1-25-1907

HU Journal, Volume 4 Issue 17

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He is Worthy!

By J. C. VanLoo, Theo. '07.

He is worthy! Take it with thee,
Child o' sorrow and of care,
All thy burdens, all thy griefs,
Cast upon Him, for He can bear.
All thy sorrows heart can tell,
None so heavy none so numerous,
But what Jesus can dispel.

He is worthy! Take it with thee,
Just that thought to ponder o'er,
Till His loveliness and beauty
Fill thy soul yet more and more,
Till thy heart o'erflow with longings,
Till thy mouth be filled with praise,
Till Himself become the object
Of thy thoughts, and words, and ways.

Imitators

By B. L. Marchant.

Perhaps within the entire
range of the English Language,
there is no more abused
term than the word "imitate"—both
the learned and the ignorant, the
great and the small, are accustomed
to regard it as signifying something
at least disreputable, if not positively
unclean. It is undoubtedly true
that each of us has an instinctive
dread of being considered an imitative,
and to charge any man with
wanting to be an imitator is not only another
name for emulation. There is perhaps no better example of a
distinction without a difference than the respective uses of the two
words, "imitation" and "emulation."

We cannot all be originators
even in very limited sense, and no
man has ever existed who was not
absolutely compelled to make use
of the knowledge of those who have
lived before him as well as of those
who lived with him. The first and
the last lesson of childhood are less
sons in imitation, and even in our
fuller maturity, and in the highest
development of our powers, the
man who would fail to profit by the
example of others, would be an an
omaly which the world does not
possess. If we were not all of us
imitators from our very birth, man
kind would be simply a mass of het-
erogenous personalities each unlike
the other: a multitude of inconsist-
cencies and incongruities, forming
simply a human "chaos."

The footprints on the sands of
time must not and cannot be ig-
nored. If it were not for the light
of the past the present would be
dark indeed. If in the glass of
time we saw no other image than
our own ideas of form and ex-
pression would not rise above those
of the brute creation.

Those who are accustomed to
decry the habit of imitation are,
to say the least of it, not honest
with themselves. For, on the one
hand, they would exhort us to lead
exemplary lives for the guidance
of those who may come after us;
and, on the other, they tell us to
avoid the beaten track of those
who have walked before us.

Again it may truly be said,
that imitation is one of the paths
which leads to originality; for by
imitating our predecessors we may
possibly be able to advance beyond
and enter new fields of knowledge
and discovery, and thus, perhaps,
contribute to what is already
known. The mathematician of
this age makes use of the Pythag-
orean theorem, discovered 2,500
years ago, and to eliminate it from
the knowledge of the present day
would be to turn back the wheels
of geometrical science hundreds of
years. The pons asinorum has for
centuries been the bridge over
which philosophers have passed to
higher mathematical conquests.

Many people strive to become
original and succeed only in making
themselves ridiculous. The an-
cients were accustomed to say that
genius was a gift from the gods,
but the divine afflatus illuminates the
souls of only the very few. The
great mass of mankind have al-
cways been simply imitators, aim
they will be such until the end.
The few may be able to go beyond
the beaten track of knowledge and
make new discoveries, but the
many of mankind must be content
with seeking good models and
basingly imitating them.

The four epic poets who take
highest rank, Homer, Virgil, Dante
and Milton, constitute a succession
of imitators, but they are imitators
to whom we owe a debt of lasting
gratitude. Caesar's commentaries
on the Gallic wars, one of the im-
perishables of the ancient classics,
received its inspiration from and
was modeled after that masterpiece
of Greek literature, Xenophon's
Anabasis.
The circulation of a pamphlet recently from the pen of Dean Reyburn of the College of Medicine calls to mind several such works of which he is the author. Among them are The Negro Problem in the United States and Other Countries, Failure of the Knife in the Treatment of Cancer and Some of the Causes of Failure in Treating Malignant Growths by X-Rays and Electric Currents, and Poisoning of Our Potomac River Drinking Water.

"Ah," sighed the pugilist, "so many states now prohibit fighting.

"Well," said his friend, "you might fall back on the state of..."
Gudrun
A Legend of Germany

GUDRUN came of illustrious and
heroic ancestry. Her grand
father, Hagen, while a boy
of seven years was seized by a grif­
fin and borne over land and sea to
its nest on a distant rocky cliff.
One of the young griffins stole the
child away from the rest and lost
him. He found his way to a cave
where several other children who
had escaped from the birds in like
manner were in hiding. They were
all rescued by a ship. Hagen was
returned home and became king.
He wedded Hilde one of the
maidens who like herself had been
lost in the cave. They became the
parents of a daughter who was
called Hilde in honor of her moth­
er. She was very beautiful. Suitors
after suitors tried to win her but her
father always refused. Finally King
Hettel secured her by stratagem.
Of this union were born Gudrun a
daughter fairer even than her
mother, and Ortwine, a son.

Gudrun was educated so well
by her mother that many lovers
came to find her favor, among them
Hartmut, son of Ludwig, King of
Normandy, Siegfried, King of
Moorland, and Herwig of Zealand.
Hettel dismissed them all claiming
that his daughter was too young to
marry. Knowing Hettel's admira­
tion of martial valor, Herwig deter­
mined to make war upon him and
force him to give Gudrun to him for
wife. The battle came off, and so
fiercely was it fought that Hettel
decayed Herwig worthy to receive
his daughter's hand. The wedding
day was appointed.

Then Herwig learned that Sieg­
fried, King of Moorland, exasper­
ated by jealousy because of his
success, had invaded his kingdom
and was plundering his fertile
lands. Bidding a speedy goodbye to
his betrothed he hastened home to
defend his country. Hettel prom­
ised him help and soon joined him.

Hartmut now seeing his oppor­
tunity invaded Matelan, kidnapped
Gudrun, taking her and all her at­
tendants to Normandy. On his
way he stopped for food and rest at
Wuelpensand at the mouth of the
Schelde river. Hilde, crazed with
grief at her bereavement, dis­
patched messengers to inform Het­
tel and Herwig of the disaster.
They left the battle, and joined by
Siegfried proceeded to pursue Hart­
munt. Hettel, Herwig and Sieg­
fried reached Wuelpensand before
Hartmut left. A dreadful conflict
ensued. Night came on and inter­
rupted the fight. Next morning
when Herwig and Siegfried mar­
shaled their forces they found that
the Normans had sailed away
during the night and had taken the
fair Gudrun with them. Hettel and
many others had been killed and
the struggle had to be abandoned.

Arrived at Normandy, Gudrun
refused to marry Hartmut. Ger­
linda, the mother of Hartmut, con­
ceived a hatred for Gudrun because
she spurned her son's love.

"Leave her in my care," said Ger­
linda to Hartmut when he left for
war. No sooner was he gone than
Gudrun was made a servant and
along with another captive, in all
kinds of weather, was forced to
wash the royal linen by the seaside.
After many years of such treat­
ment for her refusal to marry Hart­
munt, a swan maiden approached
one day as she was at her usual
task.

"Fair maiden," it said, "your
brother and Herwig are coming to
deliver you."

On the morrow a boat drew near
containing Herwig and Ortwine.
They promised to engage Ludwig
and Hartmut in battle the next day,
disdaining to take Gudrun away by
stealth. Gudrun returned to the
castle, declaring herself a queen.
Gerlinda, thinking that punishment
had made her resolve to accept
Hartmut, sent for him in haste.
When he arrived, Gudrun kept
him at a distance, declaring it unfit
for the proud Hartmut to embrace
a washerwoman. Hartmut imme­
diately ordered her royal attend­
ants restored, purple robes broughed
out and her every wish gratified.

"Tomorrow," declared he, "the
beautiful Gudrun will be mine in­
deed."

But on the morning all except
Gudrun and her attendants were
surprised to see the castle sur­
rrounded by the forces of the Hege­
lings come to rescue the pretty
prisoner. A fierce battle raged.
Swords clashed, cuts and thrusts
were given and received and gore
flowed freely. Fortune finally fa­
avored the brave and the fair. Her­
wig slew Ludwig. Gerlinda or­
dered Gudrun to be killed rather
than let her friends take her alive.
Hartmut saved her from his moth­
er's wrath and went out and fought
his rival bravely. Ortrun, sister of
Hartmut, begged for his life when
she saw him about to be defeated.
Gudrun, touched, called out to
Herwig to desist.

The castle was plundered and the
Hegelings began to slay all they
met. At the request of Gudrun Ort­
run was saved and Gerlinda was
massacred.

The victors then celebrated their
success by a sumptuous feast
served in the halls of the con­
ered. Gudrun presided as queen,
not as the wife of Hart­
ut, as some thought, but
as the consort of Herwig. Her
boast was made good.

The Hegelings then sailed home
taking the captives and the plun­
der.

On reaching Matelan Gudrun
was effusively welcomed by her
mother, Hilde, who had long
mourned her as lost.

Soon the royal marriage of
Gudrun to Herwig was celebrated
with magnificent pomp.

And the fair queen lives in fable until the present
day.

For the story of her wanderings illumines song
alway.

An Awful Warning
There was a bum basso named Young,
Ungainly strong in the loung,
One day in Wyoming
He sang "In the gloaming"
And when he had sung they houng
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The Vesper Service

The sermon was preached by the
Rev. William V. Tunnel!, S. T. B.,
who based his discourse on the
words, "If the truth shall make
you free, ye shall be free indeed."
The speaker began by showing
elocutously the high value of free-
don and the pains men have taken
to secure it. They have not
stopped short of the conquest of
the world and the shedding of pre-

boons of mankind. History is full
of strivings for freedom. Men
write constitutions, force charters
from tyrants and negotiate inter-
national treaties that they and their
fellows may enjoy liberty in large
measure. One of the strongest
influences in securing to men release
from fear and superstition is educa-
tion. Intellectual training raises
human beings to the splendor of
manhood.

The glory of Greece in her palmy
days has been, and will long be
the wonder and admiration of men.
The names of Socrates, Plato, Aris-
totle, Demosthenes and Homer and
others of her illustrious sons retain
undimmed their luster in compar-
ison with the present day leaders.
Yet the descendants of these men
are a degenerate body, unworthy
sons of worthy sires. This fall was
due largely to the lack of freedom
for all, to their system of servitude.
In this country economic and soci-
ological development are needed to
eradicate graft and insure justice
and liberty to citizens in general.
We shudder sometimes at the cost-
ly price men have paid for liberty.

Now comes the promise, "If the
truth shall make you free, ye shall
be free indeed."
The Truth came
to earth that man might be free.
The Truth tells us that we are the
sons of God and it doth not yet ap-
ppear what we shall be, but we
know we shall be like him, for we
shall see him as he is. It matters
not what man's condition is—wicked, outcast, wretched, poor,
alone—he may avail himself of
God's offer. Alexander and Na-
poleon were ambitious to conquer
and rule the world, but they could
not make the world stay conquered,
for theirs was the ambition of hate.
If ye love not your brethren whoa
ye have seen, how can ye love
God whom ye have never seen?
God's kingdom endures and in-
creases because it operates thr
love. Truth manifesting itself is
love not only has achieved the
conquest of the world but keeps the
world conquered.
The past is rich in the history of the deeds of great and good men, the present is ours, that we may appropriate the wealth of knowledge which is the accumulation of ages; while the future summons us to higher and better efforts in the broad field of human life.

Societies

Athletic Association
Season tickets for the base ball games will be out between the 1st and 15th of February. These tickets will sell for $1.00 apiece. One student from each department will be engaged to sell them. The Athletic Association expects every student to take one ticket at least. The chairman of the committee on ways and means has taken steps to arrange for the annual Preparatory Prize Debate.

Y. M. C. A.
The meeting last Sunday was led by Mr. C. C. Carter. Next Sunday the young men will be addressed by Dr. F. W. Fairfield, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. Watch these columns for further announcements. A number of attractive speakers are being engaged.

Christian Endeavor
The winter social of the Christian Endeavor Society will be given to night in Miner Hall. It will take the form of a masquerade party. "Missions" is the subject of tomorrow evening’s meeting.

Eureka
The Eureka Society of the Preparatory and Commercial Departments was largely attended last Friday evening. The most important events were the appointment of committee to arrange for a public debate with M St. High School, and a motion to resolve the Eureka for a certain period into a mock congress, which was lost. Owing to a previous unsuccessful attempt this year to conduct a mock congress the majority decided to continue the Eureka. The society enjoyed the honor of having Prof. Decatur conduct the ceremonies of installing the officers. Mr. Moore, Pres.-elect delivered a short inaugural address. He said in part: "Members of the Eureka, on entering upon the responsibilities which you have intrusted to me permit me to say that I deem it an honor; and as I shall undertake to thank you and commit myself in this regard, I am wholly unable to express my sincere feelings. The surest and best pledge that I can make on behalf of this stuff of officers and of myself is a constant and faithful adherence to the duties of our respective offices, and with a hearty co-operation on your part toward the good order and interest of the society I am sure we all will reap the greatest benefits in that for which this organization stands."

In reference to the proposed debate, Mr. Moore said: "There ought to be something to stimulate and sharpen our rhetorical and oratorical faculties. This to my mind could best be accomplished by having one or two public debates with schools of our equal, namely: High schools, Hampton Normal Institute and Petersburg Prep. The result of debates would be far reaching and with good effect together with the great enthusiasm."

"There is another good that could come out of this All who are acquainted with the immediate plans of the Y. M. C. A. in fitting out a gymnasium can readily see wherein these public debates could mean something financially to the Y. M. C. A. thus helping to bring about something which will be of great good and benefit to us all."

The Eureka will not meet this evening. Next week a splendid program is promised. All are welcome.

Lectures of President Thirkield
President Thirkield lectured on last Wednesday night at the Zion Baptist Church, under the auspices of the Board of Education, on "Education that is Worth While."

On next Monday the President will address the United Preachers’ Meeting of Baltimore, on "The Personality and Message of the Preacher."

Be Square
"Sister Henderson," said Deacon Hypers, "You should avoid even the appearance of evil."

"Why, Deacon, what do you mean?" asked Sister Henderson.

"I observe that on your sideboard you have several cut glass decanters, and that each of them is filled with what seems to be ardent spirits."

"Well, now, Deacon, it isn’t anything of the kind. The bottles look so pretty on the sideboard that I just filled them half way with some floor stain and furniture polish, just for appearances."

"That’s why I’m cautioning you, sister," replied the Deacon. "Feeling a trifle weak and faint, I helped myself to a dose from the big bottle in the middle." —Life.

Hizonner—"You are charged with breaking a chair over your wife’s head."

Prisoner—"It was an accident, your honor."

Hizonner—"What? Didn’t you intend to hit her?"

Prisoner—"Yes. But I didn’t intend to break the chair."

—Cleveland Leader.

Aunt Priscilla—"Never try to deceive anyone Tommy. You wouldn’t like to be two-faced, would you?"

Tommy—"Gracious no. One face is enough to wash these cold mornings."

THE UNIVERSITY JOURNAL, WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 25, 1907.

Initiators

(Continued from 1st page.)
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