Immigration.

That there is need of legislation in reference to immigration is shown in the following letter received by Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner-General of Immigration, from a New York philanthropist:

"New York has now the largest proportion of unemployed of any great city in the country. There are at least 100,000 idle men in the city today, or 40 per cent more than at this time last year. Fifty thousand children go to school breakfastless, which means idle fathers. So overwhelmed is the department of charities with tens of thousands of applications from men out of work that it finds itself unable to cope with the situation. In short, the metropolis this winter is facing a problem with regard to the unemployed such as has never been known in past years. The cause of this state of affairs is of less moment now than the immediate problem of how to deal with the multitudes of the unemployed. Nor has the question here to do with ultimate relief, such as Congress can provide by restricting immigration and scattering immigrants. The immediate question, then, is: What can be done with the great army of unemployed at once? This question eliminates the unwilling and unable, whom we have always with us, thus leaving only the able and the willing—the honest and idle—mostly unskilled labor, of course. How are we to give practical relief to these?"

Commissioner Sargent is working now on a plan by the adoption of which he hopes to break up colonies of aliens in the large cities and scatter them over the country where they may be able to obtain work at living wages, thus relieving the congestion in the cities, particularly in New York, where a great majority of the aliens are landed.

Physical Education.

One of the important special elements of education is that of physical education. We cannot thoroughly understand the workings of the mind until we are able to understand and appreciate certain physical organs in their relation to the mind. Certain bodily phenomena act as in nerve centers to certain mental states. In short, there is such a close relationship existing between body and mind that the study of one is as important as the study of the other. We do not know enough yet to make a sharp distinction between the two such that would enable us to think of one being developed without in any way affecting the other. Certainly we could not have mind development without some degree of bodily development as well.

Physical education, according to Dr. Rosenkranz, treats of the repairing activity or nutrition, the motor or muscular activity, and the nervous activity, as far as they concern children and youth. In other words it treats of the development of three of our bodily systems, viz: our digestive system, muscular system and nervous system, the latter system being of special importance because of its close relation to intellectual development. There are certain rules laid down for the teacher to follow in order that the nervous system, which is so important, may not be developed abnormally. First, there should be no scientific work in the afternoon; second, school should never begin in the morning before eight; third, examinations should be done away with; fourth, home work should be reduced and there should be less mechanical memory work.

The Need of College-Bred Men.

The following editorial was taken from the Boston Journal:

"Some superficial observers in the North and a great many in the South maintain that the higher education is wasted or worse than wasted upon the Negro. Give the Negro, they say, a little smattering of common school education; train his hands to some sort of useful industry; and reach his heart, if you can, with moral and religious precepts, and you have done all that you can do for him."

"But those who argue in this way overlook the fact that for the doing of all these things there must be competent teachers and that without the work of the higher institutions of learning in training teachers this demand cannot be met."

"Tuskegee is doing a noble work in the industrial training of Negroes. But to a large extent, from the beginning, Tuskegee's teaching force has been formed of graduates from such institutions as Fisk and Atlanta. The Institute is today filled with college graduates, from the wife of the principal down to the teacher of agriculture, including nearly half of the executive council and a majority of the heads of departments. The same is true of other institutions in the South.

"If the masses of the Negroes are to be taught even in the most elementary way, they must have teachers of their own race to teach them, and to a large extent these teachers must be drawn from the Negro colleges. There are thirty-four such colleges in the South, which have altogether not far from 3,000 graduates, and there are now in addition between 400 and 500 Negro grad..."
The University Journal.

Published Weekly by The Journal Publishing Company.

TERMS— 50 Cents per year, Single Copy, 5 Cents.

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Address all communications to The University Journal, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Students and Alumni of the University are invited to contribute.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 13, 1905.

If there is one thing more than any other which in our student body shows a lack of appreciation as well as improper discipline it is the inattention which a speaker or lecturer meets in addressing us. Unless there is something particularly amusing we are inclined either to make the amusement ourselves, by laughing out of season, or communicating with each other, or to assume an attitude of restlessness and inattention.

Some of us seem to forget why we attend a lecture and keep up a continual conversation, such as one is accustomed to hear in a reception room, thus making ourselves ridiculous, and disturbing those around us.

Not only do we find this conduct among students of the lower classes—though it should not even be there—but among those who are much farther advanced and who are often sought as examples. Several times have we noticed this spirit, quite to our disgust and embarrassment, for if we as students in a university where is supposed to be the utmost culture and refinement, if we, the leaders of the future, indulge in such conduct, are we not worse than they who have never enjoyed our privileges? Can we excuse them for their conduct?

Let each of us feel that the reputation of the university rests upon us, that the future of the race depends upon our individual effort, and remember that our conduct in school largely determines our mark in life. Let us not forget that oftentimes we reflect our homes through our actions and be more careful of the little things which help to build our character.

The annual series of special meetings under the auspices of Y. P. S. C. E. and Y. M. C. A. will be held in Lower Chapel for ten days beginning Monday, January 16, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Theological Notes.

"The Japanese Prime Minister, in an interview with the Rev. William Imbrie, D. D., early in the year, asserted with great emphasis the permanent adherence of the Japanese government to the principles of religious liberty. A man is as free to choose his religion in Japan as in America, and Christian churches are guaranteed complete freedom to teach and worship according to their usual customs. There is no government embargo upon missionary effort, and the Japanese government takes its place voluntarily in the front rank of tolerance and freedom of conscience. This enlightened attitude on the part of the Japanese government excites the admiration and profound respect of all lovers of freedom."

—The Assembly Herald.

It is not strange that the Christian world is so interested in the present war, and especially on behalf of the Japanese, for the triumph of Japan means the spread of Christianity in the Far East as never before. As Christianity progresses through the living power of the gospel, what it needs is an opportunity and it will spread itself. Japan offers this opportunity, and we believe it is safe to predict that in the near future Japan will be among the most progressive Christian nations of the earth.

On Monday, January 5, Dr. Patton, home secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, addressed the students of the Theological Department. This society is the oldest in the United States, having been organized in 1810. Some of the most interesting points brought out in the address are:

1) The present policy of the Board is to teach and develop native preachers and multiply them. It is found that this is the most effective way in reaching the natives.

2) Never was there such an opportunity for Christ as now. The world is opened.

3) No church that does not make missions an earnest part of its work has a right to count itself a part of the kingdom.

4) It takes money to keep up the work, and therefore the people should give, and give liberally.

5) The great duty of the pastors is to keep informed of the condition and progress of the work of missions, and by all means to see to it that their congregations are well informed of the same.

After two years' study of the cancer, the Howard Medical Commission reports that it is not infection; it is a hereditary affection; its cause is as mysterious as that of human life, and the remedies are either a knife or serum. Helpful news for sufferers.

Twenty students, four of them seniors, of the Davidson College of North Carolina, charged with stealing tobacco and chickens, and excessive use of liquor, were recently expelled by the faculty of that college. Do not the advocates of industrial education say "Train the hands as well as the head?"
Managers

Southern Negroes have had; and the hope of the race lies largely in this leaven of college bred men who with whole hearted devotion are giving their lives to the limited lime and the limited opportunities which the limited number of it.

...in the government civil service.

Panama will get the canal.

...in the South, for he has never been within 1,000 miles of it.

An isthmus is a neck of land—and that is where Panama will get the canal.

The State, a newspaper of Columbia, S. C., in commenting upon Prof. Miller's last contribution to the Forum, asserts that he knows nothing about the conditions in the South, for he has never been within 1,000 miles of it.

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