has so far outgrown what was originally contemplated that it requires thorough reconsideration.

I have gone into some detail because I want you to appreciate how strongly I feel the responsibility of decision. Like yourself, I am deeply interested in the progress of American science; there is always an element of patriotism in it, and one feels that personal sacrifices are often demanded. Weighing the matter most carefully, however, I have positively decided that my original decision was a wise one, and that my chief duty is to continue in my present position and do the best I can to complete the program which I have laid out. The opportunities which are developing here in New York are
really superb; in my particular branch of science we are
without previous or present parallel.

I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you at the Boston
meeting of the Academy, which promises to be an exceptionally
interesting one. The Boston members are thoroughly
bestirring themselves both in hospitality and in a scientific
way.

Believe me, with renewed expression of my very warm
appreciation of your letter,

Always sincerely yours,

(Signed) Henry Fairfield Osborn.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell.

My dear Mr. Bell:

My answer to your kind letter of November 8th has been
delayed, owing to my illness for two or three days followed by
the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the Carnegie
Foundation, which have not left me a moment's time. I take the
first chance to thank you for the friendly appreciation which
your letter implies, and I regret that my duties are such that
there is no chance that I could accept the place of Secretary
of the Smithsonian. This is a great place and it is one in
which I am sure I should be greatly interested, tho I do not
feel at all sure that I am the man to take it. In any case, how-
ever, my obligations are such that it is impossible for me to
consider it.

I venture to suggest three names which seem to me very
worthy of your consideration: President Van Hise of the Univer-
sity of Wisconsin; Dr. W. T. Badgerwick, Professor of Biology
at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and, if a Wash-
ington man is to be taken, Dr. L. C. Howard, Chief of the Bureau of
Ethnology.

Very sincerely yours,

Nov. 22, 1906. (Signed) Henry S. Pritchett.

Professor A. Graham Bell,
Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C.
Dear Doctor Bell:

In your letter of November 6th, 1906 you ask whether I would accept the position of Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution if it were tendered to me, it being understood that the Regents have not yet selected anyone for the position.

A number of times in the past I have been asked to consider whether I would take a position outside of the Geographical Survey. I declined because it seemed at the time that I could be of greater usefulness in the Survey.

The Secretaryship of the Smithsonian, however, affords an unequalled opportunity for advancing pure scientific research of the highest order, and for carrying out the object of the founder of the Institution "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men". The Secretary might also conduct such research work as would not interfere with his effectiveness as an administrative officer. So he is in a position to sustain the traditions of the Smithsonian and to guard its interests and those of the Government Institutions committed to the change of the Regents is worthy of any man's best endeavor.

With these views in mind I will accept the position of Secretary if it is offered to me. Whatever the outcome I feel honored to be among those considered for the position and I thank you for writing to me in relation to it.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Charles D. Walcott.

November sixteenth, 1906.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell,
Regent of the Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D. C.
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- Ex-President Colonel Wilbur Smith
- Ex-President Professor S. L. Newcomb
- Ex-President Professor J. B. Henderson
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- Ex-President John W. Hoyt
- Ex-President General John Eaton
- Ex-President Colonel Wilbur Smith
- Ex-President Professor S. L. Newcom
Hon. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Hon. and Dear Sir:

Yours of the 23d, received. We have noted carefully your suggestion as to subject for the memorial window, and also the inscription you wish placed upon the window. This information, together with size, form, etc., we are forwarding to Birmingham, and will ask them to have a sketch ready in the shortest possible time, showing the way in which we would interpret the subject and giving you an idea as to color, composition, etc. On its arrival this sketch will be at once submitted to you for your acceptance, criticism or rejection, as the case may be.

You can rest assured that we shall do our very best to give you as fine a window as we can make.

We remain,

Very truly yours,

CHURCH GLASS & DECORATING COMPANY OF NEW YORK

November 26th, 1906.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Hon. Andrew D. White:

My Dear Mr. White:

Your telegram of Saturday and your letter of this morning have relieved us land it is a great pleasure for us to know that we shall have you with us, and that probably your esteemed wife will accompany you.

The line of thought that you propose to cover is excellent. In writing to Secretary Root and the Hon. Oscar Straus to-day, I shall mention the point you propose to treat, and the points we expect them to treat, so as to save each of you from reiterating what the other has said.

We shall be pleased to arrange accommodations for you and your wife at the Belle Vue-Stratford, and will bear in mind your request for the location of the room etc.

The service will begin promptly at 10.30. A member of our committee will call for you at 10 o'clock to convey you to the Temple.

Should there be any other members of your family who desire to attend, you will greatly oblige us by letting us know so that we may reserve seats for them.

Very sincerely yours,

A. St. J. Newberry

Prest. & Trans.
Cleveland, Ohio, November 24, 1906.

To the Stockholders of the Company,

Gentlemen:

The net earnings of this company for ten months of 1906 ending November 1st, are $296,039.04, equivalent to about twenty seven per cent on its total capital stock.

These earnings are accounted for as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bills Payable, decrease</td>
<td>$172,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash, increase</td>
<td>28,182.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Receivable, increase</td>
<td>51,486.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends</td>
<td>45,596.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$396,039.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The net earnings for the whole year are estimated at $347,272.33, equivalent to thirty one and one half per cent upon the capital of the company. These earnings are sufficient to pay our Gill dividends, the small unpaid balance of bills payable, all the remaining outstanding bonds on the Syracuse works, together with a surplus of about $66,000.

On January 1st, 1906, the company issued $400,000 of first mortgage, gold bonds, with the proceeds of which they more than doubled the capacity of plant No. 2. Of this bond issue $140,000, have been taken up and cancelled, $228,000, are in the company’s treasury and $31,000, are outstanding subject to retirement at our option on January 1st, 1907.

On November 22nd the board of directors declared an extra dividend of one per cent upon the entire capital stock of the company payable December 31st, 1906.

Plant No. 1 is now producing about 200,000 barrels per year.

More than a square mile of additional marl lands has already been purchased near these works, and additional purchases are being made. Our board has voted to modernize these works, make them fire proof, introduce electric transmission, and increase their capacity to more than 400,000 barrels per year, all of which will reduce the cost of the product of these works by twenty-five cents a barrel. The works will have sufficient raw material for a production of 400,000 barrels of cement per year for at least fifty years.

The board has voted to purchase additional tracts of marl land near Plant No. 2 and connect them with the plant by rail. This plant will produce 500,000 barrels in 1906 and about 600,000 barrels in 1907.

Plant No. 3. Construction of this plant is rapidly progressing and it will be completed and in operation by July 1st, 1907, with a capacity of 600,000 barrels per year. This plant is completely fire proof and will show a record in low cost of production and high profit. The plant will cost $750,000, and $100,000 are needed for working capital. $500,000 of this was obtained by an issue of stock and the balance will be secured by an issue of first mortgage, six per cent, gold, ten year bonds, to be issued April 1st, 1907. These bonds will be offered to stockholders at par. Any amount not subscribed for will be used as collateral for loans for such balance as may be needed, which has already been arranged for.

Plant No. 4 will be devoted to the manufacture of the snow white Portland cement invented by our Manager. This product has never been manufactured; there is a great demand for it and the business is expected to yield very large returns.
The product of this company is recognized as the best in the market, bringing a somewhat higher price than any other Portland cement and there is a demand for all we can make. The management feels confident that the favorable results of our past and present business will be maintained and even surpassed in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

The product of this company is recognized as the best in the market, bringing a somewhat higher price than any other Portland cement and there is a demand for all we can make. The management feels confident that the favorable results of our past and present business will be maintained and even surpassed in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

OFFICE OF
THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY,
51 BEACON STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

November 26th, 1906

Dear Sir:

The Second Hague Conference will, as is now announced, meet next year. The Interparliamentary Union, at its session in London last summer, fairly representing the great body of peace workers throughout the world, urged upon the coming Conference favorable action upon the five following demands:

1. A regular meeting of the Hague Conference at stated periods, constituting an international parliament.
2. A general arbitration treaty.
3. The limitation of armaments.
4. Provision for an impartial statement to the world of all contested issues before any declaration of war between nations.
5. The immunity of all unoffending private property at sea in time of war.

These are the great points of the peace program today. Favorable action upon these depends mainly upon the strength of the expression of public opinion in Europe and America before the meeting of the Hague Conference. To promote and concentrate the expression of public opinion in America, the American Peace Society urges the holding of a National Peace Congress in the City of New York in April, in which all who are united upon these cardinal demands shall be invited to join.

It is hoped that this will prove the inauguration of a system of periodic American Congresses, corresponding to the National Peace Congresses in England, France and other European countries in the last three years, which have proved of such great and growing influence. Germany will probably hold her first National Congress in the immediate future. America, the cradle of the peace movement, should at once organize strong and systematic action in this direction.

The American Peace Society invites you, with other friends of the cause of international arbitration and peace—both individuals and representatives of societies, to meet its representatives at the City Club, 55 West 44th street, New York City, on December tenth, at three o'clock, to confer concerning the most efficient organization for the proposed Congress in April.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

President

[Signature]

Secretary

Papers, Cornell University
November 26th, 1906.

Dr. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Dr. White:

I find your kind letter of the 22d inst. here on my return from a week's visit to Boston. I am greatly obliged for the suggestions you give me and for the list of references furnished by your librarian.

I return herewith my letter to you of the 12th inst., which seems to have been inadvertently returned to me.

Anticipating the pleasure of meeting you shortly,

I am,

With high regards,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

President.
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
INCORPORATED
21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

This Company TRANSIPTS and DELIVERS messages only as set forth in the following paragraph, which have been accepted by the sender of the following message.

Errors due to faulty equipment or to ordinary telegraphic transmission, or to errors of telegraph operators, cannot be guaranteed against. Where the message has been repeated at the request of the sender, errors due to faulty equipment or ordinary telegraphic transmission are guaranteed against.

THOS. Y. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

RECEIVED at: Caseadilla Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y. 189

Dated.

To...

Telegram him upon receipt of this message.

American Museum of Natural History, N. Y.

Graham Bell.

[Handwritten note on the margin:

"This message was sent by "Andrew Dickson White" to "Graham Bell" on March 5, 1889."
]
sent & I did not discover it till this afternoon.

I at once wired

my regret & I beg that you will forgive the altogether unintentional discourtesy.

I am

Yours faithfully

[Signature]
Nov 29, 1906

Dear Father,

I suppose you'll have a nice Thanksgiving, and I wish you the enclosed from Addie which may interest you. She is now at school and I address her the Ames. O'Grady's going as she does every year - Xmas cards.

Lovingly,
Clara W. White

P.S. We are sorry she couldn't go to Ames for the Pittsburg exhibition - but she also has a Beauty Bell in hand which she will need to decorate with.

I haven't heard from Andrew this week, but as it comes July
that will be nice.
I wish I might go and play, go certain, coconut in wonderful.
the Blaize house until after Christmas, then color and play.
The Leader I picked out there and some fireworks, but the celebration
the nice people there, the good ones, to deliver more messages to the
good, and I could put them down, public than any one has strength.
the lift, and one in my shoe for is when I hope you'll come
the chair.

But if, Andover, if the Doctor don't, I see that Cornell thinks of
favors in, I shall not gain them, withdraw in the privilege of
I don't know if any other place, freshened sitting with private
there are no others, or a lift. I, school certificates, I hope it.
I can imagine how much you enjoy.
well, enjoy your trip, and that a wonderful Sunday we
intermediary influence.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
November 27, 1906

Mr. Andrew D. White

Dear Mr. White,

As I wish to see you about an important matter next week, will you kindly let me know what days I will be able to find you at Ostrea.

Yours faithfully,

Herman Riddle

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB

New York, Nov. 27, 1906

Mr. Andrew D. White

Dear Mr. White,

Your letter in relation to the candidacy of Mr. Max Schurman for admission to The Union League Club is received and will be submitted to the Committee on admissions when the candidate's name comes before it for consideration.

Yours respectfully,

Henry W. Hayden
Secretary.

Mr. Amos Dick.

Dear Sir:

Your letter in relation to the candidacy of Mr. Pascal C. J. de Angelis for admission to The Union League Club is received and will be submitted to the Committee on Admissions when the candidate's name comes before it for consideration.

Yours respectfully,

N. Hayes Hayden
Secretary.
have seen hares, and I beguile
every day that goes by, though
it brings Christmas vacation
season, when I hope to go
off on a camping trip with
Lyman Hill—a bright, good-
natured young fellow from
Chicago, and my brother editor
on the School Notes, a most
pothetical publication for which
we can never find any
news in this peaceful valley.
I was glad of your letter of
nearly a month ago, and in-
terested in your comments on
the then impending election,
which was watched with keen
interest by California people.
With all warm messages, and love
to Auntie Clara, I remain
Affectionately yours, grandpa.
Andrew D. White

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
November 27th, 1906.

Honorable Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Uncle:—

I am in receipt of your letter of November 26th.

The inclosed copy of a letter which I desire to send to Mrs. Russell Sage will largely explain itself. The fact is, that a few years ago Mrs. Sage proposed to carry out some such plan as I have outlined in my letter to her, but at that time "Uncle Russell" turned down the project as involving too much money. A few days ago, I called on Dr. Munn, who is one of Mr. Sage's executors and Mrs. Sage's advisors. He thought the plan would appeal to her, and urged that I write her at once, and afterward see her in person. While Mrs. Sage knew me as a small boy, she would probably not remember me, and I should like to use your name in connection with the presentation of the matter to her.

I have talked with the Mayor, who is anxious to see the thing worked out, and wishes to go to New York to meet Mrs. Sage, in respect to it.

The Home for aged men was her suggestion; the idea of making a park is mine. Dr. Munn advises me to present both plans. You will readily see the advantage of either plan to the City, and will be familiar with the location of the property bounded by West Genesee, Clinton, Willow and Franklin Streets. This is across Clinton Street, from the old Court House. Perhaps you may remember the location of the Slocum House in this block, and would be willing to write Mrs. Sage personally, providing you approve of the plan and have anything further to suggest to her. If you do not care to do this, may I make the statement with respect to you, as set forth in the copy of the letter inclosed.

Father is now in New York, at the Manhattan, and Horace at the Waldorf. I have only just returned myself, and shall not go down again immediately unless something unexpected forces me to.

Very affectionately yours,

[Signature]

P.S.— Mrs. Sage's address is Lawrence, L.I.
Your very kind and flattering letter to the President on my behalf was duly received and forwarded, with some twenty-four or twenty-five others from Mayor Low, President Butler, etc., to Washington. I need not assure you of my deep gratitude to you for taking the time to try to help me.

If I may trouble you still further, I will ask you to glance over the enclosed newspaper reports, fragmentary and inaccurate though they be, hoping that a reference or two may interest you.

As yet, I have received no word whatever from Washington other than the formal acknowledgement of the receipt of my papers, and I can but hope and work on. So many representative people responded so generously to help me that I can hardly doubt that I shall eventually be admitted to examination, at least; all in all, the letters seemed to me to be very favorable. I only fear lest I may not come up to the expectation of my friends. One gentleman whom I know, now at Breslau, was very fortunate in applying early just after the new order, when a consul was wanted, so that he was appointed virtually before he passed the examination, conditioned, of course, on his passing. I should be deeply disappointed if I failed of this goal, as I believe that I may become very successful in the field when once appointed and started.

Believe me, my dear Sir, with renewed expressions of my esteem and thankfulness to you,

Very sincerely yours,

Andrew D. White, M.A.,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y.

---

Honorable Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, New York.

Dear Sir:

I deeply regret to say that my forehead still needs so constant treatment by the surgeon, although it is rapidly healing, that it will not be in my power to go to Washington for the meetings of the 3d and 4th. I regret this, first, because I shall not have the pleasure of hearing your address on Professor Langley; and secondly, because I should much like to take part in the election of his successor.

I think I wrote to you speaking warmly of Van Hise. I still retain the same opinion. I do not know whether he would accept the place. I wrote him a few days ago to ascertain, but have received no answer. I think exceedingly well of him as a man and as an executive officer. I supposed from what was said at our last meeting that Professor Osborn could not be had. All that I heard about him led me to have the same opinion that you express about him. I trust that some wise decision will be reached, if not at this meeting, then at a subsequent one. Intimations have been made to me from some source that possibly the Board may not be prepared to act now and may postpone action until the January meeting. I shall certainly hope to be able to be present at that meeting.

Yours truly,

Andrew D. White
Nov. 25th, 1906

Doctor Andrew D. White
East Avenue
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Doctor White:

I shall certainly try to meet your wishes in regard to the out-houses and will see that they are moved within a few days. I think the best plan is the first one you suggest; that is, to move them to a place farther north so that they will be screened from your view by your stables.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

---

In Re:--

Nov. 26, 1906.

Hon. Andrew D. White,

Ithaca, New York,

My dear Sir:

A few days since, I directed my Publishers, the Robert Clarke Co., of Cincinnati, to forward to your address at Ithaca, a copy of a little book entitled, "THROUGH SCANDINAVIA TO MOSCOW". I also sent a copy to Prof. Burr and he has written me very pleasantly of it. I hope you will receive your copy and that, in some leisure hour, you may be able to look through its pages. If it shall not have been received, kindly advise me and I will immediately have another copy sent.

Mrs. Edwards and I are very appreciative of your delightful letter regarding "IN TO THE YUKON". It has been the reception of such letters as yours that has led me to make a second Literary venture.

With kindest regards, believe me,

Always faithfully yours,

[Signature]
Peace Dale, R. I., Nov. 28, 1906.

Mr. A. E. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

You have been so kind in replying to my letters about Prof. Fisher that I am moved to send you my personal thanks for your consideration, and if I may, I will summarize what has been done.

Prof. Fisher's friends have endeavored to set before the regents of the Smithsonian certain facts which it was quite possible might not have been known to them. They have endeavored to abstain from anything which could look like undue urging of their views, and more particularly they have abstained from approaching the gentlemen who are members of the establishment on the political side.

I have just attended a meeting of some of these friends of Prof. Fisher in New York, where anything savoring of political work was drowned upon severely, and, in fact, was not proposed by any one of the number. The reason I speak of this at all was because of the manner in which it came to be mentioned. We were told that some one had been saying that the movement in favor of Prof. Fisher was largely political. This was a complete surprise to all of us, and contrary to our ideas of propriety. We are all more than anxious to see the present opportunity for selecting a secretary for the institution improved by the choice of the best man, everything taken into consideration, scientific attainment, breadth of view, ability to organize and disseminate information, reorganizing ability where it is needed, as has been intimated for example, in the New York Times, in short such a man as would make the American National Museum a creditable cooperator of the national museums of England, Germany and France.

This has been our principal aim, and while we suggest Prof. Fisher as possessed of the needed qualities to a very unusual degree, the main burden of our thought has been to secure the best man for the place.

Prof. J. P. Norton of the Yale Department of Economics has acted as secretary of this small body of those friendly to Fisher. He is about to prepare a brief report of the work done through him, to which will be added an appendix containing full answers to all questions which have arisen and the supporting evidence upon which the statements in the report rest. This report is now intended to send to Ex-Senator John B. Henderson at Washington. If he continues ill, as I learn he has been, he will perhaps arrange to have the information accessible to the regents, but, if it would interest you, a duplicate of that report could be sent to you, and I should be very glad indeed if you care for it, to hear from you where it should be addressed to reach you in time for the meeting.

Whatever the result, I feel that much pleasant correspondence resulted from my concern in this matter, and I have in particular to thank you again for your uniform kindness.

Very faithfully yours,

GEORGE M. BOWERS
Commissioner,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nov. 28, 1906.

My dear President White:

Per coming to Washington, I have learned some things in regard to the Smithsonian Institution. Dr. Osborn, I understand, has positively declined, Mr. Reithum, I think, fell back at the fact that having practically done all the work of the Secretarieship, since the death of Professor Baird, and after having successfully inaugurated the new Art Gallery and the new National Museum, his name is virtually not considered.

I think very highly of Mr. Reithum and I would suggest that very
Faithfully yours,

Yale University,
Secretary's Office
New Haven, Conn.
November 28, 1906.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Mr. White,

Let me thank you for your exceedingly kind letter of November 26th. If I hear of anyone else who would like to join with you in this matter of statues for Phelps Hall, I shall promptly let you know. It is a very attractive plan but it is hardly one for which I would feel like starting anything like a general subscription, especially in view of our other and more pressing needs which we are working so hard to try to meet. I hope, however, that I can find someone who will be able to meet your generous suggestion at least half way.

Faithfully yours,
When I saw Osborn in Boston, I found him so favorably inclined towards the Secretaryship that he agreed to withdraw his declination of November 12, provided his family were agreeable. Unfortunately they have prevailed upon him again to decline (see enclosed letter dated November 26). I judge however from my interview with him that, although he decline to appear as a candidate, his attitude towards an actual tender of the position might be different; and, in my opinion, his acceptance of the Secretaryship would afford the happiest solution of the problem.

Of all the eminent men who have already expressed their willingness to accept the position if offered, Walcott seems to me to be the most desirable, although as a scientific man, he does not stand in the same high class with our former Secretaries.

Henry, Baird, and Langley.

I feel very much inclined to urge the Board of Regents to authorize the Chancellor to tender the position, confidentially, to Osborn; and, in the event of his non-acceptance, to tender it to Walcott. The formal election by the Board would then follow at
the regular annual meeting in January so that there would be a
delay of only one month in the final disposition of the matter.

Mrs. Bell and I would be delighted if you could make
your home with us during your stay in Washington;

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
Alexander Graham Bell

My dear Doctor Bell:

Our conversation in Boston made a strong impression
upon me, and at no time have I been so much tempted to
stand as one of the candidates for the secretariaship of
the Smithsonian. On my journey home I talked over the
matter very fully with Mrs. Osborn, and during the past
two days I have also consulted my brother, who is my prin-
cipal adviser in such matters. I regret to say that I have
very reluctantly reached the same conclusion as before, that
my chief scientific duty lies here in New York in connection
with the University, the American Museum, the Zoological
Park, and especially to be in close touch with the great
collection to the bringing together of which I have devoted
the last sixteen years of my life in New York. To separate
from this collection would be to cut off my research abso-
lutely, because the two are indissolubly connected.

I have no doubt of the wisdom of providing the Secre-
tary with an executive assistant, and I especially appre-
ciate the offer of practical autonomy which the position
holds-out. My personal equation, however, is such that I
can hardly conceive myself taking the position without de-
voting all my time to it for two or three years to come.
It seems to me that the country and especially the scientific community would expect that as the least service which one occupying this high post can render. As I wrote before, this would make a serious break in my line of investigation.

I must state even more emphatically than before my very warm appreciation of your kindness in this matter. The endorsement of men like yourself is extremely encouraging. It shows that it is really worth while to do one's best to promote the common cause of the advancement of science and to live peaceably with one's fellow men.

My advice has not been asked, but of all the available candidates for the position whose names I have heard mentioned I believe that Charles T. Walcott of the U. S. Geological Survey is the most broad minded, capable, and genial in his relations with other men, and one of the most apt to be guided by generous principles.

Sincerely regretting to send a declination to be listed among the candidates, I remain,

Always faithfully yours,

(Signed) Henry Fairfield Osborn.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell.
RABBI JOSEPH KRAUSKOPF, D. D.
TEMPLE: BROAD STREET ABOVE COLUMBIA AVENUE
RESIDENCE: 4715 PULASKI AVE., GERMANTOWN
PHILADELPHIA.

Nov. 29, 1906.

Hon. Andrew D. White,

My Dear Mr. White:—

Immediately upon receipt of your telegram and letter I communicated with the member of our committee who has in charge the hotel accommodations of our guests, and he proceeded at once to arrange for the accommodation of yourself, wife and daughter and daughter's companion. I trust that all of you will find arrangements satisfactory upon your arrival.

A gentleman will call for you at 10 o'clock Sunday morning to convey you to the Temple.

As you possibly have made arrangements for Saturday evening, I shall not interfere with your plans by calling on you, but I am looking forward with pleasurable anticipations to renewing the friendship that was so happily begun in the city of St. Petersburg twelve years ago.

Very sincerely yours,

Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf
November 30, 1906

Dear Doctor White:

I am able from a further letter from Professor John W. Langley to give you a little additional information concerning the telescope which he and his brother made. I quote from his letter:

"After using this in our own stargazing for a few years, it was taken to the Smithsonian where my brother used it in the Astrophysical Observatory in conjunction with the larger apparatus supplied by the Government".

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Assistant Secretary
In charge Library and Exchanges

Doctor Andrew D. White,
Regent of the Smithsonian Institution,
Cosmos Club.
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
My dear Mr. White:—

Pardon me for not replying immediately to your last letter. The delay has been occasioned by my desire to discuss the matter with our editors. Of course we are interested in everything you write. Our program for next year is now practically full so far as serials are concerned, but we always have room for interesting single articles, and we have thought that possibly your material, or portions of it, might lend itself to treatment in this way, as, for instance, an article on Bismarck and the Revolution of 1848, illustrated from the caricatures and other contemporaneous prints of which you have so large a number. And possibly there might be some other episodes in his career which could be treated in the same way.

The needs of the magazine change from time to time, and just now it seems to be the concise single narrative of action and events which is most popular, rather than the philosophical treatment. If your MS. is not completed we shall be glad to hear further from you as to the possibility of any such treatment, or, if it is already completed, perhaps you can send it to us and let us look it over.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

President.

November 30th, 1907.

Hon. Andrew D. White,

Ithaca, N. Y.
My dear Dr. White, I thought with you, James Buck Rhyms and Mr. John D. Porter, and think you are. I got along so I will keep them. I think the most important thing is to become the most important of the authorities in the Sandusky Portland Cement business. I particularly hope the Newberry idea (as previously mentioned) may be interested to take this. I am written by Mr. Merrill to ask

for the names of the Regents on the Illinois. I can go to Washington at any time, and I have realized your desire. Do you think this advisable? I would really be a little surprised if the Board were to agree, especially if you are pleased to advise. I should be glad to have your Washington address, and to know how long you will be there. Yours truly,

A. A. Comley Ward

620 Division St., Chicago
Nov. 30, '06

Hon. Andrew D. White,
137 East Ave.,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Uncle Andrew:

Enclosed herewith you will find a letter and report received this morning from the Sandusky Portland Cement Co., which I think you should see. It shows that the Newberry are making a wonderful success of the cement business. I am not at all surprised for I have never seen better business methods adopted by any concern. They seem to be thoroughly alive and up to date, from the very start. I have been conscious of the great ability behind this undertaking.

Hoping that this finds you all well, and with kindest regards to all, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]
Dec. 12, 1906

Mr. Andrew Dickson White

Dear Sir,

As a member of the Committee of Temple Emanu-El, I shall have the pleasure of calling on you on Sunday afternoon at half-past four to escort you and your family to the Temple Cheder A'ja. I am writing

Warburg

My dear Sir:

About a month or two ago I wrote you, on the plan for the study of boys in reformatories, which I understand may be considered at the next meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institution.

I trust you may be present, and attending your business, you can do, I am

Very faithfully yours,

127 A. St., N.Y.
Washington, D.C.
Dec. 11, 1906

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Honorable John B. Henderson,
Chairman of the Executive Committee
of the Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:

In accordance with your request, a few letters have been gathered by the friends of Professor Irving Fisher from those who, knowing him intimately, are best qualified to judge of his fitness for the Secretaryship of the Smithsonian Institution, as far as such judgment is possible for those outside of the body of the Regents.

His innate modesty has hampered his friends at every turn. Little has been done — a few friends seen, a few letters written, a brief sketch of his works prepared, with a collection of reviews by various learned journals, to recall what none of his friends required; for they have written, whether geologists, physicists, mathematicians or zoologists, all to the effect that in Professor Fisher they would see their special sciences well served.

Indeed it has become apparent in conferring with the men represented by the letters gathered together that, on account of the wide divergence of the sciences — so specialized have they become — a widespread and growing feeling now exists in favor of a man in mathematics, as President Hyde has termed it, one versed in "the universal language of science."

While the biologists are opposed to the selection of an astronomer, the physicists have their doubts as to the wisdom of a zoologist; but these same men — random selections from all sections of science — have expressed their conviction, after in some instances first favoring a specialist in their own fields, that in Professor Irving Fisher they could unite; for he has, in the judgment of these experts, a power of high concentration on the subject of the researches in hand, and his interests and sympathies are very broad, distributed as they are especially in the sciences of applied mathematics: notably the pure theory of statistics and the theory of measurements; and the applications of statistical analysis to the problems presented in several sciences, including economics, finance, statistics of medicine, and the science of statistics generally, such as the theory of least squares, the interpolation of algebraic forms by the methods of moments, etc.

His work in the sciences of money and finance resembles the work of Locke, the philosopher, who devised the monetary system of Great Britain. His work in statistical analysis in the theory of interest eclipses the brilliant researches of Jevons thirty years ago. He occupies in America the first place...
in the estimation of the experts in the theory of statistics. His aim has been to apply exact measurements and mathematical analysis by the use of rigid definitions to his special field of sciences,- economics, finance, public health and census statistics. In the use of advanced statistical methods he occupies first place in America, ranking with Professor Karl Pearson of University College, London; and in mathematical analysis as applied to economics he ranks with Vilfredo Pareto of Switzerland, Pantaleoni of Italy and Edgeworth of England.

Three characteristics in which Professor Fisher excels, especially remarked by many individuals and so frequently, that, although not scientific and so practical in nature that one hesitates almost to mention them in connection with such a scientific position, are perhaps after all worthy of passing notice.

1. He has a faculty for raising money.

Returning from Colorado after effecting a cure from a slight attack of tuberculosis by the open air treatment, with the doctors largely opposed to this form of treatment at that time, he, in an incredibly short space of time, raised $120,000, founded the Gaylord Farm Sanitarium at Wallingford, Connecticut; and further, obtained an annual grant from the State of Connecticut. Moreover, he handled the same doctors so tactfully that they are now actually in charge of the Institution, relieving him largely of the details of management. Through his efforts have been due the Peabody Library at Yale, as well as several other very important foundations obtained from men of fortunes.

iii. His unusual executive abilities in the way of administration are evidenced by the skilful development of the Department of the Social Sciences at Yale University in the last two years, during which time he has been in charge.

Certain important changes have been accomplished tending to minimize the less profitable partisan discussions of great political questions which are really questions of affairs belonging to the Department of History, by emphasizing especially in the Department of the Social Sciences, such courses as commercial geography, anthropology, ethnology, evolution of industrial and social institutions, and courses useful in the consular service and business generally, such as banking, insurance, railroads, corporations and actuarial training. The development of the departments covering anthropology, racial, somatic, prehistoric, ethnology, etc., have been very marked; and in this connection the utilization of Peabody Museum.

As to his health, it is excellent. As Dr. Kellogg states "Professor Fisher is still a young man, possessed of excellent, one might say extraordinarily good, health, and so gives promise of many years of active usefulness."

In order to facilitate reference, I have tabulated briefly the accompanying addenda.

Believe me,

Very respectfully yours,

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
In summary, therefore, in accordance with your request, there have been assembled a few letters from those who are best qualified to judge of his work. The scope of the letters, and the summary of the more important opinions are conveniently assembled in section 4, following.

1. Mr. Rowland G. Hazard, his brother-in-law, and his colleague Professor Henry C. Emery, together with his friends Professor John F. Crowell, Secretary of the Social Science Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which Professor Fisher is Chairman, and Mr. Henry L. Stimson, United States District Attorney of New York, his class-mate, have conferred with the scientists who, knowing Professor Fisher personally, have kindly forwarded their letters to the Board of Regents.

2. These letters, some of which have been forwarded directly to individual Regents, and others addressed to the Board of Regents generally have been forwarded to Mr. John B. Henderson as Chairman of the Executive Committee, where writers have first copies of these letters it has been possible to present briefly extracts in the summary which follows.

3. A few influential educators and scientists only have therefore been approached. It would have been possible, of course, to obtain in general many letters, but it was understood that the Regents preferred only a few letters of high quality rather than a larger number of general letters.

4. His status as a scientist appears in the following condensed extracts from the letters of the specialists in the various sciences. These letters show not only the high standing of Professor Fisher as a scientist in his own specialties—mathematics as applied to the pure theory of statistics and the application of this theory to the various sciences—but also their views as to his fitness for the Secretaryship of the Smithsonian Institution.

From the Standpoint of Administration.

Arthur T. Hadley, President of Yale University.

I have known Mr. Fisher's work for a long time, and am glad to bear testimony to its excellence. As an economist he stands in the very first rank. There is probably no other man of his generation who takes equally exact note of the proper methods of measuring economic quantities; and this makes his work sound as well as original. His most noteworthy contribution to economic science is his theory of capital, which is embodied in a book on The Nature of Capital and Income, just published by the Macmillan Company. He is energetic in stimulating and directing the investigations of others. His range of interests is wide. He is an excellent mathematician and interested in an unusually large variety of scientific problems.

W. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University.

I have known him for some years, with ever increasing respect and admiration. He is one of the most alert minds, and forceful, enthusiastic spirits to be found in our educational world. His dynamic quality, whether in conversation, instruction, or in writing, is unusual, while his versatility as mathematician, inventor, astronomer, and economist is remarkable. If you require at Smithsonian a man whose studies have been wholly, or mainly, in physical science, you will not be likely to turn to Professor Fisher, for his main reputation is that of economist. Since, however, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology recently called a classical scholar to its presidency, and the Georgia School of Technology has now a Professor of English Literature as its president, it may be
be represents. In that case, I trust you will give some consideration to the name and work of Professor Fisher. His career has not yet reached its zenith of promise as well as of actual performance.

William Dewitt Hyde, President of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.

Professor Fisher is an authority in mathematics, which is the universal language of science; and also in economics, which is the most practical of the sciences. He has the spirit of intellectual adventure; good judgment of the probable worth of experimental schemes; and excellent tact in dealing with all sorts of men. Under his administration the Smithsonian Institution, without losing anything of its thorough theoretical traditions, would attain greatly increased practicality and popularity.

From the Standpoint of Astronomy.

W. L. Elkin, Director of the Yale University Observatory, Member of the National Academy, New Haven, Conn.

I understand that the name of Prof. Irving Fisher, of New Haven, has been presented to you for the vacant Secretarship of the Smithsonian Institution. I should like to express my unqualified opinion as to his fitness for the position. As a neighbor and friend I have had ample opportunity to appreciate his high order of talent, his versatility, his administrative capacity, and many other sterling qualities. While I would deplore the loss to Yale, I cannot but feel that the Nation and the World would be gainers by his appointment.

From the Standpoint of Mathematics.

William Beebe, Professor of Mathematics, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

I have known him intimately ever since he entered college; and as his instructor, colleague in teaching and administration, and intimate friend in college fraternity and New Haven society I have been continually under the stimulating influence of his remarkable intellect and character. Going back 30 years I can name one mathematician who was his superior until his lamented death and one, his equal. When he turned from abstract Mathematics to Economics I felt that his place could not be filled, and it has been so, but contrary to my expectation the College has gained by the change, and there is now no one in sight to fill his place in Economics, where he is easily the peer of any one who has been in the department, and this includes Sumner and Hadley. In view of these experiences I feel that he ought to take the position at the Smithsonian if it is offered to him, at any sacrifice of the direct interest of the College; for I regard him as preeminently fitted for usefulness in this still larger field, and I console myself with the hope that if he leaves, he may one day return as President of the University.

Andrew W. Phillips, Professor of Mathematics, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

I am informed that Professor Irving Fisher is a candidate for the position of Secretary of your Institution, and while I most earnestly protest against his leaving Yale, truth compels me to state that Professor Fisher, by his great ability and his training, fulfills to my mind, ideally the requirements of the position in your gift.

Professor Fisher has a very wide range of knowledge, with superb judgment, and the work that he has done shows him to be a master of scientific methods. He is capable of laying out, like an architect, great pieces of work, of selecting and inspiring men of large knowledge to cooperate with him, and of fitting into one harmonious whole the investigations and researches of a great body of workers.

C. B. Richards, Professor of Mathematics, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

My acquaintance with him dates from the time of his graduation from Yale. Since then he has always been an enthusiastic and tireless student and investigator in the fields of Mathematics and the science of economics, in which he has accomplished much and shown himself to be a man of rare scientific ability. He is broad-minded, energetic, ingenious, and, I believe, tactful and co-operative. It is my firm belief that Professor Fisher would admirably fill the position which was so long graced by Professor Henry, whose acquaintance it was my privilege to enjoy for a number of years before his death.
Thomas S. Fiske, Secretary of the College Entrance Examination Board, New York City.

Professor Fisher, in my opinion, possesses of both scientific ability and administrative ability of the highest order. I am acquainted with much of his scientific work and have great admiration for his learning, originality, and faculty of logical and lucid exposition. In connection with my own work as secretary, and later as president of the American Mathematical Society, I have enjoyed relations with Professor Fisher both personal and by correspondence, and I have every reason to believe that an appointment of the Smithsonian Institution he would administer the office in a manner to reflect the greatest possible credit upon the institution.

From the Standpoint of Statistics.


Prof. Fisher from what I know of him, I think, would be just the right man for the place, but unfortunately I am already committed to another candidate.

E. L. Hoffman, Statistician and Actuary, The Prudential Life Insurance Co. of America, Newark, N. J.

I am familiar with the Institution's scope of operations, and with the annual reports and other publications since 1859, of which I am fortunate in having an almost complete file. I have also frequently made use of the publications of the Bureau of American Ethnology since the commencement of publication in 1879, in connection with extensive investigations into the sociology, mortality, disease liability, etc., of Indian tribes. Under the broad grant establishing the Institution, its sphere of practical usefulness could, in my opinion, be very considerably enlarged, and since the question of a successor to Mr. Langley is now under consideration, I trust that a widening of the field of useful activity and research will be one of the determining factors in the choice of a man for the position of secretary, who shall combine a high degree of scientific attainment and experience in research work with much practical knowledge and executive ability. Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University, would, in my opinion, prove an admirable successor to the late Mr. Langley. If appointed to the position he would not only, I am sure, carry out the aims and plans of his eminent predecessor but he would enlarge the scope and improve the usefulness of the Institution. He is so well known as a man of science that he requires no introduction nor does his record require to be restated. He would in all probability prove a most suitable selection for the Secretaryship of the Smithsonian Institution.

From the Standpoint of Geology.

E. S. Dana, Professor of Geology, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

In regard to the fitness of Professor Irving Fisher of New Haven for the position of Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, for which I am informed he is a candidate, it gives me pleasure to express my very high opinion of the gentleman, as well for his rare, keen intellect as for his vigor and originality of mind and his energy of purpose. He is a man who would bring to this important administrative position very unusual gifts, which should ensure his marked success, both in promoting all of the varied interests involved and in dealing with the many complex problems likely to arise.

Henry S. Williams, Professor of Geology, Cornell Univ.

I wish to speak particularly in behalf of Prof. Fisher. The special qualifications I recognize in him are the following: A highly organized mind, competent to handle a vast number of details, and organize them and direct them toward a set purpose and definite end. He is undoubtedly one of the ablest economic statisticians of the country. He also has a combination of the busy speculative mind with a deep interest in practical human affairs: in economics and the welfare of mankind... At the same time he would foster the highest scientific problems for which the institution is already famous.

From the Standpoint of Chemistry.

Frank A. Gooch, Professor of Chemistry, Kent Laboratory of Yale University, Member of the National Academy, New Haven, Connecticut.

Of Professor Fisher I know nothing but good. I have the very highest opinion of him as a man of mental keenness, scientific spirit, ability to organize, and distinguished attainment in his special lines of study and research. Should Professor Fisher receive the appointment, I should feel that the Smithsonian Institution had secured a presiding officer worthy to succeed his distinguished predecessors and that we had lost from our number a man whose place it would be hard to fill.
From the Standpoint of Anthropology.

W. G. Sumner, Professor at Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.

As a student Mr. Fisher won distinction by work in mathematics. He is a mathematician of the first rank, has employed mathematical analysis in the study of economics and sociology. He devoted himself to the latter studies as his department of work. His book on Capital, recently published, shows his originality and power. He is a very industrious and ambitious and devotes himself to study with great energy. I think that he is also fortunate in his efforts to interest young men and to organize and direct their work. His manners are earnest but very quiet and gentle. They are very pleasant and attractive. I should think that Mr. Fisher, if made director of the Institution, would distinguish himself as an organizer and leader. He would plan work and encourage the plans of others. I am very fond of him personally and have long cherished great faith in him, I can therefore recommend Mr. Fisher most heartily. My own interest in the work of the Institution is great and I want to see it well directed. I believe that Mr. Fisher would make a great career as director and give the Institution 20 or 30 years of great prosperity.

From the Standpoint of Socioloa.

Franklin H. Giddings, Professor of Sociology, Columbia University.

Professor Fisher is a man of very unusual mental power and attainments. As a mathematician and economist, he has long held the highest rank in his special field, and has been recognized as a leader in the small group of Americans whose work in mathematical economics is on the same plane with that of Edgeworth and Karl Pearson, Walras, and Pareto in Europe. He is, however, far more than a specialist. His mental range is the widest, and he would view all the work of the Smithonian in every scientific field from the broadest, as well as from the most scholarly, point of view. He has a gift for organization, and a shrewd knowledge of men. He could be depended upon to secure the services of the ablest workers in every department. In addition to these practical and scientific qualifications, Professor Fisher has in an extraordinary degree those qualities of personality which win respect and good will from all ranks and classes. All who served under him would be absolutely loyal.
Marcus C. Knowlton, Chief Justice of Massachusetts,

I know hardly anything of political economy as a science, but I have been dealing practically in almost all kinds of economic questions from time to time for many years. I congratulate you on having produced a great book and analytical, logical and philosophic in a high degree. The definitions and statement impressed me as accurate as well as clear, and the reasoning is easily followed. It seems to me that you have built up a great system which is logically impregnable. I trust you will allow me to say that your work seems to me monumental.


Professor Fisher is a mathematician and economist; he holds and has held chairs in both these sciences at Yale. His is the most brilliantly original scientific mind that I have ever come in contact with. He has, I am told, already a high reputation in Europe from his writings on questions of mathematical economics...At the same time he has a deep moral earnestness and takes hold of everything that he does with a self devotion which insures its success.

From the Standpoint of Economics.


I should heartily endorse Professor Fisher for the position of Secretary of the Smithsonian...I know enough of him to feel confident of his fitness.

Henry B. Gardner, Professor of Political Economy, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

Not only does Professor Fisher take high rank among economists as an original investigator but more than any other economist in this country he has shown both interest and ability of a high order in the fields of mathematics and the physical sciences...He would, I am confident, if appointed as Secretary, prove himself capable of broadening the work of the Institution while maintaining to the full the high scientific standard established by former secretaries.

From the Standpoint of Law.

Theodore Salisbury Woolsey, Professor of International Law, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

I take pleasure in expressing my sense of his fitness for that position. Although not myself versed in Economics, I have learned to regard him as one of the leading scholars of the country in that branch of science, with powers of mind and originality of treatment quite unusual. As a man and a citizen he has shown public spirit, organizing ability and broad sympathy. In the range of his intellectual interests too he is remarkable.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Walcott came to New Haven Friday, remaining over Sunday, He came ostensibly for the Yale-Harvard football game. During his stay at New Haven he met a large number of scientific men. From one of his intimate friends at Yale I learned that the rumor was being spread that we were using all kinds of political pressure; that we were employing "unfair" means—all of which is of course both false and annoying. It is evidently a very politic move for Mr. Walcott to make. I was told that Walcott was considering who should succeed him as director of the U.S. Geological Survey. If this isn't politics in working for the honorable secretaryship of the Smithsonian, it is difficult to differentiate words. The same rumors are being spread at Washington.

I have immediately referred the suggestion concerning Mr. Bell's desire to talk with Professor Fisher to Professor Fisher and will write later in the day the developments here. I forwarded several letters last evening. I will forward many additional letters tonight.

Believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

J. Pease Norton

November 30th, 1906.

Mrs. John B. Henderson,
Cor. 16th St. & Florida Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Henderson:

Let me acknowledge your letter of Wednesday. It would appear that Mr. Walcott and Mr. Van Hise, both geologists, are at the present time most under consideration.

Walcott came to New Haven Friday, remaining over Sunday. He came ostensibly for the Yale-Harvard football game. During his stay at New Haven he met a large number of scientific men. From one of his intimate friends at Yale I learned that the rumor was being spread that we were using all kinds of political pressure; that we were employing "unfair" means—all of which is of course both false and annoying. It is evidently a very politic move for Mr. Walcott to make. I was told that Walcott was considering who should succeed him as director of the U.S. Geological Survey. If this isn't politics in working for the honorable secretaryship of the Smithsonian, it is difficult to differentiate words. The same rumors are being spread at Washington.

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Believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

J. Pease Norton

November 30th, 1906.

Mrs. John B. Henderson,
Cor. 16th St. & Florida Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Henderson:

No man in the United States in my judgment is better fitted for the Secretaryship of the Smithsonian than Professor Irving Fisher. I am somewhat familiar with the valuable work of the Smithsonian Institution from several years of study in anthropology and ethnology in which departments of knowledge the National Museum has contributed so much. In furthering the development of the Institution along these lines, I feel confident that Prof. Fisher would be in thorough sympathy for prehistoric anthropology and ethnology are two branches of the study of mankind to which Prof. Fisher has given so much attention in recent years. Moreover, he would be open-minded with respect to the general other lines of evolution which are within the scope of great national utility for such an institution.

The qualities which I should imagine are especially important are a thorough knowledge and wide sympathy with the various sciences as well as tact in co-operating with scientific experts. These qualities Prof. Fisher has already shown in a marked degree as an organizer and an executive he possesses great talent.

I should be happy to gather together such expressions as I may have from persons best qualified to judge of Prof. Fisher's work and forward them to you.

Believe me,

Very truly,

J. Pease Norton.
The development of a national kind, through non-training students & muscular trade. My dear White,

Nor can I see the social advantages I am going to give up military drill. It is military drill teaches through necessity to tell you that I am social barriers to be left entirely not-militant. Nevertheless, of course.

Even yours most truly,

Goldwin Smith
President Andrew D. White, LL.D.,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear President White,

Any answer to your letter of Nov. 27th has been delayed by my absence from town. I am heartily in accord with all you say about the work, either on brass or glass, of the English firms. I have received two or three letters from Bishop Paret and have had a conversation with Dr. Hayes. I have taken the liberty of advising either the tablet of which you spoke or the window immediately above the platform in Coxe Hall. I am to be in New York the week after Christmas and if you could give me any idea of the character of the tablet which you have in mind I could talk it over with Mr. Nye and perhaps see some designs that make an approach to it in workmanship and character. I should be very much pleased if we could put this matter through and have the Hale memorial unveiled at the next Commencement.

With very kind regards and renewed thanks for your assistance and advice, believe me,

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]
At the request of Dr. A. Graham Bell, I enclose for your information a copy of a communication he has addressed to the Hon. John B. Henderson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Regents.

Yours respectfully,

[Signature]

December 2, 1906,

1331 Connecticut Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Regent of the Smithsonian Institution,
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

December 1st, 1906,

Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Uncle—

I'm sorry I have not replied sooner to your letter in reply to Mr. Sage, but I have been so much absorbed in the paper that it was not possible to write anything upon the subject of Mr. Sage's proposal in time. I have not been able to write this letter to you as I have not been able to get through the paper.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
December 2, 1906.

Dear Mr. Henderson;

I beg to enclose for your information copies of additional letters received from nominees showing their attitude towards the vacant Secretarieship of the Smithsonian Institution. This completes our list, so far as I am aware.

The answers may be classified into three groups:

1. Those who will accept the Secretarieship if offered to them.
2. Those who will not accept the Secretarieship.
3. Those who decline to be candidates, but leave the question open as to whether they would or would not accept the Secretarieship if tendered to them.

Summary of Replies:

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Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Alexander Graham Bell.

* Copy of letter showing the attitude of this gentleman has already been forwarded to you.
November 20th, 1906.

Professor Alexander Graham Bell,
1551 Connecticut Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Professor Bell:

Replying to your letter of yesterday with reference to the qualifications of Professor George C. Comstock for the position of Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, I beg to state that he is in my opinion a man well worthy of consideration by your Board of Regents.

I have known Professor Comstock intimately for about thirty years. He is a man of large experience in the affairs of the world as well as of large experience in the affairs of astronomy and education. He is an investigator and an author of marked ability and independence. He is highly esteemed by his colleagues at the University of Wisconsin and by his colleagues in the scientific societies in which he works. He has been an especially effective secretary of the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America for several years.

He has marked capacity for organization and administration of large enterprises. This was shown by his admirable management of the jubilee celebration of the University of Wisconsin three years ago.

Dr. A. Graham Bell,
Smithsonian Institution.
He is a remarkably clear thinker, writer and speaker. His integrity, his breadth of knowledge, his acquaintance with matters of business detail, his standing in the world of science, along with prepossessing personal traits, combine to make him one of the foremost of the candidates before your Board of Regents.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Robert S. Woodward.

From "Who's Who in America":

Astronomer; b. Madison, Wis., Feb. 12, 1855; grad. Univ. of Mich., 1877; LL. B., Univ. of Wis., 1882; admitted to bar, but never practiced law; was recorder and asst. eng'g U. S. Lake Survey; asst. eng'g on improvement Miss. River; asst. astronomer Washburn Observatory; computer Nautical Almanac office; prof. mathematics and astronomy, Ohio State Univ.; now prof. of astronomy and dir. Washburn Observatory, Univ. of Wis. Mem. Nat. Acad. Sciences, Astron. and Astrophys. Soc. of America (aem); Astronomische Gesellschaft, Societe Astronomique de France, Sociedad Astronomica de Mexico. Author: Method of Least Squares, 1890 Gl; Text Book of Astronomy, 1900 Gl; Field Astronomy for Engineers, 1902 Wh; Publications of Washburn Observatory, Vols. 6 to 10, 830. Address: Madison, Wis.
From "American Men of Science":


Copy) (Prof. Irving Fisher)

1640 P STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 1, 1906.

Dear Dr. Bell:

I enclose you a letter just received from Professor Fisher explaining his attitude in the matter of the Secretaryship. Should you think proper to bring the letter to the attention of the Board of Regents I hope you will make my proceedings and attitude in the matter quite clear, and especially guard against any impression that I have been overzealous in the matter of finding candidates.

What I have done has been in pursuance of suggestions you have made me from time to time, my object being to gather all the information that I thought would be valuable to the Board without canvassing for any special candidate.

As to Professor Fisher I need only mention my belief that he would prove an able, acceptable and popular administrator of the Institution.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) Simon Newcomb.
Prof. Simon Newcomb (2) Nov. 30, 1904.

My idea would rather be to cooperate with these bureaus, to utilize and not duplicate their work; in fact, I should like to see the Smithsonian differ from other research institutions among other respects in devoting itself to team work, somewhat after the model of the cooperative work among astronomers on star catalogues. There are, of course, a great many fields in which such cooperative work could be done, and the aggregate result of such work differs from the miscellaneous productions of individual scientists such as a building differs from the pile of bricks and wood. Such work need not be confined to Astronomy, Physics and natural history, with which the Smithsonian has been largely concerned, but could also be applied to biology, physiology, anthropology and other sciences which are at present only imperfectly represented there, if at all. There is, I know, a large body of scientists in the country who feel strongly that an extension of the work of the Smithsonian into other fields of science, which will follow the trend of research during the last generation, is now needed.

Of course an extension of work would require an extension of funds, whether these came from private sources or from a Congressional appropriation, or both. To raise these funds ought to be entirely feasible, if the importance of the work to which they were to be devoted were properly presented.

Your visit gave me much pleasure, and I hope that the next time you are near New Haven you will let me see you again.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) Irving Fisher.

IP/B.
From "Who's Who in America":

Mr. A. Graham Bell,

My dear Sir:

Your valued letter has reached me from California, and I hasten to express my high appreciation of your very kind words. I had yesterday a long talk with President White concerning the same matter.

In brief, the position appeals to me more than any other in the country except the one I hold. I cannot leave Stanford. Were it five years later, when the earthquake scars are healed and my larger plans show visible fruitage, I might hesitate, but not now.

I think that I know what should be done and that I could do it with fair success. I realize to the full the honor of being thought worthy to succeed Henry and Langley, and, above all, the naturalist to whom I owe so much, Baird.

But I can only put it aside to go on with my work in California. I shall be in Washington next week, and shall hope to see you. If I can be of any service please command me.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) David Starr Jordan.

Address

O/C Bureau of Fisheries,
Dr. E. W. Evermann.
My dear Dr. Bell:

In replying to your very kind letter of November 4th, I wish to express to you my sincere thanks for your generous words concerning the administration of the Institution during the trying year which has followed the illness and death of Mr. Langley.

The Institution has indeed, as you say, passed through a crisis in its history and in more senses than one. It has been bereft of a great man whose presence and prestige alone were sufficient to maintain its place among establishments of learning. It has been obliged to face the consequences of a serious defalcation. It has, moreover, had to meet the problems involved in the extension of its activities in the direction of the fine arts and the responsibilities connected with the erection of a new monumental structure.

I have not, in any way, sought the Secretaryship, and can say without reserve that I am much more concerned for the welfare of the Institution than for my own advancement.

Should the choice of the Board of Regents fall upon me, I am prepared to accept the post, fully understanding that it involves not only the maintenance of the high ideals of the Institution, but their progressive development into the boundless possibilities which the future holds.

I express this willingness upon the assumption that such election would carry with it the full assurance of the support of the Board. I am confident that I could count upon the loyal aid and devotion of the well-trained and intelligent staff of the Institution.

Believe me, my dear Dr. Bell,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Richard Rathbun.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell,
Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
WASHINGTON

December 1, 1906.
From "Who's Who in America":

Asst. Sec. Smithsonian Inst'n since 1897; b. Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 25, 1852; ed. in public schools and Cornell, class of 1875; was not graduated (M.S., Ind. Univ.; Dr. Sc., Bowdoin); asst. zoology Boston Soc. Natural History, 1874-8; asst. geologist Geol. Comm'n of Brazil, 1878-8; asst. zoology, Yale, 1879-80; scientific asst. on U. S. Fish Comm'n, 1878-96, having charge of the scientific inquiry subsequent to 1887; U. S. representative on joint comm'n with Great Britain relative to preservation fisheries in waters contiguous to U. S. and Canada, 1892-96. In charge U.S.Nat.Mus. since 1899. Has written on paleontology, marine invertebrate zoology and fisheries, in govt. and other publications. Address: Smithsonian Inst'n, Washington.

From "American Men of Science":

(Copy)

Telegram

Prof. William Trelease

St. Louis, Mo., November 20, 1906.

Alex. Graham Bell,
1331 Conn. Ave., Washington, D.C.

Appreciate highly nomination but must withhold name. Have written fully.

(Signed) Wm. Trelease.

(Letter not yet received).

(Copy)

University of Wisconsin

Madison

November 30, 1906.

Office of the President

My dear Sir:

Before receiving your letter of the 28th inst., I had a letter from President Angell in reference to the position of secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, a copy of which I enclose and also a copy of my reply to him.

President Angell's letter is the first intimation that I have had from my regent of the Smithsonian that I was being considered for the position. Of course, I had seen newspaper statements containing my name which came from Washington, but I had paid no attention to them.

In view of the fact that I have not considered myself in connection with the position of secretary, and have had no chance to gain exact information as to the condition of affairs at the Smithsonian, it does not seem fair to me to be required to give an answer to your question as to whether or not I would accept the position in advance of an opportunity to acquaint myself with the situation.

I very much appreciate your letter and greatly regret my inability to comply definitely with your request.

I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Charles R. Van Nise.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell,
1331 Connecticut Avenue,
Washington, D.C.
President Van Hise,
Ann Arbor, Nov. 26, 1906.

Dear Sir:

May I as a regent of the Smithsonian Institution ask you whether the secretoryship formerly held by Professor Langley would have any attractions for you. I have frequently thought of you as a person well suited for that post, and so far as I can learn the opinion of the board has not yet drifted towards any one who is available and is willing to take the place. They are to meet on December 4th, but whether they will actually elect then I cannot say. Unhappily I cannot be present. But if, as it is possible, the election is postponed until January 24th, I shall hope to be present. If you are not disposed to give any answer to this inquiry at present well and good. I have taken the liberty of mentioning your name to some of my colleagues, and I know that it has occurred to others.

Yours truly,

(Signed) James B. Angell.

My dear President Angell:

In response to your personal letter of the 26th inst., I shall tell you my feelings without reserve. The position of secretary of the Smithsonian Institution is one of such honor and should be one of such opportunity that it is naturally attractive to any scientific man. If the Smithsonian can become a center which shall correlate and harmonize scientific work at Washington, the secretary will have a very great opportunity to advance knowledge in this country.

However, I have not thought of myself in connection with the place, and therefore at present have no exact information concerning Smithsonian affairs as would enable me to determine whether or not I could accept the place if it were open to me.

Moreover I am embarrassed by the fact that Mr. Walcott, who is a friend of mine, is mentioned for the position. I do not desire to do anything which would lessen his chance of election, but if the affair so turned that it were a question as between someone else and myself, I would be willing to give the position serious consideration.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Charles R. Van Hise.

President James B. Angell,
University of Michigan.
My dear Sir:

Some time ago you asked me to suggest to you a good candidate for the Secretaryship of the Smithsonian Institution, if I had one in mind. At that time I had no clear advice to give you on the subject; but now I feel disposed to recommend to the favorable consideration of the selecting committee President Van Hise of Wisconsin University. He seems to me to have the qualities most needed in the position, and to conform as to his professional career to the high traditions of the Secretaryship. His services to the University of Wisconsin since he became its President have illustrated conspicuously his capacity as an administrator and his persuasiveness with legislative bodies.

I am, with great regard,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Charles W. Eliot

Mr. Alexander Graham Bell.

From "American Men of Science":

772 Langdon St, Madison, Wis. Geology. 772 Langdon St, Madison, Wis. Geology. 772 Langdon St, Madison, Wis. Geology. 772 Langdon St, Madison, Wis. Geology.

I appreciate as a very high compliment nomination for the Secretaryship of the Smithsonian, but, as I wired you yesterday, it will be quite impossible for me to allow my name to receive consideration from the Regents. I recognize the Secretaryship of the Smithsonian as representing the highest honor, and fully believe it to give the highest professional opportunity, open to a scientific man in this country, and no light consideration would prevent me from accepting this honor and opportunity, if tendered. I should greatly love to reinstill into the thorough business administration that the Smithsonian owes to Langley the kindly encouragement of research for its own sake that his two great predecessors fostered so successfully, and the lack of which, I think, has been felt under the more rigid business administration of the last few years. I very much question my ability, however, to anywhere nearly meet many of the requirements of the office which I recognize as essential to its development in the manner that I think is now becoming possible, so that I should under any circumstances hesitate to trust myself with a task as great as the present needs and opportunities of the Smithsonian present; and, beside that, I have felt always that it was essential for me to give my effort to the establishment of our own much smaller but still potentially very important establishment, and I have closed my ears consistently to every other suggestion, ever since assuming the direction of the Garden here. While I do not feel that I am as necessary now as when the Garden was immediately changing from the home grounds of a private gentleman into a scientific establishment, I have had to wait so long for ample revenue, and see its provision still so far in the future, that I do not think that the time has come here yet for a change of continuity in control.

I do not know to whom I owe the honor of nomination for the Secretaryship, but I should like, through you, to tender to him an expression of my appreciative thanks, and I desire to thank you for the courteous manner in which you have informed me of the nomination.

Wishing the Regents success in what I know you all feel to be a really critical service, I am

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Wm. Trelease.

Professor A. G. Bell,
Washington.
Dr. Andrew D. White,
ITHACA, NEW YORK,

DEAR SIR:

I have just finished reading your "History of the Warfare of Science with Theology," the volume on the growth of Higher Criticism. It seems to me you have treated the whole subject in a truly Christian spirit.

I expect to enter Cornell next year, and should like to do a little more reading in this line before I take up my university work. Could you give me the name of some books that would give some idea of the climate of those sentiments in the higher minds? That is an up-to-date criticism on the whole subject. Perhaps I should have been able to find what I wanted in the footnotes in the first volume, but I didn't.

Hoping this will not give you very much trouble, as I know you are a busy man, I am,

Yours respectfully,

Henry J. Peake

Meredith

NEW YORK

December 2, 1906.
Dec. 3, 1898

My dear President White:

In relation to Mr. Reitham, I think that every pains should be taken to assure him that his services have been appreciated. I think that he should be retained as assistant secretary, and left the responsibility for the Museum.

I do not think that he should be allowed to resign or to feel that loyal service is not appreciated. Reitham has done excellent scientific work, but I date years his strength.

I hope that you may soon hear from Mr. Van Dyke, and Judge Freeland or Hodgins or some man of like character and tastes.

Very truly yours,

W.C. Jordan.

I am on my way home, have missed connections here.

BUFFALO, N.Y.
1331 Connecticut Avenue,  
Washington, D. C.

December 3, 1906.

Hon. Andrew D. White,  
Regent of the Smithsonian Institution,  
c/o of Mrs. Gardiner G. Hubbard,  
Twin Oaks, Woodley Lane, Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:—

I enclose a copy of a letter just received from Prof. Irving Fisher, in which he states definitely that he will accept the Secretaryship of the Smithsonian Institution if tendered to him.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) IRVING FISHER.

P. S. My address after to-day will again be New Haven.

[12-5-06]

Montclair, N. J.
December 3, 1906.

Prof. Alexander Graham Bell,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:—

Your letter of the 29th inst. in regard to the Secretaryship of the Smithsonian Institution was forwarded to me here where I have been spending Thanksgiving with my mother.

I greatly appreciate your frank and full statement of the situation. Having allowed my friends to present my name, I feel that I am already virtually committed. I could have wished in the event of being invited to the office, to have had opportunity to confer personally with the Regents, and especially with yourself and President Angell, before making my decision irrevocable. I quite understand, however, in view of the conditions explained in your letter, that this is impossible, and will therefore say that should the position be offered me, I would accept it.

I take for granted that the Regents would allow me reasonable time in which to sever my various ties in New Haven and fulfill existing obligations connected with them.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) IRVING FISHER.

P. S. My address after to-day will again be New Haven.
Dear Doctor White,

Mr. Green S. Straus has informed me that you have been good enough to consent to speak at the meeting being arranged in honor of Dr. S. Levin, a member of the late Russian Duma. Permit me to extend the thanks of the Committee on Arrangements to you for your kindness.

The meeting will take place on Sunday evening, December 9, at Pennsylvanian Riding Academy, one of the best and largest halls in the city. It seats 14,000 persons, and it is anticipated that it will be filled to overflowing. Mr. Jacob H. Schiff will preside, and it is expected that his honor, Mayor McClellan will also speak.

The meeting is being called by the Jews of New York city as a sign of welcome to Dr. Levin, and more particularly as a demonstration in favor of constitutional government in Russia, where the elections for the new Duma are about to take place. Dr. Levin will speak on "The Position of the Jew in Russia." He will show the necessity of constitutional government for the political emancipation of the Jews.

Dr. Levin himself was perhaps the most important Jewish member of the Constitutional Democratic Party. It is a fact which my not generally be known, that, the address to the Czar at the opening of the Duma was prepared by the Jewish members of the Constitutional Democratic Party. Dr. Levin is here on a short visit, and he will, if the government accords to his candidacy, be re-elected to the Duma.

Any additional information which you may.
Dew Sir:—

UnAr date of 1st inst., we notified you that your subscription to the Saturday edition of The Evening Post would expire with the issue of Nov. 4 and requested you to send your renewal of same in order that it might not be allowed to lapse. Not having heard from you, we take this opportunity of once more calling the matter to your attention, as we cannot help feeling that your neglect to renew is due to an oversight rather than an intention to discontinue. We are strengthened in this belief because of our having in many ways improved the paper during the past year, and it is our purpose to spare no expense in continuing to improve it. The Evening Post stands, as it always has, for the best in everything.

We hope to continue to be of service to you, and trust that we may receive instructions to renew your subscription at an early date.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Hon. Andrew D. White
Washington.

The Evening Post
Publication Office, 600 8th Street
NEW YORK CITY.
P. O. Box 726. Telephone, Cortlandt 54.

December 3, 1905.

Hon. A. D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—

Under date of last inst., we notified you that your subscription to the Saturday edition of The Evening Post would expire with the issue of Nov. 4, and requested you to send your renewal of same in order that it might not be allowed to lapse. Not having heard from you, we take this opportunity of once more calling the matter to your attention, as we cannot help feeling that your neglect to renew is due to an oversight rather than an intention to discontinue. We are strengthened in this belief because of our having in many ways improved the paper during the past year, and it is our purpose to spare no expense in continuing to improve it. The Evening Post stands, as it always has, for the best in everything.

We hope to continue to be of service to you, and trust that we may receive instructions to renew your subscription at an early date.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Publisher.
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
CITY OF WASHINGTON

THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
INVITE YOU TO ATTEND A MEETING
TO COMMEMORATE THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF

SAMUEL PIERPONT LANGLEY
SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION FROM 1887 TO 1908

IN THE LECTURE ROOM OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER THIRD
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SIX, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK

THE FOLLOWING ADDRESSES WILL BE DELIVERED:

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS
BY THE CHANCELLOR OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
THE HONORABLE MELVILLE W. FULLER
CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES

MEMORIAL ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS
BY THE HONORABLE ANDREW D. WHITE, LL.D.

MR. LANGLEY'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO ASTRONOMY AND ASTROPHYSICS
BY PROFESSOR E. C. PICKERING
DIRECTOR OF THE HARVARD COLLEGE OBSERVATORY

MR. LANGLEY'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO AERODYNAMICS
BY OCTAVE CHANUTE, ESQUIRE, OF CHICAGO

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Dear Mr. White,

Congressman Dwight told me yesterday that he understood you were to deliver a lecture somewhere last night, but on inquiry at the Cosmos Club, I was unable to find out anything about it. This morning, I see that the lecture has been delivered and that you are staying at the Willard.

If I can be of any service to you, even in so small a way as placing my suit case at your disposal, please let me know. My office is directly across the street, on 14th Street, eighth floor, room 204. Perhaps you would...

Respectfully, cordially yours,

[Signature]

John A. White
Washington, D.C.
Owing to the interest which you showed in the matter of the application of Mr. Hanis-Taylor to the Carnegie Institution, I take the liberty of sending you herewith a copy of the reply which I have formally made, pursuant to the request of the Executive Committee asking for my views.

I do not mean at all to say that the objects mentioned by me are the most deserving which might be undertaken in reference to that subject by the Carnegie Institute—I think it quite possible that the suggestion of Professor Scott as to an edition of Grotius, etc., may be quite good; but the entire value of any work of this kind, in my judgment, depends upon the editor, and, as far as I now see, I know of no one as competent as John Bassett Moore of Columbia. You have seen, or will doubtless receive, a copy of his late index on International Law, in several volumes.

Believe me, with great respect,

Faithfully yours,

John Bassett Moore

40 Wall Street,
New York,
December 4, 1906.
of the funds at the command of the Carnegie Institution to the advancement of letters and to such a subject as the improvement of our knowledge of international law and kindred subjects; but I do not favor the exact scheme proposed, nor do I believe that the foundation of a review upon the lines and under the circumstances suggested would be advisable. In my judgment, such an effort would, at best, provide a perfunctory compilation year by year, would not give original work, thought or research, and on the whole would be lacking in those qualities of distinction and individuality which should accompany any work undertaken by the Carnegie Institution. Moreover, there is now in progress, I believe, a scheme for the publication of an international review which would partly supply the want; and The International Digest, in eight volumes, about to be published by Professor Moore, of Columbia University, would cover part of the field and doubtless be continued from time to time.

I do not think that Mr. White's letter of October 26th contains a list of all the present publications on this subject, and I enclose a list which I think includes a variety of publications not mentioned by him.

Being of the opinion, however, that some work of this general character, in the line of international law or diplomacy, might well be undertaken, I venture to suggest some lines which might be followed, without in any respect insisting that these
are the most valuable or the best.

There is great need of a series of American and foreign state papers, similar to Herstel's British and Foreign State Papers but somewhat more comprehensive in scope. What we have at the present time of American state papers down to 1828 is included in the American State Papers, Foreign Relations Folio, which contains much material, defective in text, however, and in other particulars. From 1828 to 1861 we have nothing whatever except such papers as are interspersed through our public documents. From 1861 to 1868 we have the diplomatic correspondence and other state papers scattered through public documents. For 1869 no serial volume was published. Beginning with 1870 we have volumes of foreign relations; these volumes contain much valuable matter, but vary a great deal in comprehensiveness, and never purported to contain all that was published of our diplomatic correspondence. Much of this has continued to be scattered through the public documents. There has been no attempt, except in rare instances, to collect and publish any foreign state papers, even in reference to matters with which we were directly concerned, although many valuable papers have been published not only in European countries but also in American countries other than the United States. A series of British and American foreign state papers and American and foreign legislation, covering the period of the entire history of the government, would be of immense value.

In this connection, there is no proper index or reference to the existing state papers, and to all workers the value of an index is well known. Many years ago, on leaving the Department of State and remembering the great difficulty I had experienced in finding a particular document or reference, I set about procuring as complete a set of diplomatic publications and documents as was possible, and I caused all such documents published or issued in any form by Congress during a long series of years to be arranged and bound in full chronological order covering a very considerable period. Some years afterward, this collection was presented to the New York Public Library and was brought down to the year 1900, and the earlier documents also collected, so as to form what is believed to be a very nearly complete collection of diplomatic documents and international law from the earliest history of the government to the present time.

This collection, however, possessed no index, which greatly diminished its practical value, and I thereafter determined to cause an index to be made. It was originally intended that the index should cover the entire field from 1789 to date, but when some progress had been made it became evident that to do the work completely and thoroughly would require a long time and involve large expense; and as the Folio State Papers down to 1828 have a possible index—not a good one—and as an index to the Annual Diplomatic Correspondence, which begins in 1861, had lately been pub-
lished by the State Department, it was determined that the index should be confined to the period from 1828 to 1861, during which period a proper index is a great necessity.

An index covering this period of thirty-two years was thereupon made with extreme care, and has proved to be a very considerable piece of work. It assumes to afford the student within the period a reference to the entire published record of documents, papers and correspondence, and, to some extent, legislation and decisions upon international or diplomatic questions or cognate subjects. The index is arranged in one alphabet of author and subject, is quite elaborate and is made under the direction of a distinguished expert.

The index consists of 60,000 entries, or 1766 pages in all. The State Department some time since made a recommendation that it be printed by Congress, it having been offered to the State Department for that purpose, but nothing has been effected. If any comprehensive scheme was ever adopted for the preparation and printing of the state papers as a whole, it might be unwise to print a particular index of this period; but in any event it would be exceedingly useful in compiling a future index, and perhaps might be printed as it is. The printing would probably cost some $7,000 or $8,000.

A piece of work quite worthy of the Carnegie Institution would be a historical edition of the treaties of the United States on a plan similar to that of Martens' edition of Russian treaties and certain other European series. Such an edition should be copiously annotated with legal as well as historical notes, should embrace the foreign as well as the American text where the treaty was signed in more than one language, and should be absolutely faithful in reproducing the original documents. Additions to the treaties have been from time to time undertaken by individuals or published by the State Department. The Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis many years ago, while Assistant Secretary of State, caused a most valuable volume to be published containing the then treaties of the United States, annotated by himself. Other similar publications have from time to time been issued from the State Department or by its officers, but a complete edition of the treaties, with notes by a master hand, would be a most valuable publication.

Should the Executive Committee reach the conclusion that some such publication or publications would be of advantage, and worthy of the Carnegie Institution, I should recommend a consultation with Professor John Hamlet Moore, of Columbia University, formerly Assistant Secretary of State, and himself an author of distinction and reputation on these subjects.

Yours faithfully,

Signed: John J.表扬
List of journals on International Law now being published.

Annuaire de Legislation
Annuaire de l'Inst. de droit international
Archiv. fdr Öffentliches Recht
Journal du droit international privé
Journal of Society of Comp. Legislation
Justice Internationale

List of books, pamphlets and maps received at the Dept. of State:
Marten's Nouveau Recueil Général Traité
Revue critique de législation et de jurisprudence
Revue de droit international et de lég. comparée
Revue du droit public et la science politique
Revue Générale du droit internat. public
Revue int. du droit maritime
Staatsarchiv
Treaty series - Great Britain
Zeitschrift fur Privat & Off. Recht
Zeitschrift fur Verg. Rechtswissenschaft

November 3, 1906.

My dear Mr. White:
I am very grateful for your cheerful words of the 25th, that I need not adjourn edge immediately. I would be lost for the absence of any uncertainty's type-written for repair and any pressing demands together others in this. I am assured my own dear friend that I respect your counsel most fully and shall be governed by your advice in the matter referred. I have carefully studied the first circular letter to the Secretaries and wish to reply more fully later.

With kind wishes, I am,
Your resulting Secretary.

The Victoria, Washington, D.C.
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University.

[Text is not legible due to the quality of the image]
My dear Mr. White:-

Permit me to extend to you the sincere thanks of the Congregation for your part in the services incident to the dedication of the window memorializing Mr. Hay.

The event has made a deep impression on all our people. Your masterly address, illustrative of the broad constructive statesmanship of his illustrious career, added greatly to the lesson the memorial stands for.

Hoping that I may have the pleasure of again greeting you on the occasion of your approaching address to our Literary Society, I have the honour to be,

Very cordially yours,

[Signature]

President of the Board of Vestry.
December 4th, 1906.

Dear Sir:

I beg to enclose herewith a voucher and check drawn to your order for Fifty Dollars ($50.00), to cover your expenses incident to attending today's meeting of the Board of Regents.

Will you kindly receipt and return the voucher in the accompanying envelope?

Very respectfully yours,

Acting Secretary.

Doctor Andrew D. White,
Regent of the Smithsonian Institution,
The New Willard, Washington, D. C.
My dear Sir:

M. d'Estournelles de Constant, the organizer of the Association for International Conciliation, of which you are a member for the United States, has requested me to take the initiative in organizing, through the agency and with the cooperation of his American associates, a movement for the instruction and guidance of public opinion in regard to international arbitration and similar matters, like the one which M. d'Estournelles de Constant has himself organized in France and like the similar movements now being organized in Great Britain, in Germany, and in Italy.

It appears to be particularly desirable that some steps should be taken just now in order that the American representatives at the next Hague Conference and the American group who shall attend the next meeting of the Interparliamentary Union fixed for Berlin shall have some considerable body of instructed and sympathetic public opinion upon which to rely for support.

A friend of the movement has been kind enough to say that he will place in the hands of a proper committee an annual sum, for five years, sufficient to enable such committee to initiate or to support such policies and agencies as may commend themselves as most likely to promote the cause of international conciliation and peace. The Interparliamentary Union, for instance, is strongly presented to our attention by him as being perhaps of first importance at this time. The annual gift would be sufficient to meet the compensation of a Secretary and to maintain an office.

It is suggested that an Executive Committee should be named by the American members of the Society for International Conciliation, to consist of five of their number and to be made up of men whose homes are sufficiently near together to enable them, without undue inconvenience, to attend an occasional meeting in either New York or Washington.

I beg, therefore, to inquire, first, whether you approve of the proposals and suggestions just made, and if so, whether you will be so kind as to express your preference for those of our colleagues in the membership of the League for International Conciliation who shall serve as an Executive Committee. A list of the American membership of the League for International Conciliation is appended.

Faithfully yours,

Andrew D. White, Esq.
LEAGUE FOR INTERNATIONAL CONCILIATION

American Membership

(1) Honorary Presidents

Andrew Carnegie, of New York
Andrew D. White, of Ithaca, N.Y.

(2) Council of Direction

Charles Francis Adams, of Boston
Nicholas Murray Butler, of New York
Andrew Carnegie, of New York
Joseph H. Choate, of New York
Morris K. Jesup, of New York
Levi P. Morton, of New York
Ira Remsen, of Baltimore Md.
Elihu Root, of Washington, D.C.
Seth Low, of New York
Albert K. Smiley, of Lake Mohonk, N.Y.
Andrew D. White, of Ithaca, N.Y.

Lyman Abbott, of New York
Edwin A. Alderman, of Charlottesville, Va.
Silas McBee, of New York
Richard Barthold, M.C., of St Louis, Mo.
Clifton R. Breckenridge, of Arkansas
William J. Bryan, of Lincoln, Neb.
F. H. Burton, M.C. of Cleveland, O.
Edward Cary, of New York
George B. McClellan, Mayor of New York
Richard H. Dana, of Boston, Mass.
Arthur H. Dasher, of Macon, Ga.
Horace E. Deming, of New York
John W. Foster, of Washington, D.C.
Richard Watson Gilder, of New York
John Arthur Greens, of New York
James M. Greenwood, of Kansas City, Mo.
Franklin H. Head, of Chicago, Ill.
William J. Holland, of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hamilton Holt, of New York
James L. Houghteling, of Chicago, Ill.
David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, Cal.
Edmond Kelly, of Paris, France
Adolph Lewisohn, of New York
Clarence H. Mackay, of New York
W. H. Mahony, of Columbus, O.
Brander Matthews, of New York
W. W. Morrill, of San Francisco, Cal.
Simon Newcomb, of Washington, D.C.
Stephen H. Olin, of New York
A. V. V. Raymond, of Schenectady, N.Y.
James Ford Rhodes, of Boston, Mass.
Howard J. Rogers, of Albany, N.Y.
J. G. Schurman, of Ithaca, N.Y.
Isaac N. Seligman, of New York
F. J. V. Skiff, of Chicago, Ill.
William M. Sloane, of New York
James Speyer, of New York
Oscar S. Straus, of Washington, D.C.
Mrs. Mary Wood Swift, of San Francisco, Cal.
George W. Taylor, M.C., of Demopolis, Ala.
O. H. Tittman, of Washington, D.C.
Benjamin Trueblood, of Boston, Mass.
W. H. Tolman, of New York
Edward Tuck, of Paris, France
William D. Wheelwright, of Portland, Ore.

F. GUTEKUNST
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
712 ARCH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, December 3rd, 1906

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to say:

Regretting we did not anticipate your recent visit to this city, permit us to request the favor of a setting at some subsequent time of a portrait for the purpose of securing a later photograph.

We will wait on you promptly, causing very little delay, and would greatly appreciate the courtesy of compliance, presenting you with copies in return.

Trusting you may find an early opportunity for the purpose weremain, Very respectfully yours,

F. Gutekunst

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
(500) might better be
sent into something which
would be useful as well as
memorabilia. I have
looked one (what might
be called) the ground
that is, Cape Hall, the
Doves and Chapel, the
only public places. I
should think, almost in-
dow, and am not at
all certain as to what
and where the memorial
should be. The whole
and these are necessarily
already connected and the
wheel of time goes first.
The president gave Cape
Hall house of it is the

25 Park Place
Geneva, New York
Dec 5, 1916

My Dear Mr. White,

President

Scribner has asked me
to assist in carrying out
a proposition which, as I
understand, came unexpectedly
from you, and towards which,
I do not wish you wished to
make a large donation, for
a memorial to Dr. Stiles
in one of the leading buildings.
He has also written Bofief
(Doc) who is and interested
in the matter, and has written
me twice about it. I need
I should be glad to have anything in my power to denote the memory of Dr. Field; nor of the talent and kindness which constitute that perfect gentleman whom I have ever known, and to whom I have always felt under the deepest obligations for what was of good that has been in my life.

Before anything can be done it would interesting the men of our day, and whom we must look mainly for help in such a work, it must be settled in a general way at least what kind of memorial it is best to have. I think it would be useless to ask for anything without some definite idea as to which is to be done with them...
Perhaps as good a ticket, it to utilize a large four-light window at the head of the Library by proper stained glass, or to fill an alcove with a niche bookcase, partly from the Library already in the building, partly with other books of value and appropriate character, or combining the both and the place. It may be an objection to this plan that the Grand Fan adds to the Library so much. The present quaint window is light enough, but the place may possibly be called otherwise in colour and design.

Central building and space of general gathering, lectures, commencement, recitals, and celebrations will in many cases for at least a generation to come that if come a good decision. There is known the objection to the central window as a memorial of Dr. Hale, that the whole building is efficiently a memorial of Bishop Capen, whose full-length portrait has in central place quietly under this window. That perhaps could be changed, but the central point of the Hall, therefore of the building...
The only remaining thing I can think of is an altar window (the only one possible) in the chapel. Perhaps you might suggest an altar or a pulpit, but I think, unless there is a chapel, of any size at all in 30 or 40 years, and would hardly agree with you that there is no place for a pulpit and hardly space in an altar at all. Anyway, I am not sure that the whole window on the altar could be filled satisfactorily.

I hope you will have an opportunity to see this length, so that you might...
Dear Sir,

I have been thinking of the Congress and I should be glad if you would write me some time as to the prospects of the future.

I understand that the Union is now inclined to make some change in the plan of policy. I am sure it is desirable.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Date]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
To Andrew L. White,  
The Hive Willard  
Washington, D.C.  

Dec. 5, 1906

Dear Mr. White:—The Washington Cornell men are to hold an informal meeting tomorrow night (Thurs., Dec. 6) at the University Club. We should very much like to have you with us and I shall be pleased to call for you in case you can come. In case you have other engagements, we would like to have you be with us for a part of the evening.

Sincerely yours,  

John C. Hoyt.
The thermometer at Lake Placid 10
miles distant is 16° below zero &
doing sorry things.
Three letters came in one
package, and it comes every morning
from the 17th since Monday; this
is the first time since I last heard from you
My dear father. It seems a long
time since I last heard from you.
Hope you are happy. Hope you are well.
The letter I take constantly is not happy, and the Washington
have escaped the cold snap.
This place looks like sunny weather.
The papers described the flood
in the River on the Riems and broke the windows in the
flood. They escaped the cold snap.

The place looks like sunny weather. The papers described the flood
in the River on the Riems and broke the windows in the
flood. They escaped the cold snap.

My dear father. It seems a long
time since I last heard from you
Hope you are happy. Hope you are well.

Much love, dear father. Wish you would come up to see me Friday.

Respectfully yours,
[Signature]

Most loving daughter.

Dec. 6, 1864.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
in health than he was at 7 in my chair, and read aloud to me a
May leaving this place. Previously had great deal until he left. Saturday
take me over. A dinner for two afternoon for New York, whereas he
in three days at Xmas. To meet, write me a good letter, the same day
shower and call a glimpse. He shot off the sudden death from
fright 20 January 1917. Miller & the
If you all - me shall see. If your health is well.
As soon as I was disappointed. Our Chemical depot, while you die.
so many people have told me that organized since then.
the food in France is not what it was in 1917. More killing of a good letter
and that I've decided. Do the best. And from you which he will come.
Dues and Anderson's new
Kens.
This time I'm determined. To do why. Miss Cornell has written me twice
that can in any way. Kinder 2nd letter. And to Mrs. Blair of Hamilton
have a delightful time at Sarasae.
Anderson asked me one and about. But reading in the paper than the
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
New York, December 5, 1906.

The following appointments and changes are made to take effect this date:

Mr. G. J. Grammer, Vice-President in charge of matters relating to freight traffic.

Mr. C. F. Daly, Vice-President in charge of matters relating to passenger traffic.

Mr. Ira A. Place, Vice-President in charge of matters relating to legal, land and tax departments.

Mr. Nathan Guilford, Vice-President, heretofore in charge of freight and passenger traffic, has resigned that position and been relieved from active duties owing to ill health.

W. H. Newman,
President.
The whole matter is
all its bearings to them,
and they are readily
with us. I will unit
the whole thing, should
it ever reach them.

If all originated
in a zeal for this called
"Reform" in the hands
of some subordinates
in the War Dept., who,
for a time gained some
influence over the highest
officials, as Prof. of
Cornell, as Sir
I believe, but who
now sees I understand

The folly of the whole
thing. I
thought
that a single course
or all the Senior
Course of Lectures in
Military History or
would be better; but
it is clear to me as it
is to Mr. Schurman
that this is not what
we need.

I think, indeed
I feel sure, that all
dangers of this sort,
must in fact
be removed,
and I
believe, but who
now sees I understand
DEAR PATRIARCH:

At the meeting of the subscribers to the Deer Island Association held at R. T. A., November 23, it was voted to continue the committee previously in charge as a committee on organization, with power to add to their number and fill vacancies; and they were authorized to prepare articles of incorporation, a constitution and a lease—all to be reported for approval to the association at the Spring R. T. A.—and to collect the current annual dues from the subscribers.

Please bring the association to the notice of your clubmates and associates.

WILLIAM BEEBE,
W. M. BARNUM,
GUSTAV GRUENER,
LEWIS S. HASLAM,
Committee on Organization.

NEW HAVEN, December 6, 1906.

Please remit at your convenience $10 for annual dues, constituting you a member of the Deer Island Association.

Checks should be drawn to the order of

DEAR MR. WHITE:

I am gradually picking up my room, and I am going to ask you to send me one of your photographs. Promise you that I shall appreciate very much if you will do this for me.

Hoping that you and all are well, I am, Yours very sincerely,

December 6, 1906.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
in the same line as your
history of the Harper, etc.,
which I ought to read. All
other letters I have forwarded
by you.

If the book is still
at Meddik, a request I
made which somewhat
puzzled me. Only before
last a message, signed
White, asking for a
manuscript
and check. Same time
from Meddik, but in a
legal,

Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.
December 8th

Dear Mr. White:

There are no
letters here waiting a
request for your autograph, a
request for permission to take
your picture — from a
Philadelphia firm — and a
rather extended letter...
I sent the checks to Mrs. White at that address, although I had supposed her to be in Washington. It appears considerably to find that any action was the right thing in view of the facts.

As regards my seeing you in Washington, I think as you do that it is really unnecessary. It is a great disappointment to me to have rather neglected not to go.

There seems to be nothing doing at the house here with regard to the case of Mr. White's money. The Treasurer's office telephoned up the promise to fill the whole balance but I told them though this was the time of all times to do it, the snow has been going fast today, until...
.

10 7, •

5

COSMOS CLUB.
WASHINGTON, D.C,

L

CLa
y■12

9V.
'

4


Mrs. Fillman had cold may prevent our visit to turn come letter fell...
We understand you are expected

Daniel & Fillman
I hope that he will accept.

Satisfaction on my part, on this memorable anniversary.

L.E.S.

Hon. A.D. White,
Washington, D.C.

I am confident that Mrs. Gilman is very hoarse and talking is difficult. I shall certainly be in Washington on Monday at the New Willard Hotel and expect to stay through the Carnegie meetings. I want very much to see you and count upon having this pleasure on Monday.

The appointment of Professor Osborne seems to me admirable. I think that the whole country is to be congratulated and
Washington, D. C.,
The Victoria,

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir:

Your own uncertainty as to being at the Cosmos Club this evening, together with the coldness of the weather and the condition of my father's health, constrained him not to go down town to meet you to-night. He regrets these circumstances, and wishes me to say that he hopes to see you again soon.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]
Personal.


Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Sir:-

When the Carnegie Institution was first founded, I made application in regard to its taking up my work and have renewed such application once or twice. I have talked with Dr. Woodward and presented to him a more specific plan, which I desire to outline briefly to you in advance, for the work is in some respects pioneer and not always understood.

My desire is that the Carnegie Institute take-up the most practical phase of the work; that is, the study of ten thousand boys and young men in our Reformatories, such study to consist in an investigation of each individual, (1) anthropologically; (2) Psycho-Physiologically; (3) Sociologically; (4) as to ability in studies, and (5) Abnormally or Pathologically.

The details of such investigation are given in enclosed measurement blank. This blank represents a sort of consensus of opinion of University specialists from different countries, concerning points they consider most important in their lines.

As to the cost of such work it is almost impossible to tell in advance. I will, however, venture an approximate estimate:

(1) Anthropological examination per capita 5 cents.
(2) Psycho-Physiological examination 2 cents.
(3) Sociological examination per capita 3 cents.
(4) Abnormal or Pathological examination including partial medical examination 10 cents.

Making in all for 10,000 persons $3,000.00

Clerk hire for tabulating and adding the data etc., 1,000.00
Instruments of Precision 200.00
Railroad fares to (say) ten Reformatories Street car fares 200.00
Subsistence (say 10 days at each reformatory) at $3.00 per day 300.00
Making in all $3,500.00

While I should gather some data and make some measurements, my main work would be in directing the work; teaching and supervising others in making the measurements, gathering data, etc.

Faithfully yours,

Andrew Dickson White, etc.
copying records of each individual in institution etc.

In addition to giving a report of this work, I should desire, if thought best, to give a digest of the results of any similar work and a bibliography making a complete work on the subject.

Another proposition, I beg to present, is that of propaganda, so necessary in a new line, that has to do with the humanities, and though at first, it may produce few visible results, it nevertheless prepares the ground which is most helpful in developing the possibilities for humanitarian research work under Federal, State and City Government. My main purpose in this propaganda is to influence all forms of government, to take up the work of some branch of it. The method is to deal directly by letter with members of legislative bodies, especially the committee to which such legislation is referred. Also hearings might be given in which interest is manifested.

The following is an tentative estimate of the cost of such propaganda:
- Fifty personal letters each to 10 large cities at five cents a letter $ 25.00
- Two hundred letters each to 30 State Legislatures at five cents each 150.00
- One hundred letters each to persons influential in private life at 5 cents 50.00
- Printed matter enclosed in letters, or sent separately 400.00
- Traveling expenses and subsistence for giving hearings 300.00

$1175.00

The general purposes of this work are given in enclosed resume of a Hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives and the Finance Committee of New York State Senate which passed a bill developing the work, but too late for consideration in the Assembly.

As to salary for such work: I desire to remark that at present I am employed as copyist under the Government at a small salary and though such mechanical work is wearing on me, I could not give it up, unless assured of permanent support by the Carnegie Institution. But this does not mean necessarily that such support would always be required. For the work might be established under Government control, and it might be thought best that I carry it on in that connection.

At present, however, owing to the critical stage the work is in, and the objections made to government control, the Carnegie Institute can be of the greatest service.

Very faithfully,

Arthur Lee Comfort
127 "A" Street, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

(Enclosures 2.)

My dear Grandpa,

My mother is not well enough to come to Ithaca for Xmas, so I am afraid that I will not have a chance to call on you. I thank you very much for your interest in my future. The following are the subjects I take at present: Physics, 2nd German (Immensau, Germspeuren), English (Sect. of the Bible, Dictionaries, Paper de Coverly Papers), Plane Geometry and Military Science. Next year I
To you. I expect to spend Christmas with my mother and Andrew at Watkins. All is going well here at present. Please give my love to all the family. Thank you very much for taking so much interest in my career.

Affectionately,

Arthur C. Newberry

P.S. My mind is not naturally drawn toward mathematics, instead of literature. Be assured that I will work hard, and enter Cornell in 1908.

I expect to take the following: Chemistry, 6th English, Solid Geometry and Trigonometry, 3rd German, Ancient History. With these I can get into Cornell on Certificate in 1908, without an English examination even by having a special English Note Book. I am taking no Latin at present (which I never was a good hand at,) but substituting Physics and Chemistry.

In Cornell I expect to take a course in Mechanical Engineering and Chemistry, entering my father's work after that, in the Chemical Branch. Col. Verbeck spoke to me about my getting into Cornell in 1908, and I told him I would explain my intentions.
Ithaca, N.Y., Dec. 7, 1906

Andrew D. White,
Cosmos Club, Washington, D.C.

Flake McGraw mansion burned this morning, three students, Nichols, Grelle, Schmitz killed, also three firemen, five students injured two seriously.

W. H. Vandusser

This is a W.W.P. Telegram, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions stated above.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
INCORPORATED
239,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA.
CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

RECEIVED at Wyatt Building, 14th and F Streets, Washington, D.C.,
TELEPHONES M 6100, M 6116 AND M 1707.

B-38 NY. JL. Tl. 120 Pl. 20 Paid

Andrew D. White,
Cosmos Club, Washington, D.C.

Flake McGraw mansion burned this morning, three students, Nichols, Grelle, Schmitz killed, also three firemen, five students injured two seriously.

W. H. Vandusser

ALWAYS OPEN.
MONEY TRANSFERRED BY TELEGRAPH.
CABLE OFFICE.
The New Willard
Washington.

Dec. 7th, 1906

Dear Miss Ward,

Referring to your letter of Nov. 30th, '05, I see that there would be no use in your visiting this city at present, for the reason that the Secretary ship of the Smithsonian is still vacant and nothing can be done until a new Secretary shall report upon the subject.

We elected Carl Hands, Prof. H. J. Osborn, of Columbia University, in March, but there seems some doubt as to his acceptance. Should he not accept his position again, early in January, I am sure nothing can be done until a new Secretary shall report upon the subject.

I have been told by Prof. Osborn that he would, if there were anyone there to report, give the matter most careful consideration, but as before stated, his acceptance is doubtful as he is so strongly committed to the Museum of Natural History in New York city.

Hoping that eventually your wishes may be realized.

I remain, dear Miss Ward,

More Respectfully yours, 

Andrew D. White.

P.S. I remind them only of the Carnegie Institute, how needing a new Secretary and shall then leave for New York & Chicago.
My dear Mr. White:

As a general proposition, I think well of Professor Scott's scheme; it is in the right direction, and the only question is which of the various things proposed had best be adopted. I do not know him myself, but I have heard him well spoken of.

I shall be in Washington Monday, and shall be glad to do anything to further the application of some of the Carnegie moneys in the line suggested.

Believe me

Yours, faithfully,

John L. Carey

Hon. Andrew D. White.

1761, Wrightwood Ave,
Chicago, Ill,
XII 8 06.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Mr. White:

I have read with deep sympathy in the Chicago papers of the terrible calamity which has befallen Cornell University, and I sincerely hope that you were absent from Ithaca at the time and thereby escaped being an eye witness of the heartrending scenes which must have taken place there.

I do well remember the fine stone mansion of the Chi-Ric patriarch.
which, as I remember, you pointed out to me as having been build
by Prof. Eickel.
If consolation in such awful misfortune is possible, then the
bereaved families of Cornell and Thaca will find it in the noble
unselfishness and rare courage displayed by the students and
fire brigade.
I am sure that Cornell and Thaca will inscribe the names
of these heroes on their roll of
honor, and I am proud to find
a German name—Schoenau—
amongst those who sacrificed
their lives to rescue their

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
My dear Sir:

Some time ago I wrote Dr. White advising him that a meeting of this Conference's Committee on Colleges, of which he is a member, had been called in New York City on December 21st in the evening. Having received no reply and fearing that Dr. White may be absent from Ithaca, I take this opportunity to ask you if such is the case, and if so, if you will not have the kindness to acquaint him with the date of the meeting and express to him the earnest desire of the Committee that he may be present. His knowledge of the first Hague Conference would be especially needed by the Committee.

Thanking you in advance for your services in this matter,

Very sincerely yours,

C. Phillips
Secretary.
Dr. Andrew D. White
Ithaca

My dear Doctor White:

Your telegram from Washington conveying sympathy to the Chi Phi Fraternity men came this morning and I have presented same to Prof. Chas. L. Durham, who is the faculty member of this fraternity.

Two of the students who were badly burned, died yesterday, but the third, Mr. Pope, is reported much better this morning and there is a possibility that he may recover although it cannot be determined for two or three days yet. It was a terrible calamity in many ways.

With kind regards, I remain,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

December 8, 1906

The Hon. Andrew D. White
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

When Dr. Krauskopf notified me that you had so kindly accepted our invitation to address the Union of Hebrew Literary Societies, we immediately notified our constituent members that the long-desired opportunity of hearing you speak was soon to be afforded them. Dr. Krauskopf now tells me that when you were in Philadelphia last Sunday to be present at the Jey Memorial Service, you said that you expected to be called to Washington again within a week or two, to attend a meeting of the Smithsonian Institute, and that upon your way thither you would stop at Philadelphia and deliver your address on "Evolution, Not Revolution in Government" before our Union. We now desire to advertise properly the date of your address so that all our members and the public as well, may be informed of that event, and we shall, therefore, consider it a great favor if you will let us know at your earliest convenience just when you will be here. We realize that you may be unable to give us the precise date just now, "all we desire is a few days' notice, so that the proper announcements may be made.

Again thanking you for your kindness, I am,

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

December 8, 1906
a general predecessor and ab-

ence of fluency, things are go-
ing on in the same way as
usual.

The only additional letter
here for you is one from a Brookly-

n doctor in regard to points in your
autobiography. And another letter
from President Babies of Columbia
on international arbitration.

Yours,

respectfully, cordially yours

[Signature]

Andrew D. White
Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y.

December 8, 1906

Dear Mr. White:

You have -

ly, received my telegram the

New York Journal, with accounts
of the fall. I'm sending this

this morning. Everybody is

horrible stunned, indeed, stunned
by the awfulness of it, but every
thing that can be done has
been done, and unquestion-

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
My dear Mrs. White:

Please you may have been absent from home at the time a copy of my report for 1906 is sent you (Nov. 10, 1906), and hence that you may not have seen this report. I am taking the liberty to leave a copy for you at your hotel today along with this letter.

Mrs. Woodward and I will be at home,
Dear Sir:

The addition to the new building on High Street practically doubled the cost of operation, maintenance and taxes of the Russell Trust Association, and as it was not expedient to have this additional annual expense fall upon the Club of the year, it became necessary to meet this deficit by voluntary annual dues, a system most successfully inaugurated by our esteemed Treasurer, Mr. J. Frederic Kernochan. After his many years of faithful service Mr. Kernochan has asked that his resignation be accepted, and the Trustees have chosen the undersigned to act in his place.

If entirely convenient, will you please send me a cheque to assist in maintaining the institution and keeping it free from debt. It is a Club where we are always welcome when we return to New Haven, and should have your loyal support.

Yours faithfully,

Otto T. Bannard, D '74,
Treasurer R. T. A.,
26 Broad Street,
New York, New York.

New York, December 10, 1906.

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
New York, December 10th, 1906.

My dear Friend:

I have read over the data concerning my next Hero and am greatly pleased. He was a much greater man than I believed.

What I should like very much to get is a background showing the condition of the Universities, (so-called) of that day, when Cornell announced that he wished to found an institution that embraced all studies. What was Harvard, and how many students? What was Yale? - Sectarian, I understand. How many students? What did these two teach?

You yourself went to the Western University, which I suppose was in advance of either of the two named. What did it stand for?

Should like a list of the severe things said against Cornell by the small sectarian institutions from that standpoint.

Similar extracts against the merging of practical and technical and scientific studies in one institution.

What I wish particularly to show is the prejudices of that day against which Cornell and yourself and a few others had to contend and did contend so manfully.

You got Professor Huffcutt to gather from the Christian Fathers the most pointed denunciations against man- killing. You do not know how effective these have been.

The Peace Society of France have published about two hundred thousand copies in thirteen different languages.

What most strikes the average man in Britain, I know, is the fact that those nearest Christ revealed Him as non-resistant. Now, if I could get a dozen outrageous attacks from the sectarian standard, then from the all-embracing standpoint, I should have a background from which Cornell and Cornell University would grandly emerge and show what a tremendous stride forward was involved and accomplished.

Very truly yours,

Andrew Carnegie

Hon. Andrew D. White, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.
The only letter, aside from the one hand, which has come in these days, is a clipping from Dr. Hafford.

We shall be very glad to welcome you home again Saturday or before.

Respectfully yours,

W. A. MacDougall

Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.
December 9th,

V.

Dear Mr. White:

The information conveyed in your letter of the 8th has been carried out.

A letter from the British censors, forwarding your telegram to Colonel Hipworth.

The enemy displays by the Elbe River during the fire and their courage is fierce.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Dear Mr. White,

Last time I wrote, I forgot to ask you if on un-packing your books you had found my little copy of "Polo" translated from the Italian, which you got in 1911 and which was accidentally packed up amongst your books. I hope that it has not gone amissing.

I forgot also to say that we should like very much to have a good large photograph of you with your autograph to hang up in the library of the church beside Roosevelt and the Kaiser.

We have now a library of about 190 volumes. Mr. Tower gave us his "Life of Lafayette" and we came to you with the first petition that you would give to us for the church whose foundation stone you laid, the books that you have written.

With kind regards to Mr. White and Kant in which Mrs. Dickie wrote, I am, yours truly,

J. J. Dickie

Loving Christmas greetings to you all

J. J.
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dec. 11, 1906.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My Dear President White:

I am sending you to-day copy of the Congressional Directory for the present session which may be of use to you for reference purposes.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

[The page contains a lettering that appears to be a part of a decorative design or possibly handwriting, but the text is not legible due to the nature of the image or the quality of reproduction.]
and Ex-Senator James K. Jones is in the same opinion. Both are ready to do what they can, however, and I have much deceased to have at least a brief meeting of the Council while you are in the city. But on learning that another of the justices has fallen our Admiral Dewey would be able to attend a meeting this week, and failing to reach Mr. Strong and Ex-Senator Huntington, I have been constrained to give the call a rather indefinite post post post post.

It is hoped that you will be here again a little later, and that, in case of a meeting of the Senate Committee you will make every needed sacrifice to be present. Rear Admiral Pellew, Judge Grant Wilson, President Meigs, and Craighead and one or two others are in the same;

Most great is Cornell's attainment. Have written my wife to send Schenck Law's book upon the Art. A short letter, O. H. A.

— John Daulby Peake

— 2. Andrew D. White

Cornell Unv.

Dear Sir: I enclose a program of the Recital which may interest you. I suppose we shall have the pleasure of seeing you here soon and I will write you if we can. If you come and have the honor of having us here himself in town.

J. A. D. Peake

Dec. 11th 92
PROGRAMME

Hymn—"O God Our Help in Ages Past" 248.

Dedication and Prayer by Rev. Samuel E. Eastman,
Rev. Anna Ford Eastman.

1. March—"Cornell Alma Mater" by Peake
   Composed and played new for the first time in memory of Mr. Jervis
   Langdon, whose faithful services will always identify his name with
   the organ. This "Alma Mater" is first heard below the march theme on the pedals, later
   the march breaks into the "Alma Mater" with the original theme below it, both
   over a running pedal bass.

2. Toccata and Fugue in D Minor, Bach

3. (a) Pastorale in E

   (b) Largo, Handel

4. Contralto Solo—"Abide With Me" by Liddle
   Miss A. L. Johnson

5. Ingvolution

6. Toccata in G major

7. (a) Allegro Serenade

   (b) Allegro (Adagio in Pianissimo)

   (c) Allegro vivace


8. March and Chorus—"Tannhäuser" by Wagner

Hymn—"How Firm a Foundation" 678
   (The last hymn Mr. Beecher sang with his people.)

Benediction
**Specification of the Organ.**

Built by the Ernest M. Skinner Co., under direction of Mr. Robert Hope-Jones.

**PIPED ORGAN (operated pedal board);**

- Pedal Octave.
- Orchestral to Pedal; Orchestral to Great, Unison; Super octave Orchestral to Great.
- Sub Swell Couplers on and off.
- Orchestral to Great, Super octave.
- Resultant Bass 32 Unified

**COUPLERS**

- Tibia Profundissima 32 32
- Tuba 8
- Ophecleide 16 Unified
- Flute 8 Unified
- Contra Viole 16 Unified
- Bourdon 16 12
- Tibia Profunda 16 12
- Clarion 4 "
- Tibia Plena 8 Unified
- Contra Tibia Clausa 16 61
- Concert Flute 8 61
- Open Diapason 8 61
- Muted Viol 8 61

- Ophecleide I 16 Unified
- Harmonic Flute 4 61
- Principal 4 61

**1 pair Double Touch Keys to bring**

- Orchestral on and off.
- Suitable Bass Tablet.
- Sforzando Pedal.
- Echo Mixture 3 Rks 219
- Vox Humana... 8 73
- Lieblich Gedacht 73
- Contra Viole 73
- Viol d'Orchestre 8 73
- Clarinet 8 73
- Oboe 8 73
- Flute 8 73

**8**

**FEET PIPES**

- Bass Pipes
- Great Pipes
- Swell Pipes
- Orchestra Pipes
- Pedal Pipes

**Swell Organ—Continued.**

- Car Anglais 16
- Car Octavia 8
- Car Nebula 4
- Car Plenaria 8
- Car Plena 8
- Car Organ Pipes 16
- Car Mixture 3 Rks 219
- Vox Humana... 8 73
- Lieblich Gedacht 73
- Contra Viole 73
- Viol d'Orchestre 8 73
- Clarinet 8 73
- Oboe 8 73
- Flute 8 73

**Great Organ—75 notes, CC to C.**

- Electric motor (Orgoblo). 7 73
- Feet Pipes 8 73
- Feet Pipes 16 29

-Some Interesting Features.

Evolution: Herbert Spencer defines as a " progress from indefinite, incoherent, homogeneity, to definite, coherent, heterogeneity,—or development from the vague and characterless to the highly individualised."

Such evolution the organ has undergone at the hands of Mr. Hope-Jones. His work is based on the principle that beautiful tones carry farther.

His aim is therefore, to make every tone as beautiful pure and characteristic as possible of its kind, so that each stop shall be a delight, and a new delight, with the same tone color. He aims at making the organ under control, so that every stop becomes as useful as possible, and it is easy to see what wonderful effects may be obtained from a few stops.

In this organ by combining the Contra Tuba, Vidal Organ and Viol Gleeheater with couplers, every degree of power from a quiet whispering to a full organ, (when the swell shutters are opened) may be obtained, the tone always remaining pure string tone. So with the reeds, of which the Tuba stop alone is a full tuba tone, the beautiful reed organ tone is always a picture before him of the organ as it is, in use.

The manual on the Tuba stop is a remarkable invention of Mr. Hope-Jones. His aim is to make every tone as beautiful pure and characteristic as possible of its kind, so that each stop shall be a delight, and a new delight, with the same tone color. He aims at making the organ under control, so that every stop becomes as useful as possible, and it is easy to see what wonderful effects may be obtained from a few stops.

In this organ, by combining the Contra Tuba, Viol d'Orchestre and Viol Gleeheater with couplers and every degree of power from a quiet whispering to a full organ, (when the swell shutters are opened) may be obtained, the tone always remaining pure string tone. So with the reeds, of which the Tuba stop alone is a full tuba tone, the beautiful reed organ tone is always a picture before him of the organ as it is, in use.

**The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University**
Rome, 12 Dec 1866.

My dear friend,

It has been a long time since I heard from you. And to the meanwhile a few days ago the Treasurer of Cornell sent me the bal due on my trust of Prof. Greenough. Sincere thanks.

But not hearing from you about

a cast of the bust as that would be difficult to obtain.

I hope my letter may meet you and your white and your dear children, all well, and that you will enjoy the coming holidays.

With best wishes for health and happiness to yourself and your wife.

I am always most grateful for your kindness. I am

Sincerely yours,

Michael
It makes me anxious. I wrote you as I would like to have had been referred whether the bill had been sent to the Executive for final approbation. Committee and I wrote you that the place selected for would consider the post contract as it.

I have also been expecting their action in the heat about the Memo matter and be con

vice to him first. I tried to ride most place of the contracted Father of his first. Relief that I was to for the bill itself, have made the and laws not need.
It will be a sad time at Christmas with the loss in mourning, but Bruin will surely be one of dear old friends.

I go out for a short time every day that it does not rain, but I am home more than I like even in this big house. I wish you all a Merry Christmas and delightful holidays and wish I might spend it with you as I do.

That leaves your eldest,

George W. White

Please for the other papers - I enjoyed them.

My dear Father,

Your good letter from Washington interested me very much. It made me want to see Thomas Nelson. The new house is just as the old one lovely. Life goes on in the same old ways here - many of the people have gone home for the holidays but Andrew wouldn't let me and he and Arthur are coming to eat Christmas dinner with us.

Ellen Espinosa
Dec 21, 1906.
I am rather unsignified, as for me and I could take them.

my three months here has done any where, and that I was.

and to much good I think I feel now is unnecessary now

might be let out of prison, but I am so much better.

Meanwhile, The Doctors say, You say nothing of the Stool.

No permit it, but we do not drink, and not affect the

advice in, are producing at Washington.

There is absolutely no amine that a jact they get in the

ment for the boys there - contest papers.

on tobogganing and I fear they measles until me twice a week

won't they more than a couple in spite of long home we work.

of days, I don't think the measles could (I suppose at the Cornell Club)

make up the Christmas. Both on Friday this week.

Hon. Andrew B. White,
127 East Ave.,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My Dear Uncle Andrew:-

I enclose herewith a statement received this morning from the Union Audit Company. I have just had a talk with Mr. Bonner too in reference to it, and I recommend it to your careful consideration and advise you strongly to permit me to put into effect at once the suggestions as they are all of great importance.

The only suggestion made that I expect may cause you some thought before reaching a conclusion, is the suggestion to make a statement each year in the nature of an accounting to the beneficiaries of the trust which they would be expected to sign and which would prevent them from ever questioning any transaction up to and including the date of the last transaction stated and set forth in the account signed. This would not include a statement of the income from the trust, but would show the transactions made with the trust funds. A copy of this statement would not be delivered to the beneficiaries. They would come into the office, look it over, and sign it.

I consider the estimated cost inconsequential as compared with the benefits to be derived.

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

Andrew S. White, Esq.,
#15 White Memorial Bldg.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

In accordance with your request, we have made a superficial examination of the private books of account of Andrew Dickson White, Esq., also the accounts of the investments held by same gentleman in Trust for his three children per agreement made 19th day of August 1890, copy of which you handed us, and which we have carefully perused. The private books of Mr. A. D. White have been running for a number of years, and the system employed is somewhat obsolete, the Ledger is getting pretty well filled up so that in a short time the accounts will have to be transferred to a new Ledger. Since the execution of the agreement above referred to, no entries have been made in the books dealing with the investments held in Trust, further than a notification in red ink on the Ledger account of each investment so held, and we observe that some of these Trust investments have been closed. On consideration, we are of opinion that the old books should be closed at December 31st next, which would be a very opportune time, and a new set of books opened installing a more up to date system, and eliminating the investments held in Trust from the other investments of Mr. A. D. White. We should like to see the Investment accounts so kept as to afford a check on the receipt of the income arising therefrom and duly credited on the date on which it would be due; this is very essential where there are a large number of investments, as it precludes the possibility of escaping the collection of Interest, Coupons, Rents, &c.
The books of the Trust should consist of a Ledger, Cash Book and Journal, in which should be fully recorded all transactions in the nature of Sale, Exchange or reinvestment, and the entries in these books should coincide with the entries in the Private books in so far as the Trust investments are concerned. The agreement provides that "the party of the first part will keep true and accurate accounts of all his transactions in relation to all said property so held by him in Trust, and of the administration of such Trust in all respects, and will exhibit such accounts at all reasonable times freely to any of the parties of the third part, upon request, and will allow any party of the third part at any time to take copies thereof." This being so, we recommend that a new set of books be opened and written up as from August 19th, 1890, date of execution of agreement, and that every transaction relating to the Trust investments be fully recorded therein. We would also recommend that a separate Bank account be kept for the Trust funds and the amount now at credit be deposited therein, thus keeping the Trust accounts separately and entirely distinct from Mr. A. D. White's private accounts. Furthermore, we are of opinion, that the beneficiaries under the agreement should be furnished annually, say end of each year, beginning December 31st next, with an accounting statement of the transactions pertaining to the Trust during the preceding year, and that each beneficiary should sign such statement if found satisfactory. This might be the means of obviating unpleasantness, litigation and expense later.

As far as we can see at the moment, our fee for the opening of a new set of books for Mr. A. D. White, and the opening and writing up the accounts of the Trust from August 19th, 1890, and furnishing Certified Statements thereon, would be about $850.00.

If you think well of our suggestions and wish to carry them into effect, we would very much appreciate your entrusting us with the work.

Very respectfully yours,
The Union Audit Company of New York.

[Signature]
General Manager.

Mr. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca,
New York.

My dear Sir:

We have a High School of more than seven hundred boys and girls, to whom I wish to bring New Year's Greetings from some of the eminent citizens of our country. I am sure that great and permanent good will result from such an exercise. I write to you with the hope that I may have a brief message from you for our young people.

My attention was recently called to some statements made in public by you, with reference to cigarette smoking. A word from you on this subject would have great weight.

I assure you that we will appreciate the favor of a reply.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Port Washington, Ohio
Dec. 14, 1906

My dear Mr. White:

Your very kind letter, giving expression to your views on the subject of personal immortality, has brought much light and cheer into my life. I beg to thank you with all my heart for this remarkable letter. We can no longer, or ever, gain from giving expression to a long cherished desire. Will you do me the great honor to favor me with your autographed photograph? I am much torn in these matters, for you have long been a light unto my feet. If you have not in hand already ordered a copy printed, I will pay for it. It will be a double pleasure at this time coming as a Christmas greeting. Hoping that you are happy in health and the complements of the season, I beg to remain.

Ever faithfully yours,

[Signature]
THE DEDICATORY RECEPTION OF THE
ONONDAGA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
BUILDING, 311 MONTGOMERY STREET,
WILL BE HELD FRIDAY EVENING, DE-
CEMBER FOURTEENTH, NINETEEN
HUNDRED AND SIX. HON. CHARLES
ANDREWS WILL MAKE THE ADDRESS
OF DEDICATION. YOUR PRESENCE IS
REQUESTED.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Mr. John D. Barrow
Mr. Henry R. Cooper
Hon. Charles P. Clark
Mr. George G. Fryer
Mrs. L. Leonora Goodrich
Miss Frances P. Gifford
Miss Florence M. Keene
Mr. T. Jefferson Leach
Mrs. Ina Bagg Merrell
Mrs. Frances W. Marlette
Hon. A. Judd Northrup
Mr. Edward A. Powell
Col. John M. Strong
Hon. Charles L. Stone
Mr. Charles W. Snow
Gen. J. Dean Hawley
Mr. Salem Hyde
Mr. John D. Pennock
Mr. William K. Wickes
Mrs. Stella K. Eddy
Dr. John Van Duyn

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

Fitzgerald Committee

The Union League Club
New York

Dec. 16, 1906

Dear Andrew,

I have been thinking of you and your beloved symphony orchestra. I do not think I can let you forget your next engagement as the chief conductor of the orchestra. You have been a great asset to us, and I hope you will be able to attend our next concert.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
A lawyer. It became an issue a subject of a sort unhappy let-
gation - it has been a long
and tedious one of the
plague for a life for which it has
conflicted once it has burned
itself into a lasting trace of the
plague of life is hell. Perhaps there
had he no other to torture it.

I might wish to dwell on
these things if I should have
noted that you know not
these true deep-seated memories
behind you for a while, and
come down to this life for a
change of air, though I fear
myself to be comforted here but
at times a little lonely, but many
of my friends have been out at
hunting. I have been
often asked where the fish live
here, and the water being quiet,
that we can
also fish. There is something to take the
beast with in this thing. If you know
right, you have been above
for all the work of comfort and
definiteness. Affixed to my person
yet there is indeed interesting this
the house by force. Because, the con-
tact of the Museum has seemed the
last sight, we clean as perfect as
a current cleaner be. The thing to
Carry on has been really abroad
with this story from eternity from
beginning to dimness into - and the
porpoises have been a much thinner
River with Latin and...
MILITARY TRAINING AT COLLEGES.

We stated last week that Mr. Andrew D. White had called upon the President of the University to assent to the conclusion that the course in military science and tactics at Cornell University was seriously interfering with the academic course of instruction. It was expressly stated that Mr. White was the President of the institution. We learned to make this assertion from the superintendent of instruction in the original form, and adduce the attitude of the whole body of the nation in the course of instruction. It was the opinion of the whole body of the nation that the students of the nation might reasonably hope to recruit an efficient civil life every year. A great multitude of young men would be unwilling to accept as correct the instruction in the routine of the soldier's duty from whom the student had been trained in the soldier's duty. The fact is that the entire course is highly pleased with the institution and who has recently expressed his high approval of the military course. While the investigation of the course in military science and tactics should arise between President Schurman and Mr. White, it might be a good thing to submit the question to the student body for a vote. The Army is short of officers for the recruit service of the entire service, so that the government has no desire to detail officers for duty as instructors at institutions where they are not wanted. The fact is that the services of officers detailed for such duty are as a general thing so helpful to the whole course of academic instruction that the military course is rapidly growing in popularity wherever it has been introduced, the result being a demand for officers which cannot be supplied without embarrassment to Army interests.

Mr. White's objection to military training in civilian colleges rests upon the attitude of a body of American volunteers whose services, we hope and believe, are rapidly diminishing. Their position is based upon a fundamental error. They fail to differentiate between military training and military service. Their view being that the boy who receives military instruction will be called upon to perform military duty. In the whole purpose of universal military training is to avoid the unreasonably compulsory military service, and to make it accomplish that by enlisting into civic life, every year, a great multitude of young men trained in the spirit of the soldier's duty from whom the nation might reasonably hope to recruit an efficient volunteer army on the approach of war. Unfortunately, many of our most prominent educators believe that this is the only practical way to provide for the war needs of a nation which is traditionally opposed to large standing armies and whose people have an inherent aversion to compulsory service. It is only if not indeed in every case, of the civilian institutions where military instruction is given by Army officers the verdict is that the system is valuable not only because of its immediately advantageous effects on the conduct and physical condition of the students thus engaged, but because of its indirect effect upon the
MILITARY TRAINING AT COLLEGES.

We stated last week that Dr. Andrew D. White had called upon the President Schurman to explain the misunderstanding that the course in military science and tactics at Cornell University was seriously interfering with the academic course of instruction. It was erroneously stated that Mr. White was the president of the institution. We have to make this correction lest the statement in its original form cause a misunderstanding as to the attitude of the actual president of Cornell, Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, on this important question of military training at civilian institutions of learning.

No complaint against the military course has been made from President Schurman. On the contrary, in his address at the opening of the scholastic year at the university, Sept. 25, 1906, he said: (The students for the first time, last year, were given an opportunity to elect a course in military drill.) "There was not one instance of misprision and I ask Mr. Freeman and superintendents must take military training at least for one year, unless they are members of the athletic teams. Never was the work in physical culture or military drill best-fitted with such opportunities, and may be observed in the law, regulations, and instructions of the War Department governing the military instruction of educational institutions, where the details of service of the Army. Freshmen are required to take military training but it was a very encouraging circumstance that the year opened 300 students where the grade of freshmen elected this course."

From the expressions here quoted it will be observed that instead of finding fault with the military course at Cornell, the president and responsible head of the institution is highly pleased with it. That the students are dissatisfied is sufficiently indicated by the single statement that 200 members of the above grade of freshmen have elected to take the course during the current year. Mr. White's allegation that the military course is interfering with the academic course is questioned, and we think that inquiry may show it to have been based upon a misunderstanding as to initial conditions among the student body. At all events, we shall be unwilling to adopt it as correct until it has been fully certified as such by President Schurman himself. Mr. White is immediately responsible for the general welfare of the institution and has who has so recently expressed his high approval of the military course. If Mr. White investigates a difference of opinion as to the wisdom of continuing the course in military science and tactics should arise between President Schurman and Mr. White, it might be a good thing to submit the question to the student body for a vote. The Army is in the interest of officers for the routine work of the military service that the government has no desire to solicit officers for duty as instructors at institutions where they are not wanted. The fact is that the services of officers detailed for such duty are as a general thing so helpful to the whole system of academic instruction that the military course is rapidly growing in popularity wherever it has been introduced, the result being a demand for officers which cannot be supplied without embarrassment to Army interests.

Mr. White's objections to military training in civil institutions reflect the sentiments of a body of American educators whose judgment we hope good and are rapidly diminishing. Their opposition is based upon a fundamental error. They fail to differentiate between military training and military service. Their view is that the boy who receives military instruction will for that reason be unable to perform military duty. Yet the whole purpose of universal military training is to avoid the more distasteful necessity of compulsory military service, and it seeks to accomplish this by sending into private life every young man trained in the routine of the soldier's duty from whom the nation might reasonably hope to recruit efficient volunteer army on the approach of war. Fortunately, many of our best educators realize that this is the only practicable way to provide for the war needs of a nation which is traditionally opposed to large standing armies and whose people have long been raised in a spirit of pacifism. It is stated that Mr. White in every way of the civilian institutions where military instruction is given is conducting the work of the institution as a body of educators not only because of the immediate benefits but because of the sound mental and physical condition of the student body engaged in the training of the high-grade graduates who leave the
Mexico City, I was severely injured in a railroad accident and confined to my room for a couple of weeks. I improved this enforced leisure by reading your very interesting, valuable and bracing autobiography, and therein I read of your trip to the Mexican Capital with Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Little did I dream then, as I was reading the story of your life, that a couple of weeks later an earthquake and a disastrous fire would cause my mind to link again Mr. Carnegie's name with your own, and suggest my
writing to you in furtherance of a cause I have much to heart.

Before the great catastrophe of April 18th, the French population of San Francisco, was well to do. They possessed large real estate holdings in the down town district, holdings which the conflagration of the 18th, 19th and 20th days of April completely wiped out. Years ago it occurred to the minds of leaders of the French population to maintain schools for the spread of the knowledge of French language, and under the auspices of l'Alliance Francaise which, as you know, has ramifications throughout the United States, they succeeded, by voluntary contributions and subscriptions, to maintain thirty-eight schools with an attendance of some eight hundred pupils in San Francisco. An earthquake of twenty-six seconds duration followed by a vast fire, undid all our work, scattered our families, and reduced many San Franciscans from affluence to straitened circumstances. In conjunction with l'Alliance Francaise, but under a different management, we had a French Library consisting of some 25,000 volumes, a Library which was opened to all whether of French or American birth, and the books of which could be drawn by anyone willing to pay the small sum of fifty cents per month. Our Library was well patronised and increasing daily in favor. Under the auspices of its management free lectures were given in French by distinguished Frenchmen who happened to be in our City, or by members of the French Colony. The l'Alliance Francaise gave also yearly, a couple of lectures, the lecturers being chosen and sent to us by the parent organization in Paris, such men as Henri de Regnier, Rognon, Le Roux, M. Habilleau of the Musee Cluny and the Librarian of La Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal of Paris. In short intellectual life kept pace with our material prosperity, and we, French-Americans, took pride in giving to San Francisco other men, than excellent cooks, and other things, than puddings a la chipoulata. But came the stunning blow of April 18th, which caused the stoutest hearted of us to walk aimlessly and to gaze vacantly upon the ashes and ruins of our former prosperity. The sledge hammer blow of those three days
acted upon us, San Franciscans, exactly as the butcher's blow acts upon the brains of the ox, in the slaughtering pen, and we remained calm and well behaved because we had suddenly lost all sense of proportion and we were unable to encompass the extent of our losses. Nor did we then, during those eventful days, for a moment realize the sum of effort which will be required of us for the next decade to re-build our stricken City.

The effects of the blow have now worn away and the magnitude of the task of re-building is beginning to dawn upon us. Men now in the prime of life will be bowed down with age, and many, indeed, will be in their grave before the devastated area is again covered with dwellings.

And in the rush and worry consequent upon the rehabilitating of our City a great danger lies. The material side of life may so engross us that we may, unless we react against it, intellectually die at the top. That this may not happen I, for one, have joined heartily with my fellow members of the l'Alliance Francaise for the reopening of the schools of the study of French, and have joined with members of the Committee of the French Library in an appeal to the French Press in France for donations of books for the circulating French Library. But my prayers encompass one more desire. I would indeed like to see a library building in the midst of our ruins, with ample accommodation for a few thousand well selected French works, with a well appointed reading room, a spacious lecture room, where lectures could be heard in French, and intellectual life kept up in our midst. With such a building the French-American population would be sure that the intellectual side of their nature was not to be dwarfed by the material side of life.

As I intimated earlier in this letter, the French-American population, whose real estate holdings were in the burnt district have greatly suffered by the fire, and with mortgages to lift, their homes to rebuild and their businesses to start anew, it would be expecting too much of them to defray the expenses of such a building, but I am certain that enough volunteers could be found to purchase a suitable library site.
If my cause should appeal to you, you would confer indeed a great favor on me if you would suggest how I could make an effectual appeal to Mr. Carnegie, but if on the contrary you see in this insuperable difficulties in the realization of my project you would equally confer a favor in pointing them out to me.

My task, I apprehend is a very difficult one. It may be but a dream, but if so, I shall still have the pleasure of having cherished it.

And believe me, Dear Doctor White, with many apologies for the trouble this may occasion to you,

Yours faithfully and respectfully,

[Signature]

The last meeting of the Library Trustees, I brought about the subject of such a building, and all agreed with me that it would be very desirable to have one, but all were of the opinion, that they had not the means to undertake such a thing at present; never the less I had a committee of three appointed to try to bring about the desired object, and as chairman of that committee and remembering your close association with Mr. Andrew Carnegie, it occurred to me that possibly, through you, I might enlist the sympathies of that truly benevolent man in my project and in my cause, properly seconded by a friend of learning, Mr Carnegie might see his way clear to contribute generously towards an undertaking the primary object of which is the spreading of the French language and French literature amongst the most cosmopolitan population of any of the Cities of the States of the United States.

As all of the San Francisco's population, without distinction of creed or birth would be welcome to its reading room to its book and lecture hall, such a gift would not be a gift to the French-American population,
57 Washington Street, 
Chicago, Illinois, 
December 15, 1906.

The Honorable Andrew Dickson White, LL.D., 
Ithaca, New York.

Dear Sir:

Kindly permit me to invite your attention to the fact that after a long and vigorous struggle extending over several years, liberty at last has been accorded by Bolivia to all Churches for public worship. The following is a copy of a letter received from the State Department, Washington, which I know all lovers of liberty will read with great interest:

"Department of State, Washington, 
October 19, 1906.


"Sir:

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, and in compliance with your request, enclose herewith a copy of the Bolivian law of August 27, 1906, amending the Constitution so as to permit the public exercise of any religious worship, which was received from the American Minister to Bolivia on the 12th of October.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"Alvey A. Ades
"Second Assistant Secretary."

Effort after effort has been made to induce the Government of Peru to guarantee freedom of public worship. The day is coming when, like Bolivia, she will amend her Constitution.

What was said two thousand years ago concerning a certain man, "He being dead yet speaketh," can be affirmed today concerning two men from whom I received letters in reference to the betterment of the South American Republics. From London, Sir Henry M. Stanley wrote me: "A state should not interfere in matters of conscience, for be a man a pagan or a Christian, Protestant or Roman Catholic, Brahmin or Mussulman, his religious beliefs or ignorance of religion should not bias a Government or debar a citizen from the enjoyment of his rights or privileges." General Lew Wallace, in a communication written from Crawfordsville, Indiana, in his opening sentence said: "I beg to say that the right and justness of the movement to secure for Protestants in the Republics of Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador the liberty of conscience which is enjoyed by the Roman Catholics in the United States of America are obvious, and it is not possible to refuse any influence I may possess."

In order to bring about the end in view, a letter from you covering one or more of the following points would be most useful:

1. Suggesting some new method to be tried;
2. Pointing out the advantages of universal religious liberty;
3. Urging Peru for her own best interests to do what Bolivia has already done by amending her Constitution "so as to permit the public exercise of any religious worship."

Yours most respectfully,

John Lee

[Signature]

Note: The words that I cannot copy with sufficient accuracy are my appreciation of Dr. White's distinguished work in religious liberty. In December 1906, I wrote you when you were Ambassador at Berlin and your prompt and beautiful reply was certainly worthy of the great country you so nobly represented.
Mr. T.H. Van Duzer,

Cornell University,

Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

We thought we had written you in acknowledgment of the

dress suit case containing the robe of the Hon. Andrew D. White

which was duly received. We have the portrait well along, so in the

event of Mr. White coming to New York at any time we would be very

pleased to have him call in and see this portrait which we think

will be very fine.

Thanking you, beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

Thos. C. Merriam.

[Signature]

December 15, 1906

My Dear Sir:

I am ordering your name put upon our complimentary list for another year. You doubtless know

that the magazine has changed hands. In many

senses it is a new magazine, and in starting out we

particularly need your interest and co-operation.

We shall hope to hear from you from time to time,

and we shall be grateful whether your comments take

the form of criticism, approval or suggestion.

Anything coming from you will be an encouragement

and a stimulus.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

John S. Phillips

President.
December 15, 1906

My dear Mr. White:

You will remember that the Board of Trustees directed that the portrait of Professor Fiske should be placed in Goldwin Smith Hall. That portrait was by the direction of the Executive Committee placed in your charge. Will you not kindly, through the Business Office, have it hung in Goldwin Smith Hall? I suppose the proper place is either the Faculty Room (which, however, may hereafter be used as a classroom) or the classroom of the German department.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

The Honorable Andrew D. White
Ithaca, N.Y.
convenient time to New York, might make it easy for you to do the honor to our guest.

I am henceforth Russell Briggs, the President of Radcliffe, and who is the Dean will be present, so one can offer no other guest good cheer.

Although I am honored in giving this invitation, we point out the being welcome to you because of your generous interest in education. Hoping that you can come to the luncheon, and that you will speak to us afterward.

Yours sincerely,
(Handwritten signature)

Joel Gold, Dec. 10, 96.
## SUBSCRIBERS TO THE DEER ISLAND ASSOCIATION

**Subscribed to June 1st, 1866**

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Rabbi Louis Remenofsky, B. D.
Temple Beth El, above Columbia Ave.
Residence: 510 Reservoir Ave., Germantown.

Dear Andrew B. White:

Ithaca, N. Y.

My Dear Mr. White:

Though the Union of our Jewish Literary Societies of Philadelphia is very much disappointed in not having you with us in the month of December, as has been announced, still we are glad to have your promise to be with us sometime in January or in the early part of February. I trust that there may be no further disappointment.

We all look forward with delight to hearing your lecture on "Evolution Not Revolution", and we can assure you of a good attendance. The lecture will be delivered not at my Temple but at Dr. Berkowitz's Synagogue. Dr. Berkowitz was at one time a student for a year or so at Cornell, when you were still President of it.

You will oblige me by letting me know just as soon as you can, the exact date of your being with us, so that we can duly announce it.

I am glad to know that you and your dear wife enjoyed your visit with us. To us that day will continue one of our pleasantest memories. I mailed to you the other day a number of copies of the speeches delivered at the Convention of the Bay Memorial Window. Should you want any more I would be pleased to forward them to you.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Andrew B. White. Cornell University. Ithaca, N. Y.

December 17, 1906.

Mr. George Wm. Harris, Librarian, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Harris:

Returning to Ithaca, I find your notice regarding books belonging to the library. I have a considerable number of them, and would send them at once, but hope that there can be a little extension of time. The case is as follows: The bulk of the books relate to recent Italian history, and I expect every day the proof-sheets of my two Atlantic articles on Cavour, and shall need the books, probably, in order to correct my proofs. Just as soon as that is attended
December 17th, 1906.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Mr. White:

I have your letter of the 15th inst., and the bill of the New Willard Hotel for expenses incident to the meeting of the Board of Trustees has also just reached me.

In a paragraph of Mr. Carnegie's Deed of Trust there is a statement to the effect that it was his desire that all expenses of Trustees in attending their annual meetings should be paid by the Institution. It has been customary, therefore, to pay all of these expenses, including railway transportation, for which latter I see you have made no charge. If you wish to render a bill for this transportation I am authorized by the Executive Committee to pay it.

I am glad to find that our recent meeting was of interest to you as it appears to have been to all members of the Board of Trustees. It is especially gratifying to me that interest was thoroughly aroused with respect to some of our most important problems.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

R.S. Woodward
President.
Dear Father: I wish you and the children a very merry Christmas and a Happy and prosperous New Year - and remain Your ever loving daughter Clara W. Dickson.

Your good letter dated the 15th reached me yesterday the 17th. dear Fred's birthday and your Christmas wishes to the family. I intend to answer in the same order of business. I read a rather entertaining novel, which I haven't seen since last New Year's when he made me a delightful call that was a nice long call. I miss New Year's as you would be so much pleased with the beauty of flowers in their state.
I believe the word comes true, and I hope you won't join me in my wish of getting and possibly finding you in person.

They claim your hospitality, but I suppose Helen and your mother and a few others. We wish I could be home soon.

My business is going well, and I'm glad that Maria is having a good time. She is sometimes bad about the separation of Church and State, and I know it is difficult to bring up.

But I think you should know that the French people are comfortable. Perhaps it is to you that I should talk of the political situation, the division between, and perhaps even that I receive every morning reports of the situation. The matter is changing, at least for the time being. I'm glad you had quite a dinner, Mr. Pitt.

Many thanks!
I have your letter of the 15th instant stating your inability to attend a meeting in New York on the 21st instant. In view of this and other circumstances, it has seemed wise to postpone the meeting indefinitely, and I think it likely that attempts will be made to carry on the work by correspondence.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Secretary.

---

My dear President White:

I have your very cordial note of congratulations, and I appreciate this kind expression from you more than I can say. I am aware of the interest you have always taken in our Company, and I hope that you will always retain that interest.

With many other large interests in this country, we are passing through strenuous times and are having some difficult problems to solve. I hope that in the main we may solve them rightly, and I can assure you that the men upon whom that responsibility rests here are earnestly endeavoring to accomplish that result.

The burning of the chapter house was a terrible calamity. I hope that those in charge of all other houses will see that they are in order, and guard, as far as possible, against a repetition so disastrous.

Again thanking you, and with affectionate regard, I am,

Yours truly,

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.
December 19, 1896.

Dear Mr. White,

If, as we hope, we can make a place in the March number of the Atlantic for the first of your Cavour papers, you should receive proof of them about January 20th.

Very truly yours,

The Editor

Hon. Andrew D. White.
President Andrew D. White LL.D.,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear President White,

I have just received your letter of December 17th and I am sending you just a line to acknowledge its receipt and to say that I leave for New York on Thursday and before my return expect to consult Mr. Nye upon the general subject of the Hale Memorial.

Thank you very much for your congratulations on the recent gift to Hobart of so large a sum as four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. I enclose you a copy of my statement of the matter printed in the Geneva Times of December 13th. As a sometime student of the College you will receive my Bulletin which I have just addressed to the Alumni. As one who is interested in Hobart College and also a past master in the subject of education I should be glad if you would give me any suggestions which your great experience may consider valuable.

With the compliments and all the best wishes of the season, I am as always, very respectfully yours,

Harry C. Stewardson

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Dec 19/06

My dear White:

As I was despatching the enclosed inclosed your letter of Dec 1 came in. I have taken the liberty of transmitting the contents of John Thomas and sending the copy to his daughter in Munich, who has been by con 

scoutful lately. It illustrates with the queries aren't to be shared in later life.

Ater it muzzle with the 

endurance in your forthcoming
YALE '53.

CLASSMATES:

In but three weeks after the recently announced death of JOHN THOMAS the grave has also claimed HOLMES. Those of us who noticed his improved health, his youthful look, and followed his sonorous lead in our songs at Yale last June, believed that he was to abide with us longer than we had feared when paralysis touched him after our jubilee in 1903. But during the autumn his vigor began to fail, the customary activities he had renewed ceased, and with little pain life gradually ebbed away. "Peace, perfect peace," were his last distinctly uttered words.

It was in his daughter's home at Concord, N. H., where he had resided for the past three years, that he expired December 3. The burial took place December 7, at Newton Centre, Mass., from the Congregational church, whose pastorate he had held from 1883 to 1893. The Rev. EDWARD M. NOYES (Yale '79) preached a memorial sermon, which is soon to be in print.

You all know his record. He was an active and faithful Christian pastor for forty-three years, beginning at Richmond, Vermont, continuing in an army-chaplaincy during the Civil War, and in churches at East Hartford, Conn., Brooklyn, N. Y., Baltimore, Newton Centre and Hopkinton, Mass., and residing at Richmond, where his work began. To know him was to love him. Public-spirited and energetic, but modest and unobtrusive, thoughtful but cheerful, his seriousness brightened with genial humor, a generous, sincere, and steadfast soul was he, a man full of human sympathy, and with a genius for comradeship and lasting friendship. In a multitude of lives his influence lives for good.

Thirty-one of us still survive. But of the group of twenty-three photographed on the Campus, three years ago, eight have already passed away.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES M. WHITON,
Secretary.

New York:
28 West 128th Street.
December 13, 1906.
"Why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things that I say."

The following quotations and references comprise all or nearly all to be found in the Gospels upon the subject of prayer:

Luke III:1—23 - It came to pass that Jesus also being baptized and praying, the heaven was opened, etc.
Mark I:35 - And in the morning, rising up a great while before day, he departed into a solitary place and there prayed.
Luke VI:10 - And he withdrew himself into the wilderness and prayed.
Luke VII:12 - He went out into a mountain to pray.
Luke VII:23 - Why do the disciples of John fast often and make prayers and likewise those of the Pharisees, but thine eat and drink?
Matthew IV:1-2 - And when he had fasted forty days and forty nights, after he had fasted, he was hungry.
Matthew V:22 - But I say unto you, that all things whatsoever ye desire thou shall ask, and it shall be done for you. (See also John X:24.)
Matthew VI:6 - But when thou dost pray, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret.
Matthew VI:7-13 - As he was praying in a certain place, when he ceased one of his disciples said, Lord, teach us to pray. Then follows the "Lord's Prayer."
Matthew VII:7 - And when thou prayest thou shalt not be as the hypocrites are, for they love to pray standing in the synagogues and in the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men, **but thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret.
Matthew X:14-15 - If two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven. For where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I, in the midst of them.

For in view of the foregoing, to an open, fair and unprejudiced mind, it would certainly appear at least a question whether the customs of the church, in all ages, in regard to public and social prayer are in accord with the teachings and example of our Lord's prayer.

And when thou dost pray, thou shalt not be as the hypocrites are, for they love to pray standing in the synagogues and in the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men, but thou, when thou dost pray, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret.

Matthew VI:6 - But when thou dost pray, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret.

Matthew X:14-15 - If two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven. For where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I, in the midst of them.

In the same direction points the fact that one of the disciples (at what period is uncertain) asked the Master to teach them to pray as John also taught his disciples. Then indeed he becomes explicit, in language as positive and as emphatic as it is possible for words to be, he tells them not to pray in the synagogues nor in the street, but thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet and when thou hast shut the door, pray to thy Father which is in secret. In the whole course of his teachings nothing can be cited more clear and positive.

If evasion be asserted to, if it be said (as it often is) that these injunctions cover only such public prayers as are made "to be seen and heard of men," it may be pertinently and truthfully asserted that much is practically the purpose and intent of being public and social prayer, however informal it may appear. If the public prayer is anything, either harshness or untruth, they may be said to be rather addressed to the audience than to God.

As to that most beautiful, touching and sacred of all recorded prayers, the so-called "consecratory" prayer, with his disciples at the last supper, it should be said that the occasion was unique and unusual, and that what was right and proper for the Master was not necessarily so for the servant. We must believe that the teachings and example of Jesus were entirely consistent with each other. He commanded all public and private prayer and example for his own obedience and express teaching by setting an example which he intended his disciples should follow and emulate. His example must be read and studied and construed in the light of his precepts, and in such light the customs of the church cannot but be held to be unwarranted.

It should not be overlooked that we are concerning ourselves here only with the teaching and example of the Master. It is freely conceded that, after his departure from earth, the apostles did sanction, advise and practice public prayer. But in thus disobeying Him and in following them, the church by just so much becomes the church of the apostles rather than that of Christ. It should be remembered, too, that Paul himself exhorts Christians to follow him only as he followed Christ.
It may be argued that Christ said "My house shall be called the house of prayer." But closer observation will show that he prefaced this remark by the words, "it is written," so also he used the same or similar words at other times, as, for instance, "Ye have heard that it has been said, an eye for an eye, etc., but I say unto you, etc."

One word regarding that passage from Matthew XVIII, which is so much quoted as Justifying public prayer - if two of you shall agree in asking, I will do it for you - or words to that effect. It should be noted that agreement to pray for certain objects does not necessarily mean united prayer; so, too, Christ's promised presence where two or three of His followers are gathered in His name does not involve prayer as a function of such meetings. It would be easy to adduce weighty and numerous reasons why public and social prayers are and must be not only unwarrantable but injurious, hypocritical and pernicious. These it is beyond our purpose here to specify or discuss. It is enough that such agreement as public and social prayers are and must be not only unwarrantable but injurious, hypocritical and pernicious. These it is beyond our purpose here to specify or discuss. It is enough that He who knew what is in men understood them, and because of them, doubtless, not only did not practice nor countenance, but unmistakably prohibited such exercises.

Doubtless, on strictly a priori grounds it would seem as if the above criticism was impertinent - perhaps even impudent especially as coming from a layman, so that a few words of apology, or rather of explanation, may be pardoned, even though purely personal.

I am and have for my whole life been a "man of prayer." I believe in prayer and practice it. I was reared in the Presbyterian church, early became a member of that church and am so still so far as I know. During my young manhood, I used to pray in public when asked to do. But during my last prayer in a meeting of the church, I suddenly was overcome by the conviction that I was praying to the audience and not to God. I broke off and sat down.

For years I believed the fault was my own. Not until I read "The Mind of the Master" by Dr. John Watson, [Ian McLaren], and studied this subject from his standpoint, did I reach the conclusions briefly embodied above.

W. S. Searle, A. M., M. D.

December 1st 1906.
April 28th 1906,

My dear Mr. Searle:

I am much obliged to you for sending me your letter on prayer. I certainly think that we have placed too much emphasis on public prayer and too little on private devotions, but the topic is too large a one to be treated here at the office in the midst of multitudinous correspondences and I can only thank you for letting me read what you have written and especially for your collection of the teachings of Jesus Christ on this subject. Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Lyman Abbott.

Mr. W. C. Searle,
224 Henry Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

December 19th 1906.

My dear Mr. Searle:--

Four letters and study of prayer were received. I have read it with great care. I have checked from the passages of Scripture the number of times that Christ prayed in the presence of the people. Oftentimes Jesus went into the mountains alone, that he might pray, but oftentimes, being alone in the nature of the case, he prayed. As a matter of fact, most of our lives are spent alone in solitude, and then prayer in the natural speech. I go with you in part of your argument, but not in its entirety, and sometime I would like to discuss it with you.

Thanking you for your thoughtfulness in my interest, I am, with all good wishes, my dear Mr. Searle,
Very truly yours,

(Signed) Noyell Dwight Hillis.

Dr. W. B. Searle,
224 Henry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cincinnati, O., Dec. 21st, '06.

Andrew D. White, Esq.
Ithaca, N. Y.

Mr. Dear Sir:

I am taking the liberty to ask you to permit me to dedicate to you the little paper on Engineering Education, of which I enclose a copy. I have referred in passing on page six to the influence your writings have had on me, and the concluding paragraph is a quotation from one of your addresses.

This paper was written at the instigation of Mr. W. D. Weaver, Editor of Electrical World, which is one of the foremost engineering papers in this country. It is going to be published in the January issue of his magazine and will be reprinted later. I shall deem it a great favor if you will allow me to inscribe to you the reprint, as a sign of my profound respect and admiration for yourself, as well as the love for your books and essays.

If you will grant me this favor, I shall be obliged to you for a few lines to this effect. The
December 21, 1906.

Andrew D. White, LL.D., Esq.,
Utica, N. Y.

Dear Ambassador White:

Perhaps you will find a moment in which to glance at the enclosed report of my last lecture here in the Board of Education course—a series of talks that have been very well received. I realize my inexperience in public affairs, but I have some convictions on the duty of the American toward foreign people, and perhaps the report, imperfect as it is, will convey the general impression of what was said.

Did you not receive some other reports of previous lectures, in which reference was made to your work at the Peace Conference and in Germany?

Thus far, I have heard nothing further from my petition to be allowed to take the Civil Service Examination for the Consular Service. All my testimonials are on file in Washington, and acknowledgment of their receipt has been made by the Sec'y of State.

Respectfully and sincerely yours,

Andrew D. White, LL.D., Esq.
Utica, N. Y.
From the Kalamazoo Evening Telegraph, Dec. 5, 1906.

MANY PICTURES OF GAY FRANCE

Illustrated Lecture by Prof. Woodbridge

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS

Raked Over by Lecturer and
His Faithful Camera

Show Results.

France and French life were the
subjects of a novel, richly-illustrated
lecture delivered by Prof. P. H. Woodbridge
Tuesday evening in the Board of
Education auditorium. 

France was the subject Sunday
in the pleasant Frenchman's room
of the French Institute, where a
series of pictures of French
life was presented to an
expectant audience. 

Prof. Woodbridge talked of
the customs of France,
and showed many
pictures of French
life. 

The lecture was
presented in the
French Institute,
where many
pictures of
French life
were exhibited.

The French
Institute was
a perfect
auditorium,
where many
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Dec. 21, '06

My Central Stock.

Amount of stock held by General account; including:

- 69 shares of new issue: 414.95£
- Amount of stock held by Trust account; including:

- 115 shares of new issue: 690.5£

(Total holdings) 1104.95£

Dec. 22, '06

27 Norham Rd.

Oxford

Dear Mr. Whit,

May I take the opportunity of sending you both Christmas wishes. I understand that you and the family are well and that you have had a very successful holiday. I hope you will have a happy New Year.

I am glad to hear that you have been spending the holidays with my family. It is always nice to spend time with relatives and friends.

I have been working on a new project and I am excited to share it with you. The project has been in the works for a while now, and I think it will be a great success.

Best regards,

[Signature]
Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.
Dear Dr. White:

I take the liberty to write you in the hope of correcting an impression which seems to have been made as to the position of Professor Fisher as an economist, in view of the mention of his name for the Secretarieship of the Smithsonian Institution.

Professor Fisher in his attainments is the type of man to which Dr. Simon Newcomb belongs, in that his specialty was originally mathematics and has later come to be the study of economic movements by the application of mathematics to that field of inquiry. His late work on economics is an effort to bring the subject into closer relations and somewhat under the influence of accountancy and thus give a scientific basis to economic principles of business. I regard his effort as one of the most promising in the whole field within the range of my professional knowledge of the subject. It indicates the line of approach as well as the method by which the business world's confidence is being restored in economic principles. Instead, therefore, of Professor Fisher's economic specialty being a drawback it would seem to me to commend him all the more strongly for the place which his friends hope he may be considered worthy to be chosen.

It would be a matter of much gratification to me and others to have you see your way clear to give a favorable consideration of Professor Fisher's adaptability for this place. A man of his age, (thirty-nine years) is much more likely to develop such an Institution than one considerably older. The great fault with so many of our Institutions is that they fail to develop, and I believe largely for want of the right kind of men. The chances would seem to me to be very much in favor of a young, broad-gauged leadership who could give more unity to the Institution's staff and be an inspiration to any specialist or other worker concerned with the Institution's work.

With kind regards, I am,
Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Dec. 22, 06.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY

BERT COLLEGE,

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY,

Cleveland, O.

Dec. 22nd, 1906.

Dr. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir,

I note in the current number of
Science, just received, that Prof. Osborn has felt constrained to de-
cline his appointment to the Secretaryship of the Smithsonian institu-
tion. I therefore wish to place on record with you my opinion that it
would be a great misfortune to the educational institutions of the
land should the present Director of the Geological Survey, Mr. Walcott,
be chosen to fill the vacancy. I can add nothing to the clear statement
of the objections to his appointment brought out by Prof. Branner and
published in Science during November and December. My purpose is to
record my agreement with his position and to add my voice to his in
protesting in the name of the scientific departments of the colleges
and universities of the country. As a Cornell man I venture to bother
you with the matter instead of sending direct to the Secretary of the
Board.

Respectfully yours,

N. R.ushing.
I just had the third bag put
for the top and it is a beauty.
The rest of my money will be
offered for a much-needed pair of
gloves. We shall have the usual
Christmas tree for the babies.inen
has already given me my present
a nice whistle, and a lovely big
black ostrich plume for a hat.
Now I must write Auntie a little
Thank you letter for a box which
came a day or two ago, as part of
with such a much love & A Very
Christmas to you all and the

Evelyn affectionate little
daughter. Ruth

so many thanks for the cheese.
And a great big hug aff"

Dr. Andrew B. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Dr. White:

We are going to start Mr. Hope-Jones in business here in Elmira. I am going in with him and shall devote a large part of my time and a fair

Can you not arrange to come over for this event? We very much want you here. We think we must have your moral support at least in the
future. Even if you have to start back on the 3:40 train we think it
would amply pay you for coming.

Hoping to hear favorably from you, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,
Strength for anything else.
I think I'll get on with the papers that
I start that field today. My dear Father,
How are you and how
Did you see him and
is he in Boston?
How is Mother?
I expect him for Christmas. I haven't decided yet what
Even of all his presents. I shall see if I can
Get my writing paper. To buy a table cloth to match
That much love dear Father, and the Grandmas Dickson tips;
For that is how you have, or to your
Their mother, believe me always until I really need something
Most affectionately your son
Ella M. White

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
something that I can keep in my last going through my record. I remember your generosity presents this year, not just as a brother but always having been cut to any child. Arthur came last night and was there last June last but was in fine condition and must have you know, dear Father, the most magnificent color in how much I love you, and his health I very much - just how very hard but trying to bite winter apples and decide what it is for your castle as winter than he will be here here as say own.

Sunday afternoon, I'm as much stronger and he will now you've picked the better than the year without Christmas than boy - give him my love dinner in the dining room and all the other members with the boys. But they of the family.
Dear Grandpa:

It is not far from two months since I last heard from you; but I suppose you have a good deal on hand.

I am very much shocked by news of the Chili fire, and trust that some adequate means of fire protection will now be provided for the campus.

Cyprus Hill and I spent Thursday in Los Angeles, and heard Verdi's "La Traviata." It made a delightful break in the regular July life. We plan to go off on several long horse-back trips during the holidays.

This, I think, is the most delightful winter of my life. Conditions are as nearly perfect as they could be, and it really does seem as if life were well worth living.

Though I remember an essay in Stevenson's "Virginibus Puerisque" that takes our signature here in the world to the life of people living on the side of a volcano,

for the world is no "abiding city." Have you ever read Stevenson's "Christmas Sketches"?

St. has made a deeper impression on me than perhaps anything I have ever read. St. is short, and I think you would consider it worth a glance if you read a page or two of it. I am sending you my own copy in this mail.

Wishing all a merry Christmas,

Ever affectionately yours,

Andrew D. White
315 Stewart Hall

Mr. President:

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th of December, a reply to which I am now forwarding, namely, a communication between professors and scholars in universities of this country, having its origin in the Minutes of the American Historical Association, one of whose members is a member of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University, where the plan was first submitted to him, and the Board of Trustees and of Cornell, with the Board of Trustees, of the scheme.
Mr. Howard Ayers is an applicant for the position of Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. I have known him for the last fifteen years. I believe him to be a man of wide knowledge and of excellent executive ability. I take pleasure in recommending him for your full consideration for the position named. I believe he would, if appointed, make an excellent executive officer for the Smithsonian Institution.

Carlson

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Dec. 24, 06.

My Dear Grandfather,

In answer to your kind invitation, I am coming to Ithaca, Wednesday, and shall be happy to spend that night and the next day. Thank you ever so much for your Christmas present; it was fine. My mother is looking much better now. Andrew got here last night, and leaves on Wednesday. After leaving Ithaca, I intend to go out to Sandusky, for a visit.
Hon. Andrew D. White,
127 East Ave.,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My Dear Uncle Andrew:

I was very sorry not to have seen you before you left the city, but business engagements made it impossible. I hope that you arrived in Ithaca safe, and found everything there in good shape.

I wish to talk to you again regarding the proposition to open two ledgers. In the discussion of this subject I trust that you will bear in mind that I thoroughly understand the importance of not questioning your judgment even if I do not understand the whys and wherefores, and furthermore, I have always sought to relieve you of details that were unimportant, just as I could do so. To harass you with one petty matter after another I have always realized would be a mistake, and during my agency I have never submitted a matter to you that my conscience did not dictate to me should be submitted to you.

Regarding the matter of keeping hereafter two ledgers instead of one, one being used solely to preserve a record of the securities belonging to the Trust Estate, and of transactions made in said securities, since the execution of said trust; and the other to preserve a record of your other property and the records made in connection therewith, I hope you will give the following your careful consideration, for the reason that misunderstandings such as developed while you were here, I know are extremely unpleasant to yourself, and precipitate a nervous strain, which you should not be

A. E. Newberry.
subjected to.

In the first place, the reasons that led me to suggest the plan mentioned in the first paragraph above, were as follows:

First: It is a fundamental principle in law that trust funds should not be allowed to be mixed or become confounded with other funds, but should be kept separate and distinct, and the failure to observe this principle is sure to discredit the stewardship of the trustees, if said stewardship is ever examined.

Second: When the stewardship of this trust fund is examined, it would be wise to restrict that examination to the transactions that concern the parties to the deed of trust. To present for their examination your old ledger containing the transactions of fifty years, showing your expense account and other accounts in which they have no concern, would not only complicate the examination, but would enable them to turn over matters in which they have no concern, and from which, further over, I cannot see where benefit would accrue to you.

Third: To discover at this time whether or not errors have been made by the different bookkeepers who have now worked upon your books, namely: Clarence Tucker, Frederick D. White, Joseph J. Barrett, Frank Barrett, and myself, and if any error should be found, to correct it. The expression “turning over” which you used while here, does not seem to apply to the examination of your books by a reputable expert accountant, to effect the purposes set forth in my letter of October 25th, 1906.

In that letter I set forth my views on this subject at length as clearly and succinctly as possible. To that communication you replied in your letter dated October 26th, 1906, as follows:

"I like your idea of having Mr. Bonner examine the accounts of the Trust Fund, if his charges are not especially high. That matter I leave entirely to you." I submit that under the first sentence quoted above I had adequate authority to carry the plan through without consulting you again, but instead of so doing I asked Mr. Bonner to make a preliminary examination of the trust deed, and of the books and to submit to me in writing his findings, and his estimate of the cost of re-arranging the trust account and the present account in the best method known to book-keeping. This letter I mailed to you and awaited your arrival here before giving Mr. Bonner an answer. When we took the subject up here your view of the matter had apparently radically changed since you dictated your letter of October 25th, 1906. You characterized the matter, which seemed to me to be an important and serious one, and which you seemed to realize as such in your letter mentioned above, as quite the opposite. You characterized the work with the words "turning over," I understand that to mean an unnecessary and useless examination; for no serious purpose and strongly smacking of something short of a sincere purpose. The result of these words puts me at a loss to know what, if anything, I should do. It seems to me that in view of the fact that I did not act upon the authority given to me in your letter of October 25th, that I now should leave the matter for your decision, for I have lost confidence that I know what you want done. Therefore, I will do nothing further in the matter until I get
your instructions, I suggest for your consideration:

First: Have me go to Dr. Borer, ask him how much you owe him for the preliminary examination, and then have Frank put in operation the plan as I would lay it out myself, with what information I have gained from Dr. Borer, or

Second: You can instruct me to go ahead and do the work in a thorough going way along the lines suggested in my letter of October 25th, and endorsed by you in your letter of October 30th.

You will remember that expert accountants such as Dr. Borer, receive generally $25 per day. He has spent already some time on the books, some two or three days, or such a matter. He told me since I last saw you that he could say definitely that with Frank's assistance the work would not exceed two hundred dollars. He said that Frank's help would not amount to much, because they would not undertake the work at all without they passed on every item themselves.

As a final suggestion regarding the wisdom of your encouraging this work, and of periodical examinations in the future by an expert book-keeper, I believe that instead of characterizing it as "pawing over", you should insist upon it. It seems to me to be a mistake to allow your book-keepers to think that you are opposed to such examinations or principle, or that the incurring of a trivial expense to effect the same, would discourage you.

I trust that upon mature reflection you will return to your first impressions, which indicated that you accepted my suggestion in the spirit that it was offered, and permit me now to proceed upon the authority which you gave me in your letter of October 26th. Should you, however, still view the subject as you did while here, in closing I suggest to you that you submit the matter to some friend in those in whom you have the highest confidence. I would not refer the matter to either Mr. Huffcutt or Mr. Blood, for the reason that I would feel that Mr. Huffcutt, on account of old scores, might be prejudiced a little against me, and that Mr. Blood would be prejudiced just the other way.

Trusting that this finds the family all well, I remain, with best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year,

Faithfully yours,

Andrew S. White
December 24, 1906.

The Honorable
Charles Andrews,
Syracuse, N.Y.

My dear Judge:

I regret exceedingly that
while in Syracuse I was constantly occupied
as to be unable to call upon you as I had
intended.

At St. Paul's Church, I met the
Reverend Mr. Jayne, and selected, in accordance
with my brother's wishes, the most western of the large windows on the south side.
I think it is the fifth and comes next the
wooden screen in the body of the church.
Would you kindly, at the next meeting of the
vestry, see that the place is secured to us,
as I should hardly wish to order a window until this matter is settled?

The matter is, at present, in the hands of the Church Glass and Decorating Co. and I am expecting every day designs from the Messrs. Hardman of Birmingham, whose work, as I have seen in the chapel of William College and in the library at Vassar, seems to me, on the whole, among the very best in this country, if not the best.

With all good wishes to Mrs. Andrews, yourself, and your family, and a Happy New Year, I remain

Yours faithfully,

Edward White

(They have also done much fine glass work in English, Abbeys and Cathedrals, etc.)
To the Members of the American Forestry Association:

In its entire history, no period has equaled, in prosperity and usefulness for the Association, the twelve months ending November 30th, last.

There have been added 2,503 Annual Members, 47 Sustaining and 63 Life, a total of 2,613.

As shown by the Treasurer's books, there were, on the date named, 5,378 members on the rolls of the Association.

But at no date in the history of America have conditions so demanded such an association as today. The need for forest preservation and extension, long existing, has become imperative. Excessive consumption, reckless waste and failure to provide for continuing our forests require our most active efforts if a crisis is to be averted.

With this situation the Association should resolutely grapple; so serious, however, is the problem, and so great are the difficulties that, to do so effectively, its organization must be improved and its membership and funds substantially increased.

A momentous task now confronts this Organization; it is the enactment into law of the Appalachian-White Mountain Bill. This measure has unanimously passed the Senate of the United States; it has been recommended by the House Committee on Agriculture without a dissenting voice; it has been approved in advance by the President, and a majority of the House is understood to favor it; yet it may not be permitted to come to a vote.

The American Forestry Association is absolutely committed to this measure. From now until March 4th, next, each member should feel it his imperative, personal duty to put forth his utmost effort to insure its passage.

On January 8th and 9th, next, occurs the Annual Meeting of the Association; a broadly educational program is in preparation; it bears especially upon the policy of National Forests, and the prime object of the meeting will be to push the Appalachian-White Mountain Bill. Every member should, if possible, attend; he should come prepared to remain, if necessary, till the following week, and to work, as he never worked before, to write this Bill upon the Federal statutes.

That the Association may rise to the situation before it each member is urged to

1. Continue his membership by promptly forwarding his annual dues to the Treasurer;

2. Advance his membership, if Annual, to the rank of Sustaining or Life;

3. Enlist at least one new member for the Association (See enclosed application card);

4. Fill the enclosed blank with names and addresses of possible members;

5. Write his Congressman to push the Appalachian-White Mountain Bill, and

6. Come to the Annual Meeting resolved that THIS BILL SHALL PASS.

THOS. E. WILL, Secretary.

American Forestry Association
WASHINGTON, D.C.

December 25th, 1906.

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THOS. E. WILL, Secretary.
He Bells! whose measures filled the sky,
When victory's hearts were light,
Rang sadly, as when heroes die,
A dirge, but yesterday.

When some came not, at Morn's roll-call
And human hearts were numb,
In gloaming tower and head hall
Your vibrant threats were dumb.

Shake hands again, O, neighbor thou!
Across the fading year.
Rests there a smile upon thy brow?
Or, on thy cheek a tear?

Take heart, whistler may beside,
And hide by Heaven's decree,—
The's sure we miss those, side by side,
Who wrought with thee and me.

In the new life that to thy door
The blessed angels bring;
In thought, that thou canst aid the poor
And soothe the suffering;

Mayst be a shepherd of God's sheep,
Wide scattered through the world;
Guard children's soul and children's sleep;
Gainst sacrifice for gold;

That thou canst fight in Truth's defence:
Some broken heart make whole;
Age, these shall be sweet Remembrance
To thrill those honest soul.

0 let again the chimes be rung,
For Christian Time, new-born:
And let each silvery threat and tongue
Resound this Christmas morn.

Christmas, 1896.

Hercule Macf.  

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
OFFICE.

The Treasurer, Grand Central Station,
New York, September 22, 1906.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held in the City of Albany, N. Y., on the 18th day of April, 1906, authority was given the Board of Directors, to increase the Capital Stock from $150,000,000 to $250,000,000.

The Board of Directors, at a meeting held the 19th day of September, 1906, authorized the issue of $29,839,560 of such increased capital stock, which is offered to the stockholders at one hundred dollars ($100) per share, to an amount equal to twenty per cent. (20%) of their respective holdings, as shown upon the books at the close of business, Tuesday, the 16th day of October, next; the right to subscribe terminating on Friday, the 30th day of November, following.

On October 22d, warrants will be mailed to all stockholders, showing the amount for which each stockholder is entitled to subscribe; and subscriptions can be made only upon presentation of such warrants at this office on, or before, Friday, the 30th day of November, following. A form will be provided on the back of each warrant, by which a stockholder may subscribe direct, or may dispose of the right to subscribe, by assigning it to some person named therein, or to bearer.

Payments for subscriptions may be made on, and after, Monday, the 17th day of December, next, and all payments must be made on, or before, Wednesday, the 26th day of December, thereafter. In each case certificates of stock for full shares will be issued, which will entitle the holder to receive all dividends declared and payable, after the 15th day of January, 1907, and scrip certificates, which will pass by delivery, but which will not be entitled to participate in dividends, will be issued for fractions of shares. Such scrip certificates may be exchanged for stock certificates, when presented in amounts aggregating a full share or a multiple thereof, provided such exchange be made on, or before, March 29th, 1907. After that date no exchange can be made, but fractions will be redeemed at their face value.

Any further information which may be desired, will be furnished upon application to this office.

Edward L. Rossiter,
Treasurer.

———

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
807 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, December 23, 1906

Dear Mr. White,

As I am informed that Professor Irving Fisher of Yale is one of the candidates under consideration for the Secretaryship of the Smithsonian, I venture to express the hope that his qualifications will be carefully considered by the Regents.

No better choice could have been made than that of Professor Osborn, and I am sorry for the sake of the Institution that he feels compelled to decline.

Other things being equal, my preference would be for a leading representative of the educational world.
tutive of natural or physical science, who is also an active investigator and likely to continue his scientific activity. It may, however, be difficult to secure a desirable man of this type.

While I cannot claim intimate acquaintance with Professor Fisher, I have seen enough of him to form a high opinion of his intellectual ability, his personal character, and his power of organizing and accomplishing work. Those who are competent to judge speak highly of the originality and other qualities of Fisher's work in the field of mathematics, statistics, and economics—a direction of investigation which should develop a broad interest in all natural sciences, and probably be of value in at least a part of the work of the Secretary of the Smithsonian.

Fisher has been much interested in problems of health and nutrition, and it is this which has brought me into relation with him.

I am writing on this subject my to you, not to the other agents.

With cordial greetings and best wishes, I send this holiday season for yourself and Mrs. White. Very sincerely yours,

William H. Welch.
Third Session. Thursday, December 27, 9 P. M.

Joint Session with the American Historical Association.

Economic History.


Discussion by Frederick J. Tuinman, University of Wisconsin (with reference to American history); Simon N. Paton, University of Pennsylvania; Miss Katherine Corbin, Wellesley College.

General discussion.

Fourth Session. Friday, December 28, 10 A. M.

Joint Session with the Political Science Association.

Insurance.


Discussion opened by Senator William W. Armstrong, Rochester, N. Y.; Frank Edward Horace, University of Iowa; W. G. Langworth Taylor, University of Nebraska.

General discussion.

Fifth Session. Friday, December 28, 3 P. M.

The Relation of the Protective Tariff to the Trusts.

Papers by:
1. Albert C. Clarke, Secretary Home Market Club, Boston.

Discussion opened by Henry B. Gardner, Brown University; James E. Haferty, University of Ohio; Albert C. Whittaker, Lebanon Standard, Lebanon, N. J.

General discussion.

3:30 p. m. Business meeting. Election of officers.
The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association will be held at Providence, R. I., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December 26-28, 1906.

The American Historical Association, the American Political Science Association, the American Sociological Society, the Bibliographical Society of America, and the New England History Teachers' Association will hold their meetings during the same period as the meetings of the Economic and Historical Associations Wednesday and Thursday evenings, and a joint session of the Economic and Political Science Associations Friday morning. Thursday afternoon there will be a number of round table meetings, one of which will be held jointly with the American Sociological Society.

Reduced rates at a fare and a third for the round trip may be expected on the usual certificate plan. Full announcements and instructions will be given with the later edition of this program.

The headquarters of the associations will be at the Narragansett Hotel, corner of Weybosset and Dorrance Streets. To members of the associations the hotel offers the following rates per room: European plan, $1.50 to $3.00 a day, one person in a room; $2.50 to $4.00 a day, two persons in a room. American plan, $2.00 and upwards, one person in a room; $3.00 and upwards, two persons in a room.

The Crown Hotel, Weybosset and Garnet Streets, offers rooms, European plan only, at $1.50 and upwards a day, single, $2.50 and upwards a day, double.

The Newman, Almon Street, offers rooms, European plan only, at $1.50 and upwards a day, single, $2.50 and upwards a day, double.

All the hotels are within a few minutes' walk of the Union Station, and on street cars running to the University.

Members are strongly urged to engage their hotel accommodations at as early a date as possible, and in so doing to specify the day and hour of their intended arrival.

All the hotel rooms are furnished with double beds; a few have two beds. It is suggested that, wherever convenient, two persons arrange to share the same room.

Programs of the American Historical Association may be obtained from Professor Charles H. Haskins, Cambridge, Mass.; of the American Political Science Association, from Professor W. W. Willoughby, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; of the Bibliographical Society of America, from Mr. W. Dawson Johnston, Library of Congress, Washington; of the American Sociological Society, from Professor C. W. A. Veditz, George Washington University, Washington; and of the New England History Teachers' Association, will be held at separate sessions.

Correspondence concerning local arrangements should be addressed to the secretary of the local committee, Professor Henry B. Gardner, Brown University, Providence.

The convenience of the local committee every member is earnestly requested to fill out and mail the enclosed postal card as promptly as possible.

PROGRAM

Papers are limited to 30 minutes in length and remarks in discussing them to five minutes, except that those whose names appear on the program will be allowed ten minutes. Opportunity for discussion will be given upon each paper. Those who read papers are requested to furnish an abstract to the Secretary.

The American Economic Association reserves the right of first publication of all papers and discussions at its meetings.

First Session. Wednesday, December 28, 3 P. M.

Joint Session with the American Historical Association.

Annual Addresses:
1. Address of the President of the American Economic Association, Jeremiah W. Jenks.
2. Address of the President of the American Historical Association, Judge Strong E. Baldwin.

Second Session. Thursday, December 27, 10 A. M.

Economic Theory.

On What Principles Should a Court of Arbitration Proceed in Determining the Rate of Wages? John B. Clark, Columbia University.


General discussion.

12.30 Business meeting. Appointment of Committees.

Thursday, December 27, 3 P. M.

Round Table Meetings.

I[Sy]racuse, N.Y. Dec. 31st '06

Mr. Andrew L. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Mr. White:

Several days ago you asked me to write you my opinion in relation to deposit of Trust account funds. You will notice on Trust account statement, which I made out for you before your departure from Syracuse, that there is a credit to Trust account at First National Bank amounting to $6,851.90 also $5,407.75 due Trust by General account.

I recommend that you sign the enclosed check made payable to First National Bank of Syracuse for $5,407.75, and deposit same to credit of Trust account on Jan 2nd, 1907. Then all the cash belonging to Trust shall be on deposit in one bank, and all the cash outside of that
Dec 26, 1906.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Sir:

If you will allow me to add a word to our conversation, I will ask you to look at the enclosed excerpt from "Science", which gives an address by Prof. Fisher as chairman of his section for the A.A.A.S. In talking with Prof. Fisher since I saw you, I find that what I said about his being more a mathematician than an economist, is amply borne out by the facts and by his tastes. He has a keen interest in the various physical sciences, and is in very close sympathy with both Prof. Bell and Prof. Simon Newcomb. I think Prof. Newcomb knows him very well and seems to be very much impressed with his qualifications.

Would it be asking an improper question, or put you to too much trouble, if I should beg a line giving me the date of the coming meeting of the Regents in January?

With cordial greetings of the season, I remain,

Very faithfully yours,

Enc.

[Signature]


Geo. Davidson

St. Luke's Church
Marcella, Ohio

Dear Sir:

As I was about to de-

duce a paper before the faculty

club of our city, as a part of

the work "A History of the Universe

of Science with Theology in Christen-

don," written by your predecessor in

office Dr. Andrew D. White, I should

humble it of this favor if you

can and will give me an an-

swer to the following question: In the

religious views of Dr. White, in

his Annual Report, Christian or Reli-

gious? By "Religious", I mean
denominational, not as a member?

Thanking you for any assistance

you may render in this matter and

hoping that I may hear an early

reply, I am

Sincerely & respectfully yours,

Geo. Davidson
1. Secretary and for five years a member of the Executive Committee of the New Haven County Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

2. On the standing Committee on Ways and Means of Yale College.

3. On the standing Committee of Course of Study of Yale College.

4. On the special Committee to report on numbers and scholarship, the report of which Dean Wright stated has been used ever since as a model for form and thoroughness.

5. On the Executive Council of Lowell House, the College Settlement.

6. Head of the Department of Political Economy which has been reorganized in regard to correlating the quiz and lectures, in arranging a new system of readers to relieve the professors, by a new method of measuring the quantity of work done by a student for the doctor's degree, etc.

7. Organized a two weeks tuberculosis exhibit with lectures and a committee of citizens. (The committee was large but all the work devolved on W.)

8. Has appointed and is now organizing the Committee of One Hundred on the National Department of Health.

9. Has organized and conducted an experiment with 9 students for 5 months during which each meal for each man was recorded and resolved into its protein, fat and carbohydrate elements.

10. Conducted various statistical studies requiring computers, secretaries, stenographers, etc., in one of which data from over one thousand persons were obtained.

11. Usually has at work, besides a private secretary and assistant, several outside stenographers and student helpers and is planning to build a new room for the work of helpers are inadequate.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
At a meeting of the Utica Chamber of Commerce held December 18, a bill to secure a better Primary Law for this State was adopted. It was discussed at the November meeting and laid over for one month, when this action was taken. We enclose a report of the meeting containing a statement of our Committee, which shows how the bill was prepared and in general the sources of information; the bill itself; after which follows a brief explanation of what it provides. At the December meeting two changes were made. One reduces the number of independent candidates, where THREE appear, to ONE. The other change is an addition which provides for settlement when two candidates of the same party are tied—the question is referred to the County Judge, Sheriff, and County Clerk, who will decide by lot which shall receive the place on the party ticket election day. The cities of New York and Buffalo are excepted. In these cities the Election Bureaus will decide in the same manner.

The bill proposed will be taken to Albany and legislation requested. May we ask you to read the report of the Committee, the bill itself, and the synopsis which follows the bill? And may we then ask your assistance, to the end that the bill may become a law and the State thus lifted to a higher plane of political life? We believe our bill is a practical one, with simplicity its strongest feature. Anticipating your endorsement and assistance for the early solution of this most important question, I am,

Yours truly,

CORREL HUMPHREY, Secretary.

UTICA, N.Y., December 26, 1906.
To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal, New York City,

December 25, 1906.

Dear Sir:

My attention has been called to an article in your journal in which it is stated that I had

been called upon the President and Secretary of War, to

complain of the course in Military Science and Tactics as seriously interfering with the academic courses of instruction.

May I not rely on your sense of justice to set the matter right? The simple fact is that you have been most grossly

misinformed. My call upon the President and Secretary of War, to

which you refer, was for a purpose the very opposite of that

alleged in the article. The fact is that, from the very beginnings

of Cornell University, I have always stood firmly in behalf of

the maintenance of the military department in its highest effi-
ciency. At the very moment, when it was proposed to substitute

for military drill some lectures, which might or might not be attended by the students, I took the ground that this was to defeat

the purpose of the great act of Congress, of 1862, which founded

what are known as the land grant institutions, which have now be-
come forty-six in number. I called attention to the fact that the reason why the clause necessitating military tactics was placed

in our Charter was that in that time of stress and peril Con-
gress saw that the South had derived great benefit from military instruction in its schools, wished to have something of the

same kind in the North. My advice was taken by the trustees,

Colonel Whittlesey of the Army was called to take charge of the department, and from that day to this I have been a believer in

it, for the following reasons:

First, because it trains up a large body of educated men in all the land grant colleges, who, when necessity comes, can

be drawn upon for military service.

That this argument is valid is shown by the fact that

more than sixty-nine Cornell graduates had positions in the Ar-
my during our late war with Spain, and to one of them, who lost
his life at El Caney, a noble monument in bronze has been erected

in the University by his fellow students.

Second, on account of the fact, which I have often

stated in public addresses here and elsewhere, that a great republic like this is not to escape civil commotions from time to time,

and that the more of its educated men who have some knowledge of military tactics and some military spirit, the less like-

ty a mere wild, unthinking mob is to find its way into our various communities.

Third, I have steadily supported the military depart-

ment on account of its value to the young men themselves. The

students of Cornell are largely from the people of comparatively

small means. They come from the farms and the counters, and the

as a rule the best of fellows, are often, when they come to

the University, careless, and rather slouchy. Military drill

"sets them up," makes them stand straight, makes them look

a person to whom they are talking straight in the face, enables

them to give and take the word of command, and if I were called
upon to name the one thing which I think we should not dispense
with in Cornell University, it is this same military drill which
your article charges me with opposing and criticizing. So far
from opposing it, I have always supported it, and I never uttered
a word of criticism regarding it in my life; for the simple reason
that I do not feel competent to criticize it. We have had a suc-
cession of men, many of them splendid West Pointers like Colonel
Whittlesey, Major Barbanck, Colonel Bell, Colonel Schuyler, the
present incumbent of the professorship, Captain Barton, and
others, who have nobly fulfilled their duties, and who
am I that I should criticize them? Never has one word of criti-
cism of them or their work escaped my lips, or, indeed, entered my
mind. I go so far in this matter that if I had my way military
drill would be required during the first years at every university
in this country. I believe that American armies could
be far better secured thereby.
I have, at all suitable times, taken occasion to pro-
claim this faith, and every old graduate of Cornell under my presi-
dency will remember that again and again I have publicly preached
the doctrines above, and that I have called upon the President and
Secretary Taft at his suggestion and expressed my ideas, which were in complete agreement with my own.
I may, also, say that I had previously brought up the same subject
before the executive committee of the trustees, and found that they
were thoroughly in agreement with me.

Your article states that I allege that the military
course is interfering with the academic course, that I believe to
be utterly useless, and that there is nothing the academic course
which I would not suppress in order to maintain the mil-
itary drill, which I believe in so fully and always have believed in.

My experience of over forty years, since I took part
in founding Cornell University, shows me that young men who go
forth from the institution with good military training are at an
advantage in comparison with those who have shirked or slighted
it. There is a certain something about the man who has done mili-
tary duty which gives him, in the struggle for existence, a better
chance than the man who has simply "slouched" it. He is known of
a man among men.

Before closing, let me add another reason why I believe
military training in universities to be a good thing. This is,
that it brings intelligent and cultivated military men into the
institution, to the great good of the resident faculty, and, as I
fully believe, to their own good. It is an excellent thing to
have men trained among the actualities of service, into
close contact with men devoted to science and literature. It
benefits both.

Permit me to say in conclusion that, of all the charges
that have ever been brought against me during my life, this
charge in your article has surprised me most; for the facts alleged are.
completely the opposite of the facts which occurred, and my whole attitude as President of the University and during twenty years has been known to every trustee, professor, and student as the very opposite of that imputed to me. As far as I am concerned, I may, therefore, rely on your sense of justice to set me right in the matter.

I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Andrew D. White

To make known the fact that the Cornell University administration and faculty have always been opposed to the improper expression of the views of the President.

Andrew D. White

[Signature]

[Other handwritten text on the right side of the page]
A. When you can
b. When you cannot

a. When you can
b. When you cannot

A. When you can
c. When you cannot

A. When you can
c. When you cannot

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
December 27, 1906.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal,
N. Y. City.

Dear Sir:

My attention has been called to an article in a recent number of your journal, in which it is stated that had lately called upon the President and Secretary of War, and complained of the course of Military Science and Tactics in Cornell University as seriously interfering with the academic course of instruction.

My not rely on your sense of justice to set the matter right? The simple fact is that you have been most grossly misinformed. My call upon the President and Secretary of War, to which you refer, was for a purpose the very opposite of that alleged in this article. I did not urge them to suppress our military instruction but to maintain it. The fact is that from the very beginning of Cornell University, I have always stood firmly in behalf of the maintenance of the military in its highest efficiency, At the very organisation of the University, when it was proposed to substitute for military drill courses of lectures which might or might not be attended by the students, I took the ground that this was to defeat one of the main purposes of our charter; the great act of Congress, of 1862, which founded what are known as the "land grant institutions," which have now become forty-six in number. I called attention to the fact that the reason why the clause necessitating military tactics was placed by Congress in our charter was that in that time of stress and peril Congress, seeing that the South had derived great benefit from military instruction in its schools, wished to have something of the same kind in the North. My advice was taken by the trustees, Colonel Whittlesey of the Army was called to take charge of the department, and from that day to this I have been a believer in it, for the following reasons:

First: because it trains up a large body of educated men, who, if necessity comes, can be drawn upon for military service.

That this argument is valid is shown by the fact that no fewer than sixty-six Cornell graduates had positions in the Army during our late war with Spain, and to one of them, who lost his life at N Caney, a noble memorial in bronze has been erected in the University library by his fellow-students.

Second: on account of the fact, which I have often stated in public addresses here and elsewhere, that a great republic like this is not to escape civil commotions from time to time, and that the more of its educated men who have some knowledge of military tactics and some military spirit, the less likely a more wild, unthinking mob is to terrorise our various communities.

Third: I have steadily supported the military department on account of its value to the young men themselves. The students of Cornell are largely from the people of comparatively small means. Very many of them come from the farms and the counties, and as a rule the very best of fellows, they are often...
when they reach the University, careless and rather "slouchy." Military drill "sets them up," makes them stand straight, makes then look a person to whom they are speaking straight in the face, enables them to give and take the word of command, and if I were called upon to name the one thing which I think we should not dispense with in Cornell University, it is this same military drill which your article charges me with opposing and criticizing. So far from opposing it, I have always supported it, and I never uttered a word of criticism regarding it in my life, - for the simple reason that, as a civilian, I do not feel competent to criticise it. We have had in charge of it a succession of splendid army men, like Colonel Whittlesey, Major Burbank, Colonel Ball, Colonel Schuyler, Major Van Ness, the present incumbent of the professorship, Captain Barton, and many others, who have nobly fulfilled their duties, and who am I that I should criticise them? Never has one word of criticism of them or their work escaped my lips, or, indeed, entered my mind. I go so far in this matter that if I had my way military drill would be required during the first years at every university in this country. I believe that American liberty would be far better secured thereby.

I have, at all suitable times, taken occasion to proclaim this faith, and every old graduate of Cornell under my presidency will remember that again and again I have publicly preached the doctrines above laid down against short-sighted grumblers who cannot see the value of military training or who begrudge the time it requires.

4.

Your article is also specially unjust in speaking of a disagreement on this subject between the present President, Dr. Schuyler, and myself. So far from this being the case, we are completely in accord regarding it, and I called upon the President and Secretary Taft at his suggestion and expressed his ideas, which were in complete agreement with my own. I may also say that I had previously brought up the same subject before the executive committee of the trustees, and found that they were thoroughly in agreement with me.

Your article states that I allege that the military course is interfering with the academic course. Any such charge is utterly baseless. There is no study in the academic course which I would not suppress sooner than give up the military drill, which I believe in so fully and always have believed in.

My experience of over forty years, since I took part in founding Cornell University, shows me that young men who go forth from the institution with good military training are at an advantage in comparison with those who have shirked or slighted it. There is a certain something about the man who has done military duty which gives him, in the struggle for existence, a better chance than the man who has simply "slouched" it. He is more of a man among men.

Before closing, let me add another reason why I believe military training in universities to be a good thing. This is, that it brings intelligent and cultivated military men into the institution, to the great good of the resident faculty, and,
as I fully believe, to their own good. It is an excellent thing to have men trained among the actualities of military service brought into close contact with men devoted entirely to science and literature. It benefits both.

Permit me to say in conclusion that, of all the charges that have ever been brought against me during my life, this, above referred to, has surprised me most; for the facts alleged are completely the opposite of the facts which occurred, and my whole attitude as President of the University and during twenty years since as a trustee, has been known to every trustee, professor and student as the very opposite of that imputed to me by your informant. May I not, therefore, rely on your sense of justice not merely to set me right in the matter, but, what is far more important, to make known the fact that the Cornell University authorities have no wish to evade the provisions of their charter by giving up the military training which has proved so valuable, both from the educational and the patriotic points of view?

I remain

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Andrew D. White

December 22, 1904.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York,

Dear Mr. White:

What would you say to Commander Robert E. Peary for Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution? We can get him if we want him. The suggestion grows upon me, and I would like your opinion.

Yours sincerely,

Alfred B.land, Bell

P.S. I hear from President Clark that the attitude of President Van Hise towards the Secretarieship is unchanged. He will not commit himself in advance of an actual decision of the Board. I do not think that the Board should again put itself in the embarrassing position of declining a Secretary without having definite assurance beforehand that he will accept.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

080329
December 28th, 1906.

The Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, New York, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. White:

I have just had pleasure in forwarding to Mr. Chichester for you the equivalent of the proceeds of 350 marks, for royalties on the German edition of your "Autobiography", in excess of the advance payment.

You may recall telling me some time ago, when I had the pleasure of calling upon you in Ithaca, that you might have available for England the book rights of a work entitled "The Warfare of Humanity With Unreason", which was then appearing in "The Atlantic Monthly". You may also recall I mentioned the book to the Directors of Messrs. Chapman & Hall here, who are the publishers of Dickens, and are, as probably you know, one of the best and oldest firms in England. They were much gratified at the possible prospect of having work by you in this country, and intimated that they would be prepared to pay to you as high a royalty as 20% rising to 25% after the sale of a certain number of copies, and to give you an advance on royalties of £100.

[Incomplete]

December 28th, 1906.

My dear Dr. White:

While I regret extremely that any misstatement concerning you should appear in the Army and Navy Journal, I am somewhat consolled by the fact that it has elicited from you so admirable a statement of your views on the subject of military instruction in colleges. Your letter comes just too late for this week's paper, but it has already gone to the printer for publication next week.

Thanking you for the correction,

I am,

Sincerely yours,

Andrew D. White,

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.
Hon. Andrew D. White,  
Ithaca, N.Y.

Hon. and Dear Sir:-

Yours of the 26th, addressed to our Mr. Nye, received. Mr. Nye is now absent in the west and will be for some little time.

The sketch has arrived from England, we have just got it out of the Customs, and it will be forwarded to you by tomorrow's express. We trust it will meet with the approval of yourself and brother. As soon as you have decided upon the matter, will you kindly return it to us, with any criticism you may have to make, so that our people may proceed with the window.

We note what you say about the change of position of the window. That is all right; we will have the measurements verified as to the other window. We understand the two windows are practically the same as to form and size, but there is a possibility of there being a little variation.

Trusting to hear favorably from you regarding the sketch, we remain,

Very truly yours,

CHURCH GLASS & DECORATING COMPANY OF NEW YORK

By

December 28th, 1906.
me, and I must tell you immediately that I was being fitted for my party suit, and it goes quite well with my mind suit you fancier it. Once don, it was my sealskin jacket on a windy day.

Well now that the Christmas excitement is over, I shall start in with my music again, for it might be called important to play for one of the faculty receptions and it was always to be prepared. I have been called upon at prayer meeting to play the hymn but that is not quite so hard.

Well Papa dear, we all had a lovely Christmas, the boys enjoyed the tree, we danced first thing, and were not ill afterwards.

Good night, write when you can and I'll write other than I have written.
Dear Sir:

In common with many other publishers we are deeply interested in the present movement to secure the wide adoption of the simpler forms of spellings recommended by the Simplified Spelling Board.

Nearly one thousand college professors and college presidents and two thousand other educators and also a great number of business houses, including John Wanamaker, the L. E. Plaut & Company (New Jersey), the Dunlap Tire & Rubber Goods Company, the General Fireproofing Company (Youngstown, Ohio), Lane and Bodley Company (Cincinnati, Ohio), Andrew Carnegie, etc., have adopted these spellings.

These are the spellings advocated by President Roosevelt and now used in all of the White House correspondence. Many educational bodies in this country, as the National Educational Association, the American Philological Association, the Modern Language Association, the Boards of Education of various cities, and many literary, scientific, trade and other periodicals, have taken action in sympathy with the movement.

This movement promises the saving of much labor in writing, much expense in typewriting, much time in the school life of each child, and much trouble in the learning of the language by foreigners, with the resulting commercial advantage. Because we realize these great public benefits of the movement; and the importance of concerted action by the periodical press to familiarize the public with these simpler forms, we take the liberty of inviting your cooperation.

We who are members of the Simplified Spelling Board (of which a list is inclosed) take the initiative by agreeing to use the simpler spellings given on the inclosed list, provided a reasonable number of other editors and publishers throughout the country will act with us. Will you?

We will send you a list of the signers of these pledges as soon as the replies have been received. Please address answer to Simplified Spelling Board, 1 Madison Avenue, City.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed)

William Hayes Ward. (For use in "New York Independent.")


Henry Holt, Publisher. (For use in correspondence, advertisements and book publications when authors desire.)

December 28, 1906.

1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK
tions, so that, on the whole, time does not, by any means, hang heavily on my hands.

With my grandchildren, now five in number, visiting me from time to time, I have another source of interest and pleasure which enables me to forget, somewhat, the steady approach of old age.

Mrs. White joins me in all kind messages and good wishes of this and all other good seasons to Mrs. Warren and yourself, and with hearty thanks for your kind thought of us as shown by your card, I remain

Yours faithfully,

Andrew D. White
Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y.

December 28, 1906.

General Lucius H. Warren,
Boston, Mass.

My dear General:

The Christmas card from Mrs. Warren and yourself arrived duly and gave us all sincere pleasure. I had not known before that you are staying in this country; had supposed, in fact, that you were at one of your favorite European haunts. It is a real pleasure for me to think that you are settled for the winter, at least, on this side the Atlantic, and that there is a chance of my meeting you at some day not distant.

I have just returned from the meetings of the Smithsonian Regents and of

P.S.- Pardon my sending you a letter written by the hand of another, but I am obliged to spare a lame wrist as much as possible.

Andrew D. White
the Carnegie Trustees', in Washington, and seeing various old friends of ours; among the rest, Mr. John Cadwalader, with whom I am associated in the latter board, and to whom you originally introduced me.

I also hope that we can induce you and Mrs. Warren to make us a visit in this part of the world when the more pleasant time arrives.

Since leaving the Riviera, where I took a villa after my departure from Berlin, finishing up some work there which kept me for nearly two years, I have remained in my old house here, though making various stays of considerable length in the south, in the west, and elsewhere. We generally try to shorten the winter by going away through the month of March at least, but hardly ever decide on our objective point until just before the time arrives for starting. Last Year we divided the time between Washington, Baltimore and Atlantic City. This year we had thought some of going in the Victoria Luise to the West Indies, but alas! now that she is wrecked, that prospect seems to fade away.

I keep up work of various sorts pretty steadily with reference to a book which may be published during the coming year, and also busy myself as a member of the executive committee of the trustees of this University, and of sundry other organiza-
A.D.W.

3rd Feb.

Dear E.T.,

Here's the check I promised to send you for your trouble. The amount is the same as before, $200.00. I hope it will be of some use to you. If I can be of any further assistance, please let me know.

Yours sincerely,

Andrew D. White
Your kindness

Ayes Hill and I have been alone
at school, the rest of the fellows
being away for their vacations.
The first hard rain of the year
has come, and kept us indoors,
which we don't mind much, for
we have a cheerful log fire
and plenty to read. We have
been reading some of the great
poets. Neither of us, however, can at
all for Milton, and we don't
fully appreciate Shakespeare, finding
the long speeches of the characters
very tiresome. Perhaps further
appreciation will come with later
years.
Patches of blue sky are to be
seen, and we hope it may clear,
and allow us to start for New York or
I do not at all like the trap door in the little schoolhouse, and I propose to have it taken out and an entrance to the cellar made on the outside. This was a device of the architect's in order to save money. I have taken extra pains to caution the janitor never to leave the trap door open and our teacher is looking out for it also. I am always afraid of it. I think I will have a device made something like the fenders in sidewalks so that when the door is up there will be a bar. In the spring I mean to nail it down and put an entrance in from the outside.

I am expecting to plant very heavily around the out-houses just as soon as spring opens.

I am always glad of any suggestions from you in regard to our work.

Yours very truly,

L. H. Bailey
**SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position/Institution</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Westworth Reedigson</td>
<td>Cambridge, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Holt</td>
<td>Publisher and Editor, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William James</td>
<td>President of Ohio State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Starr Jordan</td>
<td>President of Ohio State University</td>
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<td>Professor of Yale University</td>
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<td>Superintendent of Education of New South Carolina</td>
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<tr>
<td>William P. Mackenzie</td>
<td>Professor of the University of the South Carolina</td>
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<tr>
<td>John S. March</td>
<td>Professor of the University of the South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Matthew Chalmers</td>
<td>Professor of the University of the South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William R. Mims</td>
<td>Superintendent of Public Instruction, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William W. Morrow</td>
<td>Professor of the University of the South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James A. H. Murray</td>
<td>Editor of the Oxford English Dictionary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK
December 29, 1905

Dear Sir:

Among over a thousand commercial houses that are already using the simplified spelling, which has the effective financial support of so-shrewd, prudent, and successful a business man as Mr. Andrew Carnegie, are such concerns as: New York, John Wanamaker, Amberg & Company, De Laval Separator Company, Winton Motor Carriage Company, Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., the Columbia Phonograph Co., Bixby's Biking Co., the L. E. Waterman Co., Carolina Portland Cement Co.; the General Fireproofing Company, Youngstown, Ohio; Laclede & Rodgery Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, etc.; besides publishing houses such as the New York Independent, Oliver Ditson Company, Henry Holt & Company, the Funk & Wagnalls Company, etc. There are single concerns in this list that number their correspondents by the hundreds of thousands. Many other business houses and trade journals are promoting the cause of simplified spelling by frequent favorable mention and discussion, leading the way to adoption.

These spellings are being used by President Roosevelt in his personal correspondence. They offer an immense saving of time and cost in correspondence, in printing, and in the education of children.

In 1905 a vote by mail was taken among the members of the National Educational Association, which counts chief of teachers and superintendents of education, for the purpose of determining the Association's attitude toward simplified spelling: One thousand five hundred and forty-five members approved the movement, and only one hundred and seventy-one opposed it—nine to one favored simplification.

The Board of Superintendents of the schools of New York City and the boards of education of Deluth, Minn.; Columbus, Ohio; Dayton, Ohio, and other cities have given official support to the movement.

The steps are in line with those recently taken by both the Germans and the French to simplify their languages so as, among other benefits, to aid commercial prosperity by facilitating foreign intercourse.

In this matter, you, in common with other business men, have a particular interest: therefore we ask you to join these business concerns.

That you may judge for yourself of the spellings in question, we enclose the entire list of over a thousand commercial houses that are already using the simplified spelling, and of forty-five members approved the movement, and only one hundred and seventy-one opposed it—nine to one favored simplification.

Yours respectfully,

[Signature]

THE ANDREW DICKSON WHITE PAPERS, CORNELL UNIVERSITY
condition of things was somewhat better, but, after all, there was very rarely any of that work outside the regular fixed course which now plays so great a part in all our leading universities. The libraries, which are to-day the center of so much thoughtful study, were then used by students in an utterly haphazard way, without proper guidance, and often without any catalog. I never heard, during my entire university course, of a professor advising a student regarding his reading. Even after so-called scientific schools, like the Lawrence School at Harvard and the Sheffield School at Yale, had been established, they were considered, as a rule, entirely inferior to the "college proper." The students in these were rarely, if ever, allowed to live in the regular college buildings, and never allowed to sit on the benches with the students in the "classical course." They were not graduated at the same time or place and were not admitted to the college chapel like the students of the older sort. The students in the various sciences were distinctly lower in the academic scale than those taking the "classics."

With hardly an exception, American colleges and universities were then under sectarian control. Harvard, though known as Unitarian, was, to some extent, escaping this, but all the other colleges and universities of any importance, except the rising state universities of the west, were carried on under sectarian restrictions more or less onerous. The usual requirement among them was, either explicitly or practically, that the majority of the trustees should be members and the president a clergyman of the favored sect. Most of these institutions made adherence to the particular sect in whose interest it was established the most important, and, indeed, absolutely necessary condition to a professorship.

The first of the greater institutions to break away from this system were the state universities of the west, and at the head of them, the University of Michigan. This was not easily accomplished. For many years, throughout the west, the little colleges established by the various religious denominations were the bitter foes of the state universities, and, indeed, of all higher education not held in sectarian trammels. The universities of the northwest have now completely conquered this sectarian opposition, but how bitter it could be and how it could hinder higher education is still shown in many of our southern states, where the little sectarian colleges are, in the main, still doing their worst to prevent the legislatures and, indeed, individuals, from making proper provision for unsectarian and state universities; in fact, this is the worst curse of education in the south at the present moment.

The usual charge made by the sectarian colleges against the larger unsectarian universities was that the latter, being unsectarian and giving scope to modern science, were "godless," and this charge held back for several years the development of higher education in the northwest, as it still holds back very considerably the development of real university education in the south. As a rule, the moment an effort is made by earnest men in the legislature of a southern state to secure means for scientific instruction in the university of that state, the presidents, trustees, professors, and sectarian newspapers connected with the little colleges besiege the legislators and do their best to prevent any proper appropriations.

It was my fortune to be placed for a year as a student at one of these denominational colleges. There were a few good men in its faculty, but it was entirely under the control of the
denomination to which it belonged, and as between two good candidates for any professorship, the one who professed the tenets of the sect was the one elected. After passing a year at this college, I went to Yale, and after three years there, was graduated. Yale was still under the old system of study, as depicted above.

As to its sectarian relations, throughout its whole career up to that time it had never had a president who was not an ordained minister of the orthodox Congregational Church, and the controlling influence in its governing board was exercised by a body of Congregational clergymen and laymen.

When Mr. Cornell decided, in 1864, to make what was, at that time, the greatest single donation that had ever been made in America for advanced unsectarian education, he decided, on looking over the whole ground, that the new institution should break loose from the old system. It fell to my lot to discuss the improvement of advanced education frequently with him, and I ought to say that his mind had been made receptive for better ideas by what he had observed in a visit to the laboratories of Messrs. Lawes and Gilbert, of Rothamstead, England. It seems hardly worth while to burden you here with the full story of the development of his ideas, since I have printed it in Chap. XVII, XVIII, and the two or three chapters following, in the first volume of my autobiography, which I had the pleasure of sending you when it was published a little over a year ago. In these chapters, and especially in that upon Mr. Cornell, will be found the minutiae of the whole story.

As to obstacles in our way, I may sum up by saying that the attacks against Cornell University made by the representatives of the denominational colleges, especially by various denominational newspapers, were virulent and long continued. One of these was that as the charter of Cornell University from the State of New York forbade it to be sectarian, it was necessarily "godless." It was also insisted that as science was to be largely taught, that would be an additional force in making the institution irreligious. When Agassiz came and delivered his splendid course of twenty lectures, a noted clergyman of the state went before the synod of his church, claimed that Agassiz was "preaching Darwinism and atheism," and urged the synod to protest. When we secured Goldwin Smith, Freeman and Proude to lecture upon history, sundry denominational personages and organs loudly warned American youth against the dangerous tendencies of these men. When we called Lowell, Bayard Taylor, George William Curtis and others to lecture on modern literature the same charges were reiterated. When Goldwin Smith was carved upon a stone seat upon the campus the words "Above all nations is humanity," there was a loud outcry from these opponents against the "atheism" of the sentiment. On the celebration of one of Mr. Cornell's birthdays, when he had invited the students of both sexes, and a pleasant little dancing party had ended the evening, several clergymen, led by the paid agent of a sectarian college, assembled and passed resolutions against dancing at student gatherings as "destructive to vital godliness." A noted evangelist went through various states declaring against the institution as "opposed to God." Another, the president of a sectarian college, declared in various churches in this state that Mr. Cornell and myself had established the institution simply to promote atheism. As a matter of fact, Mr. Cornell was a moderate Unitarian Quaker, who aided all denominations alike, and I had been brought up in the Episcopal Church, though I had come largely into sympathy with such "broad church" efforts as those of Dean Stanley and Archbishop Tate, and others.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Certain it is that neither at=gra had any idea of making any athe-
istic or infidel propaganda, and if we had, our board of trustees,
chosen from men of all denominations, would not have permitted it.

But this did nothing to mitigate the attacks. As stated in my au-
tobiography, I regard the fact that I stood by the side of Mr.
Cornell and received many of these attacks with him as the greatest
honour of my life.

Nor were these attacks mitigated when Mr. Sage erected a
chapel on our grounds and his eldest son endowed its preacher-
ship. The fact that earnest and eloquent men of all religious bod-
ies were equally eligible to preach in it and the fact that no
student was compelled to attend it made the basis of a new charge
which echoed for some time between the sectarian newspapers and
pulpits: the charge of "indifferentism," whatever that may mean.

It is an interesting fact to note that whereas this system of
preacherships was so bitterly attacked at first, a large number of
leading universities, beginning with Harvard and Yale, have since
adopted it.

Still another class of bitter attacks was based upon
the merging of scientific, technical and literary studies in one
institution, and upon the folly of allowing, within reasonable
limits, liberty of choice between these. It was declared that
this could not be done, and even so noble a man as Dr. Porter,
President of Yale College, published a book in which he demonstrated
that all these new arrangements at Cornell were chimerical; that
scientific and classical studies should not be mingled together;
and that liberty of choice between various courses and subjects
would result in failure. It is interesting to note that President
Porter, before the close of his presidency, was himself obliged to
take part in establishing at Yale some of these very things which
he had declared chimerical, and above all, liberty of choice be-
tween various courses of study.

All this opposition, based partly on sectarian and
partly on educational bigotry, was kept up for many years, and
bitter attacks were constantly made on Mr. Cornell, who had not
only given in money about seven hundred thousand dollars, but had
devoted the remainder of his fortune and his main efforts to "lo-
cating," for the benefit of the University, the lands which had
come to it under the Congressional Act of 1862, and the contract
between the State and himself in 1865. He was publicly denounced
as a "land jobber," a "land grabber," a "land thief." These epi-
thets were made in speeches before the legislature by persons rep-
resenting denominational institutions and in the so called "reli-
gious papers," and a leading journal issued in the city where an
important denominational institution was located published some of
the most virulent and violent of these attacks even while Mr. Cor-
nell was lying on his death-bed.

Among the subordinate charges, a favorite one was that
we were degrading classical studies. The simple fact was that by
allowing the great majority of young men to take up scientific,
historical, politico-economic, and other studies in which they
were interested, instead of droning over Latin and Greek in which
they had ceased to take any interest, we really raised the charac-
ter of American classical studies, far we freed those who loved
classical studies from those who did not, and enabled them to do
better work than had been possible under the old system.

This was amply shown by the fact that, in the compe-
titions which used to be held between various colleges and univer-
sities, Cornell took the great majority of prizes, not merely in
mathematics, et cetera, but in classics; one of the recipients of
the highest prize in this field being a lady student who afterward became the Principal of Wellesley College for women, in Massachusetts. Another, who took two of the highest prizes above all competitors, was the son of a poor German watchmaker in Hoboken, N.J.

Another series of attacks was brought upon us at the establishment of Sage College for women. Mr. Cornell and myself public had both of us, in our speeches at the opening of Cornell University, favored the admission of women, but as we lacked proper accommodations for them, the admission of any considerable number was delayed until Mr. Sage's gift was made. Every sort of malignant prophecy was now put forth regarding the evil effects which were sure to follow co-education, and this in spite of the fact that, at the University of Michigan and some other western colleges which had already admitted young women, no such evils as were prophesied had followed. I need hardly say that none have followed with us. From the admission of women to Cornell University until the present hour, the presence of the women has proved to be a real advantage to us. The men have been, thereby, made more manly and the women more womanly. No scandal of any sort has ever occurred. The most evident result has been and is that the recitation rooms, lecture rooms and laboratories have, since the admission of women, become more orderly and decent than ever before.

As I have more than once publicly stated, the difference between a university lecture room in which both men and women are admitted and one in which only men are admitted is the difference between the smoking car and the car back of it. That we have lost a considerable number of young men as students by the admission of women is true, for there is a certain class just snobbish enough to think that an institution which admits women is not quite so aristocratic as the older institutions which do not; but neither Mr.

Cornell nor myself ever regretted the admission of women for a moment. He believed, as I believe to this hour, that the beneficial results arising from the presence of earnest, scholarly, young women infinitely outweigh the disadvantages. Indeed, the fortunate result of the admission of women has been that a very considerable proportion of snobs have gone elsewhere, and for this I devoutly thank heaven.

Our great body of students, now numbering nearly thirty five hundred, come mainly from the people of small means, who know the value of time and the necessity of effort, and though there is an intermixture of wealthy men's sons, the tone is really given by this great mass of men who are striving to fit themselves for an active and worthy career in life.

This, on the whole, added to hints in the chapters in my autobiography, (XVII, XVIII, etc., in Vol. I), is all that I feel like burdening you with on the subject, though I could, of course, expatiate on it at much greater length. If there are any points which I can make more full or clear do not hesitate to let me know, and I will do the best I can for you.

In conclusion, let me say that Mr. Cornell was one of the simplest, noblest, truest and most self-sacrificing men I have ever known. Not a selfish thought ever tainted his efforts, and I thank God that I was allowed to work with him.

I remain, my dear friend,

Ever yours faithfully,
Dr. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My Dear Dr. White:—

I am sending another of the Oberlin calendars, with which I have enclosed a very sincere wish that it may mark off a little more than 365 days of enjoyment and efficiency for all the members of the "house on the hill".

Here at Oberlin matters have been going more than passing well. Our list of assets having reached the three million mark and the number of our students in all the departments, equaling nineteen hundred for the year. We find it accordingly, very easy to be enjoying a quality of optimism quite befitting the season, when we think of our enlarged opportunities for usefulness.

One of these days, I want to write you more about a couple of activities in which I have become interested, in connection with the notion of civic interests and righteousness. The Christmas season is perhaps not the right time, but it is perhaps however, the moment for my saying that I look back with very much pleasure to the evening spent with you last winter, and count a great deal of inspiration gained from your personal equation. May it long continue to make itself thus felt and enjoyed.

Very sincerely,

Oberlin, Ohio,
Dec. 29th, 1906.

Charles William
Authors Club

Watch Night, 1906-1907

The exercises will begin, as usual, at half-past nine o'clock. The special feature prepared for this evening is

Advice to a Struggling Young Author
By Three Veterans

It is expected that the S. Y. A. will be present in person, to profit by the wisdom his elders have evolved.

After this, poems (epics excepted), songs and stories will be in order ad lib.—but at owner's risk.

At midnight the trumpet will sound, and the h. s. will pass with the accustomed harmonies and rejoicings at the birth of reincarnated resolutions.

Rossiter Johnson,
Bronson Howard,
Charles Battell Loomis,
Committee.

By Order of the Council.
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Mr. White:

I take pleasure in sending you, by registered mail, a medal voted to you by the Council General of the Association for International Conciliation, in recognition of your distinguished services as a member of the American Delegation to the first Peace Conference at the Hague.

This medal has been received today from Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the honorary president of the Association, and I transmit it with the greatest possible pleasure as his representative.

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

PRESIDENT'S ROOM Dec. 31, 1906

Hon. Andrew D. White
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Mr. White:

I take pleasure in sending you, by registered mail, a medal voted to you by the Council General of the Association for International Conciliation, in recognition of your distinguished services as a member of the American Delegation to the first Peace Conference at the Hague.

This medal has been received today from Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the honorary president of the Association, and I transmit it with the greatest possible pleasure as his representative.

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]
On the evening of the 5th of January I am to begin a journey to the United States, where you have arranged to come, in order to attend the proceedings on the occasion of the annual会议 of the American Association at Syracuse. I should be glad to hear from you, and to know if you have any plans for the journey. I have not yet decided on the exact date of my departure, but I anticipate being in New York about the 25th of January. If you can arrange to meet me at this time, I shall look forward to your visit with great pleasure. I am looking forward to our conversation, and I hope that we shall have the opportunity to discuss the various topics that are of interest to us. I shall endeavor to make the most of my time in New York, and I hope that you will find the trip worthwhile. 

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
I am just in receipt from Ogdensburg by express of an autograph copy of your autobiography and gratefully acknowledge the compliment. It will be carefully read. It will not be entirely new to me as I have had occasion to consult it in the past few months. It does not fall to the lot of every man, even those who have held important positions, to have won honorable distinction in so many fields as yourself. Valuable as have been all your public services this autobiography will be counted as among the most useful to your countrymen as a guide to those entering upon the duties of important positions. I thank you as a humble citizen of the republic for the services you have rendered it and especially for placing before them a record of the manner in which you performed the duties you were called on to conduct. With the compliments of the season, I am, Sincerely yours,

A. M. Dewitt
December 31, 1906.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the next dinner and Annual Meeting of the Institute will take place at the Aldine Association, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, on Friday evening, January 25, 1907, at seven o'clock, at which time a further report of progress in the organization of the Academy of Arts and Letters will be made, and a vote will be taken upon the candidacy of

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe,

whose candidacy has received the approval of the Section of Literature and the recommendation of the Council.

A full attendance of members is earnestly requested in order that the scope and policy of the Institute may be fully discussed, with a view to widening its activities.

Dinner will be served at the above mentioned hour. You are kindly requested to inform the undersigned whether you will be present.

Respectfully yours,

R. U. Johnson,
Secretary.

Dear Doctor White:

I have your letter of the 28th, and am, in accordance with your request, notifying Mr. Hazard of the date of the meeting of the Regents in January. According to the rule established by the Regents, the annual meeting takes place on the fourth Wednesday in January, which this year will fall on Wednesday, January 25, 1907. The hour of meeting is, as usual, ten o'clock.

A statement has appeared in the press very generally for the last day or two that a meeting of the Board will be held on January 10, but I have no information about this, and presume that it is simply one of the customary pieces of misinformation.

Accept my sincere thanks for your good wishes. I trust that the year will be a happy one with you and that you may see many happy returns of the New Year in good health.

Believe me as ever,

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

Doctor Andrew D. White,
Regent of the Smithsonian Institution,
Ithaca, New York.
REPORT
DECEMBER 31, 1906

Upper School

| Name      | R. | W. | A. 1 | A. 2 | A. 3 | E. 1 | E. 2 | E. 3 | F. 1 | F. 2 | F. 3 | G. 1 | G. 2 | G. 3 | H. 1 | H. 2 | H. 3 | I. 1 | I. 2 | I. 3 |
|-----------|----|----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Allen, N. |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Allen, R. |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Apfel      |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Beyrout    |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Bregan    |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Deen       |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Daniel    |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Faure     |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Galvez    |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Herrenstein |   |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Hill      |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Ingeman   |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| McAndrew, M. | |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Regnard, K.|   |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Shrews    |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Sperry    |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Stern     |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Stever    |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Storrow   |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Wickenbeck|    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |

Middle School

| Name      | R. | W. | A. 1 | A. 2 | A. 3 | E. 1 | E. 2 | E. 3 | F. 1 | F. 2 | F. 3 | G. 1 | G. 2 | G. 3 | H. 1 | H. 2 | H. 3 | I. 1 | I. 2 | I. 3 |
|-----------|----|----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Bliss      |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Bull       |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Cuifiaja   |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Jordan     |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Kent, A.   |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Ker, J.    |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Start, N.  |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Lawrenz    |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Lord       |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| McAndrew, M. | |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Nash       |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Norton     |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Poynter    |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Echelt     |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Voucher    |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Wilkinson  |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |

Lower School

| Name      | R. | W. | A. 1 | A. 2 | A. 3 | E. 1 | E. 2 | E. 3 | F. 1 | F. 2 | F. 3 | G. 1 | G. 2 | G. 3 | H. 1 | H. 2 | H. 3 | I. 1 | I. 2 | I. 3 |
|-----------|----|----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Emsley    |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Sibley    |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Hutter     |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Ritter     |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Schimnchen |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Talmage   |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Tait, W.  |    |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |

**NOTES**

- Boys must be back at school NO LATER THAN TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8.
- Day scholars. *These absences from church unnecessary. Absences or good reason are not kept account of.
- The examinations are not a test merely of the proficiency of work in class, but also of a pupil's power to apply his training to new problems along the same as well as in different lines, as being of independent educational value. Low examination marks accompanied by good recitation marks also indicate a pupil's faithfulness. A boy is put on the "Honor List Marks" if he gets no discredit marks of any kind for three weeks consecutively, or four non-consecutive weeks; notice is sent home and he is entitled to a half holiday.
- The marking system has been suspended so far this year.
- A boy is put on the "Honor List Studies" if his averages for the whole term in every subject (excepting spelling) counting the recitation marks of the first half-term, the mid-term examination, and the recitation marks of the second half-term in the ratio of 3:1:6, are over 80 per cent, and he is excused from examinations at the end of a term, except at the end of the school year, and at mid-term.
- A boy is put on the "Honor List Church" if he attends church every Sunday or every Sunday but one, during the term.
Syracuse, N.Y., Dec. 31, 1800.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
137 East Ave.,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Uncle Andrew:-

Your letter of December 23rd is at hand and read. I will see that the check on the Trust & Deposit Company is deposited as instructed. I am pleased to hear that upon mature reflection you are able to endorse the plan to keep the trust account separate and distinct from the personal account, to the end that confusion may be avoided and the best interests of all served.

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

[Paragraph on the right side of the page that is not fully legible]
My dear White

I trust you are well. Please let me know your plans for the summer. I will be in town next week, so perhaps we can meet then.

Best regards,
[Signature]
Dear Sir:

You have been a reader of The Semi-weekly Post-Standard for quite a time, and since that paper has been discontinued we want you as a reader of The Daily Post-Standard.

Now here is our offer: Inclosed you will find a statement of what you owe on The Semi-weekly. If you will pay this and $1.00 extra we will send you The Daily Post-Standard until July 1, 1907.

Remember: The Post-Standard is absolutely the only Syracuse paper that can reach the mail subscriber the same day of publication. Do not be deceived by claims of any other so-called Syracuse morning papers. They are nothing but the edition of the evening before with the date changed. Get the best.

Very truly yours,
The Post-Standard Company.

—

MEMORIAL SENTENCES

Though a good life have but a few days, Yet a good man endureth forever.

Let us call to remembrance the great and good, Through whom the Lord hath wrought much glory.

Those who are readers of the people by their judgment, Giving counsel by their understanding and foresight, Wise and eloquent in their teachings, And through knowledge and might fit helpers of the people All these were honored in their generation, And were the glory of their times, Their bodies were buried in peace; But their name liveth forevermore:
The people tell of their wisdom For the memorial of virtue is immortal Because it is known with God and with men, When it is presented mankind takes example from it, And when it is gone, they earnestly desire it It weareth a crown and triumpheth, forever, Having gotten the victory, striving for undefiled rewards.

There be some who have no memorial, Who are perished as though they had never been, But their righteousness hath not been forgotten And the glory of their work can not be blotted out, The souls of the righteous are in the hand of God And there shall no torment touch them In the sight of the unwise they seemed to perish And their departure was taken for misery, And their going forth to be utter destruction, But they are in Though they be punished in the sight of men, Yet is their hope full of immortality: Having been a little chastened they are greatly rewarded, For God proved them and found them worthy for himself.
The American Philosophical Society
1907

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OFFICIATING SECRETARIES AND CURATORS

Arthur W. Goodspeed, for February, April, June, August, Morris Jastrow, Jr., for October, December.

Curators.—C. L. Doebley, for January, April, July, October.
William F. Wilson, for February, May, August, November.
Albert H. Smyth, for March, June, September, December.

1908. JANUARY 3, ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND COUNCILLORS between the hours of 3 and 5 in the afternoon.
# The American Philosophical Society

## Officers

**Patron**
The Governor of Pennsylvania

**President**
Edgar F. Smith

**Vice-President**
George F. Baker, William B. Scott, Simon Newcomb

**Secretary**

**Curators**
Charles L. Doolittle, William P. Wilson, Albert H. Smyth

**Treasurer**
Henry La Barr Jayne

## Standing Committees

### Finance

- Joel Cook
- Israel W. Morris
- John T. Morse
- William Hall

### Library

- Emlen Hutchinson
- Arthur A. Blair
- J. Rodman Paul

### Publication

- Emlen Hutchinson
- George F. Barker
- J. G. Rosengarten
- R. A. F. Penrose, Jr.
- Albert H. Smyth
- Harry F. Keller
- John W. Haubergsan

### Henry M. Phillips Prize Essay Fund

- James T. Mitchell
- Craig Middle
- Harry F. Keller
- The Treasurer

### 1907

Elected in 1906
- Patterson Du Bois
- Samuel Dickson
- William W. Keen
- William Hall

Elected in 1907
- Samuel Dickson
- Richard Wood
- Samuel G. Green
- J. G. Rosengarten

### Subscribers to the Deer Island Association

- '33, A. B. White
- '34, G. A. Kinle
- '35, R. S. Balderston
- '36, H. F. Dimock
- '37, J. T. Ford
- '38, E. Cough
- '39, M. Saxon
- '40, W. H. Astrey
- '41, T. E. Donnelly
- '42, I. Fisher
- '43, W. M. Barrow
- '44, A. R. Kinkead
- '45, E. C. Kinkead
- '46, W. W. Brown
- '47, L. W. Brown
- '48, L. F. Brown
- '49, W. B. James
- '50, E. F. Green
- '51, W. B. James
- '52, W. F. Brown
- '53, W. W. Brown
- '54, L. W. Brown
- '55, L. W. Brown
- '56, J. L. Whitney
- '57, S. E. Baldwin
- '58, H. F. Dimock
- '59, J. T. Ford
- '60, H. F. Osborn
- '61, S. E. Baldwin
- '62, H. F. Osborn
- '63, J. G. Rosengarten
- '64, J. T. Ford
- '65, E. C. Coffey
- '66, H. F. Osborn
- '67, J. G. Rosengarten
- '68, J. T. Ford
- '69, R. W. Brown
- '70, H. F. Osborn
- '71, J. T. Ford
- '72, H. F. Osborn
- '73, E. C. Coffey
- '74, H. F. Osborn
- '75, J. T. Ford
- '76, R. W. Brown
- '77, H. F. Osborn
- '78, J. T. Ford
- '79, R. W. Brown
- '80, H. F. Osborn
- '81, J. T. Ford
- '82, R. W. Brown
- '83, H. F. Osborn
- '84, J. T. Ford
- '85, R. W. Brown
- '86, J. T. Ford
- '87, R. W. Brown
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- '17, R. W. Brown
- '18, J. T. Ford
- '19, R. W. Brown
- '20, J. T. Ford
- '21, R. W. Brown

A meeting for permanent organization and election of officers will be held at R. T. A. February 21.
Strong property of the school and
ing of the town.
May 1871.
J. D. Pepper

Payable in advance.

Shears and Shears' shears hand
Daggers, razors, barber's shears.

May 1871.
I WOULD ANYPERSONS
FIND ANY INSTITUTION INSTRUCTION
WHERE I ANY WHERE

MICROFILM by PHOTO SCIENCE
of CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NEW YORK
14850
1969

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University