

**NOTE:**  
 This volume contains material on the Pres. Slocum Affair. If it is necessary to allow anyone to use it, it MUST be used under the closest supervision, and any notes taken from it should be examined when the user has finished with it.

Also Prof. Guy H. Albright 10  
 you a Professor

Edward S. Parsons, dean of the Liberal Arts school at Colorado College, and Guy H. Albright, professor of mathematics, have been requested to tender their resignations to the board of trustees. Both have declined and Dean Parsons has informed the board that he would ask the American Association of College Professors to conduct a public investigation.

PARSONS DISMISST TO PLEASE SLOCUM.

Gleason Sanborn, Colorado Springs, July 16, 1917

Professor Edward S. Parsons,

25 years in connection with Colo. College.

My Dear Professor:

It so would seem  
 The spirit of '76 and the successful  
 Motives of '17 be your strength and inspiration and that of all professors, struggling for a place in the sun, in the interest of human rights and human justice, against all Kaiserisms, presidential or trusteesal, in our higher schools of learning.

SEE pag 278.  
 " Vol. XI,  
 pages 45, 46.  
 SEE the Vol.  
 pag 542

The idea, that a teacher must close his eyes to fraud and shame and be a mere tool in the hands of a head official, or an irresponsible, money-sucking board of trustees, is repulsive to all self-respecting teachers. The idea, that the moral life, in an institution, must be sacrificed for financial considerations, is not in harmony with the best standards of the age, educational, or otherwise. The idea, that a professor who for many years has given his strength and his substance, in promoting the highest standards of learning, can be dismissed without a fair trial, before an impartial judge, his co-workers being the jury, is not favorable to the highest hopes and promises of American educational life.

It was a source of great pleasure to me to learn, that the worthy, self-respecting professors of America were forming an association to protect themselves, against unjust whims of selfish, autocratic presidents and the political tyranny of capitalistic trustees. Moreover it was a special source of pleasure to learn, that you and other Colorado College standbys are members of that association, and that it is your main intention to call that association to your assistance, in locating the bulls in the Colo. College chink-shop. Notwithstanding the press has been practically cloud against your

as far as they can serve you, tender my sympathies and my good offices.

Undoubtedly you are being slandered, a little slander now and then however is good for the best - the cleanest of men. Your record is clean. Your work magnificent. On you no suspicion lies. No fire indeed however is so strong, that fresh coal, thrown upon it, will not for a moment chill it. But is not this same coal the coming strength of the fire?

While I have long regarded Slocum, as by nature an autocratic hypocrite, a prince of selfishness, a money worshiper and a man, who has little or no use for a man, or woman as he cannot use, or thinks he cannot, I would be sorry, that any injustice should be done him. Years ago I heard rumors concerning him, that in spite of my personal opinions regarding him, I absolutely refused to believe; as a consequence, I hope for the sake of the college that you may not be able to substantiate the charges. You may not think that this statement is in harmony with the first page of my letter. But it is. My love for Colorado College is not the growth of a season. For her interest and her existence, 42 years ago, at a personal loss, I stood alone, while W. S. Jackson and others were pleading with me, to stand from under, saying: "You owe it to your family. You owe it to yourself. There is no hope for Colorado College. You can't save her." Well if I had stood from under, there would be no Colorado College today, <sup>for</sup> the present present administration. For nearly 30 years Slocum has ignored me and other pioneer workers, who made his work possible. During the 4 years I was (under many difficulties) acting president, without a cent of remuneration, two attempts were made to get control of the 20 acre campus. The last time \$20,000 were offered in cash; and I called down upon me the condemnation of several business men of this town; because I refused to bring the offer, before the

College, for 17 years, I have endured calumny, the personal insults, the ignoring of our pioneer work and the wilful, lying statements, made regarding it, here and in the east. The motion pamphlet, <sup>prepared by Slocum</sup> lately issued is a travesty on facts and truth. In this pamphlet Slocum goes unnecessarily out of his way to vindictively belittle everything, that does not directly contribute to his ungodly selfishness.

Notwithstanding all this, if Slocum is innocent, I do not want to see him unjustly humbled. He has done much for the college. He is a royal beggar. If he is innocent of the charges, and I hope he is, it is to his interest to have the entire matter, financial and otherwise, thoroughly investigated; and the good name of the college, in coming time, demands, that the present charges be proved either false, or true. Let there be no whitewashing. The college funds and the state look to you to do your duty, as

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new,  
And God fulfils himself in many ways,  
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world."

Respectfully and loyally,  
James Hutchison Kerr.

Second letter  
Pages 285-6

NOTE

W. S. SLOCUM, by a compromise, between faculty and trustees, was given an option to resign June 1, 1916, with the understanding that he have no further connection with Colorado <sup>College</sup>, further than to secure the remainder of the 500,000 dollars, sought for endowment. <sup>charges were</sup> financial irregularity and immorality. The faculty (with 2 exceptions among its members,) demanded the recall of Slocum or the acceptance of their resignation as a body. The affida-

SEE pp 275-8

(The 2 exceptions Slocum secretary Postmaster and mother)

[Photo card,]

1130 WOOD AVENUE  
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Colorado Springs, Colo., July 18, 1917

Prof. James Hutchison Kerr  
Glockner Sanatorium  
Colorado Springs, Colorado

Dear Prof. Kerr:

Your good letter of July 16th has come to hand. I shall not <sup>at</sup>tempt to answer it at the present moment. I hope that some day I can have a full and frank talk with you about the situation here. You know how deeply I have regretted the persistent effort to minimize the early life of the College, and to <sup>magnify</sup> ~~assail~~ its later life at the <sup>experience</sup> ~~experience~~ of the earlier. I hope some day to have the chance to do more to help in the movement, to give true credit to the men who were responsible for building the foundations of the College without which the progress of the last <sup>quarter of a</sup> ~~century~~ century would have been utterly impossible.

I do not care to enter into the present controversy, at least on paper. You have correctly sized it up. It is a struggle between dollars and decency and between liberty and democracy on the one side, and despotism and autocracy on the other. We shall win out in the long run, I am certain. There is a possibility of an adjustment before long, though, of course, no certainty whatever. Meanwhile let me say how much I appreciate your cordial sympathy and the expression of your fellow confidence.

With affectionate remembrances to Mrs. Kerr and yourself,

I am

Yours very sincerely.

Handwritten notes: "E. H. Kerr" and "Vol. XI pp. 45-6"

THE DIVIDE TIDINGS.  
Calhan, & Pao Co., Colorado

WHAT MONEY CAN BUY. GREAT IS MONEY. 279

We received a marked copy of a magazine from Professor James Hutchison Kerr, of Colorado Springs, which briefly stated, says: "The American Chemist is superior to his German rival. The war brought about the opportunity. We are not only producing dyes for ourselves today, but we are supplying a good deal of this material to the world at large. We are also manufacturing more coal tar products than we ever imported from Germany in the past. The scare in the textile trade has subsided and the prices of drugs have fallen, due to our American chemist." Professor Kerr was acting president of the Colorado College four years. He is a professor of chemistry and geology.

August 9, 1917.

Handwritten notes: "August 9, 1917" and "L.H. Calhoun" with "1908" below.

Professor Frederick Crabtree, formerly of Colorado Springs, and now of Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, visited friends in Colorado Springs during the week.

A PRAYER OF THE NATIONS

God give us men! A time like this demands  
Strong men, great hearts, true faith and ready hands.  
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;  
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;  
Men who have honor and who will not lie.  
Men who possess opinions and a will;  
Men who can stand before a demagogue and scorn  
His treacherous flatteries without winking.  
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog  
In public duty and private thinking.  
—J. G. Holland.

Former College President Will Manage League to Enforce Peace and Will Visit the Foreign Capitals

Dr. William F. Slocum, former president of Colorado college, has associated himself with the League to Enforce Peace and has gone to New York city to take up his new duties. Dr. Slocum had been considering the offer for several months and letters from former President W. H. Taft, who heads the organization, and Dr. Charles Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard university, one of the prominent members of the body, asking him to affiliate with the cause, brought about his decision. Dr. Slocum had received an offer from the American Red Cross to undertake work in Paris and London, but his familiarity with the aims and purposes of the League to Enforce Peace and his intense interest in the work caused him to taken up that in preference.

Dr. and Mrs. Slocum left for the east 10 days ago, after a visit with relatives in Denver. They will spend several weeks on the Maine coast with friends before Dr. Slocum will begin his active duties. He will practically be in charge of the organization's headquarters and speaking campaigns and will visit European capitals in his work. According to a statement by Dr. Slocum before he left for the east, the League to Enforce

having its war experiences and when peace is declared it is believed certain that any well-founded plan of this kind will receive attention from the nations. The idea began shortly after war was declared and has been steadily growing. There is a strong sentiment in England and France, as well as the smaller Bulgarian countries for such an organization. Its application to world affairs depends, of course, on the terms upon which peace is declared. Our organization will conduct a publicity and speaking propaganda to acquaint the entire world with our aims. I expect to do a great deal of speaking in the east and in Paris and London on the subject myself as as to aid in the organization of the various branches. Mr. Taft and Dr. Eliot have been very active in the work of the body during late months and their plans are looked upon with favor by the administration leaders."

Will Visit Foreign Capitals.

A trip to Europe this fall will probably be taken by Dr. and Mrs. Slocum in the interests of the work. Mrs. Slocum speaks French fluently and Dr. Slocum is thoroly familiar with the language as well as being an expert German linguist. His experience in world affairs dates from the time 40 years ago when he represented a syndicate of American newspapers as a German correspondent and during that period he became acquainted with German internal questions. Five years ago he was one of the American representatives at The Hague Peace tribunal and has served on a number of peace bodies of this kind.



DR. WILLIAM F. SLOCUM

Peace is beginning to make its plans for an intensive campaign thruout the world during the next two years, laying the ground floor structure for the worldwide organization as soon as peace is declared.

Recognized Abroad.

"The League to Enforce Peace has the sanction of many of the European belligerents today," Dr. Slocum said. "It's basic idea of a world court for

Dr. and Mrs. Slocum will take up their residence in New York city this fall. They have packed their furniture and the college executive residence is ready for the occupancy of President C. A. Duntway and family, who will come here next week.

Neither Dr. Slocum nor Mrs. Slocum are in good health and they will take an extended vacation in preparation for their strenuous duties of the fall and winter. The work of raising the \$500,000 endowment fund for the college during excited financial condi-

August 4, 1917, wrote Rev. James B. Chas. of Russell (R.D.), Iowa  
 " 6, " " Dr. Chas. H. Leonard (of Providence, R.I.) at Claremont, Cal.; Rev. C. B. Sumner

THE CLAIRVOYANT ORDINANCE,

To the Editor of the Gazette:

"Pshaw! The clairvoyants, clairaudients, mediums, magnetic healers and Christian Scientists are all fakers and ought to be locked up," said a lady after reading part of Dr. Rizer's article, or rather ad, in August 2<sup>d</sup> Gazette.

So far as they are depraving fakers - <sup>to bring a suit</sup> ~~sinners~~; but why not include all such fakers? A lawyer, who encourages a client without a just case, is a faker. A doctor, who makes unnecessary visits to his patients, is a faker. A preacher who knowingly <sup>talks about hell and damnation</sup> is a faker. We have fakers in Congress, in editorial chairs, in banks, among merchants and farmers and lovers. Some are benevolent fakers. Some are fakers for gain, without regard to the rights of others. They knowingly and wilfully defraud. Such deserve the curbing of the law.

Dr. Rizer in his article claims that these objectionable characters are exercising only special god-given gifts. It is too late in the day, to deny that any person has any of these gifts. Because, in the great mass of mankind, they are still in the embryonic condition, we have no right to deny a partial development, in some individuals. In every community, we find persons whose mathematical, or musical, or oratorical, or artistic, or poetic powers are, in development, but little above the embryo stage; but shall we deny that, in certain individuals, some have reached a marvelous development? The general unfolding of the embryonic divine possibilities, existing in the first life-stage of the two united cells, which began the evolution of man, the individual, measures the hope and the assurance of a super-race, in ages to come.

NEWS VARNASHLAND OTHERWISE,

Glackner Sanatorium, Colo. Springs, Colo., Aug. 7, 1917.

My Dear Daughter Helen Kess Blackmer:

(Hotel Hemenway, Boston, Mass.)

Through your cards we have known that you were in Boston; but when to reach you by letter, or otherwise, was beyond our ken. We are glad to learn that you are pleasantly located and are enjoying the summer amid delightful surroundings; we were also greatly pleased to learn that Aunt Sallie Hicks is here once again. Mother says: Tell Helen to give our love to Aunt Sallie. We have been somewhat worried about Myron, as we heard that the engineer left this country in June.

MOTHER.

Mother has been getting along as usual. Now and then she has her ailing periods - sometimes in the hands of the doctors. When she has only a sinking spell, or when she becomes dazed, I take entire charge of her. In a few hours she is all right.

CLOCKNER.

Glackner is crowded; altho we have 30 or 40 more beds than usual. This year we have had more invalids and less of the tourists. The north end of town is pretty well filled up. Hotels not so crowded. All parking places for autos however are filled to the limit; and restaurants are everywhere. We have had a delightful summer. May proved to be our wet month. Since, we have had frequent showers however, and crops have suffered very little.

Our city today might very aptly be called a garden city, on account of the great number of lots under cultivation.

Slocum.

Slocum has resigned, under pressure, and goes out under a cloud. He has been a money-getter; but the honor, for the upbuilding of the college to which he in his selfishness has laid full claim, belongs to the members of the college faculty. Bluff and money cover a multitude of sins. For a long time I and many others have looked upon Slocum, as an autocratic hypocrite, a prisoner of selfishness, a worshiper of money and a man, who had no use for a

DEAN PARSONS

The trustees, who are willing to sacrifice the moral life of the institution, for the sake of financial considerations, have made Dean Edward S. Parsons, the scape goat. They first asked for his resignation. This he refused to give. Then they dismissed him. There are only two of the faculty, who do not sustain Parsons; and these two were the mere tools of Slocum. Every effort is now being made to poison the minds of the community and the East against Parsons.

HOTEL CO.

Parsons, McNeal and Co. are putting up a great hotel at Broadmoor, and the Auditor is to be thrown into the second class. I went past there last evening and was astonished at the amount of work they have already done - work on the foundation - work on the golf grounds; work on the lake, work on Cheyenne Mountain, in way of tunneling to develop a greater water supply. It is claimed that they have already developed 500,000 gallons per day.

GLEN EYRIE.

Glen Eyrie, with 1400 acres, has been sold to some Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri people, who have already begun to develop the property artistically. The Woodman's home 5 miles north of Glen Eyrie has become or must become a charming place. The attraction home is already taking on the characteristics of a thing of beauty. Manitow and Colorado Springs never looked so charming as now.

THE LITTLE MOUNTAINS.

Pike's Peak in majesty ~~now~~ still pierces the sky as of old. But the little mountains that girdle its base never seemed to be so rich in fairy lore - so worthy a place, in classic thought.

Since you were here to celebrate our golden wedding, on Xmas day, 1916, I have been much of the time under the weather - living by hope and will power, gaining a little here and a little there; but I have lacked proper digestion and strength has been absent. Catching at straws, I called in the aid of TANLAC and she has given me a splendid appetite and a large proportion of strength.

But, with much love from both of us, I must say good night,  
James Hutchinson Keas

COLORADO COLLEGE SITUATION.

Glockner Sanatorium, Colo. Springs, Aug 8, 1917.

3rd letter  
Pages 275-7

Dean Edward S. Parsons, Colo. Springs.

My Dear Professor:

As data gather for the future historian, in his study of the pioneer struggles and triumphs, in El Paso Co., and especially in development of Colorado College, I hereby request 4 circulars containing facts and letters, relating to the present Colorado College situation; I also would like congregational editorial.

The circular or folder desired is printed on both sides; consequently, in giving it a permanent place, in my records, I need two folders, in each case.

My records will be turned over to the College Library, on the 75th anniversary of the college, which will occur, in 1949. Hence I am intensely anxious, that they shall contain such statements of facts and truth, as can be verified, and will enable the future historian of College, or state, to give credit where credit is due.

I do not wish to detract one iota from the credit that is due Wm. F. Slocum. But now is the time to call Wm. F. Slocum's bluffs. For years I have quietly noticed, that nearly all outsiders, who came to Colorado College, came because of the reputation of its faculty and not because Wm. F. Slocum was president. More than this. Some have gone to other institutions, because they did not consider Slocum's name a credit to their diploma. For the sake of the money Slocum was bringing to the town, many cheered Slocum on his 25 anniversary. And three members of the Chamber of Commerce said, they "dare not do otherwise"; and one of them said: "Slocum is a gilded calf." And I replied: "Well, you evidently

For some of the testimony - see page 294-311  
The affidavit

Have been told that you have some 20 affidavits, which show up Slocum's moral character. Am exceedingly anxious to see them; as every day I hear about them, to your dis-credit. Am told that they do not amount to anything, that they show not the slightest evidence of immorality on the part of Slocum. That they are simply a frame up, born of jealousy. If this is the case, my duty is so far to protect Wm. F. Slocum.

Excuse me for my intense interest, in the facts, "hanging upon the Colorado Valley Situation."

Very sincerely,

James Southwestern Kerr

TO MY WIFE'S FRIEND.

Glasgow Sanatorium, Colo, Springs, August 19, 1917

My Dear Mrs. Margaret K. Loau;

Your soul charming letter of July 1, 1917, was duly received and enjoyed. It should have been answered weeks ago. However blame me. Do not blame my wife. She has talked about you many times, in each week, since, told me, "I ought to be glad to have a chance to write to such a charming lady-friend." Well the fact is, that until the past ten days, I have had to economize strength. Several times I have started to write letters and had not the strength to finish them. About 10 days ago, in desperation, I bought a bottle of TANLAC and my appetite is returning, as well as my strength. If these conditions continue, on the 30th of August, I will, only in legal diction, be 80 years old. Mother says: "You must not get too young, or you will be drafted."

Mrs. Loau; Guy and I have delightful recollections of you,

James Kerr. D. K. ... Dad

the measure of cheer and strength your outgoing and incoming at Helena, stored up, for my wife's use, during these many years of her great affliction. I think you must have enchanted <sup>her</sup> as you certainly have Bertha and Guy.

You speak of Kenneth, as being almost almost as large as Guy and to you thinking "just as fine a man." We doubt not. A great mother's son must be great. Greatness is largely dormant, until a great occasion calls the man; and until that <sup>occasion</sup> calls, only a mother can see what God has given. The greatest greatness lies in character, and is often sacrificed, on the altar of social allurement and ghoulish greed.

My wife is slowly ageing. On the 28th of September, she will be 71. However she ages not in spirit. The same vigor of her youth-days, to beautify the world for others, remains with her. Her every breath is largely a prayer for others.

Your kind words about Guy and Bertha gave us both much pleasure. A mother often thinks, that no woman is good enough for her son. That however is not the case with Guy's mother. She thinks that Bertha makes Guy a perfect wife and of course I have to say: "AMEN." John would not be like his mother, if he were not a noble boy; and I don't believe he would be like either father or mother, if he was not somewhat of a mischief.

We have had a delightful summer. May was our wet month. Showers have been frequent since. Crops in county look very well. Prosperity is indicated on all sides. We had only about a thousand inhabitants, in Colorado Springs, when we came here, we see a wonderful growth. Glen Eyrie, with 1400 acres of land has been sold to Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri parties; and already we have evidences of their effort to develop it artificially.

worthy of the great organization. The Stratton Home already has the features of a thing of beauty. Colorado Springs and Manitou never looked so charming as now. Pike's Peak, in his majesty as of old, still pierces the heavens. While the little mountains that encircle him seem never to have been so rich as now in fairy lore — so worthy a place in classic thought.

Thanks to our children our lives have fallen to us in pleasant place; and we enjoy a goodly heritage, as our life-sun approaches the western horizon. Seeing the approaching sunset of life, we note that our very clouds carry a variegated splendor.

Remember us most kindly to Kenneth and Jessie, it may not be our fortune, Mrs. Loane, again on earth to greet; but here are for you and yours our kindest wishes and our richest loves,

Very truly,

James Hutchison Kerr

## A Few Facts and Letters bearing upon the Colorado College Situation.

There have come so many requests for information as to the action taken by the Board of Trustees of Colorado College concerning Dean Parsons and Professor Albright that it has been deemed wise to gather together a few facts and letters for the enlightenment of inquiring friends.

Sunday afternoon, July 8, 1917, the two men were summoned before a committee of the trustees, and without being given any hearing whatever, received the suggestion that they resign. Professor Albright was told that the reason for this action in his case was that he had been informing students as to the moral situation at Colorado College. He denied the charge, and was later given a hearing, and has not been dismissed.

Dean Parsons was told that there were no specific charges against him; that the trustees could not get along with him, so he must go. He refused to resign, as did Professor Albright, and on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, he received the following letter:

[COPY]

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,  
July 9, 1917.

Edward S. Parsons, Esq.,  
Colorado Springs, Colo.

DEAR SIR:

Acting under authority granted at a regularly called meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Colorado College, held in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the afternoon of July 6, 1917, the undersigned committee of the Board then appointed with full authority, hereby announces to you and

"The statements numbered (1) and (2) clearly imply that the faculty is divided into hostile factions. This is so far from being true that probably never in the history of the college has the faculty been so nearly unanimous on all important questions as during the past year.

"(3) The statement numbered (3) is also misleading. Since October, 1916, a committee of the faculty has been (nominally, at least) in charge of the internal affairs of the college, and this committee was placed in charge by vote of the trustees; but this has been recognized by all as a temporary arrangement. It is true that many members of the faculty believe that the faculty should have a larger share in shaping the policies of the institution than it has had in the past; but so far as I know, my colleagues without exception believe that administrative affairs should be largely in the hands of the president, of course with proper safeguards. We have no wish nor have we attempted to 'take charge of the administrative duties of the institution.'

"Besides these three statements, I wish to challenge a fourth, which also appeared in the *Telegraph* story of July 9. It reads as follows: 'Following charges made by alumni and business men of the state that Dean Parsons and Professor Albright were not loyal to the institution, the trustees last Friday voted to ask for the resignations.'

"Who are the 'alumni and business men of the state' who bring these charges? I ask the *Telegraph* to name them. And what does 'were not loyal to the institution' mean? The words as they stand may mean anything or nothing. Exactly what were they intended to mean? Are such vague words to serve as a reason for dismissing a man who has devoted twenty-five years to the faithful service of a college? These questions will be answered in the course of the investigation which is certain to come, if they are not answered now.

"In the meantime, I wish to testify publicly and unqualifiedly to my admiration for the high characters, scholarly attainments, and efficiency of my

colleagues that your services as a member of the faculty and an official of the Colorado College cease and are determined.

Yours truly,

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE  
COLORADO COLLEGE.

By E. P. SHOVE,  
IRVING HOWBERT,  
O. H. SHOUP,  
WM. LENNOX,  
PHILIP B. STEWART,  
Committee.

Meanwhile, on the evening of Monday, July 9th, there appeared in *The Evening Telegraph* of Colorado Springs the following article, the palpably false statements of which could not be replied to because the newspapers of the city were closed to any articles or letters bearing upon the situation.

"Edward S. Parsons, dean of the English department at Colorado College for the last 25 years, and Guy H. Albright, professor of mathematics there for 10 years, have been asked for their resignations by the board of trustees. Following charges made by alumni and business men of the state that Dean Parsons and Professor Albright were not loyal to the institution, the trustees last Friday voted to ask for the resignations. Yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the members of the faculty with the local committee of the trustees, consisting of E. P. Shove, William Lennox, Irving Howbert, O. H. Shoup and P. B. Stewart, Dean Parsons announced that he would not tender his resignation and would make a fight against his dismissal. The trustees are determined to bring an end to the disruption of the faculty and to bring about harmony in the institution, and decided upon the resignations of the two members of the faculty as the most effective step.

"Trustees and faculty members alike are reticent in discussing the matter. Several hearings have been held in connection with the matter, and

in all probability there will be no further discussion by the trustees, who have no refused to allow the issue to drag on indefinitely.

"Every effort to co-ordinate faculty groups at the college was made during the year, but, according to trustees, their work was to no avail. It is no secret that the faculty has been making efforts to take charge of the administrative duties of the institution, and a committee has been at work for several months compiling reports in reference to faculty control in other institutions. The trustees have also made an investigation.

"Dean Parsons came to Colorado College in 1892. He graduated from Amherst College in 1883 and from Yale in 1887. Professor Albright came in 1907 and graduated from Michigan in 1899 and took post-graduate work at Harvard in 1900."

This article was the subject of a letter from Professor Homer E. Woodbridge of the faculty, which appeared in the *Denver News* of July 16, 1917:

"To *The Rocky Mountain News*:

"Certain misleading statements with regard to the situation at Colorado College which have appeared in *The Colorado Springs Evening Telegraph* and some other papers should not be allowed to pass uncorrected. The Colorado Springs papers are not open to any statement of the position of the faculty; and therefore I am sending this letter to you.

"I quote some sentences from a news story in the *Telegraph* of July 9 which are likely to give a false impression. Statements carrying similar implications have appeared in some of the Denver papers.

"(1) 'The trustees are determined to bring an end to the disruption of the faculty.'

"(2) 'Every effort to co-ordinate faculty groups was made during the year, but according to trustees their work was of no avail.'

"(3) 'It is no secret that the faculty has been making efforts to take charge of the administrative duties of the institution.'

I have been a member of the faculty of Colorado College for eleven years, and I believe it would be impossible to name two men who have served the institution more loyally, devotedly, and ably than Dean Parsons and Professor Albright. Dean Parsons has now been formally dismissed; no specific charges have been brought against him, and he has had nothing like a fair hearing. Professor Albright has been publicly attacked, in a similarly vague way, and has been given 'permission to resign.' These are the obvious and undeniable facts in the case. Against such gross injustice every fair-minded man must protest.

HOMER E. WOODBRIDGE.

"Woodland Park, Colo.,  
July 13, 1917."

On Tuesday morning, July 10th, the *Denver News* published the following statement by Dean Parsons, which was also reprinted in the *Denver Times* of that evening:

"The trustees of Colorado College, having asked for the resignation of Professor Albright and myself from the faculty of the institution without having given us any hearing whatever, the general public has the right to know the facts which have led up to this decision.

"Something over a year and a half ago a group of four head professors in the college undertook the investigation of certain rumors which were of most serious moral consequence to the institution.

"The result of their investigation was taken by a certain prominent citizen of Colorado Springs to three members of the board of trustees, who at the time fully agreed with the faculty men as to the importance of what had been presented to them, and promised that an effective remedy should be provided. But a few months later they broke their promise and it became necessary for the faculty group again to take the initiative. So the

and they in turn made the whole body of the trustees acquainted with what only a few had known earlier.

"This produced the result desired, but it left a resentment which has issued in the call for the resignations. Other reasons are assigned by the trustees, but no one on the College faculty doubts that these are the real reasons.

"Many motives have been attributed to the faculty, and to me in particular, for our course during the last eighteen months. The only motive we actually did have was to save certain individuals and the college from most serious injury, and this result would have been accomplished if it had not been for the persistent efforts of a few of the trustees and of two or three other persons, who thought, and apparently still think, that might is stronger than right.

"Professor Albright and I have refused to resign. We plan to appeal to the American Association of University Professors for a full and public investigation of the whole situation at the College."

The following communications from members of the Colorado College faculty have also appeared in the Denver press, the first in the *Times* of July 16th, and the second in the *News* of July 18th:

"To *The Denver Times*:

"So many statements derogatory to the character of the faculty of Colorado College, and two of its members in particular, Dean Edward S. Parsons and Prof. Guy H. Albright, have appeared in the press of the state within the last week that I feel it my duty to do what I can to correct in a public manner the false impressions that are in circulation.

"With the exception of four years spent in study abroad, I have been teaching in American

rado College for ten years. In all this time I have never been associated with a body of instructors who were more congenial in their official and social relations than those who are to be found at Colorado College. The statement that the faculty of Colorado College is disrupted and broken up into factions is absolutely untrue.

"The statement that the alumni of the institution demand the dismissal of Dean Parsons and Prof. Albright because of their disloyalty to the institution I regard as strictly untrue. I have yet to hear an alumnus or alumna of the institution express the remotest disapproval of these men, but I have heard dozens of the alumni speak of them in the highest terms of praise and appreciation.

"Service at Colorado College is almost missionary in its nature, and the majority of the faculty probably spend more for the maintenance of their families than they receive from the institution in the form of salary. Of all the men who have given whole-hearted, sacrificing service, Dean Parsons probably stands pre-eminent. I have never known a man who was more loyal and disinterested in its service to an institution than is Dean Parsons. Prof. Albright has likewise made great material sacrifices in his devotion to the institution.

"The most popular and inspiring courses offered by members of the instructing staff of Colorado College have been those of Dean Parsons, a fact to which alumni of the institution will be ready to bear willing testimony.

"With regard to factionalism in the faculty of Colorado College, let me add further that, to the best of my knowledge, which is pretty accurate, there is only one man in the faculty who is apparently opposed to the conduct of Dean Parsons and Prof. Albright, and this man has been out of sympathy with most of his colleagues for several years.

Very truly yours,  
GEORGE M. HOWE.

"Woodland Park, Colo., July 13, 1917."

## PARSONS REINSTATED AS DEAN OF COLLEGE

August 30, 1917.  
Board of Trustees Holds All-  
Day Session and Passes  
Resolution

Edward S. Parsons was reinstated as dean of Colorado college by the board of trustees at a meeting held yesterday but was granted a leave of absence for the ensuing year with the determination of his future status in the institution deferred until a latter time. The effect of the resolution, which was adopted upon the recommendation of President C. A. Duniway, is to reconsider and rescind the action of the committee which dismissed Dr. Parsons and to restore his former rank in the college. To remove him now will necessitate a new and affirmative action of the board.

The adoption of the resolution came near the end of a session which lasted all day and only a few other questions were considered by the trustees. A petition signed by a large number of alumni of the college was submitted to the board asking the reinstatement of Dean Parsons and addresses in the same interest were made by Dr. Frank T. Bayley, pastor of Plymouth Congregational church of Denver; William E. Sweet of Denver; Fred S. Caldwell of Central City, Colo., an alumnus of the college, and the Rev. Fred Staff, pastor of the First Congregational church of this city.

Letter of Professor Edward C. Schneider, printed in the Denver News, July 18th.

To The Rocky Mountain News:

"I wish to testify regarding the dismissal of Dean Edward S. Parsons and the suggestion of the resignation of Professor Guy Albright at Colorado College, that the statements made by Dean Parsons in the News of July 10 and by Professor Woodbridge in the issue of July 16 are entirely correct, according to my knowledge of the facts. The trustees of Colorado College have unjustly singled out these two men for punishment from a large group of the faculty. The cause for this resentment now shown by the trustees originated about a year and a half ago in an investigation made by a group of four head professors—Florian Cajori, E. C. Hills, Edward S. Parsons, and myself. Each man in the group is equally responsible with Dean Parsons for the inevitable result that followed.

"Dean Parsons and Professor Albright have been accused of meddling in college affairs. They cannot rightly be so charged more than the others. But none of us were meddlers. We were simply being true to a duty which we could not avoid, if we felt any real responsibility for the moral life of the college.

"I wish to add that Dean Parsons and Professor Albright have always loyally and with self-sacrifice worked for the best interests of Colorado College, and that they are men of high character and integrity.

EDWARD C. SCHNEIDER,  
Professor of Biology.

Colorado Springs, July 16, 1917."

An appeal has been made to the American Association of University Professors for a careful investigation of the whole situation at Colorado College.

ing was announced. Professor Dice will strengthen the course, which will be under the direction of Prof. Warren M. Persons.

The board received and accepted the resignations of Prof. Homer E. Woodbridge of the department of English and Elmo S. Watson, instructor in English, and confirmed the leave of absence granted to Prof. Horace B. Baker, who is now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., at the officers' training camp.

President Duniway presented to the board a review of the financial condition of the college, in which he pointed out that the male attendance at the institution this year will be greatly decreased by reason of the war and that a deficiency of about \$12,000 may be expected. The president was authorized to conduct the college during the ensuing year without impairment

### More Appointments Coming.

It is expected that several appointments to positions on the faculty will be announced within the next 10 days by President Duniway to fill the vacancies made by resignation or leave of absence.

The board meeting yesterday was attended by George W. Bailey, Judge John M. Campbell and Benjamin Griffith of Denver and Charles M. MacNeill, Oliver H. Shoup, Eugene P. Shove, Irving S. Howbert, Philip B. Stewart, Willis R. Armstrong, William M. Vance, William Lennox and George A. Fowler of this city.

Announcement was made yesterday that the school of forestry would not be retained in the college courses this year and probably will not be re-established during the period of the war. Prof. Elwood I. Terry, director of the forestry school, will be exchange pro-

Please find one dollar and a half and leave off that insinuating mark from my Cash-Book for another year. I was at our mines, twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea, when your notice reached me, and I thought I would not send the money till I would get home.

On arriving home I was met by two of Cape County's noble daughters, Miss Carrie Burford and Mrs. Belle Evans; also Miss Julia E. Kennedy, teacher in Cape Normal, and Mr. T. G. Lemmon, principal at Perryville. Tomorrow we make the ascent of Pike's Peak. Wish you were with us. It is something to go heavenward 14,147 feet and see the glorious old plains and mountains of Colorado.

I send you a circular of Colorado College. To this institution a bright future is now guaranteed. Chemistry, Geology, Mining and Metallurgy constitute my field of work.

Miss Carrie Burford has just received a card from her father saying that she may remain in Colorado the coming year. Would that we had with us a hundred students from the noblest and best band of students I ever saw—the students of Jackson and Fruitland. It makes me young again to think of them. It makes me proud to love them. \* \* \*

J. H. Kerr.

THE ABOVE was published  
in Cash-Book of Jackson, Mo.

August 16, 1917 and re-published  
in same paper August  
16, 1917.

JAMES HUTCHISON KERR, M. A. (YALE)

Professor Chemistry and Geology; Mining and Metallurgical Engineer; Historian E. P. C. Pioneer Association, and first fifteen years of Colorado College. Born at Chambersburg, Pa., Aug. 30, 1837. Foto at Colorado Springs, Colo., May 1, 1916

### THE SIXTH SENSE, 1917.

From the Topeka State Journal.  
Human beings have a real sixth sense, says science, in the shape of a sense of equilibrium. This sense is coming in for much intensive study today, because it is probably the most important qualification for a successful aviator. It has been found to reside in three tiny canals in the inner ear. These three canals are located in the bone of the skull, and are filled with a liquid in which nerve filaments

from the auditory nerve terminate. In some way not yet clearly understood, thru these canals and nerves the individual can tell, without being able to see or feel, just how nearly upright his position is. The sense is much more keenly developed in some people than in others.

FREDRICK F. SLOCUM.

The following documents, which have come into my hands, would never have found a place in my records, if W. F. Slocum, his wife and friends, after Slocum's connection, had not attempted systematically to blot the characters of Professors and of those exposing his rottenness.

During the past year he issued, at the expense of the college, two pamphlets in which he has mingled so much cunningly devised meanness and falsehood in connection with the credits, which are his proper dues, that his word can no longer be relied upon as to what he will dish out for future generations. There is no doubt in my mind, that the only <sup>split</sup> for our Professors and for those with whom he has taken such unscrupulous liberties and revealed the facts will be found in the following unvarnished statements of what has taken place up to date.

James Hutchison Kerr

Colorado Springs, August 12, 1917.

TO THE TRUSTEE OF COLORADO COLLEGE.

Colorado Springs, Colorado, August 19, 1916.

Gentlemen:

In December 1915, when rumors regarding President Slocum's relations with women had crystallized into definite form, as evidenced by statements duly signed and witnessed, and hints appended; the matter of the impropriety and inexpediency of his continuing in charge of the College was presented to Messrs. Howart, Stewart and Campbell.

These trustees seemed to agree that, while President Slocum might be engaged in raising funds in the east, the conduct of the internal affairs of the College should be in the hands of a committee of five, and



its annual meeting in June, 1916. Since it seemed likely that friction and inefficiency from a committee so constituted being in authority, liberty was taken to suggest to Mr Howbert that a smaller committee be appointed. He said that the desired change might be made, if agreeable to Pres. Slocum.

When the matter was presented to President Slocum, he gave full and free consent that the committee should consist of the three Academic deans, Messrs Cajori, Parsons and Persons; and agreed that on or before October 1, 1916, he would relinquish all control over the administration of the College. There the matter rested till August 14, 1916. proximo, when Mr. Stewart made a brief call on Dean Parsons and stated to him that the trustees felt that the views of the faculty members who desired change in the committee were criticisms of the trustees; that the trustees had abolished the committee and decided to continue President Slocum, in full control of all the affairs of the College, until such time as his successor should be chosen; and added that such selection could not be made for considerable time.

Slocum's res-  
olution p. 301

Page 311

It is evident that the faculty are so keenly and vitally interested as the trustees, in the good name and efficiency and success of the College, and the members of the faculty, who are acquainted with the facts have an unalterable conviction that, in view of the rumors floating about, and the facts now unfortunately becoming known, Pres. Slocum's continuance in control of the College would be detrimental, if not disastrous, to the institution.

It was definitely understood and agreed by the faculty members and Pres. Slocum and the three afore named trustees, that the unfortunate matter in which Pres. Slocum is involved, should be dropped and buried on condition that his direction of the College should be terminated on October 1, 1916.

If he is continued in charge of the College, manifestly one side of the agreement is not carried out.

The undersigned members of the faculty, cognizant of the facts, feel that if all the trustees clearly understood the whole situation, they would agree with them as to the practical impossibility of carrying on the College, under the leadership of Pres. Slocum. The faculty do not seek controversy. They appreciate the great work Pres. Slocum has done for Colorado College. They wish to cooperate with the trustees in the aim, common to both, of avoiding scandal, and promoting the welfare of President Slocum, himself, and of the College.

They would be glad to confer, generally or by committee, with the trustees, and share with them any and all known and information, they may have, to the end, and with the hope that the wisest and best course may be taken in the unfortunate circumstances.

It goes without saying that on account of the fast approaching opening of the College, the matter may not be wisely delayed.

Signed: Guy H. Albright  
G. W. Barentwieser  
Solomon Blum  
Florian Cajori  
E. C. Hills  
George M. Howe  
Manly B. Graves  
John C. Parrish  
E. S. Parsons

W. M. Parsons  
Wm. Strieby  
H. S. Woodbridge  
G. B. Thomas  
E. C. Schneider very seriously ill with typhoid, did not sign

Professor Guy H. Albright, Sect.,  
1523 North Lejon Street  
Colorado Springs Colorado.

30 checks  
in page 2861

When I came to the College in ~~April~~ the Spring of 1908, I was warned by Miss Stinson, as to what I should expect from the President.

When I returned in September, 1912, Mrs. Bushee also warned me, as she, too, had had to protect herself against Mr. Slocum.

At first I felt the protestations of love for me were genuine and that it was incumbent upon me, to try to save him from himself, and to save his self-respect. It gradually dawned upon me, that I was dealing with a man of strong and evil passions and that my only effort must be to protect myself.

As two evidences of the struggle which ensued, I cite the following:

One afternoon in the Spring of 1913, in the President's office, at Palmer Hall, Mr Slocum took me by the shoulders, forced me to stand against the east wall of his office, and pressed his whole body against mine, especially emphasizing the pressure at the portion of his body and mine most calculated to arouse and satisfy physical passion. I struggled to free myself, and fled from the office. This particular form of bestiality he never attempted again.

On commencement day of this year, June 9, 1915, I was in the library of the President's home, when I fainted. A doctor was summoned, who directed I should lie on the couch, until my own doctor could come to me. A woman friend was left to watch me, while Mr. & Mrs. Slocum went to the Alumni Banquet at Cassatt Memorial. Between courses the President came to his home to see me. Bending over the couch with back to other persons in the room he inserted his hand under the clothing covering my chest, and, stating that the doc-

tor had told him to watch my heart action, passed his hand again and again over me, as far down as he could reach. I tried to protect myself by pushing him away as much as my condition would permit. The next day he reminded me of this effort on my part, and told me I had been a brute. This happened at my home, on the next morning after I had fainted. Mr Slocum called to see me and was left alone with me. I was in bed being too weak to get up. He repeated the insult of the day before, still under cover of the necessity of watching the heart action. I then suddenly he stooped over me, laid his hand on my chest, and exclaimed, "Oh! I love you so!"

These are two or three ~~most~~ instances of the President's persecution of a woman, who works for him. I can give others, but none more flagrant. I also know, from my personal observation, that the women students, in the College are not safe alone, with the President in his office.

I have made this statement of my own free will, without dictation from any source

(Signed) Maude S. Bards

November 21, 1915.

Supplement of Miss Bards' Statement

Yes I remember the incident you speak of, tho of course I couldn't see it all. I remember I was astonished and shocked at his manner. He sat down on the couch beside me, as I recall it, and bent over me very close while he felt my pulse. Then he remarked that he was a physician, too, and added something in an undertone which I couldn't catch. I then saw him thrust his hand under your clothes to feel your heart. That of course was all that I could see, except your expressions of repugnance.

(Signed) Fran Auld.

in my seven years in which I have been connected with the college office, I have had to undergo mental and physical strains which are not at all necessary from the purely business standpoint. Believing that I should explain what I mean, for the sake of other women and for the deep moral good of the College, I state my experiences, which I had with Wm. F. Slocum, President of Colorado College.

So feel that I have not only been insulted once, but many times has been a thing which I had to live with mentally. I have had to put with "handling", insinuating looks and insidious familiarities, in many of the private interviews which I have had with him, in saying his "wanting to see me for a few minutes" I am unable to express the look which have left me boiling with the sense of shame and disgrace. The constant need of having his hand on your body, feeling it are things a woman cannot mistake. A constant desire to always bring the physical side in is always present. A few years ago when I had a needed operation, it was a supposed excuse for his talking it over, and at my hesitation he would assure me, that it was a thing all "big minded" people would discuss very openly, and repeated tried to discuss things along with the physical side.

One illustration simply in its mere outline, was the telling of a dream. He had dreamt of our being out on the prairie, horseback, out from any house. It grew late, very late, and we rode on and on. Finally about midnight, we found a lone house, the two of us. I am not able to give his expressions of voice, his looks, his attitude of body, as he emphasized, by many repetitions, the loneliness of the night, the isolation.

Another unmistakable illustration was at the end of a normal conversation, when he asked me if I was engaged. I answered, "No" and like a flash the lights were turned off, and before I was aware

of what was happening, I was seized in his arms, and he said, "you have got to kiss me." The lights were turned off another time, but the second time I was prepared.

Several times he told me of "having called me to him in the night; it was about one or two o'clock, and that he held me clasped in his arms next to his body for the remainder of the night." The manner, the tone, leaves nothing to the imagination of a normal woman. I have been talked to on "cold-heartedness," which was purely in a physical way.

I state this foregoing from a conscientious standpoint, and most willingly of my own accord.

(Signed) Harriet A. Sater.

November 21, 1915.

(A former Secretary of the Parents')

To whom it may concern:-

Regarding certain charges which have been made concerning William F. Slocum, I have no personal knowledge of any improper advances or undue familiarity on his part. In my experience with him, I was always careful to avoid any behavior, that was open to the slightest misconstruction, as I had an instinctive feeling, that the man was not to be trusted, and had heard several things which were not likely to increase my confidence in him. We never got beyond business relations; were in fact, scarcely friendly; and I have often felt that his dislike for me was due to the fact that I was not friendly. If it had not been for faithful work, I am sure I should not have been retained as long as I was.

Miss Bond came to me a year before I left and told

and asked my advice. I advised her not to be too friendly, and not to take a position in his office should it be offered, as for me (I told her), I could protect myself, as I was never a favorite with him. After substituting for a summer, she told me she would not for any thing accept a permanent position in that office.

Twice, much against my will, I was obliged to telephone (in Mrs. Slocum's absence), for Miss — to come down from "on important business." Mrs. — told me that Miss — spent the night at the Slocum house. When Miss — was in evidence, I was moved into another office, for special work. I was busy with the report for the General Educational Board — but there was no need to move me, and the purpose was, evidently, to get me out of the way.

(A former instructor)

December 13, 1915.

Of course I have known for a long time that Mrs. Slocum had a most disgusting attitude toward women, who are an unsuspecting young, and thrown into contact with him, and I am not surprised to know that many persons know of it. — Dr. Slocum made himself extremely disagreeable to me for the first few weeks, dropping into my room in —, late in the evening, and saying very sentimental and silly things. I was young then and felt very guilty, as tho' I had brought such familiarity on myself, and I finally asked — about it. She told me that the experience was fairly common and I was relieved enough to find that I was not the only person so treated, and followed her advice to have as little to do with him as possible. By

never staying in my room alone in the evening the difficulty finally relieved itself, and I never had any other experience of his kind. I could not repeat any thing he said. The impression of him however, is a very horrid one, and the trapping feeling when he took advantage of his age and position and his friendship for my family, I can assure you I have never forgotten.

(A graduate)

16th January 1916.

My contact with Mrs. Slocum has been very limited. I have little direct evidence to give as to his moral character. The first interview I had with him gave me an instinctive dislike, amounting almost to disgust, because of the surroundings of his face. I purposely avoided ever being alone with him, especially after I began to know more about that side of his nature.

Now in January 1912, he called me into his office to discuss with me the question of my taking the physical training work for Cuthbert Academy girls. I sat quite close to his desk in the chair he placed for me. In the midst of the conversation he suddenly stopped, and leaning closer, began to look at me in a way which I cannot describe by any words save "hateful." I sat waiting for him to continue on personal lines, so I left the room at once. We simply sat at his desk and watched me go. I was never alone with him after that, and he never again showed me that side of his nature.

During that year Miss Sater several times told me of her trying experiences with him in the office. These she has doubtless put before you, in her statement. I can only add my deep conviction, that such a man has no right to occupy

a position of power over the lives of young men and young women who are bound to hold him in honor and respect. I hope the men authority will bring pressure to bear, which will lead President Slocum to sever his connections with Colorado College.

(A member of the present student body)

The first act of President Slocum, which attracted my attention was a too minute and familiar examination of a brooch I was wearing. Soon after that he had me blot checks for him, on several occasions, telling me that the work gave a good opportunity to discuss a personal matter on which we disagreed, and other things of interest to me. Said he would find out when I was scheduled for office work, and sign checks at those times. On these occasions he seemed to wish the door of his office closed, wanted me to sit very near him, and would look at my wrist-watch now and then, each time laying his hand on my hand or wrist. Once he laid his hand on my shoulder and finally discarded "Mrs" for my first name.

Just about this time my tuition was paid, and I gave I gave up office work, so I saw little of him for a time. The one day we met at the Skelton's, where in their presence, he made fun of my "Theoria of life"; accused me of being afraid to let him talk to me about them; suggested that it would be a good time for him to come and see me, when I should be at Skelton's house, in their absence during the spring vacation, and spoke to Mrs. Skelton about sending her some "tracts" to leave for my perusal, while they were away. To the Skeltons, the episode could have seemed only rather insistent teasing, but the ex-

pression of the man's eyes, when he looked at me, appeared and worried me.

These instances appear trivial to my reason, but I felt them so filled with an underlying, intangible something, that distrust soon gave place to disgust, and fear, to the extent that study has been almost impossible; and I have lain awake nights with the thing on my mind.

Agreement between Pres. Slocum and the members of the faculty named below:

see page 292

President Slocum will place his resignation formally in the hands of the trustees at the annual meeting, June, 1916. He will remain in Colorado during the summer, and plans to work in connection with the raising of the balance of the half million dollar fund in Colorado. Very soon after the opening of the fall term, he plans to go east to continue the work of completing the fund. In order that Mr. Slocum may be entitled free to devote himself to that work, the internal affairs of the college will be administered by a committee of the faculty, who shall take charge not later than October 1, 1916, and shall continue their control until the new President takes his chair.

See page 309.

< DICTATED BY PRESIDENT Slocum, June 5, 1916; in his office, in the presence of Professors Cajoni, Hills, Parsons and Schneider. >

MRS. SLOCUM'S ACCIDENT

AND

MR. SLOCUM'S ASSININITY.

August 31, 1916.

One evening in April 1916, the boys of the Banking and Business Administration department gave a dinner at the Occasia Hotel for Mr. Bemis. At the close of the dinner Mrs. Slocum fell, cutting her head. Madame Blum, Mrs. Blum and myself were the only women present. As soon as I saw that Mrs. Slocum had fallen, I went to her at once and helped her to arise and helped her into one of the hotel bedrooms, where we did every thing possible for her relief, and Dr. Slocum went with us. Dr. Slocum was very upset, and acted so nervous, that we all felt more sorry for him, than we did for Mrs. Slocum. He seemed to suffer more than she did, and afterwards when I met him outside the bedroom, I took him by the hand and expressed my sympathy. When we decided to take Mrs. Slocum home, he insisted that I was to go with her. We took Mrs. Slocum home, and while she and her maid were in the bathroom, I waited in her bedroom. As I mended my handkerchief, I asked Mr. Slocum when he came into the bedroom, where he had put my coat. He said it was in the room just across the hall, and went after it. I followed him, thinking he would turn on the lights, but he turned and took my hand, and we were both getting the coat, he put his arm around me, and then the first thing I know he kissed me, on the mouth, and in the act our eyeglasses became entangled. He turned on the lights to find our glasses, and I got out of the room. He was all this time calling me endearing names and telling me what a great help I had

been to him, and how good it was of me to have done it. I went back into Mrs. Slocum's bedroom, and as she had come out of the bathroom ready for bed, I helped her to get in. Then Dr. Swann came, and I assisted him while he took the necessary stitches. When we got Mrs. Slocum fixed up, Dr. Swann wanted to take me back to the hotel, but Dr. Slocum would not hear to it. He said, Mrs. Slocum was all right and there was nothing that he could do and he would take me home. Mrs. Slocum thought he had better go back to the hotel and let Mr. Bemis know that she was all right and not to let it interrupt the meeting at all; so we went back in his electric. He wanted to take me home, but I insisted on being taken back to the hotel, where Mr. Persons was. From his house to the hotel he drove just as slowly as was possible, all the while calling me endearing names, trying to hold my hand and, saying dozens of times, that I had been such a help; and several times he put his arms around me. Finally we got to the hotel, and he again insisted on taking me home, and wanted to tell Mr. Persons that he was going to, but I got out of the car and we went into the hotel.

(Signed) Irma K. Persons.

<Note: This is the wife of Professor Warren M. Persons, Dean of the Department of Banking and Business in Colorado College.>

A DANGEROUS ANIMAL TO BE LOOSE.

During the early days of my Freshman year, I was horrified at the discovery that the College's President was a man who made shocking advances to students and other women.

One of my very intimate friends, who is a close friend of the President's family, also told me of her fear at being left alone with Dr. Slocum, even for a moment. If so left in a room of his own home, she was invariably made to submit to the most startling caresses. My greatest shock, however, came with the knowledge, that the President, almost every evening, was in the closed rooms of one of the officials of the girls hall, - often remaining to after midnight. Because of my own business relations to this official, I very soon saw that the frequent lengthy visits were not necessary ones. This is knowledge and not suspicion. Because of my knowledge of these visits, the President has felt a strong repugnance, to me during all these years.

I could continue indefinitely, with tales of young girls who have had horrifying experiences with their President; - one in a public train; another in a closed carriage; and yet another while walking across the campus, in an early twilight, and still another one who one year accompanied President and Mrs. Slocum abroad.

May I ask that no part of my statements be used in connection with any official of the College other than the President.

(Signed) Florence Leidigh.

In the presence of Vera Stewart.

NOTE. (2 affidavits made)

Hundreds of women of the highest social and church standing who do not wish their names on the written page, recitate not to give their experiences orally unless to protect the innocent.

August 12,

STATEMENT MADE BY DEAN EDWARD S. PARSONS, at the joint

meeting of the Trustees and Faculty, held at the home of Mr. George M. Fowler, Colorado Springs, August 28, 1916.

The first time the rumors began to come to me about Mr. Slocum was about ten years ago. At that time there were relations with a lady, who was a member of the faculty, which seemed to be foolishness, but were entirely out of accord, with the doctrines of the right relations of the sexes preach from the chapel desk and in social committee meetings. Th perhaps five or six years ago, I began to hear more definite things concerning the relations of Mr. Slocum to women members of the faculty secretaries and students, but I said nothing of this, because it was my hope that the time would come, when Mr. S. would naturally retire, and this would end the whole matter. It would have been very easy to have caused a scandal which would have been serious to the life and reputation of the college. But last fall the matter came to a crisis, with the expressed determination of one of the women college secretaries to make public the knowledge of what she had experienced. This would have made a public scandal, which would have blasted the reputation of Mr. S. and broken the heart of Mrs. S. and seriously injured the College. It seemed to me clearly a matter for the most careful and wisest judgment; so I called in Mr. Schaefer of the faculty for counsel. I selected him because of his loyalty to the President and the College, and for his medical knowledge and training. He felt that the dangers were very great and that they could not be overlooked. He felt that there was a pathological condition, which might lead to very serious and disastrous results. We both felt that the advice of others were needed, and we called in Mr. Cojain and Mr. Hills. From the time this first meeting of this first group of four every action was determined

by the unanimous opinion of the group.

We had numerous conferences and discussions, and various suggestions were made as to the wisest course. Finally, by a series of events and influences, the information reached Judge Lunt. He looked over the evidence carefully and stated that altho a petty fogging lawyer could make something of a case on the other side, the facts are unmistakable. On his own initiative he placed the papers before Mr. Howbert and Mr. Howbert called a conference consisting of himself, Judge Campbell and Mr. Stewart, and Judge Lunt put the evidence before them. A little later Mr. Stewart asked me to come to see him, and we met in Judge Lunt's office, and at his request I told him what I knew about the case. At his request, also, I arranged for a conference between him and the two young women, giving the principal testimony. I was not present at this conference.

There followed a series of conferences between Mr. Howbert and Mr. Stewart on the one side and the group of four faculty men on the other, and at these conferences all parties were urged agreed as to the validity of the evidence and the absolute necessity of action. Mr. Howbert and Mr. Stewart said many times that the matter was now in responsible hands and where it ought to be, with the trustees, and that we did not need to worry at all about it, because decisive action would be taken and Mr. Slocum would not be in power, at the very latest after the close of the summer of 1915; that he would not direct the work of the College another year.

At one of the last of the conferences I had with Mr. Stewart, before the tentative action of the board of trustees, he said to me, in his breakfast room, that many men do the things which Mr. Slocum had done and are not caught, but Mr. Slocum had been caught,

and he simply could not be retained in his present position.

Everything seemed settled, simply waiting for the fit moment for the presentation of the matter to the person concerned. The trustees acquainted with the facts having decided it was wisest to accomplish results, without bringing in the other members of the Board.

I left Colorado Springs early in February, and was gone until about the middle of March. On my return I found the three men and those persons in the city who were acquainted with the facts very restless, as, apparently, nothing had been done and the time was rapidly passing. It had been our hope that would come an early announcement of his resignation, and that at Commencement time there would be a worthy recognition of the great work which Mr. Slocum had done, but the time passed without action, and finally anonymous letters began to reach the Ozona Post. This made Mr. Howbert and Mr. Stewart realize, vividly, the danger of further delay, and on Monday, April the 17th, they presented the evidence to Mr. Slocum. On Tuesday he had a conference with Mr. Cajon and Mr. Schneider, and on Thursday he asked to see me. It was a very sad talk. He threw himself on my help, and said that I was the only one that could save him, for those two signed documents would be the death of him. What he wanted was to have the young women withdraw the statements and give him another year to finish his work. He said he would not work with those statements hanging over him. I said I would see the young women and find out what could be done. I saw one of them at once and the other later, and they said they could not withdraw the statements. I saw the three other faculty men and they said their statements could not be withdrawn & I saw Mr.



question of facts, which would not be altered by the withdrawal of the papers. At my request Mr. Slocum came to see me on the afternoon of Good Friday, I told him the result of my efforts, and he said there was nothing now for him to do but resign, which he did, I understood within a day or two, placing the resignation, or at least the promise of it, in the hands of Mr. Stewart.

On Easter Sunday morning Mr. Stewart asked the four faculty men to come to his house. He said that Mr. Slocum had seen him and that he understood Mr. Slocum expected to resign, and sever all connection with the College at the end of the present Academic year (1916), or he would give up all executive control to a committee of the faculty while continuing the title of President for another year, 1916-17 and devote himself entirely to raising the Endowment Fund. Mr. Stewart asked us: "Could you be satisfied and give the trustees your loyal support if Mr. Slocum accepts one of these alternative plans?" We all promised that we could.

The resignation now having been handed in, the question was how to close the matter, in a manner which would be easiest for Mr. Slocum and his wife and most likely to keep everything quiet and avoid scandal. I personally went to every one who knows the facts, and exacted a promise that if Mr. Slocum fulfilled his part, and also did not attempt to undermine the reputation of those who had brought the matter to the trustees, they would keep their lips sealed.

There was further discussion with Mr. Howbert and Mr. Stewart, as to the direction of college, during the interregnum. It was

agreed that a committee of the faculty should handle its affairs. On my saying to Mr. Stewart, that it should be a small committee, he said it should not be more than three.

Later in May came the preliminary meeting of the Board of Trustees, in which Mr. Slocum told them his intention to resign, and a committee consisting of four members of the faculty (the three Deans and the secretary of the College) was tentatively appointed to act as advisers to Mr. Slocum, until his successor should be appointed. The next morning Mr. Cajeri and I waited on Mr. Howbert at the First National Bank, and asked for the facts of the arrangement. He told us, what is stated above. He said that such a committee, without authority, would be impossible. It would mean divided authority, and would be disastrous to good College government. Mr. Howbert said he also felt, it was not a wise arrangement. Mr. Stewart had come late to the trustees meeting, and there had been no opportunity for conference between Mr. Stewart and Mr. Slocum and myself, and the plan went through quite against our judgment. He said that he would see that when the final arrangement was made, it would be satisfactory to the faculty groups. So the matter rested for the time being. But there came to the faculty men word that the President was writing here and there to persons outside the city, attempting to undermine the evidence. In each case when the word came back, it was necessary to send on the full facts. This was rapidly enlarging the circle of those who knew them, so the four faculty men visited Mr. Slocum by appointment, and put the whole matter before him. It was at this meeting that he dictated to us the statement of his

magnation and the date when he would relinquish control of the College. At the close of this meeting we implored him not to make any more changes in his plans, as changes meant stirring up further the hostile feeling.

Then came the Senate meeting on the Tuesday of Commencement week. The facts in connection with this are recorded in the letter sent on to the members of the Board on August 21st, See pp. 291-3. The next day Mr. Houbert told the four faculty men, that there was no probability that the committee of five could be changed, because there would be no meeting of Senate until fall, he told us to see Mr. Slocum which we did the next day. Mr. Slocum told us it would probably necessary to hold a meeting very soon after the return of Mr. Stewart from the east, and that everything could be arranged to our satisfaction.

Then came the separation for the summer. I was gone 5 weeks, - blessed weeks of relief from the wretched affair. Immediately on my return, I heard rumors of what had been going on, during the summer; (I quote these only as rumors): That a part of the story had been presented to the trustees, who had not the full facts, with insinuations as to the motives of some at least, who had originally presented them, and that the trustees had made some change in their action. Then came Mr. Stewart's visit to me, and his statement that the effort at Phil. Stewart's trustees resented the action of the faculty in criticizing criticism of their plans at Commencement. That, therefore, they had decided to abolish the committee and to leave the authority of the college where it had been, in Mr. Slocum's hands, until his successor until his sue had been elected, and that considerable time would elapse before a new head could be chosen. He

added that the trustees expected the faculty to be loyal, or nearly

LAW OFFICES OF  
CHARLES W. HAINES  
MINING EXCHANGE BUILDING.

8/7/17  
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Dear Kerr: Unlike a good many others, your explanation explains! After all 'tis no indictment of my perspicacity, that I could not guess the riddle? -

Our "Esteemed" Contemporary" is suffering from acute Erotomania - Medical men, one at least - here recognize it. How far 'tis a morbidness - (madness, physical) and how far a "sin". I cannot call upon to decide - but I am clear in my mind that 'tis venial compared with chronic lying, hypocrisy and hideous

Why "Cathedral Park" & why "midnight"?"

LAW OFFICES OF  
CHARLES W. HAINES  
MINING EXCHANGE BUILDING.

8/14/17  
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Dear Kerr: Thank you for the 'lines' (hardly 'verse'! "poetry") They're cryptic - So it slow come (Slocum?) you are "showing" for: "Maure" welcome - to all of him! Au contraire, is it I. who am slow-com(ing)? Ehen. The loss is mine. I'm shie stuck - out o' petra - tho the mechanics swear (tho I swear worse) that the machine is sound. - I have faith for my such business as I must do - for 104 - riding - calling on my friends. I am also shie pebles. My greetings to you both.  
Yours. "

Answer on Page 313-4

See pp. 20

Selfishness very serious!

May 7<sup>th</sup> 1917  
I would call on you as this

The reason she is following you  
is 10 laps - for it is 10 a day

Feeling to you

years

Thomas William Johnson

Then came the separation

Back to back, in Utah, a missionary not to  
but from the Gentiles - to the Mormons -  
Marion who accompanied her to Denver  
retack on the bike with me yet a  
while, before the machine of Gotham  
again shadows her

P.M.H.

Phil etc  
efforts at  
doing.

... of the

added that the trustees expected the faculty to be loyal, in the difficult situation.

THE RESULT  
STEWART'S  
BLUFF,  
or  
ULLDOZE  
page 292.  
At once every one concerned felt that he was released of  
pledge of secrecy, and that the burden of the responsibility of saving  
College from disgrace, and Mr. Slocum and Mrs. Slocum life &  
humiliation, having been thrown back on us, we did the one  
thing which could be done, under the circumstances: - we placed  
the facts before a larger group of the faculty, and it was un-  
animously agreed by this whole group, that all the board of  
trustees should know the exact conditions. When it had reached  
the point that young women secretaries and students were  
no longer safe in the office with Mr. Slocum, we felt  
the time had come for definite action.

13

SLOCUM, in Central Park N.Y. at midnight, meditating.

intercopy to C. W. Haines  
of 1506 N. 3rd St. from Aug 12, 1917

"I see you with my heart from lands that yet far distant are  
I wonder else if with your eyes hearts ye see me from afar  
My heart and eyes alike for you do sorrow; yes, with you  
My soul abideth and the thoughts of you with me still are.  
I cannot take delight in life, till I upon you look;  
Your lack the very pleasantness of Paradise would make