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VOL. XIV

APRIL 1920

No. 6

The HOWARD UNIVERSITY RECORD



EDITORIALS

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THE NEGRO AND THE CHURCH

J. W. E. Bowen

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HENRY O. TANNER, the Artist—AN APPRECIATION

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SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

HOWARD ALUMNI YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

ALUMNI NOTES

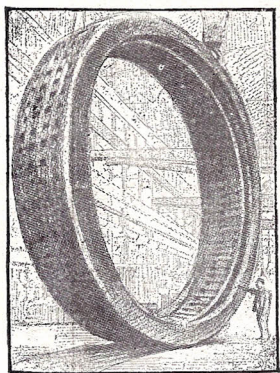
UNIVERSITY NOTES

UNDERGRADUATE LIFE

COUNTERWEIGHTS

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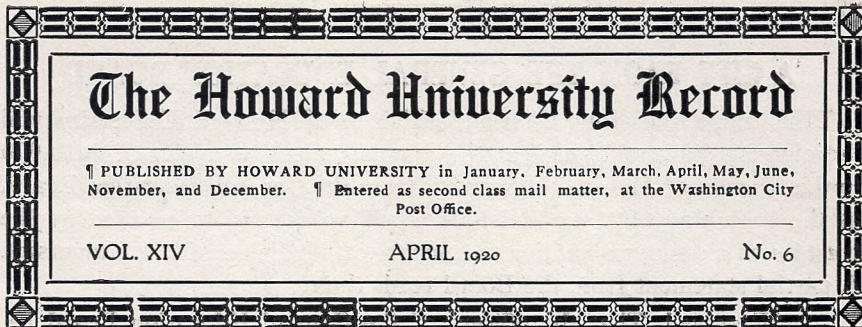
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Editorials

CHARTER DAY

IN the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel on Tuesday, March 2, the fifty-third anniversary of the founding of Howard University was observed with appropriate exercises in the presence of the faculty and the entire student body. Nature seemed to smile upon the occasion of Alma Mater's birthday and graciously favored us with one of her finest days in the way of bright sunlight and bracing air, which added in no small degree to the wonderful spirit of cheer and enthusiasm of the loyal audience that filled every available inch of space in the stately Chapel.

The Chapel was tastefully decorated with American flags, while the bronze bust of General Oliver O. Howard, founder of the University, was moved to the center of the platform.

The exercises, which lasted longer than an hour, were presided over by President Durkee, who, after fitting remarks, introduced Dean George William Cook as the principal speaker of the occasion. Dean Cook's address, which appears elsewhere in this issue of the Record, was notable for its ringing utterances of deep and sincere devotion to the high ideals of Howard, and was replete with congratulations on the wonderful growth of our institution during the period of its service to the race and to the nation.

Dean Kelly Miller, who ranks next to Dean Cook in length of service at the University, was introduced as the second speaker. Dean Miller's brief, but interesting, remarks exhibited to us in impressive fashion the careers of several of Howard's sons who have already passed away, but who in the service of their lives embodied the highest ideals of the Institution.

The appearance of each speaker was greeted by rousing Howard Yells on the part of the students.

The impressive exercises concluded with the enthusiastic singing of "Alma Mater" by students and faculty.

G. M. L.,

A GIFT FROM THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

THE more than four thousand children of Howard University will "rejoice, be glad, and sing" at the announcement of a gift of \$250,000 to the trustees of Howard University from the General Education Board, as the beginning of a fund of half a million dollars, to be used by the trustees as an endowment for the School of Medicine of the University. A partial statement from the Board reads thus:

"Resolved, That the officers of the General Education Board be, and they hereby are, authorized in their discretion to commit the Board to an amount not exceeding Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars toward at least Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be used as endowment for the Medical Department."

This is the first great gift of money to Howard! Is it not a harbinger of those larger things which are in store? We believe that Howard is now to share in the real prosperity for which she has so long waited and prayed. "Others have labored" and we are now "entering into their labors."

When I remember the sacrifices of those who founded this Institution, and of those who all these years have given their very lives for its life, I feel that those who are gone to the other life must rejoice with those who yet live because of the new day, the new help, and the new hope, which now strengthens "Old Howard."

We are launching a campaign for \$2,000,000 as endowment for the College department of the University. We are asking our graduates and friends to contribute \$100,000 of that amount. If our colored people will do that, we know we can secure the rest from the generous-hearted public philanthropists of America. What do you say, graduates and friends? All up for a great promise and a great achievement!

THE LINCOLN STATUE

FOR reasons of which I am not now aware, the great statue of Mr. Lincoln which has, for many years, held an honored place before the Court House in Washington, is now removed by the District authorities. The question arising as to where the statue may be re-located, Dr. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer of Howard University, made the suggestion that it be placed on the open campus of the University. He wrote an article to the press of the city setting forth the appropriateness of placing the statue here in the very heart of the culture and aspiration of that great race for which Mr. Lincoln and our whole land gave so much.

The more one thinks of the proposition, the more one knows that such a placing of the statue would be a most gracious act on the part of the Government, and would cause a thrill of pride and joy to move the

whole race. What lessons his presence here would teach the thousands of young men and women who are and will be moulded by this great educational Institution! How a glance at that kindly face of the great emancipator would steady, encourage, cheer, and nerve these young men and women for greater effort!

The statue of Mr. Lincoln here on the open campus of Howard University would add a half to the moral and patriotic power of the Institution. I would that all who feel thus deeply upon the subject would write to Colonel Clarence S. Ridley, Secretary and Executive Officer, the Commission of Fine Arts, Lemon Building, 1729 New York Avenue, Washington, District of Columbia, asking the Commission to give most earnest consideration to the plea of Howard University and the plea of the whole race.

J. S. D.

The following is a copy of the letter sent to *The Evening Star* by the Secretary-Treasurer of Howard University concerning the Lincoln statue:

Editor—

February 16, 1920.

THE EVENING STAR,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

In a recent issue of *The Evening Star*, attention was called to the sentimental associations of the old Lincoln Monument with Washington and the District of Columbia. Various and sundry suggestions have been made as to where it should be placed. You truly say that it "is a monument of great historic and sentimental value" and that "it should be set up in an appropriate place in the National Capital and remain there for all time, or until it crumbles with age."

What more proper place for such a monument than the grounds of Howard University, an institution conducted in the interest of descendants of freedmen, beneficiaries of the Great Emancipator's crowning achievement as Statesman and President. If placed upon the grounds of Howard University, here in the District of Columbia, the Lincoln Monument would be for all time located among those who will reverently regard and protect it.

If it is to be permanently removed from the location fronting the Court House, the Trustees of Howard University, at their meeting in June, will gladly make proper arrangements for the reception of this monument, if crystalized public opinion should decide upon its location here on Howard University hill.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) EMMETT J. SCOTT,
Secretary-Treasurer Howard University.

THE TEACHERS' UNION

IN the struggle of forces contending for supremacy in the world today, none has more significance than the new spirit of mutual understanding and the realization of a common life which is showing itself in the awakened sympathy between the hand and head workers. The cleavage between these two kinds of work, both so necessary to the welfare of society, has been so great; their distrust of each other has obtained with such persistency throughout the centuries that it has seemed at times as if the divorce were irreconcilable. But even such an apparent distinction has not been able to withstand such an utter rout of all our preconceived notions of the fitness of things as has taken place today.

All over the country, teachers, and other brain workers, are forming themselves into unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The Howard University Teachers' union, an integral part of the American Federation of Teachers, which, in turn, is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has the honor of being the first union to be formed among college teachers. Since the date of its founding, many other Colleges and Universities have followed its lead. Harvard and the Colleges of New York being notable examples. The Howard Union feels that it has sounded a new note in the federation movement, if one may so designate the widespread desire for social solidarity. The aim which it has set for itself is not antagonism to administration but co-operation with those who do the executive work of the University. The union presents to them a united body of efficient workers who stand ready to help in promoting the interests of the University both intramural and extramural.

At the meeting of the American Federation of Teachers held in Chicago in December the Union was represented by two delegates, Mr. Scott and Mr. Logan. Through their presence at the Convention the financial needs of the University were brought to the attention of the Federation and their endorsement of the bill before Congress and their co-operation in securing its passage followed.

In April, Mr. T. W. Turner, president of the Union, will represent it and the University at a regional meeting of the Federation in Philadelphia.

This represents but one phase of the activities of the Union. There are other important, but more personal, fields in which it is seeking to make itself felt as a power for good. As other fields of activities open up, it stands ready to enter in, strong in the faith that in union lies strength.



The Charter---A Challenge

By George William Cook, Dean of the School of Commerce and Finances.

Principal address delivered on Charter Day, March 2, 1920, on the occasion of the fifty-third anniversary of Howard University.

Howard University is a thought evolved in 1866. Howard University as a legal entity was ushered into the light of day, March 2, 1867.

The horologe of a half century flings out the inquiring challenge to Howard—What has thou produced to justify thyself in 50 years of existence? What mission hast thou performed to excuse thy being? What eternal word of profit? What principle of uplift hast thou sent forth? Thy Halls resound to the murmur of what message from the Divine to man? What, we ask, is thy mission? The answer is made by her sons and daughters, who have carried her name to the four corners of the globe.

A Charter is a legal index pointing the way to duty and purpose in any corporation. It is the fundamental rule by which all other rules and laws and acts are squared and measured. It standardizes and determines their validity. The Charter and Seals of Howard are the pronouncement of her founders. Her founders were men fresh from the fortunes of war—battle-scarred and blood-stained and empty-sleeved—determined to perpetuate their militant victories by the forces of peace—men who failing to die at Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Antietam, and Fredericksburg, essayed to continue the fight on this hill—men who not satisfied to cease the warfare by loosening the iron shackles of bondage turned their powers to driving darkness from human souls—men who dying saw not yet the full fruition of their labors, and left to survivors and posterity the clearly defined task and duty (and upon none more than upon the present officers and students of Howard University) to hold up the banner of higher education.

The celebration of birth anniversaries directs retrospectively to history, but prophetically to hope and promise.

So "Charter Day" at Howard University may conjure up pleasant and grateful memories and serve for projection of hope for a greater future.

A review of the past may dictate faith in a brilliant future.

Howard to be approved must square well with the purpose of her creation as is set forth in her Charter, and stamped upon her first Seal, contributing the shibboleth engraved as her second Seal.

The first article of our Charter reads: "Sec. 1.—That there be established and is hereby established in the District of Columbia, a University for the education of youth in the liberal arts and sciences, under the name, style and title of "The Howard University."

The right to a Seal and Charter were created at the same time. The language of the first Seal is "*Equality of rights and knowledge for all.*"

The second Seal reads, *For God and the Republic.*

The first declares duty of man to man.

The second declares patriotism and reverence to God. Both pointing to fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man, constituting a human democracy—higher than which mental conception is lost. Happy are ye to be marching under such an aegis. Coined in one brain, accepted by many minds, Howard University sprang into the activities of national life as the visible manifestation of an idea, marking a purpose definite and dynamic. Though the ex-slave was illy prepared for the attainment of higher education, the founders could no more stem the stream of logical conclusion of the ultimate success and culmination of higher education for the ex-slave than they could believe in his retrograde into slavery. They were New England men of the stock who planted Harvard University sixteen years after they had first braved the terrors of a Massachusetts winter.

I glean from the Fourth Annual Report on Schools for Freedmen for July, 1867, by J. W. Alvord, then General Superintendent of Schools for Freedmen, and a Trustee of Howard University, the following:

"HOWARD UNIVERSITY." A charter has been granted by Congress for the Howard University which is to be open to all of both sexes without discrimination of color. This institution bids fair to do great good. Its beautiful site, so opportunely and wisely secured is an earnest of success. Large and commodious buildings are soon to be erected thereon. The normal and preparatory departments of the University were opened on the first of May, under the instruction of Rev. E. F. Williams, an accomplished scholar and a thorough teacher. At the close of the month the school numbered 31 scholars; it has now increased to about 60.

"We urge all friends of the freedmen to increasing confidence and to look forward with assured expectation to greater things than these. This people are to be prepared for what is being prepared for them. They are to become a 'people which in time past were not a people;' and there is increasing evidence that 'God hath made of one blood all the nations of men.'"

This declaration, in the time of national stress and reconstruction, after a fiery and bloody conflict, flashed forth to the ex-slave a CHALLENGE, and to the objector of the education of the colored man, a DEFIANCE, resting for its justification upon what we have achieved and may achieve.

Though it was boldness, it was not rashness; though looking through a glass darkly, it was not an unreasonable faith. It was but the expression of a conviction resting upon confidence in right methods; and principles without variableness or change.

Do you not feel that it is a call for a self-betterment for the ultimate uplift of the whole? Will it not be reprehensible if such opportunity in

such spirit is given without corresponding acceptance in like spirit? How shall one's credit or debt stand if such choice is carelessly neglected, or purposely rejected? It were better that he had never been born.

A glance at the history for the last fifty years will reveal whether past school generations have prepared for what has been prepared for them.

Race prejudice has prepared for us the Jim-Crow Car, disfranchisement, lynchings, commercial robbery and all the ills following in the wake of a race hatred.

Just how far in former days students acquitted themselves in preparing for the contest investigation will show; but may I ask those present how far are you meeting the challenge of March 2, 1867? March 2, 1867, was not a boast of a night's duration, but was established by the Charter to be a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession in deed or in law, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, by the name, style, and title of "Howard University." It is an everlasting call and demand, for each and every school generation that has joined and may join issue with Howard to do their best.

I appeal to you young men and young women to at once make self-examination to determine where you stand in the fulfillment of this prophecy given on March 2, 1867. Are you preparing to be an actor in the consummation of the forecast, is the vital question today with us under this roof.

What others have done is well shown in investigation of the fifty-three folios already written and on the shelves. "The unwritten belongs to thee, take heed and ponder well what that shall be." What will our audit be when time and conscience balance the record? This is the day for new resolutions. Let us all resolve that neither selfish consideration, nor disappointment of a personal character can ever impel us to anything but Old Howard's good. Be ready always to sing I Love Old Howard, and Alma Mater. Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth and Leipsic, may sing their songs, but for me and my house we will sing "Howard, I Love Old Howard!"



The Negro and the Church

*By Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, Vice-President, Gammon Theological Seminary,
Atlanta, Georgia.*

Delivered at the Afternoon Session of the Reconstruction and Readjustment Congress Held at Howard University, November 13, 1919.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

When the future historian shall take up his task to write the story of the nineteenth century, he will be confronted by an array of facts and figures of projects and revolutions, tremendous and startling undertakings that are unparalleled in the annals of time. It is to the glory of the western type of Christianity that the first and only complete piece of work that it has done for any people outside of its own exclusive blood is the Negro people. Western Christianity has failed to bring into her bosom in its entirety the yellow people of Asia; the bronze people yonder in the Western countries; the brown people yonder off from the coast of Asia; in fact the only people outside of its own blood that has accepted the religion of Western Christianity—the Bible from lid to lid—is the black people. He has taken it in and he believes that book today more firmly and with greater faith than his teachers, and he is going to remain, and will become ultimately the safe bulwark against the onrushing currents of destructive nationalism and criticism that might seek to destroy the inspirational character of that book.

The peculiar moral temper and spiritual make-up of this man is today the spiritual flavor in Western Christianity, and that which is peculiarly and particularly refreshing and rehabilitating to the cold phlegmatic ice-frozen type of Christianity that has taken root in this country. It is the religious spirit, the religious temper, the peculiar spiritual make-up of every Negro. Witness it in his songs or hymns—unquestionably the sweetest singer of this country. Longfellow must have had the Negro in mind when he wrote of "God's singing children."

I wish to bear testimony to what Dr. Wilmer, my fellow-citizen has written, for I had the privilege to sit in that meeting—that great Evangelical meeting in the largest Southern Methodist church in the city of Atlanta, a few days ago, and helped to cast and circulate the resolutions to which he has referred only by way of a single excerpt.

It is hard not to speak of some things that come rushing on. The heart grows weak at times and the blood gets hot, every now and then—and I claim to be a conservative man, and those who know me put me down as a conservative man. Every now and then I feel the rush of hot African blood to my cheeks, sparkling in my eye and beating through the orifices of my heart and then I hear, when I stop to listen, I hear a

word, "Be still and know that I am God"—and I have the good sense to be still.

I have certain fundamental principles upon which I stand. First, the prejudices engendered in the participants of a strife can never be fully transmitted to the next generation. There is a gulf across which evil prejudice, meanness, deviltry, if it attempted to cross will lose some of its elements. To my thought that is fundamental. Secondly, every wrong will meet a Waterloo, since God is God. If that be not so, then God is not God for He is responsible for the establishment of the principle of righteousness. I would not separate between the white peoples and the black peoples in this country. This is not a nation for white people; it is not a nation for black people. The one ruling fundamental idea which makes an American citizen is patriotism; not color, wealth or education, but patriotism. He that can sing "My Country 'Tis of Thee" and will shed his blood to keep that Flag waving, that man is an American citizen. Thus, I believe, it would be destructive of the very principle of democracy; it would be violative of the principle of Christian brotherhood as our Christ has taught it, if in this land we separated whites and blacks. I know that I am treading upon some eggs, but there are some eggs that should be trodden upon.

In school life and in church life, for instance—and I said it to a Southern white audience—if a white man would preach in the pulpits of Negro churches occasionally, it would help to cure a suspicion on the part of black against white, and if black men would in the same way preach in white pulpits occasionally, it would cure that peculiar pride, self-centered pride of superiority of the whites, for prejudice and suspicion are two peas in a pod. They belong together, and if we are to solve the problems, they are to be solved by the accumulated wisdom of historical experience and not by fits and starts.

Little by little—for I teach my boys and I preach all over the country, that as black men, ask for what you want; take what you can get; use what you get until you can get what you want. Civilization is nothing but compromise. Pull a little to the right; pull a little to the left, by constantly changing laws—modifying important social conditions. Everybody must yield a little. No man has a right to stand upon his conception of absolute right.

I have said to white men of the South in dignified, but courteous and positive language: "Lay it down as an experiment. Let the white preachers of this country—South and North, East and West—down in the Everglades of Florida and upon the sandy plains of Texas; and the marshy, watery plains of Arkansas, and the yellow hills of Georgia, let the white preachers stand up in their pulpits for one solid month and preach against crime, mob law, murder, lynchers and their crimes—preach against it and dare say to their white people that a mobbist or a lyncher deserves to be hanged; as we black men stand in every pulpit and preach

against all forms of immorality, rape, theft and indecency." We do, but the white men dare not do it. We know it. They can't stand up in Alabama, Georgia, or in any other part of the South, and say that "the mob that mobbed this or that colored man and hanged this or that colored woman must be punished, and I am going to help to see that it is punished." They cannot and dare not say it. It is a difficult question. Hence, we folks must have a little patience with them until they come up to where we are. They haven't come up to the principles of equity and fair play in punishing crime. We are on a very high level. There is not a single Negro preacher that lacks the temerity to denounce in unqualified language against every possible kind of crime committed by Negroes. So it is a difficult proposition. The Negro occupies a very peculiar position in this country.

A young man said to me today in the city of Washington: "How is it that you can live down South? Why do you stay there? Why don't you come back here to the city of Washington or Baltimore to the Washington Conference where you belong and take up work right here? How is it that you can stay down there? Why, you have to ride in Jim Crow cars." Of course I didn't ride in one coming up here. I never do; I ride in a palace car most of the time. You people can't get drawing rooms. They give me a drawing room. You people have to ride with anybody, any sort of white man or colored man. I have a private room to myself, a whole room. You have to take a half-seat. But when I was accosted and taunted with "You will have to ride in a Jim Crow car," I replied, "Yes, I will ride in that Jim Crow car. I would ride in a box car to go and help the Negro people who are suffering. Place does not dignify me; I dignify the place."

The relations between races is improving. Certainly it is. Oh, yes, it is improving—fire and blood, but the progress is steadily moving on—changes in thought—changes in relations. Changes are taking place and they are taking place because of the judicious, thoughtful, intelligent, Christlike management on the part of the Negro leaders in the South. Little by little we are bringing them together and it is going to come. The Christian church is doing it. I believe in the vote. I vote, but the Negro people must not be commercialized or materialized. Think not that a bank book is a measure of personality. There is something more than a bank book or a farm—and yet I go on through Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama, upholding and preaching that the Negroes buy farms and homes and increase bank rolls—but you dare not stop there. The Negro race must not be commercialized. It must be spiritualized. It is our place to teach the lessons of brotherhood, of sympathy, kindness and tenderness, the lessons of Jesus Christ, and to do that there must be some crucifixion, but God wants big men and women to be crucified, not little ones—men large in heart and large in vision—men that do not lose their courage and hope and faith. If a leader says it is hopeless, he should

step out of the ranks. It is only the man who stands up and says, "There shall be no Alps" that crosses the Alps. That is the type of man we must develop. There are great problems. The distance is great. We have come a long ways already, but it is required on the part of the Negro people, as well as the white peoples, patience in the race of life, sobriety, courage, and steadiness. Hold fast to the fundamental things. Civilization does not proceed in a direct line but in circuitous route, but it is always moving forward, and so with the progress of a race, the building up of a people, the building up of American Nationalism, the making of great Americanism and the progress of Democracy and the establishment of righteousness among men. It is a long distance and it requires wise men, thoughtful men on both sides with cool heads among black people and white people. It requires thoughtful, cultivated, trained men and women to solve the problems of humanity. God means that two peoples shall be welded together not in blood, but in sentiment, in purpose and in all that makes for unity and progress.



Social Uplift in the Church

*By Miss Eva D. Bowles, Executive for Colored Work, National Board
Young Women's Christian Association of America,
New York City.*

Delivered at the Evening Session of the Reconstruction and Readjustment
Congress Held at Howard University, November 13, 1919.

Mr. Chairman and Friends:

When the invitation came to me to attend this conference and the subject given was the "The Negro and the Church," I read the letter and I wondered what it would be that I could say on this subject; then I read the postscript and it stated that I was to talk on the women and the work during the war. It is impossible to adequately tell this in these fifteen minutes allotted me. As President Durkee has said, we have come to you tonight to talk out of our experience. You have heard great oratory today—I come to you tonight as an old social worker and a worker in the war times. I recall when I began social work back with Professor Cook and Mrs. Cook, when we used to attend early meetings of the National Conference on Social Work, and so I have been trained and have been thinking from the social side of life of the community and especially of the Colored people.

The piece of work done by the women of the country during the war has been a wonderful achievement. We were able to use the instrument—The Young Women's Christian Association—to demonstrate as Colored women that we were capable of leadership. We were, also, able

to demonstrate that this movement which was good for one was good for all girls. We have proved that The Young Women's Christian Association is not a building, is not a gymnasium, it is not a group of women just meeting; we proved that it is a living force among women, bringing definite things to pass. We proved that we are able to touch the lives of all types of girls and to help to bring them into personal loyalty to Jesus Christ. During those two and one-half years, we did accomplish another task and that was finding capable leaders. The war itself brought out deeper issues of life in these leaders.

Mr. Carruthers in the *Atlantic Monthly* recently said, "that the new day begins in the evening," and as the evening of war has passed, we are now facing a new day and the second phase of achievement. And what are we facing especially? Our new day can only be won in one way, and that is through our faith in God and man, and our belief in life must be so strong that all forces organized must have their strength through moral and spiritual passions. And what are the forces to bring this about? We firmly believe that the church is the first and greatest force, for did not Christ leave a program for us to work by—a program that had a world outlook? To His disciples he said, "Go ye into all the world!" Let us stop to consider that no social movements have been started without the church, and we find no social movement where there is not a church, and so the church has the greatest responsibility.

To those that have gathered statistics, it has been found that thirty per cent of the church membership only are regular worshippers, and that twenty per cent only are responsible for personal service and financial support. Now in the eve of this new day, the church is recognizing that its program must indeed be the program that Christ gave so long ago, and we find the Interchurch World Movement and all denominations before us now with an extended, wonderful, broad program to meet the needs and conditions in the world.

Never in the nineteenth century has the world need of Christ been confessed as it is today. Even those who have not been particularly sympathetic towards religion are declaring that nothing else can now save human society, and we find ourselves today facing, not mere legislation but more religion properly interpreted. From our experience with workers and with leaders and with helping in the training of such leaders, we find good strong women both intellectual and moral, are not able to live up to their highest obligations unless they themselves have had a personal religious experience. Just a few hours ago in leaving a group of young women in training for leadership, we realized this fact more than ever. They have been working with the women and girls, but when they come to a place set apart for the exemplification of themselves, they find themselves lacking in the high Christian experience and straight thinking on fundamental things. After all, in the last analysis, education is the pace by which we may unlearn. We are facing today a broader education,

not only the learning through science, but the learning through practical education which may be the unlearning of old theories that have not worked. And so, after all, this great program that Christ Himself gave to the world, rests upon one thing, and that is the spirit of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. All agencies, social and otherwise, may do their own specific share in helping to bring this about, but there can be no whole life nor complete program without this dominant spirit. We all realize that we will not come into our own until we are able to interpret Jesus Christ in our lives.

Mr. Moorland this afternoon brought out very definitely some very practical things we are facing in our communities with our young people. The church itself is waking up to great problem confronting it of this younger man and woman, and although the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association may do their share, the real function of us all is that we bring the man and the woman into the personal relationship with Jesus Christ. As men and women may we not in this new day think on fundamental principles—not as we have thought of them before.

Sometimes in talking of racial coöperation to white audiences I bring them this illustration: Some years ago when a tiny child I spent my vacations in a little Western town. This town had simple, small cottages with high board fences, and the neighbors knew all the other person's business and they used to hang over the back fences and talk about one another. In front of each cottage was a picket fence with a hinge gate, and I can remember swinging on that gate. A few years ago I had occasion to return to that little town. I found no high board fences between the neighbors, nor did I find the homely hinge gate, but beautiful lawns and terraces and real social work in that community and the people were not talking about each other. This was a new day and a new time; and so, as we look at each other, may we not look at each other—not across high board fences, but may we use the modern instruments of the day—may we not get into the aëroplane of our thinking and look down upon the people, who, perhaps, have not attained what we have, and see them as people and not as any particular kind of people—not seeing the sides of the homely board fences as we are so high above them—and also as a group of people, may we not feel too high above the others. We are all brothers; it makes no difference if we do not want to be; Nature, herself, has deemed that this is and must be, and if we allow differences, if we allow circumstances to bring between us, differences, naturally there will come human levelers that will bring us finally together. As a group of people working together, may we not as we go from this conference, take all of the strength that has been given by various speakers from a scientific standpoint, through their oratory, back into our own communities, realizing that our responsibility is our personal relationship with Jesus Christ.

Is War a Necessity?

*By Metz Paul Lochard, Assistant Professor of French in
Howard University.*

EVER since the world began, international quarrels have resulted in war. History and experience show that in the settlement of such disputes, nothing has been gained without the roaring of the guns and heavy losses of millions of souls. With the advance of civilization, wars have become greater. All the magnificent achievements made in science, such as its wonderful inventions, appear not to be beneficial, in this respect at least; that they have contributed only to the greater destruction of humanity. They have added to the sorrows of human hearts, have cast upon many a soul their deadly blight, and have thrust more lives into outer darkness. Shall we stop at that theory? We know that the older we grow, the greater becomes our need. This axiom is applicable to individuals as well as to nations. The needs of yesterday are less than those of today and the needs of tomorrow may be greater than those of today. The world is moving on the same principle century by century.

War, necessarily destructive, gives us displeasure in the mere contemplation of it, but the outcome as an accomplishment always bears the fruit of eternal joy. In France, the revolution of 1792 brought to the French people a new spirit, a new social atmosphere, more humane, more philosophical. Indeed, the declaration "des Droits de l'homme" is the cardinal feature in the history of French civilization. We owe this to the work of such men as Rousseau, Voltaire, Mirabeau, Robespierre, whose immortal names are constantly in the mind and heart of the French people. It is that spirit which inherited by us today makes us always see that the light of a principle and an ideal right of individuals are in question, or whenever men are oppressed or unjustly treated. Yes, after so many men have been slain, men who have sacrificed their lives for the causes of humanity and civilization, we are able to live under the shadow of a true and everlasting freedom, breathing in the pure atmosphere of that perpetuated principle of their struggle.

What is true of the history of France is true of all civilized nations. Take Greece, for instance—the battle of Marathon is considered one of the decisive battles of the world. It marks a turning point in the history of humanity. Why? The battle, as we all know, decided a cause, an issue of principle, that no longer the despotism of the East with its repression of all individual action but the freer institutions of the West, with all their incentive to personal effort, should mark the future centuries of history. The tradition of the fight forms the prelude of the story of human freedom and progress. Again, by this victory, Hellenic civilization was saved to mature its fruits, not for Hellas alone, but for the world.

In America, it was the revolution of 1775, ended by the peace of Paris 1783, when England acknowledged the independence of the thirteen colonies. With unwavering determination Lincoln declared in '64: "We accepted this war for a worthy object, and the war will end when that object is attained." At the close of the present great war, we find these words inscribed on many a tomb in London's cemetery: "For our to-morrows they gave their todays." Although war may arise from political ambition, still there emanates from within any great historical crisis a humanitarian gospel. Hence war seems destined to be the panacea for social evils, and democracy follows progressively as a consequence of their renewal. And we have recently seen that the ethical forces of the world are not yet sufficiently developed to grant, to the satisfaction of all without *manu militiae*, those things which are vouchsafed by fundamental law. We have passed from slavery to citizenship, from an absolute monarchy to a republic, and every step of the way has been fought bitterly. Today we are fighting Germany's attitude toward humanity, because we believe she stands for a wrong way of handling human nature. Here again is an evidence of a humanitarian doctrine voiced through the guns of the Allies; echoes of which are being heard everywhere in the world. The war of 1914-19 is the greatest international conflict history has ever known. An inevitable reaction toward the application of its principle is sure to follow; the pendulum will swing on our side, the side of the helpless, unprotected ones; and may it ring justice, liberty, and fraternity into all the societies of the world.

This great war is a part of a great movement of social advance, which, following the practical necessities of the situation, is moving on to the end that this shall be a good world, not only for some of us, not only for the white race, but for all of us to live in. If war is a necessity to our national integrity and to our individual political right, then let us put forth our united strength, our science, to protect our future welfare against any attempt on the part of enemies, whether local or not. For the power of a nation, as well as that of an individual, depends upon the resistance of its guns; that is to say the social force with which it is willing to back up its convictions and live up to its principles. Living up to social principles is the constant, silent, never-ceasing war that continues the contests of arms, and by which alone the victory is guaranteed and finally established.

War presents two necessarily connected phases; the first one is destructive, but the other, constructive; however paradoxical these may appear, they are inseparable. Of the things which mark the progressive steps of civilization, war has given birth to nine-tenths. Human freedom is derived from it and our social justice and social equality shall come from it. Woe, woe, upon the hand that clandestinely attempts to frustrate its rightful aims. The bloody scene of the dead soldiers in the battlefields of France is too pathetic to be contemplated by human eyes. But fifty

years hence when the rays of the sun of justice and perfect peace shall dispel by their light all the darkness from every corner of the earth, then the moon, at twilight beaming slowly, gradually, shall ascend the firmament, in her glorious splendor, as a bride, rejoicing in the nuptial bed which has been prepared by past generation, and shall send from on high a light that will shine from all of us—Black and White—forever and ever—then we shall rest in the glory of this tremendous sacrifice and bequeath our children a more fitting place to live in.



The Importance of Physical Exercise

*By Merton P. Robinson, Director of Physical Education in
Howard University.*

IT would be an interesting study to investigate the history of Physical Education, and to trace the different opinions, events and epochs, which have shaped and characterized the development of this important branch of education. It would be even more interesting to trace the probable influence of different exercises upon the development of a people or race.

From the earliest records of the Greeks, we find bodily training playing an essential part in the education of the youth. In developing the body of the youth, the Greeks had three main objects in view. First, the attainment of individual courage and strength as a means of national defense. Second, the establishment of a physical basis for mental development. Third, the cultivation of the beautiful in form and proportion. How well they attained the first object, let the heroic struggle at Marathon answer. As to the result of the second aim, the Athenians raised themselves from a condition of semi-barbarism to the summit of human intelligence, in less than three hundred years; the cultivation of the beautiful gave them the finest proportions ever attained by man and left to us the best specimens of art that have ever been produced. Our first record of physical training, that is to say, of any system adopted and practiced with the single view of improving and cultivating the physical resources, is to be found in competitive exercise of the early Greeks and Romans; and it has been said, that we have lost as much by the discontinuance of the system of bodily exercise of these nations as we have gained by our knowledge of physiological science. This is one of the things which men are fond of repeating, but will not stand criticism.

No price can be set upon knowledge of physiological science, no estimate can be formed of its value. The extent, the importance, and the value of the system of bodily exercise practiced by the Greeks and

Romans, and we can appraise exactly and gauge with almost mathematical accuracy, for we know entirely of what it consisted, and for what purpose it was organized and maintained. We can do this chiefly by the light of physiological science, which alone has revealed to us what exercise is, and what its suitable administration can accomplish in the human frame.

Suppose we trace its effect upon man from birth to manhood. At birth each organ and limb has its destined and relative size, shape, position and function assigned; but the second part, the bringing of each of these to its completion remains to be accomplished. Exercise alone of all the agents of growth and development can be regarded in an educational light. It alone is capable of being permanently systematized and administered as a means of progressive bodily culture. It is to exercise, almost exclusively, that we must look as a means of actual physical culture during the greater part of the period of growth and development.

In a curriculum of Physical Education therefore, exercise claims the most important part, claiming it however, not more from its own value, than from the fact that it is more likely to be misunderstood, misapplied or neglected than any other feature. A vague feeling may exist that exercise is to be taken—but to what extent, at what time or in what manner, are points upon which few really consider it necessary to possess any adequate information. For want of exercise, appetite fails! For want of exercise, comfortable bodily warmth is not sustained! For want of exercise, refreshing sleep is not! What then is exercise? What does it do and how does it act?

Exercise may be defined as a muscular movement produced by muscular contraction by which every movement of the living organism is accomplished. The entire muscular system has been primarily divided into voluntary and involuntary muscles. The first comprises all those which are subject to the will. The second comprises those over which the will has no control but are stimulated to action by some other agency. These are placed chiefly within the cavities of the body and are employed in the vital process of respiration, digestion and circulation. It is with the voluntary muscles that we have now particularly to deal.

Exercise, I have defined as muscular movement, but it must be movement of force sufficient to engage the energetic contracting of the muscles employed. Here we touch upon the most important principle of the subject under consideration, namely, the destruction and renovation of the worn-out particles of the tissues of the body, which it is the object of exercise to accomplish.

Our material frame is composed of innumerable cells and each separate and individual cell has its birth, life, death and then its removal from the place of living. Thus there is going on, a continuous process of decay, among the individual cells which make up each tissue. Each preserves its vitality; for a limited space only, is separated from the tissue of which it has formed a part, and is resolved into its inorganic elements

to be, in due course, eliminated from the body by the organs of excretion. These processes are greatly influenced by the activity of the bodily functions. Every operation of the muscles or nerves, invokes the disintegration and death of a certain part of their substance, the loss, then, of the body and of each part of the body being in relation to its activity. A second process is necessary to replace the loss, otherwise the body would rapidly diminish in size and strength. Life, itself, would shortly cease, since the disintegration of any part is hastened by its activity, so by an equally unerring and ever operative system of circulation. The worn-out particles are cast into this current in its backward course and conveyed to the organs whose functions are to eliminate them from the body.

Exercise then, as we have seen, is the chief agent in the destruction of the tissues, but it is also the chief agent in their renovation, inasmuch as it quickens the circulation of the blood from which the whole body derives its nourishment.

Exercise, which is voluntary labor, must resemble actual labor in its physical essentials if one desires to secure from it the physical advantage which actual labor bestows. These are the chief essentials of exercise when viewed in connection with the voluntary muscles; it is also an essential of true exercise that the movements of these muscles shall be of speed or force sufficient to quicken the breath; in other words, to quicken the action of the involuntary muscles engaged in the process of respiration and circulation. During active exercise, the breath comes much quicker and each inspiration is much larger in volume than when the body is inactive. This is a most important feature of exercise, for with every breath considerable waste material is discarded from the body by the blood in the form of carbonic acid and other impurities. The waste is replaced by life-sustaining oxygen inhaled from the surrounding atmosphere.

Such, in brief, is exercise. Such the ends which it accomplishes and such the manner of their accomplishment, namely the destruction, decay and removal of all waste tissue coming within its influence and the hasty replacement of fresh material. In doing this, three distinct correlative results are obtained: First, it increases the size and power of voluntary muscles employed; second, it increases the functional capacity of the involuntary muscles employed; third, it promotes the health and strength of the body by quickening circulation and increasing respiration. In the early days the military training supplied this, but now only small numbers of our youth are in uniform. However, other occupations, other habits, other demands upon mind and body, advance as urgent a claim upon the soldier as in ancient or modern times. The scholar with competitive examinations, promotions, long hours of work, few hours for rest, now seeks rest for the weary jarring nerves, which is found alone in physical action. Let both man and boy cultivate strength by every available

means but let it be general and not partial strength. The battle of life requires for combatant, not a part of man, but the whole man in as good condition as can be brought into the conflict.

There is no profession, no calling nor occupation in which men can be engaged—no position in life, no state in which a man can be placed—in which a fairly developed frame will not be valuable to him. There are many of these callings, even to the most highly intellectual, in which success is the essential, even though the essential is but a means to enable the mind to do its work well, year by year and day after day. We see men falter and fail in the midst of their labor—men to whom labor is life and idleness means death—men who devote themselves to great purposes and great works, but who fail in the midst of apparent success for the want of bodily stamina, bodily power and bodily capacity for the endurance of fatigue, protracted unrest, anxiety or grief. This shows what is needed in the coming struggle of manhood, in the time of high civilization and intellectual advancement.

What is the great hindrance to the due training of the body? It is found in too exclusive cultivation of the mind—in the long continuous hours of physical inaction with extreme mental and inordinate mental stimulation, which the requirement and educational demands of the present day often involve—in overlooking or ignoring the fact that the body also has urgent and distinct claims to culture and employment.

Are these two then opposed? Is a healthy, energetic and vigorous frame incompatible with a powerful vigorous intellect? We know that it is not, as Science and Experience alike confirm the fact that the two are not only compatible but that the one is in every case an aid to the other. That the intellect can rarely hold a commanding height when the bodily functions are impaired, is also true. It matters not whether the youth be reading for a University degree or has passed into his future profession, his frame is still pliant, still liable to be checked in its natural development, stunted or turned aside from its true proportions, by inactive or mental pursuit, he is still capable of having growth and development by systematic exercise. There is no period of active life in which a man may not profit by systematic exercise if judiciously pursued. For these reasons most of the large Universities in this country have organized departments of Physical Education. They no longer pursue the setting-up exercises but have games and every man in the school must take this course.

Howard University has been at work on this course one year. Classes in Basketball, Boxing, Wrestling, etc., are being taught. Volley Ball, Hockey and Soccer will be introduced in the spring.

The intramural System is meeting with much success. The system means that men who leave school after this training will be better prepared both mentally and physically.

Home Economics in its True Light

By Mary A. Fitch, Instructor in Home Economics.

WHAT is Home Economics? What does it include? Why is it having its present publicity?

Home Economics is a study of the management of the home in all its different aspects. Its scope is far greater than the casual thinker realizes. The attention of the public has been directed to it by our recent war. Industry has called attention to it by simplifying or taking from the home many of the laborious tasks such as breadmaking, laundering, and the like. Governments of the nation and of the states have emphasized it by liberal appropriations.

Colleges have been rather slow in appreciating the value of Home Economics and the ranking which it should have in the curriculum. This situation exists due to the fact that the humanities were considered essential to prepare a person for life work. These, however, have been found wanting when mere existence is considered. Another reason is that this subject is generally held as a vocational one, and our educational institutions have tried to hold strictly to the literary training. Still another reason may be that Home Economics was thought to include only cooking and sewing—Domestic Science and Domestic Art, and sufficient knowledge along these lines was deemed available within the home. But the present movement is to place it on a par with all college subjects.

In the United States Home Economics had its beginning about 1870, Iowa, Kansas and Illinois being pioneers in the work. It was developed more from the institutional than from the present day scientific standpoint. In its fifty years of existence there are many and lasting influences that can be credited to it. Its scope has been broadened so that it now includes everything relating to the home.

Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, a Vassar graduate and later from the Institute of Technology, Boston, has been called the "Mother of Home Economics." Her tireless efforts have contributed valuable information in chemistry of foods and sanitation. She was the organizer of the American Association of Home Economics, which has done so much toward the presentation and the standardization of the work.

Before taking up a specific study of Home Economics one should have a thorough knowledge of the various sciences, for there are certain phases of each that have a direct bearing upon the home. One should also have a fair knowledge of business to be able to manage the home from a scientific and an economic standpoint. Since this preparation is necessary, it can be said that Home Economics is an applied science rather than a pure science. It should also be ranked as a profession rather than as a mere subject of the college curriculum.

Professions have aims, that of Home Economics is an ideal home, where each member shall be strong, mentally, morally and physically, and where shall emerge the capable citizen. Therefore the home should be considered the basal unit of the nation and the highest attainable status should be sought. The solution of the problems presented by the home are found in the study of food, clothing, sanitation and management.

History, literature and art inform us that the Romans had a wonderful physical development. History also tells us that they gave a great deal of attention to the preparation of their food and some of our dishes, such as salads, originated or were known as early as their time. Nutritional work dates back to 470 B. C., but it did not have the scientific backing that the facts of today can supply. All of the present knowledge of human nutrition has directly or indirectly been gained through animal nutrition. If the study of animal nutrition had not been stimulated by commerce, it is quite probable that human nutrition would lack many an important fact. Food is fuel for the human mechanism and by its wise choice, gained through knowledge of nutrition, the body is able to maintain its highest efficiency.

The woman of yesterday took things as presented to her, but today, she asks why? In the preparation of food the question arises, "Why thus prepared?" If failure results, "What was the cause?" In the laboratory the student learns the reasons for failure. In the home the housewife consumes years in painful effort to gain what she could acquire in a few hours from the study of chemistry.

Food has been found to play an all important part in the health, development and even existence of the body. In different parts of the United States there has sprung up sanitariums for the treatment of diseases by food, fresh air and rest. Many, who have visited these places have returned well or much improved in health. The lack of certain constituents in food causes disease and often death; such an investigation was made of colored mothers in a thickly populated section of New York City where the death rate among babies was very high. These facts indicate that food has an important bearing upon the home.

In former years clothing was added to protect the body from cold, but the desired warmth was often not obtained, and the person was merely burdened and fatigued. Study has proven that it is the kind of material instead of the weight that protects from heat and cold.

Woman's entrance into athletics has made her consider health and hygiene in clothing the body. Materials are also used to drape, thus developing and emphasizing the beautiful lines and curves of the human form. Before the war Paris led the world in her designs of gowns, but today, the United States is her rival. Color is being used more than at any time in the history of our country; it is studied as the artist studies his model. The garments are constructed to obey laws of harmony, balance and rhythm and to suit the individual instead of the individual

suiting them. By obeying such laws and by wisely choosing materials a person can be well dressed.

Food and clothing are not all that bring health to the home; sanitation is important. If the home is furnished with pure food, pure water, pure air and they are kept pure after reaching the home, there should be no cause for disease. Mrs. Richards well said in 1889, "It is no longer considered as necessary for a child to have measles and scarlet fever as to cut its teeth. Neither is it an essential part of life to have at least twenty or thirty days of illness in the year." These diseases are not so prevalent now as then, but the aim should be to stamp them out entirely. Keeping the home free from disease makes society well.

The American tendency before the war was towards luxury and extravagance. The war acted as a check especially in the use of food. This apparently did not injure health and would be far more beneficial if continued. One aim of Home Economics should be to teach in entertainment the minimum expenditure of time, labor and money and the maximum enjoyment of the guests. These are governing factors of sociability.

Today efficiency is the balance and therein must the home be weighed. The three phases of Home Economics above mentioned evidence to an extent the efficiency of the home, but there is still a fourth, management. This is highly important, as it regulates the expenditure of the income. This must be apportioned to the various activities for the best mental and moral upbuild. The division of the income has developed the budget system which has proven so valuable to large business establishments. The budget system grows more difficult to handle as living expenses have increased, while many incomes have remained stationary. These represent only a few of the problems with which the home has to deal.

In choosing a profession the student asks, What opportunities for a livelihood does Home Economics offer? Teaching has long been one and never more important than at present. Others are: dietitians for hospitals and college dormitories, managers of households, laundries, cafeterias, nurseries and commissary departments, sanitary inspectors, dress-makers and designers. As the profession develops and becomes better organized, the possibilities will also increase.

Home Economics is of vital importance. Its growth means better homes and better government.



Henry O. Tanner, the Artist—An Appreciation

By Charles H. Wesley, Assistant Professor of History.

THERE are few relatively great examples of artistic production by American Negroes. This condition, quite evidently, is not caused by the lack of either racial or individual ability. It would seem to be a direct result of the social circumstances under which we must live and work. Anthropologists and students of primitive civilization agree that from the tropical environment in which the Negro races have lived, there has been gained a sense of beauty, an esteem of color and an appreciation of rhythmical sound. The great Pharaohs, mighty builders of Egyptian civilization, and the Egyptians themselves, owe much of the origin of their civilization to Ethiopian peoples. The artistic work of the Negro in wood, stone, bronze and iron; the folk-lore, the folk-music, the work of Puskin, the novelist of Russia—the grandson of a full-blooded Negro; of Gomez, the painter of Spain—a mulatto slave; of Dumas, the novelist of France—of West Indian origin; of Phyllis Wheatley, the poetess of America—these and more are evidences of what has been called a native instinct. The demands of the artistic life, however, are not only for native ability but also for opportunity and for leisure. In America, the economic struggle and racial antipathy have been so intense that the art of our group has developed as an incomplete index of our innate capability.

Among those who have triumphed over an oppressing environment stands Henry Oswa Tanner as the greatest of the few Negro artists of national prominence, and as the only Negro-American artist of international fame. Mr Tanner was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1859. He is the son of Benjamin Tucker Tanner, Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and at present an Honorary Member of the Trustee Board of Howard University. His parents moved to Philadelphia during his early youth. Here Mr. Tanner received his education in the public schools and art institutes.

An interesting story is told of the manner in which he received the inspiration for his chosen field. While out for a walk with his father the sight of an artist, who was painting a distant hillside with an elm in bold relief, attracted his attention. Says Mr. Tanner himself of this incident, "It was this simple event that, as it were, set me on fire. Like many children, I had drawn upon my slate to the loss of my lessons, or all over the fences to the detriment of the landscape, but never had it crossed my mind that I should be an artist, nor had I ever wished to be. But seeing this artist at work for an hour, it was decided on the spot, by me at least, that I would be one, and I assure you, it was no ordinary one I had in mind." After he had watched the artist during a part of

the afternoon he hurried home, and although it was nearly evening, he made preparations to become an artist, and that immediately. He placed an awning over the kitchen door for a canvas, and from the back of an old geography, jabbing a hole through for his thumb, he made a palette, similar to the one he had seen the artist use. After obtaining colors and brushes from money which was given him by his mother he sums up his first experience as follows: "Whether I got most of the paint upon the canvas, upon myself, or upon the ground, it would be hard to tell. But that I was happy, supremely so, there was no doubt. Coming home that night, I examined the sketch from all points of view, upside down and



HENRY O. TANNER

An American whose Religious Pictures have won him fame

downside up, decidedly admiring and well content with my first effort. There was one little-disconcerting fact, however—it seemed best upside down." Other indications of the bent of his mind are shown in his fondness for mathematics and drawing. His early life is full of evidences of his enthusiasm and his ambition. There were many who taunted him with the epithet, "Be an artist? Why, he is always poor and dies in a garret." This had no effect, for he always replied, "I am not going to be that kind of an artist—not one of your everyday kind"—and so his life has proved.

The Bishop, his father, realizing how uncertain the life of an artist was, and also that the ministry did not attract him, put him with a friend to learn the flour business. This work proved too trying for him, and being delicate of frame and of frail health, an illness resulted. This decided his parents to allow him to become an artist; and for years he

was aided as their means would allow. At the age of eighteen, because of his health, he was forced to go to the Adirondacks.

Pictures from life, especially of animals and the modeling of the same—which showed his interest in sculpture—filled many hours spent at the Zoölogical Garden. A single instance of his interest suffices. He loved sheep and had always wanted to paint one, so he finally persuaded his parents to secure one for him. This animal caused the neighborhood no end of trouble. He was escaping from his stable, breaking his tether, trespassing his neighbor's garden, in fact, Mr. Tanner called him "the contradiction of all activity." Passers-by, attracted by the noise, were told, in response to their questions: "Oh! Why that's only Henry Tanner's sheep." Reverend Tanner [Note: Much of the material for this article has been secured through the assistance of Reverend Tanner], the brother of the artist and now the Pastor of the Metropolitan Church, Washington, D. C., in recalling this incident, remarked, "And that sheep nearly killed me." Immediately after his return from the mountains there was a steady output and sale of pictures. As fast as pictures would be returned with thanks from one publisher, others would be sent. Eventually one was sold, and for this first picture he received forty dollars—a big sum to him at that time. While in Philadelphia, he studied continually at the Academy of Fine Arts and under private tutors, Thomas Eakins and Thomas Hovended.

One of his greatest ambitions was to unite business and art. He wanted a small business which would furnish an income and also the leisure time for his art. Pursuing this, which he calls his most brilliant idea, he established a photograph gallery at Atlanta, Georgia. It is said that from this venture he did not secure enough money to pay his board. The sale of a picture during an exhibition in Philadelphia for two hundred and fifty dollars kept him on his feet during this period. The business being unsuccessful and his health broken, he sold his business and decided to go into the pine regions of North Carolina. Accordingly, with his camera and a small amount of baggage, he departed for Highlands, North Carolina. Only a few weeks' stay served to deplete his funds and soon he was reduced to the simple diet of "corn-meal made in as many ways as he was ingenious to prepare it by mixing it with salt and water." The bill of fare, described by Mr. Tanner, calls for:

Morning—Corn bread and apple sauce.

Noon—Apple sauce and corn bread.

Night—Corn mush and apple sauce.

He remarks, "I might change the order as I liked, or fry the mush as I wished, but at least I never had to be in a quandary as to what I should have for the next meal."

The following autumn and winter were spent in Atlanta, where he taught drawing, principally to the teachers of Clark University. While here he produced many sculpture studies in Negro life. Busts of Bishops

and eminent Negro leaders were made. In the midst of a successful period of work, he decided to make a trip to Europe. In the autumn of 1890 he exhibited several pictures in an exhibition at Cincinnati, but none was sold. He had hoped to sell these pictures and with the money obtained, he had planned the expense of his European trip. Fortune was now playing his way, for friends whom he had made during his stay in Atlanta, Bishop and Mrs. Hartzell, bought his entire collection. With the sum secured from this sale and other money sent by a friend in Philadelphia, he set out for Rome by way of Liverpool and Paris, January 4, 1891. But arriving in Paris, he seemed to find it much to his liking and to forget that he was on his way to Rome.

Mr. Tanner began his studies at the *Academie Julianne*. Describing his fellow students and his surroundings he observes, "Never had I seen or heard such a bedlam—or known men waste so much time. Of course, I had come to study at such a cost that every minute seemed precious and not to be fritted away." He continued his studies under Jean Paul Laurens and Benjamin Constant, and thus brought to full development the capabilities which were to make of him one of the foremost painters of both Europe and America.

A picture bearing the title "The Music Master" was admitted to the Paris Salon in 1894, and in 1895 "The Young Sabot Maker" was also admitted, but this was given an obscure position. The artist Gerome observed this picture during a visit to the exhibition and had it placed in the more prominent position which it deserved. In 1895 he began work on "Daniel in the Lion's Den." This was painted from lions in the *Jardin des Plantes* in Paris. During the summer he worked on this picture, while a member of the class of the famous master, Fremiel. The latter, when shown the sketch, remarked, "Well, it all depends upon how you develop what you have suggested—if you do it well, it will be a good picture; if not, why, it will be an ordinary one." This, of course, would be true of most all of the religious settings which Mr. Tanner has used. The Salon in 1896 gave this picture—"Daniel in the Lion's Den"—an honorable mention. In 1901, at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York, this picture received a second-class medal, and another second-class medal was given at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904.

In the catalogue of the Art Department the picture is described as follows:

" 'Daniel in the Lion's Den' shows a large subterranean apartment dimly lighted by square openings in the roof, through which the daylight illumines square patches on the floor and portions of the wall. Daniel stands in the principal light space, the lower portion of his body in the light, the upper part, including the upturned face, being in the shadow. A lion standing near the prophet is partly in the light; the other beasts are in shadow except where a further opening in the roof gives another square of light. The attitude of the man expresses faith and confidence

that no harm can come to him. The gleaming eyes and nervous expressions of the lions indicate an unwilling restraint which they cannot understand but are powerless to overcome. In the treatment of this low-toned composition, the artist has been singularly fortunate in keeping his color clear and his shadows transparent. There is just enough definition, just enough mystery. The shadows are luminous, and the coloring is neither heavy nor muddy."

After "Daniel in the Lion's Den" had received its first honorable mention in 1896, the artist felt much encouraged, and from this feeling there came more power for work. The old question of money arose, however, to stare him in the face. The American friend who had been giving him a compensation for writing art notes on Parisian life, withdrew this work because he felt that Mr. Tanner should give more attention to America and to American subjects. But the reply came that the artist had no thought of leaving what he termed "helpful" surroundings. This is the only mention that I have been able to discover in which Mr. Tanner contrasts his location in Paris with his former location in America.

The exhibition in the Salon of 1897 received another one of his pictures, "The Raising of Lazarus." By the *New York Times*, one of the leading dailies of the metropolis, this work was described as follows: "He places the scene of the painting in the dark cavern of Bethany, the immediate foreground at the right showing Lazarus himself, half reclining on the stone floor, as he struggles back to life. The mark of death is upon him, and the grave clothes show white and livid in the gloom of the little cavern at Bethany. Without being theatrical or sensational, the representation of this miracle is powerful and appealing. The conception of Christ is reverent, strong and tender. The light that falls on His breast and on His face makes Him stand out prominently. The figures of Mary and Martha are skilfully placed in contrasting attitudes. The surrounding throng of Jews and Apostles grouped with admirable clearness and simplicity, offers further evidence of Mr. Tanner's powers, and especially of the completeness of his enthusiasm in the subject he chose. The mysterious light that envelops the spot altogether heightens the effect of the painting."

There are two great results from this success which influenced his later life. First, an American gentleman whose business office was in Paris offered him the opportunity of a trip to the Holy Land, and hence in 1897 he saw Egypt and Palestine. Second, while in Venice, on the return to Paris, he received notice of that which gave him international prominence. His picture, "The Raising of Lazarus," had received the Gold Medal and had been purchased by the French Government. A friend sent him a letter telling him to come home and see the crowds before his picture. According to Mr. Tanner, it seemed that this good fortune could not be true. He remarks: "I lived several years in dread that this picture might look to others as it did to me, and thus lose the place it held in the

Luxembourg, and now I live in fear that despite my best efforts I shall not be able to make the critics unhook it from its position and place a new picture as high in their esteem."

A common subject for painters but nevertheless one which received new life in the hands of Mr. Tanner was "The Annunciation." The first canvas which he made of this subject was unsatisfactory to him. The second seemed to be an improvement, for it was purchased for the Wilstack collection in the Memorial Building at Fairmont Park, Philadelphia, Pa. The observation of the *Springfield Republican* supports the above conclusion: "'The Annunciation' in the hands of Mr. Tanner is as new as if the world had never seen it before. There is no sign of the conventional angel bearing, a lily, no idealized woman in a floating robe with her hands crossed and her eyes cast down. There is only the plain interior of an ordinary cottage in Palestine. A young girl, evidently a typical representative of the poorer class of her country, is seated on the edge of the bed, from which she has been aroused. She has folded a long loose gown of some dark stuff around her, and is looking very intently, with a listening expression, across the room to where a bright light is shining out of the gloom. The general tone of the picture is rich glowing brown, suggestive of Rembrandt, yet different. It makes all other pictures in the room hard and glaring. It is impossible to put into words the beauty and strength of this picture of Mr. Tanner."

This success was followed by a longer trip to the Holy Land. Six months were spent around Jerusalem and the Dead Sea. While here he painted several pictures, including "Moses and the Burning Bush," which was painted on the location of the Mount of Temptation. Others painted here were "Judas," which was purchased by the Carnegie Institute in 1899; and in the same year "Christ and Nicodemus," which was exhibited in the Paris Salon and afterwards in the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, where he was awarded the Lippincott prize of three hundred dollars for the same. "The Disciples at Emmaus," which was awarded the Second Medal at the Salon in 1906, was purchased by the French Government and placed in the Luxembourg Gallery. In the same year, during the annual exhibition in Chicago, "The Disciples at the Tomb" received the Harris prize of three hundred dollars, and was described as "the most impressive and distinguished work of art" for the season. "The Wise and Foolish Virgins" brought forth the greatest praise from the art critics. The *New York Herald* says: "It is noteworthy that the Tanner painting has a position in the Salon second to none except the place which is held by Detaille, who has the place of honor." Later it is called "the work of a sincere artist whose sentiment has always prevailed over his technique, with subtle power, great purity of line and thorough charm." The *Paris Matin* asks: "Where does he come from? He is certainly odd in his way. Note how he makes the costumes undulate with an expression peculiar to themselves. Some may comment on him

lightly. For my part, I find the unknown astonishing." Of a similar picture, "Behold! The Bridegroom Cometh," Mr. Tanner himself remarks: "I hoped to take off the hard edge too often given to that parable; how generally the wise virgins are made good but cold and unlovable; how I attempted to show that they were sympathetic for their sisters in distress, and that this sympathy was one of their beauties in a marked degree, by a figure on the left on her knee—with her lamp 'bright burning at her side'—trying to bring to life the smoking lamp of her friend—in fact, interpreting the whole parable in keeping with our knowledge of the goodness of God and what He considers goodness in us."

Having presented a general view of the career, the work, and the manner in which this work was received by the critical art world, let us see if we may glean some idea of how Mr. Tanner regards his own work. Writing some years ago in the *World's Work* he makes the following statement of his manner of working: "As to the making of a picture after it has been conceived, it seems to one that they all go through nearly the same stages, a brilliant idea, a great rush, great excitement, great pleasure in the work.

Then one by one the great hopes you have had vanish, the various qualities you knew you were going to get fail to materialize, the lights go out—what misery!—then it is that determination to succeed has to be evoked, work is a drudge, but again light begins to appear and with it a picture sometimes quite a little different in details from your original idea but one on which work is a pleasure." Again, in another place, he says: "However, I did manage to sell a picture occasionally, but whenever I did, I always felt rather like a criminal; I must have cheated; for if they had seen that picture as I did, with all its faults continually staring at me, they certainly would not have bought it." These statements show high and advancing ideals.

The career of Mr. Tanner and the results of his work are marked and unusual achievements. Even for a white American it would be unusual to gain the favor of foreign critics; and to be one of Negro origin makes the height attained the more wonderful. Then, too, as Frederick Douglass remarked, the depth from which one has come is as great and, sometimes a greater, index of achievement than the height which one has reached. Schooled in the adversity of ill-health and economic condition, handicapped by racial opposition, fettered by the depreciation and indifference of his own race, yet he has reached world-wide eminence, all obstacles notwithstanding. Speaking of American Negroes who have achieved, the phrase is often heard, "He was a Negro and he lived in America." Mr. Tanner is a Negro, in the American acceptance of the term, but he does not live in America, and this has much of the difference. Would this lead to the conclusion then, that those who desire to achieve in art must quit the American shore? Unqualifiedly, we answer in the negative. Conditions have changed considerably since the days

when Mr. Tanner was beginning his career—although only a few years ago. The change has come especially among the Negroes themselves and among the thinking whites. Both groups are known to encourage the talented tenth. Industrial training and the preparation for life in a materialistic America have occupied the American mind. Today we are beginning to see the place of the artistic, the cultural, the ethical. This feeling, which we believe is awakening anew, needs encouragement.

The field of art can be explored by larger numbers of colored artists, if colored America can learn not to discourage or to look with disfavor on the artist, the musician, the poet, who may happen to live in a garret. The responsibility is at our own doors. May we hope to see the continual growth of the love of art and the artistic especially among college men and women, and as well, the love of the study of the careers of Negroes who are contributing factors to civilization. The next generation will know of the pioneers of today and will have its pride quickened only through the diffusion of this knowledge. At the present time, as the highest type of artist, as the foremost artist in work and ideals, incomparably among Negro-Americans, there stands the name of the artist whose career and work are briefly reviewed above.



LIFE ON THE CAMPUS

An Initial Experience of Open Warfare

By *A. S. Burton.*

IT was exactly fifteen minutes past three on the morning of September 28, 1918, when the "Headquarters Group" of the first battalion of the 371st United States Infantry, reached the foot of Hill 188 in the Champagne Section. The dew had fallen heavily and with the pale moonlight it gave a glimmering phantom-like appearance to the various camouflaging devices, and the dusky pack-laden olive-drabbed forms that cautiously picked their way among the ammunition, rifles, helmets, and personal effects abandoned by the enemy in his flight. Queer signs printed in German were seen on every hand, subdued commands were given by the major, and a ubiquitous foreboding of danger pervaded the atmosphere. Suddenly upon this shadowy scene was borne a fearful hissing sound—a flash—an awful scream as if a demon was turned loose from the depths of hell into the little group. It was a German shell. One of the number was instantly killed, several wounded, while others, rising from the prostrate position taken on such occasions, dashed and wedged themselves into a small dugout a few yards distant where a weird-looking Algerian warrior held aloft a dingy candle. This shell was only the introduction to the storm that followed—the Huns had located our position.



You should read THE RECORD every month

SUMMARY OF THE

FOR THE YEAR

BALANCE SHEET

LAST YEAR		ASSETS	
		CURRENT ASSETS:	
\$ 4,365.20	Cash in Banks and on Hand.....	\$ 11,995.09	
	Students' Debit Balances \$ 10,865.96		
	Less: Reserve	2,858.78	
8,131.06		8,007.18	
1,080.67	Accounts Receivable	1,569.73	
400.00	Notes Receivable.....	481.00	
3,341.59	Supplies on Hand.....	3,307.57	
6,082.75	Sundry Investments	2,416.48	
\$ 23,401.27	Total Current Assets	\$ 27,777.05	
		DEFERRED ASSETS:	
\$ 62.45	Unexpired Insurance	2,404.04	
	Special War Training—Balance expended to be reimbursed by U. S. Government		
1,232.64			
\$ 1,295.09			
		EDUCATIONAL PLANT:	
\$ 616,057.47	Land at June 30, 1919	\$616,057.47	
	Buildings at June 30, 1918 \$619,857.52		
	Additions during year 4,504.00		
619,857.52		624,361.52	
	Equipment at June 30, 1918 \$164,251.79		
	Additions during year 10,610.68		
		\$174,862.47	
	Less: Sale of Type-writers 229.00		
164,251.79		174,633.47	
\$ 1,400,166.78	Total Educational Plant	1,415,052.46	
		INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS:	
		Productive Real Estate, Mortgages and other	
\$ 310,395.10	Securities.....	\$310,402.14	
96,779.90	Unproductive Land	93,187.08	
	Cash in Bank	2,213.29	
\$ 407,175.00		405,802.51	
\$ 1,832,038.14	Total Assets	\$ 1,851,036.06	

AUDITORS'

We have audited the books of HOWARD UNIVERSITY for the year panying Statements are correctly drawn up and show the true financial position

September 15, 1919.

FINANCIAL REPORT

ENDED JUNE 30, 1919

AS AT JUNE 30, 1919

LIABILITIES & FUNDS

LAST YEAR

CURRENT LIABILITIES:

\$ 500.00	Notes Payable	\$	
4,435.69	Accounts Payable		6,215.87
400.00	Note Receivable Discounted		300.00
1,586.14	Students' Credit Balances		659.31
<u>\$ 6,921.83</u>	Total Current Liabilities	\$	7,175.18

GENERAL CAPITAL FUNDS:

Current Surplus

\$ 4,918.66	The General Surplus	\$	4,673.03
10,015.17	The Medical School Surplus		8,416.93
<u>\$ 14,933.83</u>		\$	13,089.96

Unexpended Balances:

\$ 2,840.70	Special Funds	\$	5,074.35
	Insurance collected on account of fire in Main Building		4,841.60
		\$	9,915.95

1,400,166.78	Plant Capital	\$1,415,052.46
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<u>\$1,417,941.31</u>	Total General Capital Funds	1,438,058.37
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TRUST FUNDS:

\$ 310,395.10	Permanent Endowment Funds	\$	310,402.14
96,779.90	Land Fund (Unrestricted)		95,400.37

<u>\$ 407,175.00</u>	Total Trust Funds	405,802.51
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\$1,832,038.14

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUNDS

\$1,851,036.06

CERTIFICATE

ended June 30th, 1919, and hereby certify that the Balance Sheet and accom-
of the University at June 30, 1919.

ARTHUR YOUNG & CO.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
NEW YORK CITY.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF
FOR THE YEAR
(FOR STRICTLY

EXPENDITURE

LAST YEAR

INSTRUCTION:

	College of Arts and Sciences, Teachers College, Commercial College and Academy.....	\$ 63,067.72
\$ 57,319.53	Academic Laboratories.....	3,362.52
2,856.19	School of Theology	9,192.34
7,937.96	School of Law.....	9,840.45
9,424.61	School of Medicine	42,031.05
38,396.01	Conservatory of Music.....	6,683.84
5,361.30	School of Manual Arts and Applied Sciences	12,785.98
10,950.72	Library	6,978.64
6,051.55		
<u>\$138,297.87</u>		<u>\$ 153,942.54</u>
1,074.76	NET COST OF DINING HALL.....	5,745.19
13,027.77	MAINTENANCE.....	14,732.90
16,993.54	ADMINISTRATION	24,542.68
1,889.89	STUDENT'S AID	2,214.11
2,921.24	MISCELLANEOUS	2,684.89
<u>\$174,205.07</u>	Total Current Expenditure (Schedule 2)	<u>\$203,862.31</u>
9,126.70	IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO PLANT	15,114.68
<u>\$183,331.77</u>	Total Expenditure.....	<u>\$218,976.99</u>
134.00	SPECIAL FUNDS—UNEXPENDED BALANCES	1,576.44
3,045.71	SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR 1917-1918	

\$186,511.48\$220,553.43

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

ENDED JUNE 30, 1919

EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES)

INCOME

LAST YEAR:

FROM STUDENTS :		
\$ 63,374.60	Fees.....	\$61,708.71
FROM ENDOWMENT AND OTHER INVESTMENTS :		
13,714.07	Rents and Interest.....	16,957.89
FROM PUBLIC FUNDS :		
100,999.68	Federal Government Appropriation	117,937.75
FROM DONATIONS :		
3,115.49	Various Donors	5,103.00
FROM OTHER SOURCES :		
\$ 665.29	Surplus on Dormitories.....	\$5,989.69
—	Students' Army Training Corps Fees	4,822.13
4,642.35	Sundries	6,679.91
\$ 5,307.64		17,491.73
\$186,511.48	Total Income.....	\$219,199.08

EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME FOR THE YEAR :

The General Fund.....	\$ 474.63	
The Medical School	879.72	
		1,354.35

\$186,511.48

\$220,553.43

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

ENDOWMENT FUNDS AT JUNE 30, 1919, WITH INCOME

General, Departmental and Sundry Special Endowment:

	PRINCIPAL	INCOME
School of Medicine.....	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 750.00
Hartford Reading Room.....	425.00	21.25
Henry G. Maynard Prize Debate.....	560.00	28.00
Intercollegiate Debating Fund.....	88.50	4.43
Gregory Prize Debate.....	100.00	5.00
General Endowment Fund.....	160,444.92	9,040.51
	<u>\$ 176,618.42</u>	<u>\$ 9,849.19</u>

Professorships:

Stone Professorship of Theology.....	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 2,036.44
Emily H. Moir Theological Professorship.....	23,900.00	1,175.00
Ewell Theological Professorship.....	1,000.00	50.90
School of Theology Alumni Professorship.....	971.00	42.30
Thaddeus Stevens Professorship.....	2,200.00	110.00
Grebel Professorship.....	2,450.00	122.50
Whittier Professorship.....	875.00	43.75
Alumni Professorship.....	25.00	1.25
Wm. W. Patton Memorial Professorship.....	12.10	.61
	<u>\$ 71,433.10</u>	<u>\$ 3,582.75</u>

Scholarship and Student Aid:

Martha Spaulding Aid.....	\$ 8,828.26	\$ 441.41
Frederick Douglass Scholarship Aid.....	8,503.11	425.16
Francis B. Schoals Scholarship Aid.....	6,000.00	300.00
William E. Dodge Scholarship Aid.....	5,000.00	250.00
John W. Alvord Scholarship Aid.....	4,000.00	224.35
Pomeroy Scholarship.....	2,500.00	125.00
Mary B. Patton Scholarship Aid.....	1,200.00	60.00
Horace Ford Scholarship Aid.....	1,000.00	50.00
J. K. McLean Scholarship Aid.....	1,000.00	50.00
Orange Valley Church Scholarship Aid.....	1,000.00	50.00
Wm. W. Patton Scholarship Aid.....	1,000.00	50.00
Thomas Cropper Riley Scholarship Aid.....	1,000.00	50.00
Lincoln Memorial Prize Scholarship.....	700.00	35.00
Edward Smith Text Book Aid.....	500.00	25.00
J. P. Thompson Scholarship Aid.....	260.00	13.00
Caroline Patton Hatch Student Aid.....	200.00	10.00
Commercial (Normal) Department Aid.....	147.93	7.04
General Scholarship and Student Aid.....	19,511.32	1,359.99
	<u>\$ 62,350.62</u>	<u>\$ 3,525.95</u>
Total	<u>\$ 310,402.14</u>	<u>\$ 16,957.89</u>

DONORS LIST FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1919

For Theological Extension Department:

Elbert H. Baker	\$ 50.00	
Simeon E. Baldwin	200.00	
Mary C. Blodgett	50.00	
Sarah S. Bronson	50.00	
Sterling N. Brown	29.25	
W. A. H. Church	10.00	
Congregational Church	100.00	
W. Murray Crane	100.00	
W. B. Davis	10.00	
Florida A. M. E. Conference	40.00	
Fifth Ave. Presbyterian Church	100.00	
Clement S. Houghton	50.00	
Dulin and Martin	50.00	
Samuel Mather	100.00	
Sessions Church of the Covenant	200.00	
Williston Walker	10.00	\$ 1,149.25

For Prizes and Student Aid:

J. Edward Barry for Excellence in Public Reading	\$ 10.00	
Class 1917, Percival R. Piper, Pres.	50.00	
A Friend, through Geo. J. Cummings	10.00	
Mary K. Packard	25.00	
W. A. Pollard prize for highest general average in English in Academy	5.00	
Robert S. Robertson for C. C. Robertson Prize for Excellence in Mathematics	10.00	
Washington Alumni Asso. of Howard University	75.00	
J. Franklin Wilson	13.75	198.75

For Sundry Designated Purposes:

Salary of Professor in School of Theology:		
American Missionary Association		2,000.00
Theological Building Fund:		
John A. Cole		1,000.00
Theological Extension Clerkship:		
David S. Carroll	\$ 15.00	
Samuel Mather	100.00	115.00
Alumni Gymnasium Building Fund:		
Through R. A. Pelham		400.00
Class of 1914, Endowment Fund Income:		
George Wm. Cook	\$ 12.50	
S. M. Newman	25.00	
D. Butler Pratt	15.50	50.00
School of Theology General Income:		
Emeline Cushing Estate, Archibald Grimke, Trustee:		50.00
Theological Alumni Professorship Fund Income:		
E. S. Page	\$ 25.00	
D. E. Wiseman	5.00	30.00

SUMMARY OF DONATIONS

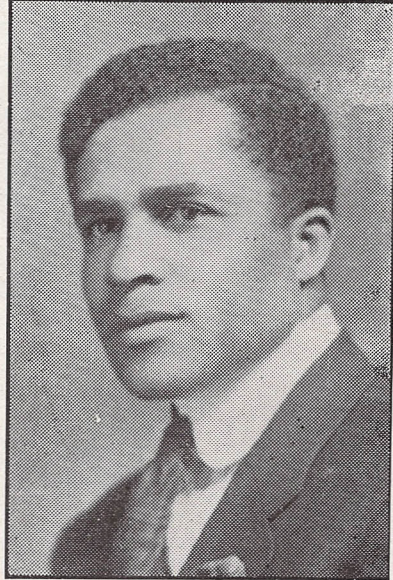
For Theological Extension Department		1,149.25
For Prizes and Students Aid		198.75
For Sundry Designated Purposes		3,645.00
Total		\$ 4,993.00
Total Donations as above		\$ 4,993.00
Add Fines paid by Freshman Class	\$ 75.00	
Fines paid by Sophomore Class	35.00	110.00
Total Donations per Summary of Income and Expenditures		\$ 5,103.00

Howard Alumni You Ought to Know

Dr. A. P. Williams, A. B., Doctor of Dental Surgery Howard University Class of 1915, settled in Savannah, Ga., the place of his birth. He passed the Georgia State Board of Dental Examiners with an average of 98 per cent.

The following is what the colored local paper has to say of him:

"Dr. A. P. Williams has made good in his home town as a Doctor of Dental Surgery. His offices are furnished handsomely with the latest models of implements, at a cost of \$3,000. * * * The waiting room of Dr. Williams is always crowded. His absolute knowledge of the profession and his adaptability to it, bring to him hosts of patrons." Dr. Williams is rated as one of the best colored dentists in the City of Savannah. He told the writer that his practice is worth from \$400 to \$500 a month. He is married and has one child, a boy. He is interested in the Y. M. C. A. and



Dr. A. P. Williams

other interests for the civic betterment of the city's people.



Alumni Notes

'90. Howard University, the Alumni Association, the race and the nation have suffered a great loss in the death of George William Cabaniss, physician, citizen and man in all that these terms imply. He died suddenly at his home, 1744 K Street N. W., Washington, D. C., on Sunday, March 8th, literally "in harness," for he was active to the last moment.

Dr. Cabaniss died at the age of 63. He was a graduate of the Medical School. Having chosen the Capital City as his field of endeavor, he soon built up a large practice, and was considered, from every point of view, one

of the most successful physicians in the District. At one time he was president of the National Medical Association and has always distinguished himself as a churchman and social worker. At the time of his death he was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the 12th Street Branch of the Y. M. C. A., Washington, D. C.

It was in connection with the war, however, that Dr. Cabaniss performed the most conspicuous service and made the deepest impress upon the hearts of his countrymen. When the Reserve Officers' Training Camp was established at Fort Des Moines in 1917, he imme-

diately gave up his large practice and went there as a volunteer worker for the Y. M. C. A. In this service he showed social qualities of the highest order and displayed an activity equal to that of the young men with whom he was associated. The unanimous verdict at Fort Des Moines was that Dr. Cabaniss contributed as much to the success of that delicate experiment as any other man concerned and that his record is the high water mark of non-combatant war service.

When the Reserve Officers' Training Camp closed he took charge of the "Y" at Camp Meade, where he continued the work on the same high plane already established by himself at Des Moines.

As an ardent and loyal Howardite, Dr. Cabaniss stands as a model. He was always ready to answer any call of Alma Mater and to work without ceasing to bring to pass anything for her betterment. To every child of Howard he was a brother; and every child of Howard mourns him as a brother lost.

The will of Dr. Cabaniss, recently probated, indicates that he left an estate estimated at \$50,000. As material evidence of his love and loyalty to the University he left to the Trustees the sum of \$2,000 for a scholarship in the School of Medicine to be known as the George W. Cabaniss Scholarship. He also established a scholarship for \$1,000 at Virginia Union University, the income from which is to be given to a worthy student.

'06. Miss Maude Kenedy, who graduated from the College of Arts and Sciences of Howard University, Class 1906, is the guest of her old friend, Mrs. Maude Dowling Deans, 1827 5th St., N. W. Since her graduation Miss Kenedy has been employed as instructor in science in the Lincoln High School, East St. Louis, Ill., and has become one of the most popular teachers in that institution. She is taking advantage of the holiday recess to renew the

acquaintance of old friends here and do some research study along her line of work.

'13. Mr. A. W. Reason, Teachers' College, was recently chosen by the Board of Education to represent the colored schools of St. Joseph, Mo., at the conference of superintendents and principals at the Convention of the National Educational Association in Cleveland, February 21-28. He bears the distinction of being the first Negro to be delegated to this association from the State of Missouri. Mr. Reason is at present Principal of Bartlett High School, St. Joseph, Mo.

'14. From Nebraska comes a clipping showing that one of our graduates is entering with much vigor the much neglected field of commerce. Miss Madre Penn, graduate of our College of Arts and Sciences, is President of the Kaffir Chemical Laboratories of Omaha, a firm recently incorporated under the laws of Nebraska. As a small concern the company has been placing its goods on the market for some months. Realizing, however, that to do business it must be either big business or no business as all its promoters decided to incorporate for this purpose and launch the enterprise on a large scale. The corporation's authorized capitalization is \$500,000, divided into 50,000 shares at \$10 each; 20,000 shares being common, and 30,000 shares 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock. With the new organization this enterprise, with its resources and workers organized and in line, now enters the field of big business with every assurance of becoming one of the great successful commercial enterprises conducted by the race.

'16. Miss PEARL ADAMS, College of Arts and Sciences, is an instructor of Physical Training at Armstrong High School, Washington, D. C.

'17. Miss ELSIE H. BROWN, College of Arts and Sciences, is teaching English

at Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C.

'17. MISS MARGARET MINOR, College of Arts and Sciences, is teaching in the public school at Greensboro, N. C.

'17. MR. JOHN H. PINKARD, Teachers' College, is Secretary and Head of the Commercial Department of the Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C.

'19. MR. ISAAC NEWTON MILLER, College of Arts and Sciences, has recently been appointed teacher of Physical Training at Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C.

'19. MISS JESSIE W. PARKHURST, College of Arts and Sciences, is teaching in the public school at Greensboro, N. C.

'19. MISS RUTH TAPPE, Teachers' College, is teaching Mathematics at Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.

Youngest Deputy

MISS KATHERINE E. JONES.

Miss Jones is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jones, 334 Fair Street. She is a former student of Springfield High School, and spent two years at Howard University, Washington, D. C. She is at present a deputy clerk in the office of the County Recorder, Fred G. King, and is the youngest deputy ever appointed in that office, being only nineteen years of age when sworn in. Miss Jones is popular among her acquaintances in Springfield and her friends will be pleased to know of her success in business.—(The Springfield Sunday Sun, February 29, 1920.)



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Alumni Campaign in the Interest of "Old Howard"



HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Former Chief Justice Stanton J. Peele, LL. D.

President Board of Trustees

J. Stanley Durkee, A. M., Ph. D.

President of the University

Emmett J. Scott, A. M., LL. D.

Secretary Treasurer

To the Alumni and Friends of Howard University :—

The Howard University Campaign for an endowment fund of \$2,000,000 is now being put under way. It is earnestly requested that the Alumni Association and friends of the University pledge at least \$100,000 toward this fund. Most of the great universities and preparatory schools of the country are carrying on drives, and the backbone of these drives is the alumni associations of such institutions. One hundred and forty (140) persons alone contributed \$800,000 of the Phillips Andover Endowment Fund in the first few days of the drive. There are more than 4,000 Howard University men and women to whom this appeal must be made. One (1) out of every three (3) graduates has contributed to the Harvard University Fund, and one (1) out of every five (5) to the fund for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It is the confident hope of the authorities of Howard University that we may receive a 100 per cent. response from Howard men and women. Loyal graduates, whenever the University program has been presented to them, have indicated interest in the University, and have written encouraging letters and have received the representatives of the University with every evidence of confidence and affection.

BUT—the time has now come for this affection, loyalty and love to be transmuted into cold cash. The gods help those who help themselves. Howard University must have larger funds to do its work, and it must go to the great public with a pledge from the Alumni Association. Howard University men and women are not rich. They cannot make large contributions. It is desirable, however, that they shall pledge over a period of, say 5 years, contributions for just as much as they can possibly give—as for instance, a pledge of \$500 could be paid over a period of five years, if the donor so desired.

There are many graduates who have such great affection for the University that they are in position to make outright contributions of \$250.00, \$500.00 or \$1000.00. Such contributions will be welcomed. At the same time, smaller contributions, no matter how small, will be gratefully appreciated and every possible recognition of such help from the Alumni will be made. Our attitude and response will determine the attitude and response of the country. Now is the time to give Old Howard and the whole race a great boost.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY'S WORK

Howard University is the capstone of Negro education in America—and when we say America we mean the world!—Dr. JAMES H. DILLARD, Executive Head of the Boards administering the John F. Slater and the Anna T. Jeanes Funds.

It is from this institution that are graduated those who will lead and teach their less fortunate fellows. Upon their leading and teaching much depends for their race and their country. I have a peculiar interest in Howard University because of having seen the effects of their work close at hand.—FORMER PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

This University (Howard) offers to the colored race what it needs and without which it cannot make advancement, to wit: Colored leaders of thought in

every profession in order, not that all colored men may be university men, but that there may be among colored men university men who shall lead the whole colored race onward and upward. * * * Everything that I can do as an executive (spoken while serving as President of the United States) in the way of helping along Howard University, I expect to do.—FORMER PRESIDENT WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

The graduates of Howard University represent, as the distinguished President of our Nation has eloquently and forcefully said, the best type of manhood and womanhood of this race. This is your crown of honor; this is your chief justification.—DR. JOHN W. E. BOWEN, Vice President Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia.

I see here the nucleus for the uplifting of a great race. You not only give to your students ordinary, practical education, but you give your students a standard which I am told is equal to that of white universities which the Carnegie Foundation thinks should be admitted to participate in the Pension Fund of that institution.—ANDREW CARNEGIE. (Mr. Carnegie gave a Library building to the University.)

I know enough of the work and of the purpose and of the hopes of Howard University to feel that here is an exceptional institution, serving a most useful and exceptional purpose in the life of the Nation, and with the greatest promise of future usefulness. I confess also that my interest has been aroused by the words of commendation in that very interesting report from the Carnegie Foundation of the character and work of the Medical Department of this University.—DR. WILLIAM H. WELCH, Director School of Hygiene and Public Health. Johns Hopkins University.

It is very important that the white people throughout this country should realize the value of the work that Howard University is doing.—BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, late Principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. Alabama.

May we not hear from you at your early convenience with a pledge and contribution. For your convenience the enclosed pledge card is sent, with a request that it be returned at your earliest convenience.

The University is also making an earnest effort to secure an EMERGENCY REPAIR AND CURRENT EXPENSE FUND of \$50,000. Members of the Alumni who do not wish to obligate themselves over a period of years as contributors to the Endowment Fund, are requested to send contributions toward this Current Expense Fund.

J. Stanley Durkee.

President

Emmett S. Coe

Secretary-Treasurer

UNIVERSITY NEEDS

1. \$50 per year to cover incidental fees, etc. (tuition), of a student for a year.
2. \$1000.00 for Permanent Scholarships.
3. Contributions for current expenses in any amounts, however small.
4. Special contributions for the purpose of modernizing and equipping University class rooms, amounting to \$7,500.00 (\$300, approximately, will equip a class room).
5. Special contributions for the purpose of replacing furniture which has outlived its usefulness in Young Men's and Young Women's Dormitories. Money may be provided for equipping room units, if desired, accommodating an average of two students, at the rate of \$75 per room, including dressers, wardrobes, bookcases, chairs, tables and two beds. Clark Hall (Dormitory for Young Men) can thus be refitted at a total cost of \$7,050.00. Miner Hall (Dormitory for Young Women) can thus be refitted at a total cost of \$6,825.00.
6. An addition to the Endowment Fund of at least \$1,700,000.
7. \$500,000 for the complete endowment of the Howard University School of Medicine.
8. \$60,000 for eight residences for University instructors.

Contributions may be sent to J. Stanley Durkee, A. M., Ph. D., *President*, or to Emmett J. Scott, A. M., LL. D., *Secretary-Treasurer*.

Date	192
I HEREBY Pledge the sum of \$..... toward	
<h2 style="margin: 0;">The Howard University Endowment Fund</h2> <h2 style="margin: 0;">of \$2,000,000</h2>	
and herewith enclose \$.....	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In full payment of said pledge. 2. On account of said pledge, and agree to remit the balance in installments of \$..... per year. 3. Emergency Repair and Current Expense Fund. 	
(strike out the lines not applicable.)	
(Signed) {	Mr. Mrs. Miss
(Address)	
REMARKS:	

HOWARD UNIVERSITY—*Alma Mater*

Words by J. H. Brooks, '16

Music by F. D. Malone, '16

1. Reared a - gainst the eas - tern sky Proud - ly
2. Be thou still our guide and stay Lead - ing

there on hill - top high, Far a - bove the lake so
us from day to day; Make us true and leal and

blue Stands old How - ard firm and true
strong, Ev - er bold to bat - tle wrong

There she stands for truth and right, Send - ing forth her
When from thee we've gone a - way, May we strive for

rays of light, Clad in robes of ma - jes - ty
thee each day. As we sail life's rug - ged sea

O How - ard we sing of thee
O How - ard we'll sing of thee

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University Notes

1920 University Calendar

- APRIL 16, 8:00 P. M., First Congregational Church, "Hiawatha."
- APRIL 17, 8:00 P. M., Spaulding Hall, Sophomore Senior Reception.
- APRIL 21, 7:00 P. M., Library Hall, Address by Rev. E. A. Ayers, Missionary from Africa, on Darkest Africa, illustrated with native handiwork.
- APRIL 23, 8:00 P. M., Spaulding Hall, Alpha Kappa Alpha Reception.
- APRIL 24, P. M., Base Ball, Hampton vs. Howard.
- APRIL 24, 8:00 P. M., Miner Hall, At Home.
- APRIL 30, 8:00 P. M., Chapel, Men's Glee Club Concert.
- MAY 1, 8:00 P. M., Freshmen Banquet.
- MAY 7, 8:00 P. M., Chapel, Public Debate—The Forum.
- MAY 8, 8:00 P. M., Howard Theatre, "Thais."
- MAY 13, 8:00 P. M., Chapel, Piano Recital—Miss Grace Randolph (Senior).
- MAY 14, 8:00 P. M., Chapel, Howard-Atlanta Debate.
- MAY 21, 8:00 P. M., Spaulding Hall, Junior-Senior Reception.

Recruiting Conference of the Interchurch World Movement

ON Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, March 5, 6, 7, the students of Howard University were brought face to face with the problems incident to their life's work. There was held on these three

days a Recruiting Conference inspired by the Interchurch World Movement and designed to arouse young men and women to the necessity of making an early choice of their life's work and the desirability of making this chosen work a means to Christian service.

In colleges throughout the country these conferences are being held and in many with splendid success. In each school a large Personnel Committee is organized to plan for the local conference and to co-operate with a team of well equipped workers upon the team's arrival at the institution. The team visiting Howard was composed of Rev. E. W. Moore, Miss Josephine Pinyon, Mr. C. H. Tobias, and Professor Wm. V. Tunnell, chairman of Howard's Personnel Committee.

The Conference was opened Friday morning at 10 o'clock by a convocation. Addresses were delivered by Secretary C. H. Tobias, Miss Josephine Pinyon, and Professor Tunnell. Opening the convocation President Durkee emphasized the advantage in making an early selection of a life's work, as upon it the thought and efforts of early years can be focused. Mr. Tobias outlined the work expected of the Recruiting Conference. It is expected, he said, to secure, first, a commitment of life to the definite Christian callings, second, a commitment of men to a spiritual purpose in other callings. Speaking of the need of missionaries Secretary Tobias said: "The work is not over 'over there.' America suffered less fatality in the war, and must help fill the ranks of those over there." Miss Pinyon emphasized the great need of leaders for the young people, drawing upon the very wide experience for examples of the fine work that can be done by capable and consecrated leaders. Professor Tunnell, speaking on the "Principles Underlying Choice of Life Work," declared that life should be a life of duty. There are men, he said, who live on the animal

plane, those who live the parasite life, those who feel that life is a mere jest, and those who lead the ant or "grab all" life, but, he concluded, the life that men should live is life of character, of service, and of self-sacrifice.

A second convocation was held on Saturday afternoon. The principal address was delivered by Rev. E. W. Moore on "The Central Place of the Church in Achieving the Kingdom." "In uplifting the moral life the church needs not so much men but man," declared Rev. Moore—"a manhood of vision, character, conservatism, and training."

Eight-minute addresses were delivered upon the place of the great life callings in achieving the Kingdom. Rev. Walter H. Brooks discussed the ministry; Supervising Principal W. S. Montgomery, teaching; Dr. George W. Cabaniss, medicine; Mr. S. W. Rutherford, business; Mr. Thos. Walker, law; Miss Josephine Pinyon, association work, and Mrs. E. W. Moore, the home social service.

Saturday evening Secretary Tobias presented a stereopticon lecture on "World Upheavals," picturing vividly the conditions existing in foreign lands, and the great need of men in every profession for service among the foreign peoples.

The conference concluded Sunday afternoon with addresses by President Durkee and Secretary Tobias, and a short Dedication service. Dr. Durkee, speaking on "The Adequacy of Christ," said Christ is adequate to overcome sin in my life, to mould your and my life into His likeness, to save eternally. It is for us, he said, to know Jesus, to be like Him, to manifest Him to others. The subject of the address by Secretary Tobias was "The Challenge of the Hour." He said the challenge of the hour is to meet the needs of our fellow-men. "We want men and women," he declared, "who will go heart foremost into this work, men and women with a heart touch."

At each meeting of the conference

Mrs. E. W. Moore rendered very touchingly one or more vocal solos.

A very important phase of the Recruiting Conference was the personal interviews between the students and members of the team.

The John W. Alvord Scholarship

Mr. John A. Cole, of Chicago, Illinois, a former Secretary of the University, has sent one thousand dollars (\$1,000) to be added to the four thousand dollars (\$4,000) already sent, making a total of five thousand (\$5,000) for the John W. Alvord Scholarship, School of Religion. This gift of \$1,000 came from Mr. Cole last week. It is Mr. Cole's purpose also to establish another scholarship at the University in memory of his mother.

Faculty Staff Increased

The Faculty of the Department of Mathematics has been increased by the addition of Professor Dudley W. Woodard. Professor Woodard is a graduate of the University of Chicago, holding the degrees S. B. and S. M. His graduate work has been entirely in mathematics. On leaving Chicago, he took charge of the work in mathematics at Tuskegee Institute. He is the author of "Practical Arithmetic" and "Problems in Arithmetic." An article of his, "The Teaching of Geometry at Tuskegee," has attracted considerable attention, Commissioner Claxton of the United States Bureau of Education asking for fourteen thousand copies for distribution among the teachers of mathematics in the high schools. For six years Professor Woodard was head of the Department of Mathematics of Wilberforce University. He comes to us from that institution, and is expected to aid materially in the extension of the work of the Department of Mathematics at Howard.

The Howard Convocation

By D. B. PRATT, *Dean School of Religion.*

The Third Annual Howard Convocation, held under the direction of the School of Religion, fully sustained the high character of its predecessors. Each of the sessions during the three days of the Convocation, March 23-25, brought vision and inspiration for service, with a background of warning reminding us that these are days full of danger and rapid changes and so days full of divine opportunity for constructive work. Dean D. Butler Pratt took as the motto for the Convocation, Phil. 4:8,9, "Think on these things"—"These things do." Think and act in accord with truth.

President Durkee's address of welcome epitomized most admirably the present situation. The war has left us with three acute problems: 1. Race Relations, which involve the whole world, Japan and India, as well as America. 2. Law and Order, in Germany and Russia, as well as in our own borders. 3. Economic Justice. These problems can be met successfully only by the ideals of Christian brotherhood, of Christian Government and of righteous economic adjustment.

While it is impossible in a brief report to mention all of the speakers, special mention may be made of W. H. Stokes, of Richmond, Va., whose paper on "The Relation of the Church to Social Programs" was unusually suggestive. Dr. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, drew vivid pictures of the terrible cost of the war and showed the need for more and better education and for an equality of opportunity for all in order to regain what has been destroyed and to prevent a recurrence of like disasters. He dwelt happily upon the phrase "The Democracy of Nations," and urged world wide training in the principles of democracy as the basis for the New Era.

Dr. William H. Brooks, of New York

City, an alumnus of the class of 1889, took as the text of the Convocation sermon Isa. 33:15,16. He plead for a broader interpretation of the function of religion and for a fearless application of its truth to life.

The presence of such outstanding leaders of thought as Dean Charles R. Brown, of Yale University; Dr. George E. Haynes, Bishop G. L. Blackwell, and Dean Shailer Mathews, of Chicago University, gave spiritual vision and inspiration to all privileged to hear them. The three addresses of Rev. T. Nelson Baker will not soon be forgotten, so full of apt phrasing and concise expression of great truths. Dr. C. M. Tanner and Dr. Charles Wood challenged thought and stimulated to endeavor. Dr. Tanner's clear, convincing proof of the unity of the race biologically and in all ways up to the teaching of Jesus regarding brotherhood, left no room for doubt as to the ultimate issue of the problems involved. Dr. Wood's earnest plea that the church be modernized, humanized, spiritualized and be made central in our life caused us to realize more fully the important place which the church must have in any true program for human betterment.

The evening sessions of Wednesday and Thursday were occasions of rare privilege. Prophetic utterances came from men who are leading in the great affairs of the Kingdom. Dr. Haynes, and Dean Brown, Bishop Blackwell and Dean Mathews gave of their best. The attempt to outline these addresses would fail to convey the atmosphere of profound truth, of spiritual fervor and of regnant faith which made notable these sessions of the Convocation. Four great compelling truths stand out like mountain peaks in the mind of the writer as embodying the principles upon which these speakers rested. 1. The unity of the world: Together we must rise or fall. Nationalism is doomed, save as it ministers to the Kingdom. 2. The vastness of America's opportunity and responsibility for the salvation of the world. 3. The re-

ligion of Jesus, the only hope of the world. 4. The Christian church, the divinely ordained agency for bringing this religion adequately to America and to the world.

There may be too much foolish preaching, but no one who heard Dean Brown's lectures on what a sermon ought to be and may be, can longer question the statement that by the foolishness of preaching, the heart and conscience of humanity can be quickened to high resolve and to noble effort.

Those present at the evening sessions were charmed and inspired by the music rendered by the students of the

Conservatory. Outwardly, the Convocation was the most successful yet held. Its real benefits must be measured by the influences and impressions registered in the hearts of those who were in attendance.

Major Milton T. Dean, Commandant of the R. O. T. C. of the University and Professor of Military Science and Tactics, has been appointed Director of the Department of Physical Education. The Government is thus becoming more responsible for the work of this Department.



Undergraduate Life

The Dramatic Club

THE Dramatic Club, headed by an efficient and energetic administration, is in the midst of a most successful year. Both Mr. W. Justin Carter, the president, and Mr. George W. Brown, the business manager, are bending all their efforts toward a successful play.

The play decided upon was "Thais," a rather elaborate production demanding a strong cast and hard work. A great deal of hidden talent was exhibited at the tryouts. Would-be actors were plentiful and for two days after the contest the judges were in doubt as to the apportionment of the various parts. They finally decided on Mr. Aaron Payne and Miss Stella Skinker as leading man and leading lady. Others who did exceptionally well are Mr. Broadnax, Mr. Alston Burleigh, Mr. Harlan Carter, Miss Ottie Graham, and Miss Helen Lawrence.

In an effort to raise money to defray expenses of production and at the same time afford an opportunity for an exhibition of additional talent two playlets were presented on March 13. Both were original arrangements; one was

written by Miss Ethel Skinker, and the other by Miss Ottie Graham. They were well presented and afforded excellent entertainment. These plays showed what a reservoir of dramatic talent is at the disposal of the Dramatic Club.

In addition to its other activities the Dramatic Club has offered a prize of twenty-five dollars to the writer of the best one-act play. This contest has aroused considerable interest. It is hoped that the time is not far off when we will be writing and producing our own plays here at Howard University. The Dramatic Club is doing a great work and has our best wishes for success.

The Senior College Annual

THE Senior College Annual, which is called the "Echo of '20," will be the most representative Year Book that has ever been produced by any class heretofore in Howard University. Its plan is entirely original and it aims to include all departments of university life and all university organizations and activities.

The Annual Board has thus far reported a prompt and cheerful response to its call for co-operation from all organized group contributors.

At present there is every reason to believe that when copies of this publication shall have reached every corner of our nation as is expected, it will serve as a potent stimulus in drawing scholastic graduates to this institution.

The Kappa Sigma Debating Club

THE Kappa Sigma Debating Club has finally concluded negotiations with Atlanta and Lincoln Universities for two single debates. The contest to be held with Lincoln in Philadelphia on April 30th will be on the subject, "Resolved, That Compulsory Arbitration of Industrial Disputes Should Become Adopted as a National Policy." Howard will be represented on the affirmative by Messrs. Wood, Jordan and Douglas. On May 14th another contest will be held with Atlanta at Howard on the subject: "Resolved, That the United States Should Own and Operate the Railroads of the Country." The home team, which will defend the affirmative, will be composed of Messrs. Oscar Brown and Wm. T. Andrews.

Who's Who at Howard

MR. HERBERT MARSHALL, '20, is to be considered as the pioneer in a movement for establishing a system of student amusement on a permanent basis. His energetic businesslike methods are insuring him great success in this field. Mr. Marshall is also a promising athlete, and his achievement on the stage as leading actor in "The Truth" awards him the distinction of being one of Howard's greater stars in student life.

MR. H. A. CARTER, '21, takes his place as being faithful and untiring in his efforts. He renders the University great service as the Circulation Manager and special assistant to Mr. Carey on the RECORD Staff. His responsibilities

in this office are tremendous. Aside from these duties he is an active participant in dramatics and athletics, exhibiting extraordinary ability in each.

MR. AARON H. PAYNE has achieved the coveted honor of being the leading actor in the coming Dramatic Club play "Thais," which will be given at the Howard Theatre and, if successful, will be staged in other large cities of the East. Mr. Payne has attained excellence not only in the field of dramatics, but also in the athletic field where he stands out prominently as one of Howard's ablest fullbacks.

Y. M. C. A. Notes

ON Sunday morning, March 14th, Dr. E. Albert Cook, of the School of Religion, addressed the Association on the theme "Christianity and Evolution." A representative audience of men was present. The address was of high order and was appreciated by all. Many doubts were cleared away and many questions answered on the problem of science and religion. Dr. Cook said in part:

"In order to answer the question, 'Can an Evolutionist be a Christian?' we need to define the terms Evolution and Christianity. Evolution, Dr. Cook said, is the theory that all higher and more complex forms of life have developed from lower and simpler forms, through long periods of time. The theistic evolutionist holds that a great and good consciousness, God, has directed and controlled this process. The atheistic evolutionist holds that the process has been purely mechanical. Reason is surely on the side of the theist.

The evolutionary process may be seen in all developments and changes of life at the present time. If God is using this process now, it is surely not incredible that He used it to bring into existence the world of life as we know it. The evolutionary method is just as noble and divine in its character as that of sudden creation by magic.

There are many varieties of Christianity. One variety surely, is the religion lived and taught by Jesus. He taught that the whole Bible and the meaning of religion is summed up in the injunction to love God with all of one's powers and one's neighbor as one's self. He said nothing about the method of creation, and an evolutionist may therefore make a good claim to be a Christian, if he is willing to live the life of love."

The Forum

"The Forum" is the name by which the young women of Howard University designate the organization which represents their initial attempt in the field of debating. The aim of the club is to acquire practice and knowledge of the fundamentals of argumentation and acquaintance with current topics. The Forum owes its origin to the suggestions and directions of Professor Gregory and Miss Tuck, Acting Dean of Women.

At the beginning of the next quarter permanent officers for the remainder of the year will be elected.

The temporary officers are as follows:

President.....Miss Margaret Smith
Secretary.....Miss Evelyn Lightner
Critic.....Miss Louise Stokes
Oratorical Critic....Professor Gregory

Classes Entertained

At the residence of Prof. and Mrs. Turner, 1850 Third St., the members of Prof. Turner's classes spent the evening of February 13th most enjoyably. The rooms were tastefully decorated for St. Valentine's day, foretelling the pleasure and surprises of the evening.

One of the great surprises was the rendition of an excellent program by the members of Prof. Turner's physiology class, which displayed the remarkable talent concealed in this class.

The following selections were rendered:

Vocal Solo.....Miss Annette Boyd
Instrumental Selection

Miss Beatrice Johnson
Vocal Solo....Miss Gladys Warrington
Vocal Solo.....Miss Gladys Herndon
Selection from Dunbar

Miss Maggie Samuels
Vocal Solo.....Miss Inez Gordon

At the close of the program Mrs. Turner, the always charming hostess, proposed novel games appropriate for St. Valentine's day, afterwards awarding prizes to the winners of the games. Much enjoyment was found in matching half-hearts before being served delicious refreshments.

Although much pleasure was experienced in having present several members of the faculty and other friends, yet a great and pleasant surprise was experienced in having Dean L. B. Moore, of the School of Education, unexpectedly present. From the success of the evening it was evident that all care remained without and joy reigned within.

Campus Notes

THE officers of the R. O. T. C. entertained their guests at a formal reception, at Washington Conservatory of Music, on Friday evening, March 12th. All enjoyed the occasion to the fullest extent. The Conservatory was beautifully decorated in patriotic colors.

A UNIQUE supper-show was given by the University Dramatic Club on March 13th. Two enjoyable sketches were presented, the first of which had been arranged by Miss Stella Skinker, the second by Miss Ottie Graham. After a pleasant hour spent at the supper-show, those assembled adjourned to Spaulding Hall, where they "tripped the light fantastic toe."

BASKET BALL is very popular among Howard girls just at present. An enthusiastic game was staged on Saturday afternoon, March the 13th.

THE Y. W. C. A. enjoyed very much a meeting at which Miss Josephine Pin-yon, a New York secretary, spoke on "Taking the 'Y' home for the summer."

THE successful contestants for the characters of "Thais," the play to be presented by the Dramatic Club, are as follows:

Miss Stella Skinker.....Thais
Mr. Aaron Payne.....Daniel
Mr. Alston Burleigh.....Nicias
Mr. H. Allen Carter.....Damon
Mr. John Broadnax.....Paul
Mr. James Harris.....Flavian

THE Girls' Glee Club has planned a delightful program for the latter part of March. A detailed report of the activities will be given later.

The University Supper Show

Lassie, Laddie, come wi' me;
To the pictures I would tak ye;
Lads and lassies a'way be
Happy a' the pictures.

Fast a-dreamin' wi' ye go;
To the pictures I would tak ye;
Lads an' lassies sure wi' know
Joy a' the pictures.

The interest aroused by the "supper-show," the weekly moving pictures, has been transferred from the city up to the hill. Instead of having this treat once a week, the students are entertained twice weekly for a very reasonable price, ten cents. From the very start, the showing of these pictures has been a success, and has proved a most delightful source of pleasure to the students, faculty, and neighbors of the school. The fact that this movement has been effected and controlled altogether by student management, is to be appreciated and highly commended. The productions are up-to-date, clean and wholesomely entertaining. To see the students flock to the Chapel on Monday and Friday evenings, and to see the one expression on their faces, is to know just how they have received the University Supper-Show.

Of Interest to Former S. A. T. C. Men.

Treasury Department,
Washington.

Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

OPEN LETTER FROM LIEUT. J.
WILLIAMS CLIFFORD TO COL-
ORED WAR VETERANS.

Dear Fellow Soldier:

I gladly write to you because I have an important message to give—a message that a colored war veteran feels justified in giving a comrade. Happily, I am not writing as one who is a total stranger to the burdens which you have borne and the sacrifices which you have made, but as one who has had a military experience similar to your own, and one who in this eventful hour of reconstruction is taking advantage of everything worth while that is offered the veterans of the recent war.

Undoubtedly you have many problems confronting you at this important time of your life and are receiving advice from all sides. My message, also, is one of advice; it is keep your valuable GOVERNMENT INSURANCE. I cannot urge you too strongly to hold on to that protection which now is being offered in recognition of your splendid military service. When in the army you realized, perhaps for the first time, the value of a life insurance policy. That same protection is as necessary today in the time of peace as it was in the time of war. More people die of natural causes than die in battle. Do you realize that influenza caused the death of more Americans in two months than enemy bullets caused in two years? It is a fact that LIFE IS NEVER CERTAIN.

War Risk Insurance is the most generous provision ever made by any Government for its fighting men. Not only does Government Life Insurance protect your loved ones in the event of your death, but it guarantees you an income should you become totally and permanently disabled, either through accident, disease or old age. It is the

most liberal, the safest and the cheapest insurance in America. This insurance business is under the direct supervision of the United States Treasury Department and the Government pays all of the administrative expenses. A one-thousand-dollar War Risk Insurance Policy may be carried by a former service man of average age (25 years) for about seventy cents a month, or \$8.40 a year. Converted into a straight life policy it would cost about \$1.30 a month, or \$15.24 a year, which is from \$10 to \$12 cheaper than policies offered by private companies.

War Time (term) Insurance may be changed at any time within five years after the President has formally proclaimed peace into one of the following permanent forms of life insurance which the Government is offering you: ORDINARY LIFE, TWENTY-PAYMENT LIFE, THIRTY-PAYMENT LIFE, TWENTY-YEAR ENDOWMENT, THIRTY-YEAR ENDOWMENT or an ENDOWMENT that matures at the age of 62. You surely are not going to forfeit your opportunity to this exceptionally liberal insurance. You may be reinstated without paying back premiums. A new and liberal ruling on the reinstatement of War Risk Insurance has recently been instituted; by virtue of this ruling all you will be asked to pay will be two premiums on the amount of insurance to be reinstated, one for the one month of grace in which you were carried and one for the month in which application is made for reinstatement. Thus, for example, if you were carrying \$10,000 worth of insurance which was dropped in January, 1919, and apply for reinstatement the first of February, 1920, for \$2,000, all you will have to pay will be the premium for January, 1919 (the month of grace) on \$2,000, and the premium on the same amount of insurance for the month in which you are reinstated.

If you cannot afford to reinstate the entire amount which you carried while in the service, you may reduce your policy to any amount not less than

\$1,000, in multiples of \$500. A written request made to this office, stating the amount of insurance you desire to retain and giving the full name, relationship and address of the person named as your beneficiary, should accompany your premium.

Remember that the Government is in the Insurance business for the benefit and protection of those only who served the Nation in the recent crisis. It is in fulfillment of that obligation that this offer is made to keep that which you have already earned—your Government Life Insurance policy. This is an opportunity you cannot afford to neglect. You are now starting out in life anew, and the best way to begin your career is to protect yourself and your dependents by continuing your valuable Government Life Insurance policy.

It may interest you to know that it is possible to arrange that your beneficiary may secure your insurance in one lump sum in the event of your death. Such a settlement is optional with the insured who has the privilege of selecting one of the following options:

Option 1. INSURANCE PAYABLE IN ONE SUM. Settlement under this option will be made only when selected by the insured during his lifetime or by his last will and testament. When such selection has been made the face amount will be payable in one sum at the maturity of the policy by death.

Option 2. INSURANCE PAYABLE IN LIMITED INSTALLMENTS. Installments will be payable for an agreed number of months to the designated beneficiary, but if such beneficiary survives the insured and dies before the agreed number of monthly installments have been paid, the remaining unpaid monthly installments will be payable to the estate of the beneficiary.

Option 3. INSURANCE PAYABLE IN CONTINUOUS INSTALLMENTS. Installments will be payable during the lifetime of the designated beneficiary, but if the designated benefi-

ciary survives the insured and dies before 240 such installments have been paid, the remaining unpaid monthly installments will be payable to the estate of the beneficiary until 240 in all shall have been paid.

Any one of the above settlements may be selected or revoked by the insured, who has only to record his selection with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in order that it shall be valid.

Government Life Insurance is the best insurance obtainable for the young colored ex-service man. It is a fact that many ordinary life insurance companies contend that the mortality rate among Negroes is higher than among white people and for this reason many refuse to insure colored persons and those who do insure us charge higher rates than they do for whites. This fact should not be overlooked by the Colored Soldiers and Sailors.

An application for reinstatement and full instructions are enclosed. Kindly advise me should you desire further information and literature, and please cooperate with me in my desire to serve as many of our colored service men as possible by passing this letter and information to another comrade after you shall have finished with it.

Faithfully and sincerely yours,

LIEUT. J. WILLIAMS CLIFFORD,
*Special Representative, Colored
Soldiers and Sailors, War Risk
Bureau, Washington, D. C.*

Food for Thought

The following extract from an article entitled, "Time and the Hour," which forms an epilogue to the 157th volume of the famous English weekly review, *Punch*, affords excellent material for reflection to one of thoughtful mind, applying with remarkable aptness to America as well as England. The article, charmingly written, is in form of a dialogue between Father Time and Mr. Punch, who are represented as sitting together to see the New Year in, and discussing present conditions in the

light of Time's vast experience. Mr. Punch, the Young Fellow with the Hump, has just expressed the wish that everybody might go to sleep for a year, while some good angel (or a choir of them) carried on the work of setting a war-shocked world to rights again. He shudders when he thinks of the things that must be done in 1920.

"You see," he says, "it's the transition period which is so difficult; it is so hard to be off with the Old World before you are on with the New."

The Old Man with the Scythe answered, taking the floor, as it were:

"I have heard much talk of New Worlds since I began to take notice," said Father Time, a little wearily. "I have seen tyrannies overthrown and tyrannies set up in their place. And I have known many wars that were to end all war; and they didn't. You do well to be glad that for a while, perhaps for a generation, you have secured peace for your land; that is a great achievement; but there is something more to be done before the millennium is announced.

"I don't suppose any nation has ever had such a chance as you have been you would be indignant if I told you that you are lacking in gratitude to your dead. But all this breathless race for wealth and luxury, this hunger for just any diversion that may distract you from the memory of the past few years (I am told that no novel or picture palace film has a chance of popular success today if it touches upon the War) —is this your best response to their sacrifice?

"I was never of those who imagined that the War would make much change in men's natures. Natures are not easily changed. You throw a rock into a pool, an it is convulsed to its depths, but the waves soon pass into ripples, and the ripples die away, and the pool remains unchanged. Its water is not turned into dry land, or wine, or anything else.

"According to the President of the United States (whose own Republic,

held up as a model for the rest, threatens to be as late for the Peace as it was for the War), the Allies were out to make the world safe for democracy. But safe against what? Against autocracy? Good. But who is to make it safe against itself? I hear a great deal about the Sanctity of Labour (meaning the theory of it, or a particular class that appropriates its name), but very little about the Sanctity of Work (meaning the Actual Thing). Yet it is by its work, and little else, that a nation grows to greatness. If Germany could have foregone her military ambitions, and been content to go on working, within a decade or two she could have had the world at her feet. And unless you challenge her in the lists of Labour she will yet have the world at her feet; for she knows how to work, as you don't; she knows, as you don't, how to spurn delights and live laborious days; and that—far more than her army—is what made her great, and will make her great again.”—*Badin Bulletin*.

Think This Over

“If you work for a man, in heaven's name work for him. If he pays you wages that supply you bread and butter, work for him, speak well of him, stand by him, and stand by the institution he represents. If put to a pinch, an ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of cleverness. If you must villify, condemn, and eternally disparage, why resign your position.

“When you are gone, knock to your heart's content. But as long as you are a part of the institution, do not condemn it. If you do, you are losing the tendrils that hold you to the institution, and the first high wind that comes along you will be uprooted and blown away, and probably you will never know why.”—*Badin Bulletin*.

Dr. Pickens Speaks

On Sunday afternoon, March 21st, the regular Vesper Service was conducted by the University Y. M. C. A. President Durkee very generously gave the Association the privilege of conducting the service. Dr. William Pickens, Associate Field Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, delivered the address. Dr. Pickens spoke on the theme: “Racial Self Respect,” making the following points in his characteristic way: The Negro must learn the history of his race in order to properly respect the race himself. The members of the race must organize, and through its organization, struggle for the highest and best life possible, in order to receive the proper consideration and assistance from both God and man. Members of the race must learn to respect their own leaders.

The meeting was a decided success from every angle. The Chapel was crowded to overflowing with representative people. The silver offering amounted to over thirty-two dollars.



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SAFETY FIRST.

When the train came to a stop an antique lady thrust her head out of the window opposite the refreshment room and briefly shouted "Sonny."

A bright looking lad came up to the window.

"Little boy," she said, "have you a mother?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Do you love her?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Do you go to school, Dear?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"And you are faithful in your studies?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Can I trust you to do an errand for me?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"I think I can, too," said the kind lady, looking steadily down on the manly face. "Here is a penny. Get me an apple. Remember, God sees you."

WITH APOLOGIES TO SHAKE-PEARE.

Would an onion under any other name swell as sweet?

DAILY CRIMES.

Killing time.

Hanging pictures.

Stealing bases.

Drowning sorrow.

Shooting the chutes.

Running over a new song.

Smothering a cough.

Murdering the king's English.

Choking the engine.

Mary: "So the Jimson girl has eloped with young Perkins? Are her parents much worried?"

Harry: "Awfully. Every day they are expecting a letter asking for money."

Soap Box Orator: "I want land reform, I want political reform, I want government reform, I want——"

Voice in the rear: "Chloroform."

"Mamma," asked a little girl of her mother one day, "Do men ever go to Heaven?"

"Certainly," answered her mother; "why do you ask?"

"Well, then, why don't angels ever have whiskers?"

"Because," said mother, "they get there by a close shave."

A gentleman going to see a physician, saw this sign outside:

"\$2.00 for first consultation, \$1.00 thereafter."

When the doctor opened the door the patient said, "Hello, Doc. Here I am again."

SHE HAD HEARD IT BEFORE.

"Chauncey said that I was the only girl he had ever loved."

"Doesn't he say it beautifully, dear?"

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Ivory: "Is your daughter improving in her piano practice?"

Zinc: "I think so. Some of the neighbors nod to me again."

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Time

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Occasion

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HOW TRUE.

The editor may wield his pen
Till the end of his fingers are sore,
Yet some one is always sure to remark,
"That's stale, we've heard that before."

When the English tongue we speak,
Why is "break" not rhymed with
"freak?"

Will you tell me why it's true
We say "sew," and likewise "few,"
And the maker of a verse
Cannot cap his "horse" with "worse?"
"Beard" sounds not the same as
"heard;"

"Cord" is different from "word;"
"Cow" is cow, but "low" is low;
"Shoe" is never rhymed with "for."
Think of "hose" and "close" and "lose,"
And of "goose," and yet of "choose."
Think of "comb" and "tomb" and
"bomb,"

"Doll," and "roll," and "home," and
"some;"

And since "pay" is rhymed with "say,"
Why not "paid" with "said," I pray?

We have "blood" and "food" and
"good,"

"Mould" is not pronounced like "could,"
Wherefore "done," but "gone" and
"lone?"

Is there any reason known?
And, in short, it seems to me,
Sounds and letters disagree.

APPROPRIATING A DREAM.

"I dreamed last night that I pro-
posed to a beautiful girl," he confided.
"And what did I say?" she queried
breathlessly.

FORCED COURTESY.

I rose with great alacrity
To offer her my seat.
'Twas a question whether she or I
Should stand upon my feet.

Sam: "Theatre audiences are gloomy
gatherings."

Sample: "Howzat?"

Sam: "Always in tiers."



THE MAGNET

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FAITHFUL COOK'S REWARD.

There is an elderly member of the faculty of a New England University, a noted entomologist, who has retained in his employ a faithful cook for twenty years.

Recently the professor summoned her to his study in a ceremonious way which was unusual.

"Regina," he began, "you have been in my employ twenty years. As a reward I have determined to name the bug recently discovered after you."

IN GEOLOGY.

Miss Redman: "Professor, that must be a mistake, because what I read had feathers on it."

IN GEOLOGY.

Mr. Thornton: "Professor, what kind of snake is it that falls all to pieces when it is hit?"

Prof. Schuh: "Mythical snake, sir."

OH, WHAT A SPRINGINESS.

Wisht I was a bumble bee,
In the Spring—In the Spring.
Widt honey glued all over me,
In the Spring—In the Spring.
Oh how glorious would that be,
In the Spring—In the Spring.
Flying all round in a spree,
In the Spring—In the Spring.
In the Spring, in a ring.
Sweet little thing. Ding-a-ling-a-ling-a-ling!!!

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eyesight? You will probably say "yes" because you never have had your eyes thoroughly examined. You want to be shown? Listen! Through our Universities and advanced school system, civilization is nearing its apex. You have noticed that more grown-ups and school children are now wearing glasses than ever before in the history of the world. Necessity is the mother of invention; that accounts for it. The next generation will not see so many glasses, because it will inherit the good eyesight that the present eye-glass wearing generation is preparing for them. Have your eyes examined and enjoy good eyesight in old age for yourself as well as for your children.

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