

COPY

original sent to Dr. Walcott April 3, 1917.

April 2, 1917.

Dear Dr. Maclaurin:

Since speaking with you about Dr. James Douglas, I have talked with one of his friends here and asked him what Dr. Douglas has done in a public way. He says that there are few men in the country who have done more, but it has all been done in such a quiet way that few people realized it. His contributions to the art of metallurgy have been great, and his application of scientific principles to practical mining have benefitted all mining enterprises in this country. One thing which he has rather recently done, which the medical men know about, is his contribution to secure for the world the benefits of radium. I understand that there are only a few known sources of supply of this metal, that it lent itself peculiarly to speculative exploitation, and that, realizing this, Dr. Douglas contributed most liberally from his own fortune to secure the control of the supply for the benefit of humanity.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) Charles A. Stone

·CHARLES·AUGUSTUS·STONE·

·120·BROADWAY·

·NEW·YORK·

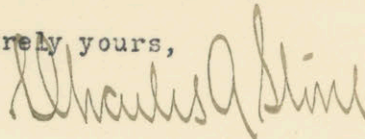
May 10th, 1917.

Dear Dick:--

I have just received the enclosed letter from Howard Rogers, which gives a pretty clear statement in regard to the cost of completing the Tech buildings. From Rogers' figures, I judge that the thing came out really better than you expected, and I hope we will have as good luck on the balance of the work. Will you be good enough to let me know if the figures that you have made up for the work already done check with those that Rogers has submitted?

As to the house, Ned Webster called me up about it and said that he would see you and talk it over and endeavor to get the matter straightened out. He was much disturbed the day he talked with me because he said Bosworth had designed a front door which cost \$4,000, and the allowance in the original estimate had been only \$250. I spoke to Bosworth the other night about it, and he tells me there must be some very serious mistake because he certainly never intended that a front door should be designed which cost a sum even approaching the figure named. Bosworth is sure there must be some mistake about it and is going to look it up.

Sincerely yours,



Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Charlie:

The enclosure to which you refer in your letter of May 10 has not yet arrived. If your secretary will be good enough to send it on later, I shall be interested in comparing it with estimates made here. As to the House, I am not surprised at Ned Webster's being disturbed over the door. Bosworth may be as innocent as your letter suggests, but the fact is that the door he designed, if carried out in bronze, which was what he wanted, was estimated by your people to cost \$3,600. This, of course, should be altogether out of the question and I told Kebbon that he had better forget about it and find means of keeping within more reasonable limits. The enclosed copy of a letter that I wrote yesterday to Ned Webster on the subject explains the situation as it stands to-day.

Yours sincerely,

May 11, 1917.

Mr. Charles A. Stone,

120 Broadway,

New York, N. Y.

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AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

120 BROADWAY

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

NEW YORK May 12, 1917.

Dr. Richard J. Maclaurin,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Dr. Maclaurin:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of
May 11th which will be handed to Mr. Stone on Monday. The
copy of letter from Mr. H.L. Rogers referred to in Mr. Stone's
letter of the 10th is enclosed herewith.

Yours very truly,

J. H. ...
Secretary

JSL.MH

Enclosure

COPY

STONE & WEBSTER

Boston, Mass., May 5, 1917.

J.A. Stone, Esq.,
President, American International Corporation,
120 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Stone:

You will be interested to know that we have just cleared up all outstanding matters in connection with all the Tech work except the President's House and the Walker Memorial.

This job was authorized on the basis of an estimate made in May, 1914, about two months before the European war started, the total of this estimate being \$4,515,800. Since the work started, other items have been authorized from time to time, including Dormitory "A", the Mining Building, an increase in educational equipment, with a lot of other things which at the time were estimated at \$1,260,800, so that the official estimate for all work done was \$5,776,600. The actual cost of this work was \$5,687,431.08, showing a net saving of practically \$100,000. Considering the way the material and labor markets have been skyrocketting and the generally upset conditions with respect to all kinds of construction and engineering works, we feel pretty well satisfied with this net result, and I am sure you will feel the same way about it.

The President's House has been separated from the Tech accounts entirely and no reports will be made to them in the future with respect to expenditures on this work, so that the only matter now alive as between us and the Institute Officers is the Walker Memorial which will be cleared up in a very few months.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) H.L. ROGERS

Manager of Division

June 14, 1917

My dear Charlie:

In considering the Budget for next year, the Executive Committee sometime ago agreed that as Mr. Litchfield no longer renders any direct service to the Institute, it would be inexpedient to continue to make appropriations for his salary from the funds of the Institute. Mr. Hart, as President of the Alumni Association, ^{has} is to take up the matter with you as a member of the Executive Committee in charge of the Committee on Mobilization, of which, as I understand it, Mr. Litchfield is now Chairman, and to which he is apparently devoting all his energies. I hope the matter of the re-adjustment of the sources of Mr. Litchfield's income can be satisfactorily settled before the end of the present month which closes the financial year of the Institute. That seems to be the appropriate time to make the change and any partial carrying over into the next fiscal year might easily raise questions that had better be avoided. Officially, of course, I have nothing to do with the matter, but I learn from Mr. Hart to-day that he had written to you regarding it and it seemed to both of us to be expedient that it should, if possible, be settled before the end of this month.

With kind regards, I am,
Yours sincerely,

Mr. Charles A. Stone.

STONE & WEBSTER ENGINEERING CORPORATION

CONFIRMATION

Washington, D. C. July 20, 1917.

R. C. MacLaurin,
Chesham, New Hampshire

Situation regarding our school of aeronautics very bad
Government has requested me to take this matter up with you
immediately I believe unless we act quickly it will reflect
seriously on technology throughout country I hope to be
able to leave here for New York tonight or tomorrow spending
Sunday at my house Port Washington New York Can you reach
there Saturday night or Sunday staying with me Be prepared
to come to Washington after you have seen me Reply me care
Stone & Webster Colorado Building Washington also send
telegram to me Port Washington, New York.

CHARLES A. STONE

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Y
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Dear Mr. Stone:

Now that the President's House is nearing completion you will wish to know the arrangements that were made with Mr. Bosworth regarding his fee for the architectural work thereon. The bill that he submitted dealing with this matter contained \$1200 for models and the preliminary expenses and it was understood that in addition to this he should have a commission of five per cent on the actual cost of construction of the house and the surrounding walls. The \$1200 for models and preliminary expenses may be abnormally high, but the five per cent commission is, as you know, exceptionally low for work of this class. It was fixed at this level as part of the whole undertaking of designing the Technology buildings. Mr. Bosworth has, of course, been paid a commission for the main educational buildings of the Institute and for a portion of the Walker Memorial, but it has been understood that all payments for the President's House would be made directly by you and Mr. Webster instead of being made through the Institute.

Yours sincerely,

August 1, 1917.

Mr. Charles A. Stone

CHARLES AUGUSTUS STONE
120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

August 3, 1917.

Dear Dick:--

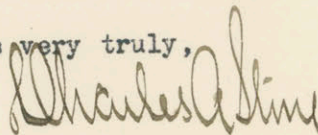
I have your letter of August 1st in regard to Bosworth's services for the house. Ned Webster and I will, of course, attend to this matter, and I thank you for letting me know the arrangements which were made with Bosworth originally.

I am forwarding copy of your letter to Ned Webster and asking him to attend to the matter from the Boston office.

I hope you are having a comfortable vacation and that it is not as hot in New Hampshire as it is on Long Island. Some time let me know the result of your visit to Washington. I have heard more about the Technology Aviation School since from one of the officers who was there and have no doubt that the seriousness of the situation was exaggerated in Washington, but it seemed to me that it was important that you should know how the matter looked to General Squier.

With sincere regards to Mrs. Maclaurin and the children, I am,

Yours very truly,



Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin,
Cambridge, Mass.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS STONE

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

August 28, 1917.

Dear Dick:

My boy, Augustus, has for the last few years been living at my house in Belmont, Mass. with his nurse and having a teacher come daily to give him instruction. He has a nervous trouble which makes it undesirable for him to attend a school now, but he is improving and the doctor thinks that by the time he is seventeen or eighteen he may be able to go to college. He is now fourteen but has progressed in his education to the equivalent of a boy of perhaps ten.

I am desirous of finding a tutor who could devote all his time to his education and go with him, if necessary from time to time, either to New York or wherever else we might wish to have him go. He will, however, for the next few years spend the greater part of his time in Belmont. I should like to get a man who has had experience with boys either in a preparatory school or in some other way, and preferably a man beyond the draft age as I hope to get someone who can be with Augustus until he is fitted for college. Will you be good enough to let me know if you have anyone in mind for this work or suggest how I may best secure such a person.

With regards to ^{Al}~~Mrs. Maclaurin~~ and hopes that you are both having an enjoyable rest this summer, I am,

Sincerely,

Charles

Dr. Richard Maclaurin,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Charlie:

Alice and I are here for a day or two, she being fully occupied with house furnishings and I with Institute affairs. I find your letter of August 28 awaiting me. Of course, it would be a great pleasure to do anything that I can for Augustus. Just at present some of those whom I would naturally look to for suggestions are away, but I expect that they will be back within the next week or two and I shall, of course, do my best to find a suitable man.

Yours sincerely,

August 31, 1917.

Mr. Charles A. Stone,
American International Corporation,
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

[10/24/17]

My dear Charlie:

I am returning the correspondence with reference to Litchfield that Mr. Lovering sent to me a few days ago. Pierce's letter is simply ridiculous. There was, as I need hardly assure you, not the least animus against Litchfield, but the Executive Committee practically had no other course that it could honorably pursue. It was impossible for any one to state what service Litchfield was rendering to the Institute, and particularly in times of stress we could not grant him what would practically be a pension simply on the strength of past services. He has done nothing at all for Technology recently and it is notorious in Alumni circles that he has absolutely neglected his duties to the Alumni Association. That, however, is a matter with which I have nothing whatever to do, but if you are at all interested in the facts, you can learn them from close personal friends of Litchfield such as Everett Morss and Mr. Munroe.

I understood you to ask whether in my judgment you should reply to Page. It seems to me expedient that you should do so. I care nothing for the judgment of a man like Pierce and very little for that of Page, both of them doubtless good fellows, but with fairly obvious limitations. Page

Mr. Stone - 2.

is, however, a man of capacity and doubtless has some influence. It seems to me unfortunate that this should be used in a pernicious way as it undoubtedly would be if encouragement were given to the absolutely false idea that I or any other member of the Executive Committee is jealous of alumni participation in the development of the Institute. Wild charges of that kind are of course not likely to make much impression on men who have time enough to investigate the facts, but the people of influence whose opinions really matter are apt to be too busy to look into the facts and perhaps sub-consciously would be adversely affected by suggestions such as have been made.

I may add that the offending letter to Litchfield, (a copy of which I enclose) to which Pierce refers was not written by me but by Hart. I saw it at the time it was despatched and approved it, as did Mr. Munroe, who will not be suspected of a harsh attitude towards Litchfield. Possibly, too, you may be interested in a letter received the other day by Humphreys from Litchfield. Humphreys had written to Litchfield with reference to some position carrying a salary of \$3,500 that was vacant, and asked Litchfield if he could make any suggestions or would care to take the position himself. You will see from Litchfield's reply that he has turned down "at least two offers of about double the figure mentioned". If he is unwilling to accept positions of \$7,000 a year, he is perhaps not so much in need of financial support from his

Mr. Stone - 3.

admiring fellow alumni as some of them have suggested.

Yours sincerely

October 24, 1917.

Mr. Charles A. Stone, President,
American International Corporation,
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

120 BROADWAY

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

NEW YORK November 5, 1917.

Dr. Richard Maclaurin,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Dr. Maclaurin:

I have received your letter with the list of committees. If Colonel Livermore will let me know when he wants a meeting of the nominating committee I shall try and be there or at least communicate with him over the telephone on any matters he wants to consult me about.

On the Naval Committee, I will, of course, work with Mr. Bemis and if you could suggest to Mr. Bemis that he call in to see me when he is next in New York I will be glad to talk with him. Our association with the Shipping Board and the Navy is now very close and I can put him in touch with some people that may help.

As to the Department of Electrical Engineering, I will call a meeting of that committee in New York the next time Mr. Main is over here. Vail is here and Swope is either here or on his way back from China. I will take the responsibility of calling this meeting before the Christmas Holidays and will cooperate with the Chairman of the other committees whenever they see fit to call me.

Yours very truly,

Charles A. Smith

CAS.MH

[u/8/17]

Dear Charlie:

I expect to be in New York on Thursday and perhaps I shall be fortunate enough to see you for a few moments. In case I do not, I am writing to inquire whether you think it would be expedient on the part of the Institute to take some steps to train men for service in Russia. It looks now as if a good deal of that country would be grabbed by the Germans, and if so, it will be developed mainly by German brains and German capital. There will, however, be a great territory left, and I assume that this country will at least have an opportunity of taking a leading part in its development. If so, there must be a large demand for men trained along technical lines. Technology might help in two ways, -first, by directing the attention of students to the possibilities in this field and giving them a working knowledge of the language, and second, by encouraging a larger number of Russian students to come here. Both these methods would involve the expenditure of some money, but the amount would not be large. However, it is clearly not worth troubling about the matter unless there is likely to be a really large expenditure of American

Mr. Stone - 2.

capital in Russia. This is the prime consideration and your judgment regarding it would, of course, be of the greatest value. Please let me know sometime what you think about it.

Yours sincerely,

November 8, 1917.

Mr. Charles A. Stone,
American International Corporation,
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

120 BROADWAY

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

NEW YORK November 13, 1917.

Dr. Richard Maclaurin,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Dick:

I have just received a letter from Professor Jackson in regard to the Department of Electrical Engineering. He lays special emphasis on the cooperative course which has been undertaken with the General Electric Company, and asks me for suggestions as to how best to raise a guaranty fund of about \$60,000 to insure payment by the Institute of the expenses of the course for a period of from three to five years.

Do you think that this is necessary at this particular time? It is rather difficult to see just how we could raise the money and, unless there is some real need, I think it would be much better to let matters go on slowly until it is easier to obtain funds.

I am sorry not to have seen you when you were in New York but hope that you will be here again before very long and that I will have a chance to talk over Institute affairs with you.

Sincerely yours,

Charles A. Stone

Dear Charlie:

Replying to your letter of November 13, I have to say that the cooperative course that has been undertaken with the General Electric Company was entered upon with much misgiving on my part, but these misgivings arose entirely from the financial difficulties involved. I placed the matter before Mr. Rice, of the General Electric Company, and after a good deal of hesitation that Company undertook to under-write the expense of the course for the first year up to a stated amount, - if I remember aright \$5,000. The expense will be an increasing one for three years as each year a new class is added until the plan gets into full operation. I think that the General Electric Company might have taken a more liberal attitude and underwritten the plan for a long enough period to give it a real trial. The officials of the Company admit that they are not in this thing purely from philanthropic motives. They are urgently in need of trained men and don't see where to get them. Sooner or later the big corporations must learn to take a hand in education, and if they are to take a hand they must bear a large part of the burden. Whatever may have been our views in May last when these negotiations were conducted,

Mr. Stone - 2.

it is quite certain now that the Institute can not possibly undertake anything next year except what it is absolutely bound to do. Owing to the present upset regarding the draft students are leaving in shoals, and with the increasing cost of materials and particularly of coal, we are facing a serious deficit. It may be that you will find some opportunity of bringing it home to the General Electric Company and possibly to some other companies in the same field that they must be prepared to under-write these cooperative schemes if they wish them continued. I agree with you that any general appeal for funds would be at this time a mistake.

Yours sincerely,

November 20, 1917.

Mr. Charles A. Stone,
American International Corporation,
120 Broadway, New York.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

120 BROADWAY

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

NEW YORK November 23, 1917.

Dr. Richard Maclaurin,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Dick:

I have your letter of the 20th in regard to the General Electric Company and the cooperative course. I agree thoroughly with you and am taking the liberty of sending copies of your letter to Mr. Coffin of the General Electric Company and also to Mr. Tripp of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

Yours very truly,

Charles A. Stone

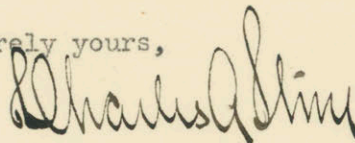
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·CHARLES·AUGUSTUS·STONE·
·120·BROADWAY·
·NEW·YORK·

November 21, 1918.

Dear Dick:

I have just received the enclosed letter from Professor Schofield, to which I have replied in accordance with the enclosed copy. If you consider this a worthy cause, will you see if there is any way of raising the necessary funds and let me know at your convenience?

Sincerely yours,



Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, President,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Mass.

Enclosures: Copy of letter and reply.

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL RELATIONS

PROF. WILLIAM H. SCHOFIELD
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CHAIRMAN

DEAN HERMAN V. AMES
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
SECRETARY

PROF. STEPHEN P. DUGGAN
COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

DR. JOHN H. FINLEY
COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION
STATE OF NEW YORK

PROF. PAUL MONROE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

PROF. CHARLES H. RIEBER
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

PROF. LEO S. ROWE
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

DR. ANSON PHELPS STOKES
SECRETARY OF YALE UNIVERSITY

576 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Nov . 12, 1918.

Mr. Charles A. Stone,
American International Corporation.

Dear Mr. Stone:

The Committee indicated at the top of this page, has undertaken, in the hope of doing something tangible to help conditions in Russia, to provide college training in America for one year for four distinguished young soldier-students chosen finally from a previously selected group of 250 who were in government employ in France before the Revolution. One has already arrived and the others are expected any day.

We are persuaded that there is no way in which more real service can be done to Russia than by training some leaders in the work of reconstruction. The plan is primarily idealistic, but it will have a very practical result, that of helping to establish direct business relations between America and Russia at a critical time in the history of international industry.

I have already secured from Mr. J. P. Morgan enough money to send two of these students to Harvard and the College has granted them free tuition. I venture now to ask if you would contribute \$1,000 to send one of them who wishes to study engineering to the Institute of Technology. The enclosed paper will give you details about him.

I should be very glad to have the Institute one of the places represented, and I am sure your contribution to this cause, in itself most worthy of promotion, would help more than any equal amount for the reputation of the splendid institution for which you have done so much. I have before me an account of ~~of~~ American educational institutions written by a Russian who has studied at Cornell, and naturally he keeps emphasizing the advantages of Cornell. I do not feel that it would be well for the Russians to think that Cornell was the only place in America to study technology.

[11/12/19]

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL RELATIONS

PROF. WILLIAM H. SCHOFIELD
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CHAIRMAN

DEAN HERMAN V. AMES
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
SECRETARY

PROF. STEPHEN P. DUGGAN
COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

DR JOHN H. FINLEY
COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION
STATE OF NEW YORK

PROF. PAUL MONROE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

PROF. CHARLES H. RIEBER
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

PROF. LEO S. ROWE
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

DR. ANSON PHELPS STOKES
SECRETARY OF YALE UNIVERSITY

576 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

I am very keen to see you sometime soon to tell you of the plans of our Committee and get your advice. The whole matter of international relations, I know, is one in which you are deeply interested. Perhaps you will let me know when we might get together for a friendly talk.

With kind regards to Mrs. Stone, I am

Very sincerely yours,

W. H. Schofield

Dr. [Encl 11/21/18]

all

III. Nicholas Ottens, Son of Arthur Ottens, Director of several Russian companies lmd. Mother--Nelly Stiffel.

2nd Lieutenant of Infantry, Russian Military Control Officer at Torneo. 20 years. Single. Full capacity of work.

Before the draft finished the High School at Petrograd in 1915. Entered the Polytechnical Institute of Petrograd (shipbuilding department) 1915-16. Speaks English, French, and German.

Has always lived in Russia until February 1918, when escaped to Sweden because of the political situation in Russia. Partner of Russo-American cooperation.

Acquaintances: Capt. Alfhred W. Klifoth (U.S. National Army-Infantry), American Military Mission in Petrograd; Address: Mayville, Wisconsin, U.S.A.; Mr. Sheldon Whitehouse, first secretary American Legation in Stockholm; Mr. Gregory Mason, of the Outlook Magazine, N.Y.; Mr. James McVickar, Attache at the American Embassy, London; Major Warburton, U.S. Army, Military Attache, Paris; Mr. de Korab-Koucharsky, Director Foreign Department of "Marin"

November 20, 1918.

Professor William H. Schofield, Chairman,
Committee on International Educational Relations,
576 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Professor Schofield:

I have just returned to my office and find your letter of November 12th. I have contributed a considerable amount of money during the last two or three years to the Institute and I do not care to make the further contribution you suggest, under the circumstances. I have, however, sent your letter on to Dr. MacLaurin to see if the matter can be taken care of in any other way, and as soon as I hear from him I will let you know.

I will be very glad to see you and talk over the work of your Committee, and my secretary will make an appointment if you call the office on the telephone.

Very truly yours,

President.

Dear Charlie:

I have your letter of November 21 with reference to a proposition from Professor Schofield regarding assistance to Russian students who wish to study engineering in this country. The most that the Institute ever does out of the scholarship funds at its disposal is to appropriate money enough to pay tuition fees, and I see no good reason why we should depart from this practice in the case of the Russians. Would it be worth while putting the matter up to your friend, Charles R. Crane?

Yours sincerely,

November 25, 1918.

Mr. Charles A. Stone,
120 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK November 27, 1918.

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

Dr. Richard Maclaurin,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Dr. Maclaurin:

Mr. Stone is writing to Mr. Crane in accordance with your suggestion and I would like to send him a copy of Professor Schofield's letter. I neglected, however, to have a copy made before I sent the original on to you, and I would appreciate it if you would have one made and sent to me so that I could forward it to Mr. Crane.

Yours very truly,



Secretary to Mr. Stone.

Same letter to

Mr. C. A. Stone
Mr. Everett Morss
Mr. Charles Hayden
Mr. Edmund Hayes

[2/4/19]

Dear Mr. Stone:

At the last meeting of the Corporation a Committee was appointed, of which you are a member, to deal with the question of securing needed endowment for the Institute. This Committee, under Mr. Coleman du Pont's chairmanship, held a meeting in New York, and it was agreed that Mr. Kahn and I should draft a statement to be issued under the authority of the Committee. I submitted the proofs of this statement recently to Mr. du Pont who approved it and asked me to secure the approval of the other members of the Committee on his behalf, as he was about to leave for the South and would be absent for ten days. I understand that he plans to arrange for a meeting of the Committee as soon as practicable after his return. Meanwhile, it is important that there should be no needless delay in getting the statement ready for distribution. I am, therefore, sending you a proof of it and shall assume that you approve it unless I hear to the contrary within a few days.

Mr. du Pont asked me also to state that at the next meeting of the Committee he would ask the various members to submit a list of men that they would suggest as worth approaching with the view of securing substantial contributions. It is desirable, of course, to prevent needless overlapping in a campaign of solicitation such as is contemplated. It is recognized that the times are not

Mr. Stone - 2.

propitious for a general appeal, and it is consequently suggested that special care should be taken to prepare lists of men who are known to have profited largely in spite of the abnormal conditions of recent years.

Yours sincerely,

February 4, 1919.

Mr. Charles A. Stone,
American International Corporation,
120 Broadway, New York City.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK February 20, 1919.

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Dr. Maclaurin:

I am enclosing a copy of the telegram sent Mayor Hansen by President Semenoffsky and a copy of a telegram from Mr. Stone to Mr. Leonard in regard to the same matter, and also clippings from the "New York Times" of February 9th.

Very truly yours,

George Wixter
Secretary to Mr. Stone.

Enclosures: As above.

Anarchists Tried Revolution in Seattle, but Never Got to First Base, Says Mayor Hanson

By OLE HANSON,
Mayor of Seattle.

By Telegraph to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 8.—Two years ago our city had 15,000 industrial workers; today we have 65,000. The American Federation of Labor two years ago controlled our labor organizations. The influx of workmen from all over the country and from Russia brought in a very large radical and I. W. W. element. Under stress of the war the American Federation of Labor unions allowed these anarchists to join their unions.

The I. W. W. element, noisy and active, talked the loudest and promised the most, and secured partial control of the Central Labor Council and active control of a great many unions in Seattle. The shipyard workmen were dissatisfied with the Macey award; the radicals and I. W. W. demanded a general strike. The Soviet Government of Russia, duplicated here, was their plan. The conservative leaders acted the part of cowards in most instances, and the sympathetic strike was called.

The Central Labor Council, which is composed of the heads of the different unions, is controlled by the radicals, and the working people of Seattle were made to believe that a general strike would increase the pay of the shipyard workers. Many members of the labor organizations believed they could take over the industries, Government, &c.

The sympathetic revolution was called in the exact manner as was the revolution in Petrograd. Labor tried to run everything. Janitors and engineers in schools were called out, everything was stopped, except a few things, which were exempted.

We refused to ask for exemptions from any one. The seat of Government is at the City Hall. We organized 1,000 extra police, armed with rifles and shot guns, and told them to shoot on sight any one causing disorder. We got ready for business. We had already had trouble in two instances heretofore and had completely whipped the Bolsheviki. They knew we meant business, and they started no trouble.

I issued a proclamation that all life and property would be protected; that all business should go on as usual, and this morning all our municipal street cars, light, power plants, water, &c., were running full blast.

This was an attempted revolution which they expected to spread all over the United States. It never got to first base, and it never will if the men in control of affairs will tell all traitors and anarchists that death will be their portion if they start anything. Law and order are supreme in our city.

The labor unions must now cleanse themselves of their anarchistic element or the labor unions must fall. They are on trial before the people of this country. I take the position that our duty as citizens stands ahead of the demand of any organization on the face of the earth. The union men, the business men, the churchmen, must first of all be citizens. Any man who owes a higher allegiance to any organization than he does to the Government should be sent to a Federal prison or deported.

Let the National Government stop pandering to and conciliating the men who talk against it. Let us clean up the United States of America. Let all men stand up and be counted. If the majority of the people of this country are disloyal and owe superior allegiance to some other country or some other cause, now is the time to find it out. We refuse to treat with these revolutionists. Unconditional surrender are our only terms.

Among the proofs that this is a revolution and not a strike are the following extracts from an editorial in The Labor Union Record of Feb. 4:

We are undertaking the most tremendous move ever made by labor in this country, a move which will lead no one knows where. We do not need hysteria, we need the iron march of labor. The Strike Committee is arranging for guards, and it is expected that the stopping of the cars will keep people at home.

The closing down of Seattle's industries as a mere shutdown will not affect these Eastern gentlemen much. They could let the whole Northwest go to pieces as far as money alone is concerned. But the closing down of the capitalistically controlled industries of Seattle, while the workers organize to feed the people, to care for the babies and the sick, to preserve order—this will move them, for this looks too much like the taking over of power by the workers.

Labor will not only shut down the industries, but labor will reopen, under the management of the appropriate trades, such activities as are needed to preserve public health and public peace.

If the strike continues labor may feel led to avoid public suffering by reopening more and more activities under its own management, and that is why we say that we are starting on a road that leads no one knows where.

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Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

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Presence of Troops with Machine Guns Prevents Disorder in Big Strike.

SOME CAR LINES RUNNING

Citizens Announce to the Nation That They Will Not Treat with Revolutionists.

MAYOR'S STAND IS FIRM

Olaf Hanson, Far Famed as a Fighter, Says Backbone of the Strike Is Broken.

SEATTLE, Feb. 8.—This city, which is the hot-bed of I. W. W. insurrection on the Pacific Coast, went to bed tonight feeling a bit calmer and more satisfied that possibly by Monday the strike of 75,000 men would have been ended through the quick action of city, State, and Federal authorities.

Tonight the street cars are running on schedule on the municipally owned line, and some lines have been opened by the traction companies on orders from Mayor Olaf Hanson.

In Tacoma, also on Puget Sound, several thousand men went back to work today and were glad to have their old jobs back. But some labor leaders are out of jobs which paid them as high as \$200 a month, and they will have a lot of explaining to do to get their old places back again, if they ever do.

The schools will reopen as usual on Monday, the janitors declaring they will be glad to work, and it appears that the Mayor was right when he said today, "The backbone of the strike has been broken."

This, of course, is denied by the strikers' committees, but with machine guns staring them in the face it is doubtful if the strikers will attempt to carry out anything in the nature of disorder.

Soldiers Ready for Action

Soldiers with rifles and bayonets fixed are still guarding points of possible danger. There were no demonstrations against them reported, and their presence was taken by strikers as a matter of fact. On the downtown streets the sale of newspapers declared "unfair" by the Newsboys' Union was resumed under guard of police and soldiers. A large crowd looked on, but no trouble ensued.

Seattle walked to work this morning or begged a ride from its friends, but this afternoon some were able to ride home or part way home. Every cart that entered the downtown district carried several passengers, and motorists for the most part were ready to give the chance pedestrian a lift. The city is widely scattered, with many remote residence districts, and is set upon terraced hills that are extremely steep climbing, and there is vastly more exercise in the situation than citizens deem necessary.

While the authorities called for Americanism and urged citizens to protect their city by carrying on their affairs as usual, hundreds of revolutionary handbills were circulated among the strikers. Their source is not traceable, but the caption of the revolutionary appeal is "Russia Did It."

Will Not Treat with Reds

The Citizens' Committee announced in a statement that "the business interests and general community looked on the general strike as rebellion against the Government," and not a strike. The statement concluded:

"The citizens and business interests have not entertained, and will not entertain, any proposals relating to the general strike. We request that the people of America be informed of this fact and be notified that Seattle is not treating with the revolutionists and is not in the hands of revolutionists."

In the business centre several more restaurants opened their doors to patrons today, and all city electrical workers returned to work, the International Union having refused to sanction the strike. Union bakers continued at work today and grocers attempted to make regular deliveries.

Ship caulkers at Gray's Harbor shipyards voted to return to work, but at Vancouver, B. C., the longshoremen voted not to handle any freight diverted to Vancouver from Seattle on account of the strike.

Officials of the Puget Sound Traction, Light and Power Company said they believed it was a matter of hours when the backbone of the Seattle strike would be broken. Their street car employees, they said, were then congregating at the various car barns, preparing to return to work.

The Seattle Star issued another edition this noon, the plant being under guard of police. The Bulletin, a one-page publication used for posting about the city, also appeared, police being sent out with the men distributing the copies.

Counsel Against Disorder

During the day the Strike Committee issued a bulletin, reviewing the strike situation from the viewpoint of labor, and carrying an editorial which predicted that disorder, if any should occur, would be chargeable to others than the strikers.

"You are doing fine, boys, sit tight, keep order, don't lose your temper," it advised, "and victory will be ours."

Despite Seattle's multiplied trials, there are elements of humor in the situation.

Continued on Page Three.

DURING CONVALESCENCE FROM INFLUENZA—and pneumonia—take Imperial Granum Food. Nourishing, strengthening, delicious, with no sickish sweetness. Any druggist. 35c.—Adv.

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"For three years before our entry into the conflict we fattened on the misfortunes of those two great allies. They were compelled to purchase from us at whatever figures we saw fit to charge, and we were not modest in our demands. Those nations came out of this war faint and bleeding. We are yet strong and vigorous. Their national resources are very limited ours almost unlimited. If any people, therefore, were ever obligated to other people for a mighty service rendered, that obligation today rests upon the people of the United States, and the duty of reciprocal good-will upon our American conscience.

"Is not the very least we can do for them, in return for their sufferings, their privations, and their brave endurance, to extend to them the hand of good-will—yes, and of any just assistance in lifting the mighty load of indebtedness which will bear heavily upon their shoulders and those of their children's children for many generations?"

Senator Penrose said:
"I don't believe that the American people have just ground to criticise the British Government in its recent action in establishing an embargo on a long list of articles of importations. This action appertains to purely domestic

matters in England, and is clearly in the scope of Governmental action. It is only fair, moreover, to remember the conditions which confront the United Kingdom in the matter of unemployment, and there should be sympathy for the English people and generous willingness to let them take every necessary step to ameliorate their condition. We have ourselves on more than one occasion taken action in the way of restricting or limiting importations not entirely different from the recent action of the British Government.

"The English embargo is not aimed at the United States particularly, but applies against all countries and is thoroughly for domestic protection. I do not see how the Republican party can protest against such action on the part of the British Government when its cardinal doctrines commit the party to similar or equivalent legislation."

A Senator who feels strongly on the question of propaganda, whether directed against England or any of the other Allies, is Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. Another is Senator Nelson of Minnesota. The list of those who hold the same views might be added to indefinitely.

Eight Killed in Explosion.

PLATTEVILLE, Wis., Feb. 8.—Eight persons were killed today by an explosion and fire which wrecked the three-story Realty Building. A score of others were injured by flying débris. Among the dead are three firemen, crushed by falling walls. The property loss is \$200,000. It was not determined whether the explosion was of gas or gasoline.

PROBLEMS RAISED BY PLEA OF ARABS

By ERNEST MARSHALL.
Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

Indian frontier are regarded by the Arab nationalists as facts which the League of Nations will be bound to take into consideration.

An announcement was issued today through the French semi-official Havas agency denying the accuracy of the statements in the Paris press, which were controverted in these dispatches yesterday, relative to the King of Hedjaz being in British pay and acting as a sort of stalking horse for Great Britain. This announcement is a sufficient indication that the French Government, while fully reserving its right to put forward its special point of view, is not in sympathy with the newspaper articles that would tend to put any strain on the good relations between France and Great Britain—"a country whose sons," as the Intransigent says tonight, "shed their

Attention is directed to our Illustrated Advertisements and Misses' "Betty Wales" Dress in the Rotogravure S

Franklin Sims

A Store of Individual Style
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th

Inimitable Spring Fashions

The Individual Shops
Country or Southern Wear

NEW GOWNS

Latest Versions of
Spring Mode

in
taupe, gray or black, is
in a tailored straight-
this type; tucks, self
ru net collar and cuffs



Anarchists Tried Revolution in Seattle, but Never Got to First Base, Says Mayor Hanson

By OLE HANSON,

Mayor of Seattle.

By Telegraph to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 8.—Two years ago our city had 15,000 industrial workers; today we have 65,000. The American Federation of Labor two years ago controlled our labor organizations. The influx of workmen from all over the country and from Russia brought in a very large radical and I. W. W. element. Under stress of the war the American Federation of Labor unions allowed these anarchists to join their unions.

The I. W. W. element, noisy and active, talked the loudest and promised the most, and secured partial control of the Central Labor Council and active control of a great many unions in Seattle. The shipyard workmen were dissatisfied with the Macey award; the radicals and I. W. W. demanded a general strike. The Soviet Government of Russia, duplicated here, was their plan. The conservative leaders acted the part of cowards in most instances, and the sympathetic strike was called.

The Central Labor Council, which is composed of the heads of the different unions, is controlled by the radicals, and the working people of Seattle were made to believe that a general strike would increase the pay of the shipyard workers. Many members of the labor organizations believed they could take over the industries, Government, &c.

The sympathetic revolution was called in the exact manner as was the revolution in Petrograd. Labor tried to run everything. Janitors and engineers in schools were called out, everything was stopped, except a few things, which were exempted.

We refused to ask for exemptions from any one. The seat of Government is at the City Hall. We organized 1,000 extra police, armed with rifles and shot guns, and told them to shoot on sight any one causing disorder. We got ready for business. We had already had trouble in two instances heretofore and had completely whipped the Bolsheviki. They knew we meant business, and they started no trouble.

I issued a proclamation that all life and property would be protected; that all business should go on as usual, and this morning all our municipal street cars, light, power plants, water, &c., were running full blast.

This was an attempted revolution which they expected to spread all over the United States. It never got to first base, and it never will if the men in control of affairs will tell all traitors and anarchists that death will be their portion if they start anything. Law and order are supreme in our city.

The labor unions must now cleanse themselves of their anarchistic element or the labor unions must fall. They are on trial before the people of this country. I take the position that our duty as citizens stands ahead of the demand of any organization on the face of the earth. The union men, the business men, the churchmen, must first of all be citizens. Any man who owes a higher allegiance to any organization than he does to the Government should be sent to a Federal prison or deported.

Let the National Government stop pandering to and conciliating the men who talk against it. Let us clean up the United States of America. Let all men stand up and be counted. If the majority of the people of this country are disloyal and owe superior allegiance to some other country or some other cause, now is the time to find it out. We refuse to treat with these revolutionists. Unconditional surrender are our only terms.

Among the proofs that this is a revolution and not a strike are the following extracts from an editorial in The Labor Union Record of Feb. 4:

We are undertaking the most tremendous move ever made by labor in this country, a move which will lead no one knows where. We do not need hysteria, we need the iron march of labor. The Strike Committee is arranging for guards, and it is expected that the stopping of the cars will keep people at home.

The closing down of Seattle's industries as a mere shutdown will not affect these Eastern gentlemen much. They could let the whole Northwest go to pieces as far as money alone is concerned. But the closing down of the capitalistically controlled industries of Seattle, while the workers organize to feed the people, to care for the babes and the sick, to preserve order—this will move them, for this looks too much like the taking over of power by the workers.

Labor will not only shut down the industries, but labor will reopen, under the management of the appropriate trades, such activities as are needed to preserve public health and public peace.

If the strike continues labor may feel led to avoid public suffering by reopening more and more activities under its own management, and that is why we say that we are starting on a road that leads no one knows where.

"When all this has been said, however, there does seem to be a certain discrepancy between Mr. Wilson's present proposals and the quite recent actions of the United States. The United States assumed a protectorate over Hayti by treaty in 1915. She landed troops and appointed a Governor in Santo Domingo in 1916.

"For our part we can say without hesitating that the last thing we want to see is any weakening of the Monroe Doctrine. It is a principle of enormous importance and great convenience. It rules a whole hemisphere out of the possibility of serious imbroglios and it is to the interest of all civilized nations to support it.

"One of the principal virtues of the Monroe Doctrine is that it allows the United States to exercise her rule, supervision, or patronage, as the case may be, in the western world without disturbance.

"It is very difficult not to sympathize with the Australian desire for a similar atmosphere of tranquillity. If a Monroe Doctrine for America, why not a Monroe Doctrine for Australia and New Zealand? We can imagine an Australian asking the question, which is certainly a poser.

"Australia wants freedom from what she thinks would be tiresome and distracting intervention in her management of New Guinea, just as Japan may be supposed to want the same thing in the Marshall and Caroline Islands.

"The spectacle of New Zealand administering one of the Islands of Samoa under a mandate, while the United States (on the assumption that the present arrangement will continue) administers two of the Samoan Islands without any mandate, will be a particularly curious paradox."

NEAR DALMATIA SETTLEMENT.

Italian-Slav Snarl Is Being Unraveled.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Progress toward world settlement has been greatly accelerated in the last ten days, according to the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*. He says that the relations between Italy and Greece are now much more cordial as the result of diplomatic intervention. The conciliatory attitude of Premier Venizelos is said to have exerted influence far beyond the relations between Italy and Greece.

"The latest indication of this movement toward a mutual understanding," the correspondent adds, "is that the very vexed question of the Dalmatian coast which has caused acute feeling between the Yugoslavs and the Italians is approaching settlement. I feel justified in saying that the Dalmatian question can no longer be regarded as likely to give rise to any differences of opinion."

OPEN TO ANY SUCH NATION

Emphasis Laid on Rights of Labor and Small Nations—Vindictive Reprisals Banned.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The American delegates on the Commission on International Labor Legislation of the Peace Conference have submitted the following to the commission:

"We declare that the following fundamental principles should underlie and be incorporated in the peace treaty:

"A league of the free peoples of the world in a common covenant for genuine and practical co-operation to secure justice, and therefore peace, in the relations between nations.

"The entrance of any free nation into the league of free peoples of the world shall be inherent.

"No reprisals based upon purely vindictive purposes, or deliberate desire to injure, but to right manifest wrong.

"Recognition of the rights of small nations and of the principle, 'No people must be forced under a sovereignty under which it does not wish to live.'

"No territorial changes or adjustments of power except in the furtherance of the welfare of the peoples affected and in the furtherance of world peace.

"That in law and in practice the principle shall be recognized that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or an article of commerce.

"Involuntary servitude shall not exist except in punishment for crime of which the party shall have been duly convicted.

"Trial by jury should be established.

"The right of free association, free assemblage, free speech and the press shall not be denied or abridged.

"That the seamen of the merchant marine shall be guaranteed the right of leaving their vessels when the same are in a safe harbor.

"No article or commodity shall be shipped or delivered in international commerce in the production of which children under the age of sixteen years have been employed or permitted to work.

"No article or commodity shall be shipped or delivered in international commerce in the production of which convict labor has been employed or permitted.

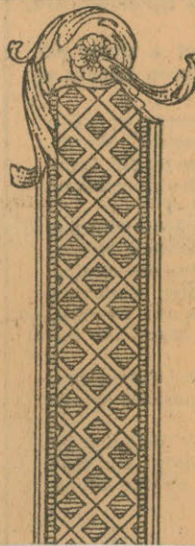
"It shall be declared that the work day in industry and commerce shall not exceed eight hours per day, except in case of extraordinary emergency, such as danger to life or property.

"The sale or use for commercial purposes of articles made or manufactured in private homes shall be prohibited.

"It shall be declared that an adequate wage shall be paid for labor performed—a wage based upon and commensurate with the standards of pay conforming to the civilization of the time.

"That equal wages shall be paid to women as is paid to men for equal work performed.

"The incorporation of the points laid down by President Wilson."



TAILORED SUITS

BY

Harry Collins
CREATOR OF ART II

SEATTLE CALMED BY QUICK ACTION OF AUTHORITIES

Tues 2/19/19

Presence of Troops with Machine Guns Prevents Disorder in Big Strike.

SOME CAR LINES RUNNING

Citizens Announce to the Nation That They Will Not Treat with Revolutionists.

MAYOR'S STAND IS FIRM

Ole Hanson, Far Famed as a Fighter, Says Backbone of the Strike is Broken.

SEATTLE, Feb. 8.—This city, which is the hot-bed of I. W. W. insurrection on the Pacific Coast, went to bed tonight feeling a bit calmer and more satisfied that possibly by Monday the strike of 75,000 men would have been ended through the quick action of city, State, and Federal authorities.

Tonight the street cars are running on schedule on the municipally owned line, and some lines have been opened by the traction companies on orders from Mayor Ole Hanson.

In Tacoma, also on Puget Sound, several thousand men went back to work today and were glad to have their old jobs back. But some labor leaders are out of jobs which paid them as high as \$200 a month, and they will have a lot of explaining to do to get their old places back again, if they ever do.

The schools will reopen as usual on Monday, the janitors declaring they will be glad to work, and it appears that the Mayor was right when he said today, "The backbone of the strike has been broken."

This, of course, is denied by the strikers' committees, but with machine guns staring them in the face it is doubtful if the strikers will attempt to carry out anything in the nature of disorder.

Soldiers Ready for Action.

Soldiers with rifles and bayonets fixed are still guarding points of possible danger. There were no demonstrations against them reported, and their presence was taken by strikers as a matter of fact. On the downtown streets the sale of newspapers declared "unfair" by the Newsboys' Union was resumed under guard of police and soldiers. A large crowd looked on, but no trouble ensued.

Seattle walked to work this morning or begged a ride from its friends, but this afternoon some were able to ride home or part way home. Every cart that entered the downtown district carried several passengers, and motorists for the most part were ready to give the chance pedestrian a lift. The city is widely scattered, with many remote residence districts, and is set upon terraced hills that are extremely steep climbing, and there is vastly more exercise in the situation than citizens deem necessary.

While the authorities called for Americanism and urged citizens to protect their city by carrying on their affairs as usual, hundreds of revolutionary handbills were circulated among the strikers. Their source is not traceable, but the caption of the revolutionary appeal is "Russia Did It."

Will Not Treat with Reds.

The Citizens' Committee announced in a statement that "the business interests and general community looked on the 'general strike' as rebellion against the Government," and not a strike. The statement concluded:

"The citizens and business interests have not entertained, and will not entertain, any proposals relating to the 'general strike.' We request that the people of America be informed of this fact and be notified that Seattle is not treating with the revolutionists and is not in the hands of revolutionists."

In the business centre several more restaurants opened their doors to patrons today, and all city electrical workers returned to work, the International Union having refused to sanction the strike. Union bakers continued at work today and grocers attempted to make regular deliveries.

Ship caulkers at Gray's Harbor shipyards voted to return to work, but at Vancouver, B. C., the longshoremen voted not to handle any freight diverted to Vancouver from Seattle on account of the strike.

Officials of the Puget Sound Traction, Light and Power Company said they believed it was a matter of hours when the backbone of the Seattle strike would be broken. Their street car employees, they said, were then congregating at the various car barns, preparing to return to work.

The Seattle Star issued another edition this noon, the plant being under guard of police. The Bulletin, a one-page publication used for posting about the city, also appeared, police being sent out with the men distributing the copies.

Counsel Against Disorder.

During the day the Strike Committee issued a bulletin, reviewing the strike situation from the viewpoint of labor, and carrying an editorial which predicted that disorder, if any should occur, would be chargeable to others than the strikers.

"You are doing fine, boys; sit tight, keep order, don't lose your temper," it advised, "and victory will be ours."

Despite Seattle's multiplied trials, there are elements of humor in the situa-

Continued on Page Three.

DURING CONVALESCENCE FROM INFLUENZA—and pneumonia—take Imperia Granum Food. Nourishing, strengthening, delicious, with no sickish sweetness. Any druggist. 25c.—Adv.

[encl 2/20/19]

C O P Y .

February 9, 1919.

Mr. A. W. Leonard,
Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company,
Seattle, Wash.

Please extend to Mayor Hansen my congratulations on his splendid statement which appeared on the first page of the "New York Times" this morning.

1. His prompt action in protecting life and property in Seattle.
2. His quick control of the situation with federal and municipal forces.
3. His challenge to the Bolsheviki leaders who pose as the friends of labor deserves and is receiving the highest praise of all true Americans.

New York has many refugees from Russia and other countries which have been destroyed by the ravages of Bolshevism. These people most heartily applaud Mayor Hansen's wise and courageous action. The position which your Mayor and leading citizens are taking strengthens the confidence of the world in the people of Seattle and in the United States as a Nation.

Charles A. Stone (Signed)

[encl 2/20/19]

C O P Y .

NIGHT LETTER.

Mayor Ole Hansen,
Seattle, Washington.

February 13th, 1919.

As President of all Russian organizations in America which are loyal to the United States and the Allies, and the members of which would gladly give their lifeblood for the cause of combating the Bolsheviki who have brought Russia to her present fearful state, I beg to give this expression of my deep admiration for you and with all my heart congratulate you on your firm and decisive action in dealing with the beginnings of Bolshevism in America. The terror introduced in Russia by the Bolsheviki and their actions during the course of a year and a half give every honest citizen the right to call them fiendish usurpers and enemies of the spirit of democracy which is so strong in the United States. Your actions arouse in me sentiments of deepest respect for you saw in time that Bolshevism must be combated as energetically as a plague or dangerous epidemic, not permitting the poison to infect the whole organism.

We Russians had to go through this terrible experience and every one of us has lost some of his dear ones who have fallen as victims of the blood stained regime of Lenine and Trotzky, the present rulers of the Bolshevik and Soviet gang of murderers and robbers. May God help you in your patriotic work for the American nation.

A. D. SEMEMOFFSKY, President

Chief Committee of Russian National Defense, and
Russian Committee of Foreign Division, Liberty Loan
Committee, U. S. A.

Woolworth Building, New York City.

Copy of this sent to 117
Columan du Park.
3/25-19

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

120 BROADWAY

Some omissions
as noted - pages 1-
also page 1-3-4-
5-6-

NEW YORK

March 17, 1919. 5-6-

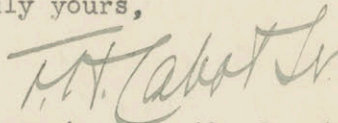
OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, President,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Dear Sir:

At Mr. Stone's request, I am enclosing a list
of names suggested by him as possible contributors to the
Massachusetts Institute of Technology fund, about whom
Mr. Stone has recently written you.

Very truly yours,



Secretary to the President.

Enclosure:

List of names, as above.

FHC:AH

Stone in papers

Irene Du Pont

Vice President of Du Pont (E.I.) De Nemours Co.
Graduate Mass. Inst. of Technology 1897.

Lammot Du Pont

Director Du Pont (E.I.) De Nemours Co.
Graduate Mass. Inst. of Technology 1901.

Pierre S. Du Pont

Chairman and President Du Pont (E.I.) De Nemours Co.
Director Chatham & Phoenix National Bank
Graduate Mass. Inst. of Technology 1890.

T. Coleman Du Pont

Graduate Mass. Inst. of Technology 1884

Francis Russell Hart, 17 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Home address: Milton, Mass.

Director United Fruit Company

Born January 16, 1868 in Massachusetts

Graduate Mass. Inst. of Technology

Clubs: St. Botolph, Exchange, Engineers, Odd Volumes (Boston)
Mid-Day, National Arts (N.Y.), Country, Milton, Wamsutta.

Charles Hayden, 25 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

Home address: Nahant, Mass.

Director American Locomotive Company

" Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R.R. Co.

" William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Co.

" International Nickel Company

" Ray Consolidated Copper Company

" Equitable Trust Company of N.Y.

" National Surety Company

Graduate Mass. Inst. of Technology 1890

Samuel Pomeroy Colt, 49 Westminster Street, Providence, R.I. &
1790 Broadway, New York.

President United States Rubber Company

Born January 10, 1852 in Paterson, N. J.

Mass. Inst. of Technology 1870-3; Columbia, 1876.

Edward Dean Adams, 71 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Home address: 455 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Mass. Inst. of Technology (?)

Cleveland H. Dodge
Phelps-Dodge
Princeton 1879

Edw. L. Dohoney, Los Angeles, Calif.

Henry Evans, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y.
Home address: 11 East 45th Street, New York, N. Y.
Director Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.
President Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co.
President Continental Fire Insurance Co.
Director Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company
" American Hide and Leather Company
Born April 14, 1860 in Texas
Education: Columbia School of Mines.
Clubs: Union, Players, Automobile of America, Down Town Assn.,
(New York), Mid-Day (Chicago), Travelers, Touring Club of France
(Paris), Royal Auto (London), Kaiserlicher Automobile (Berlin)

Henry Herman Westinghouse, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Director Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co.
Born November 16, 1853 in New York
Education: Union High School Schenectady, N. Y.
Student Mach. Engin. Cornell U. 1871-2
Clubs: Engineers, Century, Cornell U., Grolier (N.Y.)
Duquesne (Pittsburgh), Union League (Chicago)

Theodore Newton Vail, 125 Milk St., Boston, Mass., and 15 Dey St., New York.
Home address: Lyndonville, Vt.
President American Tel. & Tel. Co.
Director United States Rubber Co.
" First National Bank
" National Shawmut Bank, Boston
" American Surety Company
Born July 16, 1845 in Ohio
Education: Morristown (N.J.) Acad., studied medicine 2 years,
LL.D. Dartmouth, Middlebury Coll., Princeton University,
Harvard University, D. Sc. U. of Vermont.
Clubs: New York, Union League, New York Athletic, Automobile
of America, Metropolitan, Hobby, Jekly Island, National Arts,
Railroad, Sleepy Hollow, Country of Westchester Co. of West-
chester, N. Y., Larchmont (N.Y.), Yacht, Union Exchange, Eastern
Yacht (Boston), Sphinx, Royal Automobile (London).

Louis Franklin Swift, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
Home address: Lake Forest, Ill.
President Swift & Company
Born Sept. 9, 1861 in Mass.
Clubs: Chicago Athletic, Union League, Mid-Day, Saddle & Cycle,
Saddle & Sirloin, South Shore Country, Kenwood, Onwentsica.

C.A. Speckles

Director Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation
President Federal Sugar Refining Company

H. S. Snyder

Director Bethlehem Steel Company

Charls M. Schwab, 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Home address: Riverside Drive & 73rd St., New York, N.Y.

Chairman, Bethlehem Steel Corporation

Director Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company

" Chase National Bank

Born April 18, 1862 in Pennsylvania

Education: Village School Loretto, Pa. & St Francis Coll.

Charles Hamilton Sabin, 140 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Home address: 636 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Director American Foreign Securities

" International Mercantile Marine

" Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company

" Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation

Chairman, Gaston, Williams & Wigmore

Director Guaranty Trust Company

" Mercantile Banks of the Americas

" Guaranty Safe Deposit Company

" Seaboard Air Line

Born August 24, 1868 in Massachusetts

Education: Greylock Institute

Clubs: Ft. Orange (Albany), Racquet & Tennis, Metropolitan,

Bankers, Piping Rock, Brook, Recess, India House, Garden City

Golf, National Golf Links of America.

John D. Ryan, 42 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Home address: 3 East 78th Street, New York, N.Y.

President Anaconda Copper Mining Co. (Resigned Sept. 3, 1918)

Director Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R.R.

" Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation

Born 1864 in Michigan

Appointed Second Assistant Secretary of War in 1918

Julius Rosenwald

Business address: Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Home address: 4901 Ellis Avenue

Chairman of Advisory Committee of Council of National Defence

Born August 12, 1862 in Illinois

Education: Public School

Clubs: Standard, Ravisloe, Idlewild, Lake Shore, Country, Press,
City, Automobile, Commercial, Union League

P. A. Rockefeller

Director Air Reduction Company

" Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R.R.Co.

" Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company

" Western Union Tel. & Cable Company

" National City Bank

" National City Company

" American International Corporation

Education: Yale 1900

William Rockefeller, 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Home address: 689 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Director Anaconda Copper Mining Company
" Brooklyn Union Gas
" Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R.R. Co.
" Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R.R. Co.
" Consolidated Gas Co. of New York
" Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R.R. Company
" Michigan Central R. R. Company
" New York Central R. R. Co.
" Lincoln National Bank
" National City Bank
" U. S. Trust Company of New York
Born May 31, 1841 in New York
Education: Schools in Oswego and Cleveland
Clubs: Metropolitan, Union League, New York, Ardsley, Riding, etc.

S. F. Pryor

Director Air Reduction Company
" Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company
" Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation
" American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company
" Baldwin Locomotive Works
" Mechanics & Metals National Bank

L. A. Osborne

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Company
Education: Cornell University 1891

Nelson Morris

Chairman, Morris & Company

John Pierpont Morgan,

Business addresses: 23 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
22 Old Broad Street, London, England
Home addresses: 231 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
12 Grosvenor Square, London W., England
Director American Foreign Securities
" International Mercantile Marine
" Northern Pacific Railway Company
" Pullman Company
" United States Steel Corporation
Member J. P. Morgan & Company
Born 1867 in New York. A.B. Harvard 1889.
Clubs: Metropolitan, Union, University, New York Yacht,
Racquet & Tennis, Century (N. Y.), Whites, St. James and City
of London (London)
Member of Board of Overseers, Harvard University.

A. W. Mellon

Home address: 5052 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Director American Foreign Securities
" American Locomotive Company
" Gulf Oil Corporation
" National Bank of Commerce
" American Surety Company
" Aluminum Company of America
Education: U. of Pittsburgh (W. U. of Pa.)

William John Matheson

Address: Business, 182 Front Street, New York, N. Y.
Fort Hill, Lloyd Neck, Huntington, L. I.
Home, 540 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Cocoanut Grove, Dade Co., Florida.

Director American Cotton Oil Company
" General Chemical Company
" Corn Products Refining Company
" Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation
" Bank of New York

Education: St. Andrews, Scotland

Born in Wisconsin

Clubs: Hamilton, Rembrant, Century, Down Town, Metropolitan,
Chemists', New York Yacht, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, Huntington
Country, Nassay Country.
(Manufacturing Chemist)

Ernesto Madero, 115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Madero Brothers.

Education: Ecole Cent. des A. et M. M.E. 1893

Cyrus Hall McCormick, 606 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Home address: 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

President International Harvester Co. of N. J.

" International Harvester Corporation

Director Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co.

Director National City Bank

Born May 16, 1859 in Washington

Education: A. B. Princeton, 1879

Clubs: University, Metropolitan (N.Y.) Chicago, Union League,
University, Chicago Athletic, Iroquois, Commercial

Leonor Fresnel Loree, 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

Home address: West Orange, N. J.

Director Air Reduction Company

President Delaware, & Hudson Company

Director Seaboard Air Line

" Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Co.

" Wells-Fargo & Company

" Mechanics & Metals National Bank

" American Surety Company

Born April 23, 1858 in Illinois

Education: M. Sc. C.E. Rutgers, 1877.

Clubs: Manhattan, Century, New York Athletic, Midday, Automobile of
America, Maidstone, Oakland Golf, Metropolitan, India House, Bankers,
The Brook (N.Y.), Essex County Country (Orange, N. J.) Union (Cleveland),
Balustrol Golf Club (Short Hills, N. J.)

William Loeb, Jr., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Home address: Oyster Bay, N.Y.; (Win.) 62 W. 12th St., N.Y.C.

Director American Smelting & Refining Company

" Chile Copper Company

Born October 9, 1866 in New York

Education: High School

Political affiliations: Republican.

Thomas William Lamont, 23 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
 Home address: Beech Road, Englewood, N. J.
 Director International Harvester Company of N. J.
 " International Harvester Corporation
 " Guaranty Trust Company
 " J. P. Morgan & Company
 " Guaranty Safe Deposit Company
 Born September 30, 1870 in New York
 Education: Phillips Acad., Exeter, N. H. 1888; A.B. Harvard 1892
 Clubs: Union League, Metropolitan, Harvard, City, University,
 Century, The Players, Down Town Assoc., Englewood Country,
 Sleepy Hollow Country.
 Member of Board of Overseers Harvard University.

Alba Boardman Johnson, 500 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Home address: Rosemont, Pa.
 President Baldwin Locomotive Company
 Born February 8, 1858 in Pittsburgh
 Education: Philadelphia High School
 Clubs: Union League, University, Manufacturers, City,
 Pennsylvania (Philadelphia), Merion Cricket (Haverford, Pa.)
 India House (N.Y.)

Archibald Johnston, Bethlehem, Pa.
 Director Bethlehem Steel Corporation
 Born May 30, 1865 in Pennsylvania.
 Clubs: Union League, University (Philadelphia) Metropolitan
 (Washington), Railroad (N.Y.) Lehigh Country (Allentown),
 Country of Northhampton Country (Easton, Pa.), Bethlehem
 (Bethlehem).

Henry Lee Higginson, 44 State Street, Boston, Mass.
 Home address: 191 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.
 Director American Foreign Securities Co.
 " American Tel. & Tel. Company
 " General Electric Company
 Born November 18, 1834 in New York
 Education: Hon. A.M. Harvard U. 1882; LL.D. Yale U. 1901;
 LL.D. Williams Coll. 1912.
 Member of Corp. of Harvard University.

H. Havemeyer

Director Cuba Cane Sugar Company
 " Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company
 " Great Western Sugar Company
 " Broadway Trust Company
 " Mechanics & Metals National Bank
 " Irving National Bank

W. P. Hardenbergh

Director New Jersey Zinc Company

Solomon R. Guggenheim, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 Home address: Plaza Hotel
 Chairman American Smelting & Refining Company
 Director Chile Copper Company
 Born Feb. 2, 1861 in Pennsylvania

(Continued)

Solomon R. Guggenheim (Continued)

Education: Public and Private Schools, Philadelphia and Zurich, Switzerland.
Clubs: Century, Lotos, Criterion, Auto. of America, Aero of America.

Daniel Guggenheim, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Home address: St. Regis Hotel, New York City.
President American Smelting and Refining Company
President Chili Copper Company
Director Guaranty Trust Company
Director American Surety Company
Born in 1856

E. G. Grace

President Bethlehem Steel Corporation

Henry Clay Frick

Home address: 1 East 70th Street, New York City
Director Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R.R. Co.
" Chicago & Northwestern R.R. Co.
" Norfolk & Western R. R. Co.
" Penna. R. R. Co.
" Reading R. R. Co.
" United States Steel Corporation
Born December 19, 1849 in Pennsylvania
Education: Common Schools

Leopold Frederick, 120 Broadway, New York City

Home address: 524 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Director American Smelting & Refining Co.
Born January 1876 in Polstrau, Austria
Education: Realschule and High School of Commerce Merburg, Austria

Henry Clay Fogler, 26 Broadway, New York City

Home address: 24 Brevoort Place, New York City
President Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.
Born June 18, 1857 in New York
Education: A. B. Amherst Coll. 1879. A. M. 1881. LL.B. cum laude Columbia, 1881. (Litt. D. Amherst 1914)
Clubs: Grolier, Alpha Delta Phi, Nassau Country

Albert Henry Wiggin,

Business address: Chase National Bank, New York City
Home address: 521 Park Avenue, New York City
Ridgefield, Conn.
Director American Foreign Securities
" American Locomotive Company
" American Sugar Refining Company
" Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company
" Seaboard Air Line
" Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
" Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Company

President Chase National Bank

Director Chase National Bank

" Lawyers Title & Trust Company

(Continued)

Albert Henry Wiggin (Continued)

Director American Surety Company

" Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co.

Born Feb. 21, 1868 in Massachusetts

Education: Dwight School, Boston, 1882; English High School Boston, 1885.

Clubs: Metropolitan, Union League, Riding, Down Town, Automobile, Recess, Century, Bankers, Racquet & Tennis, India House, Country of Westchester Co., Piping Rock, Saegill Golf, National Golf Links, Garden City Golf Links (N. Y.), Union, (Boston), Ekwanok Country (Manchester, Vt.), Seaview Golf (N.J.), Greenwich, Conn. Country.

Political affiliations: Republican

Jonathan Ogden Armour, Home Insurance Building, Chicago, Ill.

Home address: Lake Forest, Ill.

3724 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

President Armour & Company

Director Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R.R. Co.

" Illinois Central R. R. Co.

" National City Bank

Born November 11, 1863 in Milwaukee, Wis.

Education: Entered Yale but did not complete course.

Political affiliations: Republican

Clubs: Metropolitan, Sleepy Hollow Country (N.Y.) Chicago, Commercial, Chicago Athletic, University, Saddle & Cycle, Mid-Day, Onwantsia, Glenview, South Shore Country, Old Elm (Chicago).

N. F. Brady, 54 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

Home address: 989 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Director Anaconda Copper Min. Co.

C. B. D. Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company

Director Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.

" New York Air Brake Company

" U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.

" U. S. Rubber Company

" National Surety Company

Education: Yale 1899.

H. R. Carse

President Submarine Boat Corporation

G. H. Clapp

Director Aluminum Company of America

William Ellis Corey, 14 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

Director Baldwin Locomotive Works

" Calumet & Arizona Mining Co.

" Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation

" International Nickel Company

Ch. of Bd. Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company

Director Mechanics & Metals National Bank

Born May 4, 1866 in Pennsylvania

Education: Public School and Duff's Coll., Pittsburgh

(Continued)

William Ellis Corey (Continued)

Clubs: Metropolitan (Washington), Duquesne, Union, Country
(Pittsburgh), Metropolitan, Lawyers, Railroads, Ardsley,
Automobile of America (N.Y.).

Edmund Arthur Stanley Clarke, 2 Rector St., New York City.

Home address: Seabright, N. J.

President Lackawanna Steel Company

Born January 21, 1862 in Canada

Education: A.B. Harvard 1884

Clubs: Metropolitan, Century, Harvard, Riding, India House,
Rumson Country, National Golf Links of America, Seabright
Beach, Harvard (Buffalo), A. D. Club, Harvard Union, Harvard
University (Cambridge), Mem. Delta Kappa Epsilon, Zeta Psi.

Charles Albert Coffin, 30 Church Street, New York City.

Home address: Locust Valley, N. Y.

Ch. of Bd. General Electric Company

Born December 1844 in Maine

Education: Bloomfield (Me.) Academy

Clubs: Exchange (Boston), Union League, Metropolitan, National
Arts, Railroad, Riding, Westchester Co., Sleepy Hollow Country,
Piping Rock, Nassau Country.

A. V. Davis, 120 Broadway, New York City, and Pittsburgh, Pa.

Home address: Mill Neck, L. I.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

President Aluminum Co. of America

Education: Amherst 1888

Alva Clymer Dinkey, 1614 Widener Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Home address: Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

President Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company

Born February 20, 1866 in Pennsylvania

Education: Public Schools

Clubs: Duquesne, Country (Pittsburgh), Manufacturers (Phila.),
Engineers, Pilgrims (N.Y.)
Political affiliations: Republican.

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AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK March 17, 1919.

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Dick:

omitted

Some time ago I promised to send you the names of some people who would be likely to subscribe substantially toward funds to be raised for the Institute of Technology. There are so many things that one has to attend to in this great city of New York that it is almost impossible to get the time to do anything thoroughly. I had hoped to talk with two or three of my friends who are in a way to know the people who have large means, but except in one or two cases I have not as yet been able to pick up any information which would be of much value. I am asking my Secretary, Higginson Cabot, to keep at me in order to get more information for you, and if I can produce anything further, will let you know.

I have the following suggestions to make:

Mr. A. V. Davis, President of the Aluminum Company of America, 120 Broadway, New York, was a New England boy. He was, I think, the son of a minister in some town near Boston. My understanding is that he was educated at Amherst and then went with Mr. Andrew W. Mellen of Pittsburgh. Davis was associated with two Technology men who originally founded the aluminum business in this country. These men were both very loyal Technology graduates and any of the older professors in Technology could tell you all about them. I think one man's name was Hunt and I have forgotten the name of his associate. At any rate Mr. Davis succeeded to the business together with a partner, who was also a New England man. In all their undertakings they were financed by the Mellens, who made a large amount of money on their own account. I understand that Mr. Davis' partner died some few years ago and it is reported that he left an estate in trust something like twenty million, which has never been distributed so far as I know. The Aluminum Company has made enormous profits during the war and Mr. Davis and Mr. Mellen and his brother have all become very wealthy. I have no idea what Mr. Davis received during the past two or three years, but I have it on fairly good authority that Mr. A. W. Mellen's income during the years 1914 and 1915 was something over twenty million per year.

March 17, 1919.

Mr. H. E. Huntington is the owner of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company and his address in New York is 25 Broad Street. He is a nephew of Collis P. Huntington of San Francisco and inherited a part of Mr. Huntington's estate, which was very large. He spent a lot of money in developing railway and light properties on the Pacific Coast principally in the vicinity of Los Angeles and was supposed to have received a large amount of money in connection with the sale of some of these securities and also from the sale of stock of the Southern Pacific Railroad some years ago. He is a collector of rare books and is well known as the owner of one of the most valuable collections of books in the world. A few years ago he became over-extended and although having very large assets, was temporarily unable to meet current obligations, but I think the tide turned suddenly and I understand that he is now considered very wealthy. A few years ago he married the widow of his uncle, Collis P. Huntington, who had inherited a fortune of many millions from her husband. In addition to this, Mr. Huntington owns practically the entire Newport News Shipbuilding plant, which must have materially increased in value during the past two years. The President of one of the largest banks in New York told me a few days ago that he thought Mr. Huntington was at present in a very strong position, and it might be worth while to approach him.

Mr. Davis I know very well personally and some two years ago discussed the Institute of Technology with him, but he did not commit himself one way or the other except to show an interest. In his case, I think you could do more with him yourself than any one else.

As to Huntington, my firm has done many million dollars worth of business with him, and the American International Corporation has had some negotiations with him in regard to the Newport News Shipbuilding Company. I think Mr. George Baldwin knows him. I do not know him myself and I can think of no way in which I can help. He is essentially a Californian and it is my guess that you would probably make a better approach through his Californian connections than through New York, although I am very much in the dark about it.

Mr. John W. Willys, Toledo, Ohio, has made a great fortune within the last few years in the automobile business. He has organized several automobile companies, starting with the Willys-Overland, and after that buying other automobile companies and, I believe, the Moline Plow works. It is my understanding that during the year prior to the war and also since that time he has made a fortune of many millions, but how much of this might have to be paid out in taxes is very uncertain. It is quite possible that he would be relieved of Government taxes up to 15% of his income on money given to a corporate

Dr. R. C. M.

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March 17, 1919.

education institution. I am told by his friends that he is not only a very generous man but a very good spender. It is my recollection that Mr. Vanderlip knows him quite well and I think has great regard for his ability and intelligence. Mr. Vanderlip is at present abroad, however, and will not return until about the middle of April. I have no other means to suggest for approaching Mr. Willys.

I see Pierre du Pont nearly every week and Coleman du Pont very frequently and I will talk with them a little further and see if they know any way of approaching these men.

My Mr. Cabot has handed me some cards and I will tell you what I know about the men, whose names he has submitted.

Mr. Edward O. Adams, 71 Broadway, is one of the graduates of Technology, who is mentioned as being wealthy. I think you know him and it is my recollection that he gave a substantial amount to Technology at the time of the 50th Reunion.

Mr. Samuel P. Colt's name has also been called to my attention as a graduate of Technology. Colonel Colt I know very well and I might possibly be of some help to you in this matter, but again I feel sure that he would be more likely to give to you directly than through me. He is a very large holder in the United States Rubber Company and in other corporations which have made a great deal of money during the war. I should not suppose he was in the class with Mr. Davis or the du Ponts, but he is undoubtedly worth several million dollars, and if you could get him interested, would give something. In his case, I would suggest that you propose the erection of a building or some specific thing to be known as a "Colonel Colt Foundation." He is a very approachable man and I think would be glad to see you at any time.

omit (The two du Ponts, other than Pierre and Coleman, who have been suggested, are Irenee and Lamont. You know more about these men than I do.)

omitted Nearly everyone, whom I have approached here in New York in regard to the matter, tells me that you should not overlook Colonel Charles Hayden. I am informed that the increment of value in his holdings during the war period has been very great, and it is quite possible that 15% of his annual income donated to the Institute of Technology would amount to a very substantial sum and would relieve him of tax embarrassment to a certain extent.

Dr. R. C. M.

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March 17, 1919.

the list

I am asking Cabot to send you a batch of cards which he has made up and handed to me. You will get the particulars ^{list} from the cards when you see them. In looking them over, I find the following, who are, in my opinion, worth your while to pursue.

J. Ogden Armour is a man of very large fortune. He is a Director of my company but has never been to a meeting, although I occasionally hear from him and he expresses great interest in all that we are doing. I presume his first interest is the Armour Institute. I can think of no way in which I could be of service in approaching him.

Mr. Nicholas F. Brady inherited a large portion and is Manager of the estate of his father. When his father died a few years ago his estate was valued at seventy million, and it was so invested that it must have enormously increased in value since that time, although there are two or three investments like the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Interborough which have declined in value. At the present time he is very rich but feeling very poor because he has made some heavy losses. I should not think it wise to approach him at present, but he is just the type of man that would be interested in a scientific institution. His first loyalty would be Yale, but some time it would be well to approach him.

Mr. C. A. Coffin and Mr. W. E. Corey are both men of quite large means, but they seem to have expressed no interest in Technology and I have no suggestion to make.

Mr. Charles M. Schwab has made a great deal of money out of the Bethlehem Steel Company. He would likely be interested in Technology versus any college, because he does not much believe in college men. He is very generous. I will be glad to bring you in touch with him some time, if you like, but I have no particular influence except that I know him well.

Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge is very wealthy, probably up in the twenty-five million class, - perhaps more. His first interest is Princeton. I do not know him.

Mr. Edward L. Doheny of the Mexican Oil Company has made enormous amounts of money during the war period, but was wealthy before. It would be a wild guess, at best, but I should place him in the twenty-five million class. His home is in Los Angeles. I know practically nothing about him.

Dr. R. C. M.

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March 17, 1919.

Mr. Henry Evans is said to be very well off. He is aesthetic in disposition and usually not in favor of anything that Wall Street wants to do. I know nothing further about him.

Mr. E. G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation has a large income, but I should not think that his fortune was sufficient so that you would be likely to get any considerable amount from him unless you had some connection.

The name of Mr. Henry C. Frick has been handed me, but I do not think I can add anything to what you already know about him.

The two Guggenheims - Daniel and Solomon - are both reported to be very wealthy. They must have made a very large amount of money out of the copper business within the last few years. I know them only slightly. Mr. Kahn can probably tell you better than I can whether there is any prospect of doing anything with them.

Mr. Alba B. Johnson of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, is, I presume, worth a good deal of money. I know him and I think you would find him approachable, but I think your chance of getting anything from him would be less than one in a thousand, and that is too small a chance to make it worth while chasing.

Among the cards I see the name of Mr. Thomas W. Lamont. You may be interested to know that while I am endeavoring to get names of people for you on the plea that you need ten million dollars for Technology, Lamont has been around to exactly the same people, trying to get names for the purpose of raising ten million dollars for Harvard. Some of the people who have given me the information that I am transmitting have particularly requested that I should not let you get all the money that these individuals had for Technology because they had promised their support to Tom Lamont, but they are quite content to let you get half and Lamont half, if you can get it.

Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick of the International Harvester Company is very well off, - how rich, I am sure I do not know, but probably well up in the million class.

Mr. William J. Matheson, I understand, is also very well off, but I know only a little about him. He is supposed to have been one of the most successful men in the chemical business in this country.

March 17, 1919.

Mr. A. W. Mellen and his brother, I have already referred to. I have already spoken to Mr. Andrew W. Mellen about Technology, and he said he felt that he ought to do more for the Mellen Institute before he did anything for any one else. If there were some way of really getting close to him or his brother, you might get something very substantial. It is my belief that if he gave at all, he would prefer to give it to you secretly without having it known rather than to make a public donation. He is one of the richest men in America.

Mr. J. P. Morgan is so intimately associated with Harvard that I think there would be no use in seeing him.

Mr. Nelson Morris, I only know by name, but I am inclined to think that he has made a good deal of money during the last few years.

Messrs. William and Percy A. Rockefeller, I know pretty well. I do not think that you could get anything from them. Their interest is essentially Yale.

Mr. Julius Rosenwald of Sears, Roebuck & Company has made a great fortune in that business. I do not know what affiliations he has nor do I know anything about him personally except that he has been very successful in business and accumulated a very large fortune.

Mr. John D. Ryan, I know well. He can afford to give, but I know no reason why he should.

Mr. Frank F. Swift has accumulated a fortune, but I know nothing about him.

Among the cards, I find the name of Mr. A. H. Wiggin. I do not think Mr. Wiggin would be likely to give you anything at present. I know him quite well and have talked with him to some extent about the Institute but not in the way of soliciting a donation. He came from Boston originally and has strong New England affiliations. He graduated from the Dwight School in 1882 and from the English High School in 1885. He is one of the most successful men in New York and has accumulated and is still accumulating a large amount of money. I should not think it were wise to approach him now. I do think, however, that it would be well for you to meet him and let him know what the Institute is doing. Everyone in Boston knows him. Please do not see him,

Dr. R. C. M.

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March 17, 1919.

however, until you have talked to me.

list
These are all the suggestions I have to make in regard to the cards that are being forwarded to you. The rest of the names are so little known to me that I have nothing to suggest.

Sincerely yours,

Charles A. Sims

Handwritten notes at the top right of the page, possibly including a name and a date.

Dr. R. C. ...
11 2.68 1881 N.Y.

James

best
for a while to ...
re ...

March 17, 1881.

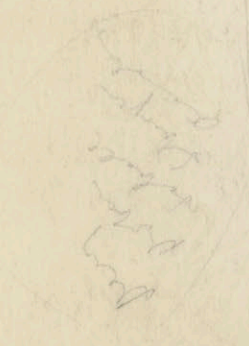
however, until you have talked to me.
These are all the suggestions I have to make in
regard to the cards that are being forwarded to you. The
rest of the names are so little known to me that I have nothing
to suggest.

Sincerely yours,

Handwritten signature, possibly "James".

Handwritten signature, possibly "Harkness".

McClary
see of church ...
with ...



April 25, 1919.

Colonel W. H. Walker,
311 West Monument Street,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Dear Colonel Walker:

I tried to get you on long distance phone this morning without success. The situation seems about as follows:

1st. As to the effect of your relations with Tech, if you took an interest in this, General Du Pont expressed the opinion this morning in which Mr. Stone concurs that the big men at Tech should be encouraged to give part of their time to participating in commercial ventures allied with their work at Tech if such ventures will be profitable to them personally. If you could carry the burden of responsibility of the further development of the Cottrell Process without being burdened with the details of managing such developments and if undertaking such responsibility would permit you to give, say, one-third of your time to Tech, then from the point of view from Tech, Mr. Stone and General Du Pont will be entirely content.

2nd. The proposition as now presented and as set forth to you in Mr. Gardner's memorandum of April 15th, is unreasonable and hence unworkable. It is unreasonable in that Western Precipitation Company and its subsidiary, International Precipitation Company, wish to receive a fixed sum of \$1,000,000 payable in instalments over a period of years plus 25% of the equity of this company, irrespective of the success of the enterprise. Over a period of about seven years, the Western Precipitation Company and its subsidiary, the International Company, have only succeeded in accumulating a surplus of about \$143,000 plus some \$17,000 paid in dividends. They claim to have business on their books which can be closed within the next two or three years at a profit of \$600,000, and they claim that the remaining foreign patents of the International Company are worth at least \$500,000. This claim is based on the sale of the Japanese patents for \$150,000.

The Research Corporation originally claimed that the business on their books would realize net some \$500,000 in the next two or three years. They

Col. W. H. Walker - 2

subsequently reduced that claim to \$500,000.

3rd. Assuming the further development of the Cottrell Process is a fundamentally sound proposition, it seems to me that it can be most efficiently conducted if the rights of the three present owners of the patents are merged and the business conducted by Mr. Schmidt of the Western Precipitation as Vice President and General Manager, in consultation with you as President on matters of policy. Theoretically this would save overhead expense, though for the moment I am a little puzzled by the practical difficulty of Mr. Schmidt being located in California and you being located in Boston.

4th. If, so far, this seems sensible to you and to Mr. Schmidt who, with his family, practically controls the Western Precipitation, the next question concerns the feasibility of merging the present interests in a manner fair and reasonable to the present owners.

I have some doubt whether it is possible to arrive at a solution which would appeal both to Mr. Schmidt and to the persons putting up the required additional capital. What would be fair would be to merge in the first instance the rights to the process of the Research Corporation, Western Precipitation, International Precipitation at some agreed proportion entirely irrespective of any new cash coming in. We would have, then, a corporation with, say, 10,000 shares of stock of no par value of which the Research Corporation would own a certain percent and the Western Precipitation the balance. The interests, being so merged, the next questions would be:

A. The amount of money necessary to prosecute the affairs of the company with efficiency, such money to receive preferred stock at par, and

B. What share of the equity should be given the interest contributing the new money for such contribution of new money.

To avoid the difficulty of putting a present cash value on the amount of business now claimed to be on the books of the two companies, the new corporation to act as a liquidator of such business by turning over to the present companies the net proceeds of such business now booked, less the share of overhead expense properly chargeable to such liquidation.

If you and Mr. Schmidt agree so far with these views, that is, if you both think the present interests should be merged together and that such merger being accomplished the new corporation should have additional money with which to prosecute its work vigorously, and that the present business on the books should be liquidated in the manner suggested, then it is up to Mr. Schmidt on the one hand, and you and me on the other, representing the proposed new capital, to agree as to what share of the equity is proper compensation for such capital. It is useless, however, to discuss the last point unless the previous ones have been agreed to.

I expect to see Mr. Schmidt this afternoon and possibly tomorrow morning and I think I will give him a copy of this letter. He leaves for the Coast day after tomorrow. I would appreciate it if you would call me on long distance 'phone tomorrow morning and let me know:

a. If these three interests were merged into one corporation and additional capital were furnished, whether or not such new corporation could reasonably be expected to be commercially successful.

b. Whether or not you would assume responsibility for the general policy of such new corporation, devoting to it, say, one-half of your time.

c. Whether or not you now feel competent to advise as to the respective equity of the Research Corporation and Western Precipitation Company prior to the acquisition of new money.

d. Your opinion as to the amount of new money which should be raised.

It will be helpful if I could communicate your advice on the above to Mr. Schmidt so that he can discuss them with his associates on the Coast as soon as he arrives there.

With my best wishes,

Very truly yours,

Vice President.

TWS:MK

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AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK April 26, 1919.

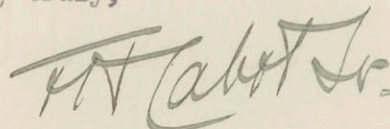
OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, President,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Dear Dr. Maclaurin:

Enclosed herewith is copy of the letter from Mr. Thomas W. Streeter to Col. W. H. Walker which Mr. Stone mentioned in his telephone conversation with you this morning and said he would send you.

Yours very truly,



Secretary to the President.

Enclosure:
copy of letter.

FHC:SUM

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PERSONAL

Dear Charley:

I was in New York on Thursday last and called at your office in the hope that I might see you. Unfortunately, I was disappointed as you were occupied when I called. I had just seen Coleman duPont. The position regarding the fund is this: that Coleman has definitely decided to give half a million dollars and hopes to get the other members of the family to make it up to a million or something over. He thinks that Pierre might give half a million and the others possibly bring it up to a million and a quarter. So far, however, Pierre has been so busy that apparently it has not been possible for Coleman to get things definitely settled. Of course, I regret this, but realize that these men really are busy and probably have good reasons for not making large contributions at this particular time. If only men who have bought Liberty Bonds liberally would turn over a reasonable fraction of them to the Institute with the same patriotic motive that induced them to buy the bonds, we should not have much trouble.

Yours sincerely,

May 20, 1919.

Mr. Charles A. Stone,
American International Corporation,
120 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

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June 11, 1919.

Dear Charlie:

I spent a day with Mr. "Smith" recently and we went over the Technology situation carefully. He believes that Technology should set its ambitions very high and that its friends should make such sacrifices on its behalf as to place it unquestionably in a position of ^{world} leadership in its chosen field. He will lose interest in it if it does not thus embrace its destiny and strive for the highest things. He makes the following generous offer:-

He will turn over to the Institute securities that will bring it in an income of \$200,000 per annum (corresponding to a capital gift of four million dollars) provided other friends of the Institute contribute three millions before the end of the present year. This, you will agree, is a splendid offer, but of course it imposes a serious responsibility on all the trustees of the Institute. If we succeed in meeting Mr. "Smith's" conditions the results will be splendid, but should we fail they will be disastrous. However, we mustn't talk or think of failure, but make for success in a business-like way. I have written to Coleman du Pont, the Chairman of the Corporation's Endowment Committee, and I suppose that he will soon call a meeting of the

[6/11/19]

Mr. C. A. Stone - 2.

Committee to discuss and act on the problem. There is, I feel sure, no time to be lost in getting all possible donors interested. Harvard has its nets out for many millions and is making a special effort this week and next week to secure a million and a half dollars for their School of Education so as to obtain the conditional gift of half a million dollars that has been promised by the General Education Board. Vanderlip is on their committee. I don't know whether he is helping them financially or not. I hope that through your suggestion he will do something practical to help Technology and show that his trusteeship is real and not nominal.

Vail has always talked in the most friendly way about the Institute and he has helped it somewhat through the Telephone Company in the support of research, but he has never given it any money although he has indicated more than once that he would do so some day. Perhaps you can suggest some means of getting him to make a liberal contribution.

I see little hope of getting three millions unless we can get a few quite large contributors and my hopes are not raised by the experiences we had three years ago in trying to complete the Endowment Fund at that time. Do you think there is any possibility of getting a contribution from the Carnegie Corporation? Pritchett could doubtless arrange this if he wanted to, but of course his relation to the Institute is peculiar.

With kind regards, I am,
Yours sincerely,

Mr. Charles A. Stone,
120 Broadway, New York City.

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PERSONAL

Copy to 120 Broadway, N.Y.

and to Locust Valley, Long Island, New York.

August 1, 1919.

Dear Charlie:

I am becoming very gravely concerned at the slow progress that is being made on our Endowment campaign, and I should like to go over to New York and see you on the matter as soon as it can be arranged for your convenience. I am going to Shelburne tonight but will be back on Monday night and could go to see you at any time after that. Of course, I know in a measure how engrossed you must be in other affairs, but you have always been so generous of your time and thought in the interests of Technology that I know that you will do what you can in this critical situation.

It is, I believe, of very great importance that we should have some one associated with the Corporation's committee of which you are a member, who will devote his whole time and thought to the problems of that committee for the next five months. I have asked a number of Technology's warmest supporters for suggestions in this matter, but they have all led to nothing. Everybody that has been suggested has been so tied up with some active organization that they cannot be pried loose. The only thoroughly encouraging thing has been the contribution from from the Morsses of \$100,000. This for men of their resources is extremely generous. They wish it kept confidential.

With kind regards, I am,
Mr. Charles A. Stone. Yours sincerely,

Dear Charlie:

Colonel Walker, of our Chemical Department, is ready to take hold, and I am sure that he can be very helpful. He will be in New York on Tuesday morning and I have asked him to go direct to you. I hope to be in New York on Thursday.

Yours sincerely,

August 15, 1919.

Mr. Charles A. Stone,
American International Corporation,
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

August 16, 1919.

Frank A. Vanderlip, Esquire,
Glacier Park Hotel,
Glacier Park, Montana.

Dear Frank:

President Maclaurin, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been spending a few days with me going over matters in connection with Tech and we are anxious to secure your advice and help on a plan for the development of technology. In "What Happened to Europe" you say: "The greatest export America could send these countries would be men with a knowledge of construction, finance and management". I believe the Institute can turn out and has turned out just such men and I want to help it continue to do so.

I talked with Philip Henry today and he tells me that you are not expected back before the middle of September, so I am writing to ask if you will give this matter some consideration while you are on your vacation and let me know if you could arrange, after your return, to talk with Doctor Maclaurin and advise him about the work of his school and also help in getting to the press of this country some knowledge of what Technology is doing and can do.

We are having prepared, in a condensed form, complete statistics which will show, more forcefully than I can express by words, the contribution which Technology has made to the industries of this world. All the world turns to America as an example of efficient industrial development. Our national prestige cannot be maintained without effort and every thoughtful industrial leader should realize that it is his duty to help maintain and develop the scientific and industrial efficiency of the United States. It is necessary that this be done in order to assist France, England and Italy, and in order to prevent Germany from getting the strong hold upon industrial and commercial activities which she had before the war. To insure industrial supremacy we must have trained men. M. I. T. stands out pre-eminently as the most successful school in the country in educating men for this kind of work.

Frank A. Vanderlip.

August 16, 1919.

The men employed in educational work are greatly underpaid in comparison with those employed in other activities. It is peculiarly unfortunate in a school of applied science where the professors must be men competent to practice a profession or to engage in industry. Many of the best men in technology remain there primarily from a sense of loyalty and are obliged to suffer seriously from a financial point of view. We should be able to pay professors and instructors sufficiently to draw the best, the ablest, and the soundest thinkers. Many men of this type would be content if they received sufficient compensation to provide adequately for the needs of their families, but what we are paying today is far short of this.

Technology counts among its graduates a large number of successful industrial leaders, some of whom have acquired large means. It is, however, a young institution and in its need at the present time it must have help from the owners of some of the great industrial establishments who employ large numbers of Technology men, but who are themselves not graduates, as well as from its own alumni. Doctor MacLaurin tells me that "Mr. Smith" is of this type. He sees the need and is ready to help immediately by giving us \$4,000,000 for an endowment fund provided we raise \$4,000,000 more before the end of this year. "Mr. Smith" has previously given us \$7,000,000 for buildings.

The total investment in Technology amounts to about \$20,000,000. Of this, about \$10,000,000 is in plant and buildings and the balance in securities. Only a part, however, of the interest from these securities is available for running expenses as many of the bequests were for scholarships or were assigned to some specific use. There are two things that we wish to accomplish at this time: First, to have all the industrial leaders of the United States realize what Technology is doing so that they will understand what our graduates can do for them and for the industrial prestige of this country in the future; and secondly, to raise \$4,000,000 which we need in order to secure "Mr. Smith's" gift.

We have formed a Finance Committee, of which Coleman Dupont is chairman, to help raise the fund, but we need your help very much in bringing to the attention of the people of this country what Technology really stands for. In order that you may have before you a clearer idea of what the financial situation is, I would like to have you know that the running expenses at present are about \$1,000,000 per annum. We have 2,000 students, who pay

Frank A. Vanderlip.

August 16, 1919.

\$250.00 a year each in tuition. This yields \$500,000 a year and the remaining \$500,000 is made up from interest on investments, a contribution from the State of \$100,000 a year, and the balance from gifts and from the McKay Fund. As you know, the court has ordered the Harvard Trustees to discontinue the payment to Technology of any part of the interest from the McKay Fund, and the State of Massachusetts has voted to discontinue the annual payment of \$100,000, which we now receive, at the end of two years.

Technology's great asset has been the fact that it is a poor man's college and we dislike to raise the tuition, although you will see that the cost of educating each student is twice what he pays. There are more applicants for admission than ever before and we are turning away hundreds from our doors. To increase the number of students beyond the present 2,000, simply adds to our financial embarrassment. We must keep the standard of Technology as high as it is at the present and we must provide for at least 2,000 students; we must pay our instructors and professors materially more than they are paid today; and we must find funds in some way to make up for the deficiency which will result from the loss of State aid and the interest on the McKay Fund.

I should feel discouraged facing these problems were we not now just at a period in the history of this country when more than ever before the application of science to the industrial arts is recognized to be of first importance. I am sure that many people would help Technology if they once recognized the true situation. The application of science to the industrial arts was the slogan of President Rogers when he founded Technology in 1865. I believe if we can bring people throughout the United States to a realization of what this kind of education means to them today that there will be no difficulty in getting all the money that is needed.

Newspapers throughout the country eagerly seek the statements that you make. If you feel that you can give some time to help Doctor MacLaurin after you return in September, it will be a service which I am sure will be greatly appreciated. Doctor MacLaurin has asked me to ask you if you would arrange, after your return, to spend a few days with him in Boston going over the whole matter.

I hope you and Mrs. Vanderlip and the children are enjoying your vacation. I have always been very anxious to go through Glacier Park. It is a wonderful country and I am looking forward to hearing about it on your return.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

(C. Stone)

[8/29/19]

-2-

We are now operating on a much lower basis of man-hours per week than was originally intended and are turning out ships at the rate of 7 per month. With the yard fully manned, the deliveries per month would be greatly increased. When the yard was originally designed, it was expected to work with a full crew of men 24 hours per day and to produce between 12 and 13 ships per month. Our production, with a reduced force and an 8-hour day, of 7 ships per month, indicates that the yard would easily have accomplished the estimated production on the proposed basis of hours and men, had the war emergency continued.

Each ship has 500,000 rivets. The average rivet drive per day in the yard for August to date was 144,000 for 8 hours. The average drive for the first five days of last week was 169,000 per day. At the latter rate, one ship is completely riveted every three working days.

The ships so far delivered have covered in service at sea a total of approximately 300,000 nautical miles and have carried 400,000 tons of cargo.

The work accomplished by the organization of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation since September 1917 has been marvelous. The results which have been achieved in such a wonderfully short time would have been impossible if the organization had not been extraordinarily efficient from the start. Great credit is due to the splendid group of men that have constituted this organization, many of whom have been with it since its inception.

Under the able leadership of President Matthew C. Brush and his efficient staff, the work is moving as fast as labor conditions will permit and with the assistance of the United States Shipping Board the remainder of our contract will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

Very truly yours,

Charles A. Sims

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Dear Mr. Stone:

I am very much interested in the information contained in your letter of August 29 with reference to the progress of work at Hog Island. There has been so much misrepresentation and misunderstanding as to the actual accomplishments there that it is particularly valuable to have an impressive statement of the facts. Especially in view of the extraordinary difficulties that had to be overcome, the record of accomplishment is remarkable and reflects the greatest credit on those who are responsible for it. I most heartily congratulate you and your associates on your achievements in a matter of such prime importance to the national welfare.

Yours sincerely,

September 15, 1919.

Mr. Charles A. Stone,

American International Corporation,

120 Broadway, New York.

C O P Y

James J. Phelan
60 Congress St.
Boston.

December 12, 1919.

Mr. Charles A. Stone,
120 Broadway, New York City.

My dear Mr. Stone:

Under date of December 4th, I received a letter from the Technology Educational Endowment Fund, asking various questions, the principal one being as to my opinion of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology scheme of co-operation with Industry as presented in the "Technology Plan." I presume this letter has been sent to a very extensive and general list.

However, I am going to give you my personal views for what they may be worth. Personally, I believe the Institute is making a mistake. I think it is a mistake for any educational institution to sell its services beyond the confines of its own walls. I believe it is more advisable that its income should be derived from tuition fees of its student body, endowments, gifts, etc.

I think it would be a mistake for the Institute to compete with its own graduates after once sending them into the field, as such procedure would not only develop resentment among its own graduates, but among the graduates of other Technology schools to the extent that they might direct young men away from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to other schools, whereas if this competition did not exist they would allow such matters to take their natural course.

Therefore, for these and other reasons that might be advanced, I think the plan would be very apt to work an injury to the Institute. Technology, and other similar schools, are now making a contribution to Industry of inestimable value, and such institutions should not hesitate as they need money from time to time to bring this fact to the attention of the public at large. In doing so, no fair minded man would feel that they were asking charity, or incurring any obligation.

Referring to the sample contract enclosed with the Endowment Fund letter, it seems to me that this contains much that is offered for sale that I believe could be offered to Industry free of charge with much benefit to the Institute of Technology and its student body. For instance, I believe that Technology should offer to maintain freely a record of the qualifications, experience, and special knowledge of its alumnae that would be as complete as is practicable, and upon request, ad-

[12/12/19]

- 2 -

advise and assist Industry to obtain,-

1. information as to where men of such knowledge and experience are available;
2. information regarding men for special problems;
3. information regarding men for permanent employment;
4. maintain a list of undergraduates who may wish positions upon graduation and advise and assist Industry upon request as to records and qualifications of these men and, if necessary, arrange interviews with them.

In my judgment the free maintenance of such a schedule would go far toward building up Technology by drawing thereto young men students. Industry upon learning that these advantages may be had for the asking will the quicker learn the value of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and therefore should be the more ready to assist when called upon, not on the basis of charity, or putting the Institute under any obligation, but rather upon the basis that Industry would be wiping out an obligation which it would feel under to Technology.

While, undoubtedly, there are many commendable features in the plan, I am fearful that the results obtained by the Institute placing itself in the position of a competitor with its student body in business, and for the reasons set forth herein, and others, would be harmful rather than helpful to the best interests of such a great institution as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

As you know, I am not a graduate of Technology, nor am I a technically trained man. I am just an ordinary, trained business man, and I am simply trying to give you my views for what they may be worth from that point of view. I am, however, very much interested in the Institute, and have been for several years, and in what it has been doing for Industry in this country, and as my means have permitted I have on occasions felt obligated to contribute to it financially.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) James J. Phelan.

December 22, 1919.

Dear Mr. Phelan:

Your letter of December 12th came during my absence in the South and I have just read it with a great deal of interest. It had not occurred to me that Technology was placing herself in the position of competing with her graduates, but when one thinks it over, it appears that there is considerable force in that argument. The other points that you mention are also important but that particular thought is the only one which gives me grave concern. I am sending a copy of your letter to Dr. Maclaurin and shall be glad to let you know what he says in regard to it.

There are undoubtedly disadvantages to the plan, but on the whole I think it will work out for the good of the Institute. The idea has been taken up quickly by other colleges and already Cornell has started a similar plan and is taking subscriptions. One of the serious things about it, of course, is that it brings a real obligation upon Technology to accomplish something for the contributors, who may hereafter really be considered as her clients. I have impressed upon Dr. Maclaurin that Technology must be prepared for this and be ready to do more real constructive work.

You know, of course, that this same plan has been worked in Germany for many years. Her great technical schools like that at Charlottenburg have for years assisted the large industrial corporations throughout Germany in their industrial research, and many of the very important developments and discoveries which have been made in Germany are due to the work of her technical schools. I do not know definitely that her industrial corporations made contributions in advance, in the way that we have done here, but I do know that these technical schools have carried on research work for the industrial corporations, for which the corporations have paid a service charge.

We have succeeded in raising more than \$3,000,000.- already and have, therefore, made good our promise to "Mr. Smith" that we would get this amount before January 1st. The idea of

[12/22/19]

corporation contributions has met with such universal favor that we expect to take additional subscriptions to bring the total fund up to \$4,000,000.

The paragraph in your letter referring to the fact that the contract includes much that the Institute should offer free is a very pertinent one. The Institute is, of course, prepared to do just this sort of thing to help its own graduates, no matter whether she receives pay for it or not. I believe the thoughts in the minds of those who prepared the contract was that it was well to insert the list of other things that the Institute could do so as to bring clearly before the managers of all corporations one of the many ways in which the Institute could help in the development of their business.

I appreciate immensely the interest which you have taken in this matter and I am sure Dr. MacLaurin and the Committee will be glad to consider the points which you mention in your letter.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES A. STONE (SGD)

James J. Phelan, Esquire,
60 Congress Street,
Boston, Mass.

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see file 459

My dear Charles:

I enclose a copy of a letter from T. A. Jaggar, Jr., to Professor Waldemar Lindgren, Head of our Department of Mining, Metallurgy and Geology, which explains itself. Lindgren's comment is as follows:-

"I have received an inquiry from Professor Jaggar, who is now in Hawaii, and in charge of the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association, inquiring if the income of the Whitney Fund can not still be applied to the geophysical work in Hawaii, which the Association is doing under his direction. The last remittance was apparently sent in 1918. For further information, I enclose letter and statements by Professor Jaggar.

"As organized at present the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association is a very excellent and worthy institution, supported by the U. S. Geological Survey, the Geophysical Laboratory, the Mt. Wilson Observatory and several individuals. It is, also, supported by the Hawaiian Government. I would respectfully inquire about the status of this matter in order to formulate a reply to Professor Jaggar. If the Committee desires, I shall be glad to explain the subject further in person."

Before this goes to the Executive Committee I should like to know whether you have any opinion on the subject for I think perhaps you know more about it than any of us.

Do you want to cable Ned to look the matter up?

Yours very truly,

Everett Morss.

April 22, 1922.

Mr. Charles A. Stone,
120 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

STONE & WEBSTER

INCORPORATED

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

May 22, 1923.

Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, President,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Dr. Stratton:

Some time before Dr. Maclaurin died he spent considerable time with me here in New York discussing Technology with various influential men in an effort to increase the endowment fund and also to ascertain from industrial leaders in this country what work could be carried on most advantageously at the Institute for the benefit of the community as a whole. Among other people whom we visited at that time was Mr. J. E. Aldred, who, as you perhaps know, is the head of the firm of J. E. Aldred & Co., which has very large interests in electrical developments throughout this country and Canada and is also interested in some very successful manufacturing enterprises in this country.

While we were talking with Mr. Aldred one evening at his home in Glen Cove, he told Dr. Maclaurin that he would be glad to donate, for a period of five years, a sum of \$5,000.- per year for a course of lectures to be given to the students of Technology on some such subject as "Common Sense in Engineering." Mr. Aldred said that he had given a similar amount for lectures at John Hopkins University and that he felt the same thing could be done advantageously at Technology. It appealed strongly to both Dr. Maclaurin and me and I assume that Dr. Maclaurin would have pursued the matter and arranged for the lectures, if he had lived.

Mr. Aldred called me the other day by telephone and told me that the receipt by him of an invitation to the Inaugural Exercises at Technology had reminded him of the matter and he wanted to know if I would ascertain if you would be interested in it.

Mr. Aldred is not a graduate of Technology but took a course of lectures and did some special work there and has always had a great interest in the Institution. Both Dr. Maclaurin and I felt that it would be a most desirable thing to keep up his

SWB



Talked about this with both Mr. Webster & Stone June 5, 1923

This should be answered soon SWB

Dr. Samuel W. Stratton

-2-

May 22, 1923.

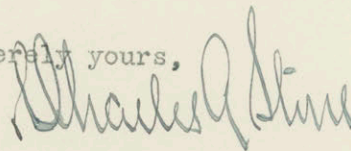
interest and told him that we were most appreciative of his generosity in being willing to start the course of lectures referred to, but, as I said before, the matter, for some reason, was dropped after Dr. Maclaurin's death.

I should be glad to talk with you about it when I see you, but as I may not have an opportunity to do so for some little time, I am sending a copy of this letter to my partner, Mr. Edwin S. Webster and am asking him to tell you a little more about Mr. Aldred and his activities.

Mr. Aldred was considerably embarrassed in talking with me about the matter because some friends had at one time spoken to Dr. Maclaurin about giving him a degree for the work that he had done there, and he was afraid, in bringing this question up again, that it might look as if he were anxious to secure a degree now. I am sure this is not what is in his mind at all and I think Dr. Maclaurin assured his friends at the time that the Institute has never given Honorary Degrees under any conditions.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Charles Q. Stone". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent initial "C".

*I surely must
to drive
SS*

S.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS STONE

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

November 20, 1923.

My dear Dr. Stratton:

I have just returned, with Mrs. Stone, from a couple of weeks' absence in the South and have found your letter of November 15th on my desk. I shall, of course, be glad to serve on the committees to which I have been appointed and hope this year that I may be able to give a little more time to matters of this kind than has been possible during the past few years.

I was very sorry not to have seen you before you went abroad and hope that your trip was a satisfactory and enjoyable one. I was pleased to hear that Miss Porter was able to be of a little assistance to you in connection with your trip.

I understand that things are all going on very satisfactorily at Tech and I congratulate you upon the splendid work which you are doing. If I can be of any service to you, please let me know. I am always pleased to see you whenever you are in New York, and, if, through this office, we can be of any help to you in any way, pray command us. I am away a good deal, but my secretary, Miss Porter, is always here and we shall be pleased to arrange any matter for you that we can.

I expect to be in Boston for a few days the latter part of this month and if it is possible, I hope to have a chance to see you then.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Charles A. Stone

Dr. Samuel W. Stratton,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Mass.

January 3, 1924.

Dear Mr. Stone:

I was indeed very sorry that you could not be with us at the meeting of the Corporation yesterday. There were, I think, twenty-nine members present. I understand, of course, that it is impossible for out-of-town members to attend many of these meetings. You will be interested to know that we discussed the question of additional land. Many of those interested in the welfare of the Institute have for some time desired to secure more land to the east of us on the river front, but prices have gone up to three or four dollars a square foot, which makes this out of the question. On the other hand, there is quite a tract of land to the west of us on the other side of Massachusetts Avenue, and between the railroad and the river front, which is available and upon which options have been secured at prices varying from thirty to forty cents per square foot, which is an unusually low figure. At the last meeting of the Executive Committee it was decided to purchase a portion of this land out of unrestricted funds amounting to approximately \$350,000, and to raise money from other sources for the balance amounting to about \$250,000. There is also a ~~smaller~~ piece which should be included, but upon which an option has not been secured.

As to the \$250,000 Mr. Coleman du Pont has subscribed one-half the amount, or \$125,000, provided we secure the balance within

[1/3/24]

Mr. C. A. Stone - 2.

thirty days. I am quite sure that he will extend the time limit somewhat if it is necessary. At the meeting of the Corporation yesterday, the proposition to secure the land was discussed in detail and ^{W.C.W.}unanimously endorsed by the members. A committee of five, including the President, was appointed to secure the balance of the \$125,000. The sum of \$35,000 or \$40,000 was raised among the members present. This came about without solicitation, as we did not think it best to offer anything in the way of an appeal to the alumni in this matter. In fact, several of those who contributed were not alumni. President Lowell of Harvard subscribed \$5,000.

Mr. Webster is a member of the Committee referred to above, and you will probably hear from him, but I wanted to say that if you have any suggestions as to individuals who ~~might~~ be willing to assist us I would gladly go to New York and help out.

When Mr. Aldred visited the Institute at the beginning of the Aldred Lectures, he seemed to be very much interested in our work. The lectures are proving a great success, and he ~~might~~ be willing to contribute something to the fund for the purchase of land. I am going to see him the next time I go to New York, but if you can put in a good word, it will be a great help.

With kindest regards, and compliments of the season, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Mr. C. A. Stone
120 Broadway, New York City.



STONE & WEBSTER

INCORPORATED

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

January 17, 1924.

Dr. S. W. Stratton,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Dr. Stratton:

Replying to your letter in regard to the subscriptions, I asked Mr. Webster to say to you, and I understand he did tell you, that I would be glad to contribute \$5,000.- for the land. You can call on me when you want the money. If you have not said anything to Mr. Aldred as yet, I should be glad to talk with him about it.

Miss Porter tells me that Mr. Gardner was in the office this morning to arrange a luncheon for the New York members of the Corporation probably on the 25th. If you are planning to come over at that time, perhaps it might be well for me to prepare Mr. Aldred before you come.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Charles A. Stone

January 18, 1924.

Dear Mr. Stone:

I am pleased to have your letter of January 17th, and I thank you very much for your help in the land purchase. Every one at the Institute appreciates more than I can tell you what you and Mr. Webster have done for it. The interest that our graduates are taking in the institution, and the way in which they are responding with both financial and technical aid is a great incentive for every one to do his best.

I have just received a telegram from Mr. Gardner asking if I could be present in New York on the 25th, to which I have replied in the affirmative. I think it would be well for several of you to join with Mr. Gardner in getting together the New York members of the Corporation. Also, I see no reason why we should not have a few invited guests who are friendly to the institution. However, that is a matter in which your opinion is much better than mine.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles A. Stone,
120 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

May 13, 1924.

Dear Mr. Stone:

In view of the near approach of the time (June 2, 1924) when our options on the additional land expires, I am asking those who have subscribed to the fund to remit the amount as soon as convenient. Checks should be made payable to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

You will be interested to know that the amount to be raised, \$250,000, has been secured with the exception of \$3,500 which has been underwritten by friends.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. C. A. Stone
120 Broadway
New York, N. Y.



STONE & WEBSTER

INCORPORATED

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

May 15, 1924.

Dr. Samuel Wesley Stratton,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Dr. Stratton:

I have your letter of May 13th regarding the subscriptions for the additional land, and am glad to send you herewith my check for Five Thousand Dollars. I am very glad that the total amount has been raised.

I am sorry that I have not had an opportunity to see you when I have been in Boston, but my visits are rather infrequent and of short duration.

Mrs. Stone and I expect to be abroad for the greater part of the summer and will sail the end of this month.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure: Check

February 11, 1928

Mr. Charles A. Stone
120 Broadway
New York City

Dear Mr. Stone:

Mr. Everett Morss tells me that you were interested in, and had something to do with securing, the Edward Whitney Fund, "the principal and interest of which are to be expended for conduct of research or teaching in geophysics, to include investigations in seismology, conducted with a view to the protection of human life and property." Several contributions were made from the income of this fund to Professor Jaggard to aid in his investigations in Hawaii. Two or three years ago he received aid from the Government and other sources, and since that time we have not been called upon to assist. However, we have utilized a part of the income of this fund for lectures and instruction in geophysical subjects. For example, last year and the year before, lectures were given by Dr. Sosman of the Geophysical Laboratory in Washington, on the general subject of Geophysics, including the earth's composition, the earth's store of energy, its temperature, its elasticity, its flow and surface movements, and methods and agencies of geophysical research.

[2/11/28]

Mr. Charles A. Stone - 2

This year we are proposing to have Dr. Donald C. Barton, now in Houston, Texas, give a series of about fifteen lectures on the subject of geophysics. At the Geophysical Laboratory in Washington all are agreed that Dr. Barton is an excellent man and one of the best geophysicists in the country.

We hope to have a Chair of Geophysics as soon as a suitable individual can be found. It is getting to be a very important subject from many points of view.

If you are still interested in this fund, I should be pleased to have any suggestions you may care to make concerning it.

We have not yet settled the question of defraying the expenses of Dr. Barton's lectures from the fund. The subject, of course, is entirely appropriate. However, we want to follow the wishes of the donor as closely as possible.

With kindest regards, and hoping to see you in Boston some time, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

President



STONE & WEBSTER

INCORPORATED

NEW YORK

BOSTON

CHICAGO

File *asked*

X com

Referred to:

8MS

120 Broadway, New York City

March 7, 1928.

For his information

For comment

For reply direct

For preparation of reply for

President's signature

Further reference to

X com

Doctor Samuel W. Stratton,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Dear Doctor Stratton:

President

I have been in the south with Mr. Stone for the past few weeks and while there gave him your letter of February 11 in regard to the Edward Whitney Fund. He asked me to say to you that as one of the trustees of the Whitney estate and one interested in the use of the fund which was set aside for the conduct of teaching in geophysics, he is entirely in accord with the plan that you have for utilizing this money.

Mr. Stone believes that Doctor Barton's expenses might well be paid from the fund and that should you establish a chair of geophysics at Technology the balance of the fund might be put toward that purpose.

Yours very truly,

Carroll M. Snyder
Carroll M. Snyder
Secretary to Mr. Stone

see with Stratton

March 8, 1928

Mr. Carroll M. Snyder
Secretary to Mr. Stone
120 Broadway
New York N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Thank you very much for your letter of
March 7th giving me Mr. Stone's opinion in regard
to the Edward Whitney Fund.

Yours sincerely,

President

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April 16, 1928

Mr. Charles A. Stone
120 Broadway
New York N. Y.

Dear Mr. Stone:

I have just learned through your Class Secretary of the liberal contribution made by yourself and Mr. Webster to the Dormitory Fund. I can assure you that your action is greatly appreciated by all of us at the Institute who are endeavoring to improve the welfare of our students, and to increase the fraternal spirit among them.

With many thanks for your continued interest in the Institute, I am, with kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

President

PUTNAM & COX, Architects
6 Hancock Ave., Boston

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE AND SCHEDULE
OF CHARGES

Our professional services consist of the necessary conferences and studies, working drawings, specifications, large scale and full size detail drawings, and in the general direction and supervision of the work, for which the minimum charge, based upon the total cost of the work to the owner, is as follows:—

On the first \$5,000 of the cost, or any part thereof, 10 per cent; on the second \$5,000 of cost, or any part thereof, 9 per cent; on the third \$5,000 of cost, or any part thereof, 8 per cent; on the next \$5,000 of cost, or any part thereof, 7 per cent; on any balance of cost, 6 per cent. For machinery and mechanical fixtures in factories, mills, etc., $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

For services in connection with additions to or alterations of existing structures, 10 per cent. For landscape architecture, monuments, decorative and cabinet work, 10 per cent; for designing or selecting fixtures, furniture and furnishings, 10 per cent, discounts, if any, to revert to the owner; in some instances the above charges are not remunerative and it is usual and proper to charge a special fee in excess thereof.

When an operation is conducted under more than one contract, the above schedule is to be applied to each contract as a separate transaction.

Consultation fees for professional advice are to be paid in proportion to the importance of the questions involved and services rendered.

When the same set of drawings and specifications is

the true intent and meaning of the drawings and specifications, and they have authority to stop the progress of the work and order its removal when not in accordance with them.

On buildings of importance, or in any case in which continuous personal superintendence is desired, the architects recommend the appointment of a clerk of the works, who will be employed by the architects at the client's expense, over and above any fees or commissions otherwise due the architects. The selection or dismissal of the clerk of the works is to be subject to the approval of the architects.

An extra charge will be made if the client orders material alterations in working drawings after such drawings have been made in accordance with designs approved by him.

All dealings between the client and contractors should be through the architects.

It is expressly understood that payments to contractors by the client shall be made only upon certificates issued by the architects.

The architects agree to use every endeavor to see that the contractors complete their work within the stipulated time, but in no case is it possible for them to guarantee that this will be done.

When following the client's positive instructions, the architects are relieved from all responsibility whatever.

In preparing designs we agree, after consultation with the owner, to use our best judgment; we cannot, however, guarantee that the building when completed shall conform to his ideas of beauty or taste, or indeed those of any person or school. We can only agree to examine and consider the subject thoroughly and to do nothing which is inconsistent with our judgment.

lowing order:— Upon completion of the preliminary studies, one-fifth of the entire fee; upon completion of working drawings and specifications, two-fifths; the remaining two-fifths being due from time to time in proportion to the amount of work done by the architects in their office and at the building

Until an actual estimate is received, the charges are based upon the proposed cost of the work, and payments are received as installments of the entire fee, which is based upon the actual cost to the owner of the building or other work, when completed, including all fixtures necessary to render it fit for occupation.

If any material or work used in the construction of the building be already upon the ground or come into the owner's possession without expense to him, its value is to be added to the sum actually expended upon the building before the architect's commission is computed.

In case of the abandonment or suspension of the work, the basis of settlement is as follows:— Preliminary studies, a fee in accordance with the character and magnitude of the work; preliminary studies, working drawings and specifications, three-fifths of the fee for complete services.

The supervision of architects (as distinguished from the continuous personal superintendence which may be secured by the employment of a clerk of the works) means such inspection by the architects, or their deputy, of work in studios and shops, or of a building or other work in process of erection, completion or alteration, as they find necessary to ascertain whether it is being executed in general conformity with their drawings and specifications or directions. They are to act in constructive emergencies, to order necessary changes and to define

the true intent and meaning of the drawings and specifications, and they have authority to stop the progress of the work and order its removal when not in accordance with them.

On buildings of importance, or in any case in which continuous personal superintendence is desired, the architects recommend the appointment of a clerk of the works, who will be employed by the architects at the client's expense, over and above any fees or commissions otherwise due the architects. The selection or dismissal of the clerk of the works is to be subject to the approval of the architects.

An extra charge will be made if the client orders material alterations in working drawings after such drawings have been made in accordance with designs approved by him.

All dealings between the client and contractors should be through the architects.

It is expressly understood that payments to contractors by the client shall be made only upon certificates issued by the architects.

The architects agree to use every endeavor to see that the contractors complete their work within the stipulated time, but in no case is it possible for them to guarantee that this will be done.

When following the client's positive instructions, the architects are relieved from all responsibility whatever.

In preparing designs we agree, after consultation with the owner, to use our best judgment; we cannot, however, guarantee that the building when completed shall conform to his ideas of beauty or taste, or indeed those of any person or school. We can only agree to examine and consider the subject thoroughly and to do nothing which is inconsistent with our judgment.