The School of Theology

Theological Department was first in the thought and plan of the founders of Howard University, but was not fully organized until 1870. Its object is to prepare young men for efficient service in the gospel ministry.

It Offers Special Advantages

First—In its Location. It is in the capital city of the nation. As the capital of the nation, Washington supplies varied and healthful incitements to intelligent thought, and that large mindedness so desirable in those who are to be the leaders of the people. It has attractions and helps especially for colored young men who are preparing for the ministry. Washington has a colored population of a hundred thousand people—the largest number to be found in any American city. In the church life of this city the various colored denominations are represented. Students can work under able pastors of their own denominations; can aid

social meetings; can speak in churches and missions, and carry on religious and charitable work of various kinds. They can thus engage in that practical work which, in connection with their studies, gives them their best training both as preachers and pastors.

Second—In its Connection with the University. This enables young men to make up deficiencies, or pursue supplementary studies, and to come into pleasant and helpful association with those of other departments. They can thus gain a better mental development and discipline than they would if shut up by themselves, while their preparation for work becomes less unlike the work itself because secured while they are in daily contact with students of all classes.

Third—In its Inter-denominational Character. Different denominations are represented by its teachers—many by its students. By candid statement of beliefs, by free interchange of views, by discussion of various matters—all carried on within the circle of fraternal association and feeling—the students come to a better understanding of one another and of their different tenets. The result is, not that they are made less loyal to their own denominations, but that they are

leaders of the people.
to one common Savior, and more ready to join heartily in cooperation with their brethren for the advancement of the one common cause.

Its Students

Are gathered from eight states, seven West India islands, and two continents, and they represent eight denominations. Young men so gathered make an opportunity—almost a necessity—of gaining broader views, larger sympathies and greater efficiency in dealing with men and with the problems of life.

In Its Plan and Work the School of Theology Seeks the Practicable

It keeps in view the student's present attainments and his future field of service. Education is a relative thing. Relatively, one may be well or poorly educated. Place and comparison make the difference. Keeping in mind the relativity of knowledge and education, the School of Theology stands for higher education—higher in the attainments positively required of the students—higher still in the ideals, plans and purposes formed to be worked out in after years—always for an education higher than that of the people they are to serve, and fitting them for wise leadership in things moral and religious.

It stands for the practicable in its special aim and method. Specialization in education is the order of the day. Not general acquisition, and discipline, and culture, but special knowledge and training are sought. Men are to be taught and drilled to do something and to do that something well. One who is not an accomplished scholar may be a good specialist. The work of the minister is a special work. Special training may fit him for it. The School of Theology stands for special training for special work.

The chief mission of this department of service is to send out young men who will be at home in the Bible and in their work with the common people. It is to train them in plain and strong preaching and in everyday church and mission work. It is not by recondite scholarship but by efficient practical service in the church, the home and the neighborhood, that these young men will fulfill the needs that await their ministry.

To this end great attention is given to direct Bible study and to the preaching of plain Bible truths rather than the echoing of speculative theories. The complexities of elaborate essay sermons, which so occupy some homiletic treatises, are set aside. While preparation of fully written discourses is not neglected the effort is to avoid slavery to the manuscript. Students are thoroughly trained in free public speaking both before their classes and elsewhere.

It Has Its English Course of Study

BIBLICAL INTRODUCTION—That the study of the Bible itself may be more intelligent, interesting and profitable.

ENGLISH EXEGESIS—That accuracy and facility in the interpretation and application of the Word may be gained.

BIBLE HISTORY—That knowledge of persons, people and events embodying God's progressive revelation may become familiar.

NATURAL THEOLOGY—That the being and attributes of God as revealed in nature may be understood.

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY—That it may be seen that Christian

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They include the studies of the English course as given above, and add such instruction in the Hebrew and Greek languages as students entering this course are fitted to receive. The classical course is intended and is open for those students only whose previous attainments and training will enable them to prosecute study in these languages without neglecting the other studies of the course. Its object is to give the student the fundamental training necessary for securing a working knowledge of the Hebrew, and in Greek, to enable him to read and translate the original at sight. For students of special linguistic capacity, optional work in these languages is offered so that they may prosecute these studies to any extent beyond the regular class work.

To enter the English Course, and be eligible to graduation, one must present a satisfactory certificate from some reputable school or teacher, or must pass an entrance examination in the common English branches.

The Classical Course is open only to those whose previous studies and attainments qualify them to make a profitable use of said course.

President Thirkield and the School of Theology

While the accession of Dr. Thirkield to the presidency has invigorated every part of the University, it has been a special inspiration to the department devoted to the education of the ministry. The president has had many years of successful experience in this very work, followed by other years of efficient supervision and cooperation with church work throughout the entire South. He has at once entered actively into the training of theological students here, giving regular instruction along the lines of Practical Theology, in the largest sense of the term. He is concerning himself with the development and improvement of all the courses of training in this department, with an energy of endeavor and a soundness of judgment which are invaluable to the present efficiency and the future success of the seminary.

Keeping to the Aim and Methods Indicated the School of Theology Has Done Its Work and Has Not Worked in Vain

It has taught and trained men, and sent them out to be the religious leaders of their people in that they are ahead of them, but not so far ahead of them as to snap the cords of love and sympathy, without which there can be no effective and lasting leadership. It has given instruction and training, impulse and direction to good natural powers, and sent out men to carry forward their own education, and to gain in service efficiency for service, until their ability and worth have been recognized and honored by the churches. Always insisting that character is the best result of education, and that the gospel is the instrument of beneficent service in the world, it has sent forth its students to live Christian lives before their fellow men, and to preach that gospel which is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth. More than two hundred have been graduated from the Department, and have done and are doing good service in this, and other lands. A larger number have received instruction for longer or shorter periods, and have gone forth, not taking diploma or certificate, yet carrying with them a better equipment for service.

THE LONG WALK—Connecting Main Hall and Clark Hall, the Home of Theological Students

A Bible School

In addition to what has already been said, it should be emphasized that the work of the School of Theology centers upon the Bible—the English Bible. The varied lines of instruction and training converge on the effective use of the Bible in pulpit, prayer-meeting, family and personal work. While Hebrew and Greek are offered, as necessary to critical scholarship, it is the English Bible that the preachers and pastors and Christian workers will chiefly use; and it is this that is to be chiefly used in their training. At the same time there is full instruction in church history and theology, in evangelizing and missionary activities, in the theory and practice of preaching and in church administration.

The Evening Class

In recent years the School extended its work and influence by the establishment of an evening class which is taken over a given course of study intended to fit them for larger usefulness in the churches and in the world. Hundreds have availed themselves of the opportunity offered. Some of them have been pastors; others have been workers in the various departments of Christian activity. All have sought increase of knowledge and skill and strength which they might use for the Master.
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Students and Alumni of the University
are invited to contribute.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 29, 1907

Announcement

Our issue of last week was necessarily delayed on account of the installation in the printing shop of a new and improved press. The policy of The Journal—especially during this school year—is to serve subscribers promptly and regularly and the intention of publishing last week's number was departed from only when it became evident that a creditable issue was impossible under the existing conditions.

To compensate for last week's omission we present a double issue this week of ten pages. Next week we shall publish a description of the new press with a cut of the same. The many who receive sample copies this week are invited to become subscribers of The Journal and get in touch with the current life of the University.

In the College World

The great Dental School of the University of Pennsylvania with fine dispensaries is claimed by many to be a model of its kind.

Professor Sanderson, instructor in French in Yale College has received from the Ministry of Public Instruction in France the title of "Officier de l'Instruction Publique" in recognition of his services in translating Brunetiere's work on Balzac and in publishing a textbook for students in French.

The Jewish students of Columbia, of whom there are quite a number, are said to be discriminated against. Their friends claim that even the members of the faculty are less cordial to them than to the gentiles. The report alleges that they are unjustly excluded from various functions of undergraduate life such as literary and social societies, fraternities and all athletics except the track and field sports, where their prowess may be shown. The many who receive The Journal are invited to contribute.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 29, 1907

Two Busy Days

President Thirkield's engagements on Sunday and Monday would indicate that he is living the strenuous life. At 11 a.m. Sunday he preached for Rev. E.S. Williams of Baltimore, one of his Gammon Seminary graduates. At 4 p.m. he gave an address before the Baltimore Central Y. M. C. A. At 9 a.m. Monday an address was given before the Colored High and Training school of Baltimore, where a number of Howard graduates are teaching. At 11 he spoke on "The Preacher and His Message" before the United Colored Ministers' Association. At one p.m. he lunched with the Presbyterian ministers of Baltimore at Brown Memorial church.

On return to Washington in the evening he attended a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Central Y. M. C. A., and later, a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of which organization he is a member.
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

ACT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AUTHORIZING THE COUNCIL

ON motion made and seconded, the President was authorized and instructed to organize a committee on athletics to have full authority in the general oversight and direction of athletics in the University.

Committee shall consist of the President who shall be ex officio member from the faculty of each department, having numerous representatives among the students in athletics, also one alumnus and one member of the board and four student members elected by the Athletic Association.

CONSTITUTION

§ 1 Members of the Athletic Council shall be appointed by the President under the act of the Board of Trustees.

§ 2 (a) The officers of this organization shall be such as the President may deem it necessary to appoint, and shall hold office at his pleasure.

(b) The President shall also appoint committees whenever it may be necessary.

§ 3 The Council shall meet at the call of the President, and a meeting shall be called at the written request of three members.

§ 4 A quorum shall consist of six members.

§ 5 Power to amend the constitution shall be vested in two-thirds of the membership.

§ 6 Such by-laws may be added as from time to time the membership may deem necessary.

BY-LAWS

The following regulations are offered in order to carry out more effectively the object for which the Council is organized:

1 (a) The election of manager and of "Coach" shall be ratified by the Council.

(b) The treasurer of the Athletic Association shall be a member of the faculty and also ex officio a member of the Athletic Council. He shall present to the Council at the close of the football season and of the base-ball season a report which shall be properly audited.

(c) The manager of the football team and the manager of the base-ball team shall at the beginning of each season submit to the Council an estimate of expenses together with his plan for financing and at the end of each season shall present a report.

(d) The treasurer is authorized in his discretion to withhold the payment of sums not included in the estimate of the manager until acted upon by the Council.

(e) The manager shall submit to the Council a schedule of games to be played during the ensuing season.

(f) No games shall be played, and no engagements involving the payment of a guarantee shall be entered into without the permission of the Council or of the President representing the Council.

(g) The manager of the baseball team shall submit to the Council the list of candidates for the baseball team not later than March first; the manager of the football team shall submit a similar list not later than October fifteenth.

(h) All games played on the University campus must be under the joint directions of the Athletic Council and the Athletic Association.

(i) Members of the Athletic Association shall be elected in January and shall hold office for a year.

PROF. G. M. LIGHTFOOT, Chairman,
PROF. C. C. COX, A. B. GRAVES, Committee

Baseball Schedule for 1907

TEAM                      PLACE                      DATE
---                      ---                      ---
Eastern Empires Wash., D.C. April 1
College of A. and S.        2, 3
Medical School              5, 6
Law School                  8, 10
Preparatory School          12, 13
Commercial School           15, 16
Va. N. and I. Petersburg, Va. 17, 18
Shaw Univ. Raleigh, N. C.   19, 20
St. Ang. School, Raleigh    22
N. C. M. I. Co. Durham, N.C. 23
M. P. M. School, Oxford, N.C. 24, 25
Kittrell Coll., Kittrell, N.C. 26, 27
Opuc                     29, 30
Shaw Univ., Wash., D.C. May 3, 4
Lafayette                  6, 8
Charleston Clippers, Wash. 10, 11
Eastern Empires Wash. D.C. May 13, 15
M. St. H. S.               17, 18
Woffard A. C.              20, 22
Opuc                     24, 25
Alumni Wash. D. C.          27
Faculty                   29

Games called at 3:30 P. M. sharp. Admission 15 cts. to all games except the Shaw and Charleston Clippers games which will be 25 cents. Season tickets $1.00.

University Band will play on Easter Monday (April 1) April 6, May 3, 4, 10, 11, 18, 25, 29.

"The Aftermath of Slavery"

"The Aftermath of Slavery" by William A. Sinclair, A. M., M. D., an alumnus of Howard University, has reached its second edition, has been most favorably received and is evidently having a large influence for good.

On account of the Easter recess, there will be no vesper services on Sunday 31st inst.

What a world this would be if we only had eyes to see all the good God has put in it.

Societies

Y. M. C. A.

The officers recently elected for 1907-1908 were installed last Sunday evening. They are:

President - J. G. Moore
First Vice President W. H. York
Second V. P. - C. S. Cowan
Recording Sec. - H. H. Summers
Corresponding Sec. - J. A. Frye
Treasurer - C. L. Cooper
Librarian - W. A. Milburn

CHRISTIAN ENDAVOR

Miss E. O. Hedgmon led the meeting last Saturday evening. The following were elected to serve as officers during the spring term:

President - T. B. Neely
Vice President - Miss Landers
Secretary - Miss Estelle Frye
Treasurer - Miss Georgia Koontz
Librarian - Reginald Beaum

COUNCIL OF UPPER CLASSMEN

The Council will give its annual Promenade on April 12th at True Reformers' Hall. Music will be furnished by the Lyric Orchestra which last year gave such eminent satisfaction. The officers of the Council are:

President J. M. Baison, Med.
Vice-President C. A. Manus, Law
Secretary W. F. Clark, Dental
Treasurer A. D. Tate, College
Serg't-at-Arms W. H. Bentley, Law
Chaplain C. P. Julian, Med.

CULTURE CLUB

On Friday evening, April 12th, the Young Ladies' Culture Club of Muer hall will present the drama "Left in Charge" in the Andrew Rankin Chapel for the benefit of the Athletic Association. Admission 15 cts.

ALPHA PHI

The officers elected recently were installed at the last meeting of the Alpha Phi. The society adopted the recommendation of the committee in charge of intercollegiate debating providing for the placing of speakers in the proposed debate with Virginia Union University. Since that meeting, however, a communication was received from Union stating its decision to retire from the contest.

Prof. Geo. M. Lightfoot will deliver an address before the faculty Club at its next meeting on The Function of the Classics in a Liberal Education.
Theological Literary Society

A feature of the School of Theology worthy of mention is its Literary or Debating Society. Its object is to give young men a practical knowledge of parliamentary rules and usages and to accustom them to an orderly procedure in the trans- action of business, and especially to give them practice and drill in logical thinking and effective public speaking. So important is this regarded that attendance at its weekly meetings is required of the students, and at least two of the professors are always present at its exercises. To stimulate desire and effort for excellence in such thinking and speaking an annual Prize Debate is held in which the society puts forward its best representatives to contend for the prizes, and to uphold the honor of the society before the public. This is called the Maynard Prize Debate because of the unfailing kindness of Mr. Henry G. Maynard of Northampton, Mass. supplies the money for the prizes. These annual public debates have well served the purpose for which they were instituted. Prospectively they have been a stimulus to all the members in their regular meetings. As they have occurred they have greatly benefited the participants and have been a credit to the society and to the department. The debate of 1907 takes its place among the best for real merit, and in popular favor. Some account of it is herewith given.

The annual prize debate of the School of Theology, known as the "Maynard Prize Debate," was held in the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel, last Friday evening, 15th inst., under the auspices of the Theological Literary Society. As in past years, there was a large attendance at the opening, which, during the progress of the debate, gradually grew larger, until the house was filled almost to overflowing. The resolution discussed was: Resolved, That the rapid and vast development of material possessions in our times hinders more than helps the advancement of Christianity. As usual, six disputants competed—three on the affirmative and three on the negative. Those on the affirmative were H. C. P. Baker, Albert S. George, and E. T. Newman; on the negative, C. S. Harper, Chas. W. Jordan, and E. E. Tyler.

All the disputants, except Mr. A. S. George, had already appeared before the public in previous debates, and two had won prizes, while one had received honorable mention. In the debate of 1904-5 Mr. H. C. P. Baker won second prize, and in that of 1905-6 Mr. E. E. Tyler won first prize, and Mr. C. S. Harper received honorable mention.

Although three disputants were on the affirmative and three on the negative side of the question, this was not a debate of "sides." That is to say, the awards were not given in regard to the side that made the strongest argument, but each disputant was to be considered on the merit of his speech, and the prize given in regard thereto. The conditions of award were, 50 per cent for argument, 25 per cent for rhetoric and 25 per cent for elocution. At the close of the debate, on the decision and recommendation of the judges, the first prize was awarded to Mr. E. E. Tyler, the second to Mr. H. C. P. Baker, and Mr. C. S. Harper received honorable mention. All of the speakers, however, did well; and this debate is regarded generally as one of the best ever listened to on University Hill.

The judges were Judge E. P. Seed, Prof. E. N. Kirby, and Rev. D. E. Wiseman.

Dean Clark presided.

Music was supplied by the University Band.

The Purpose and Work of the School of Theology

are in accord with the views of the best and wisest men of all denominations.

The great engine of moral uplift is the Christian church. The Negro church is a mighty social power to-day; but it needs cleansing, reviving, and inspiring, and, once purged of its dross, it will become, as it ought to be and as it is now to some extent, the most powerful agency in the moral development and social reform of 9,000,000 Americans of Negro blood.—Atlanta Conference on the Negro Church.

Let me express my belief that no other kind of work can be more vital or more fruitful in the elevation of the Negro race than the work of the ministry when it is exercised with intelligence and fidelity and devotion to the highest standards of Christian conduct and character.

There are few positions in which a young man can do more harm than in the leadership of a church which is the exponent of nothing better than a mere emotional religionism; in which piety is divorced from character and made the cover of all kinds of immoralities. But, on the other hand, there are few positions in which a young man can do more good than as pastor of a church in which clean living and unselfish service are exemplified; a church standing for all the great verities of manhood and womanhood and lifting up a standard around which the elements that make for social and civic righteousness may gather and do heroic battle for God and home and native land.—Dr. Washington Gladden.
Our Graduates

Representing different denominations, are widely scattered:

Rev. I. L. Thomas is now Field Secretary of the Home Missionary and Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. W. H. Brooks is pastor of St. Marks M. E. Church, New York City. His ministry has been marked by great revivals.

Rev. Dr. P. F. Morris is pastor of a large Baptist Church in Lynchburg, Va., and pastor and church are exerting a wide influence.

Rev. J. E. Moorland is international secretary of the Y.M.C.A., and is wisely using his great opportunities to reach, and teach, and inspire young men for higher attainments in character and service.

Rev. Dr. E. Williams has been an honored Presbyterian pastor and teacher in Abbeville, S. C., for a quarter of century.

Rev. R. D. Brister, Congregationalist, is in charge of the religious work in the Kowaliga School, Ala., a great and growing, and most beneficent institution founded by Mr. William Benson, a graduate of Howard's College of Arts and Sciences.

Rev. Daniel E. Wiseman, pastor of a Lutheran Church in Washington allows no one to surpass him in loyalty to his alma mater.

On the Foreign Field We Have

Rev. David W. Frazier in West Africa.

Rev. L. C. Curtis in Liberia.

Rev. Jenichero Oyabe among the aborigines of Japan.

These names selected almost at random, and when there was no space left for a longer list show or rather suggest how wide-reaching is the work of our School of Theology.

Tuskegee and Kowaliga

A Study in Christian Sociology

This was the theme of President Thirkield's discourse at Vespers last Sunday, before a large audience. He based his remarks on the words, "Be ye doers of the Word."

The Tuskegee Conference is a one-day university. Its aim is to bring education into touch with common everyday life—the home, the school, the farm, the church. The organizer and inspiring genius of Tuskegee and its Conferences is Dr. Booker T. Washington, a man who as a youth, twenty-nine years ago, was a student in Washington. No one would have been so bold as to predict that this struggling young colored man would one day be counted among the famous men of the nation; an orator of compelling power; a most conspicuous and useful citizen of his state; the founder of a great institution with an endowment and equipment of millions of dollars, and that Yale and Harvard should vie with each other in giving him highest university honors. Dr. Washington has won a place of leadership in working out a great problem in educational sociology.

Back of all this achievement is a man of unusual native endowment. That youth in the coal mine saw more than the roof of a black cavern, and heard sounds beyond the clanking picks. There was a skylight in his soul thru which he saw the light of another world, and he heard voices calling him forth to the larger life. Woe be to that man who has no window in his soul thru which he sees the stars! Back of the man was also an idea—the Armstrong idea, now embodied in Hampton. General Armstrong was a man of vision and yet with unusual power and adaptation; an educational prophet, who in battling with practical problems forced on him in meeting a new situation, anticipated in actual work, educational principles now generally recognized and adopted. Some have misunderstood him. He was not after the twentieth man, but after helping the nineteen. He organized a curriculum in mathematics, history, the sciences, the mother-tongue and its literature, also embodying leading principles in mental and moral science and political economy which would best meet the needs of the "nineteen-twentieths of those who would for years to come" enter Hampton. He did not discourage the aspirations of any pupil who showed rare aptitude for the classics and desired to become a man of letters in the larger sense. For such in his first report, he says, "it would be our duty to provide special instruction or send him where he could receive it." His proposition is evident in this, that twenty years afterwards, out of more than 7,000 students enrolled in colored schools of higher education less than 5 per cent were engaged in classical studies. In line with his theory to train men and women, rather than scholars, is the best word of a university president, who pleads "for an educational system that should give such wisdom in living as should insure character and happiness to the individual and that spirit of social service that should make men efficient factors in bringing on the coming rational and ethical democracy."

It was natural that the early education of the Negro should be largely on the old New England models. Noble men and scholarly leaders like Crogman and Wright, have been produced. If, however, the new ideals and methods that have revolutionized university life in the last thirty years, could have prevailed, there would have been a larger outcome in the practical education and uplift of a race.

He said he was deeply impressed with the Farmers' Congress and Teachers' Conference that brought teachers, students, farmers face to face. The teachers learn the condition, the struggles, the aspirations of a race battling with ignorance and hard conditions. For education has to do with life; with preparing men for social efficiency and service to their fellows; with promoting the progress of society; with giving help to the downmost man.

The student that is not preparing in some way to bravely meet and solve these problems has failed to grasp the true idea of education. Education that is for its own sake; culture for the sake of selfish power of pleasure; culture that does not fit for service and make men brave and efficient factors in promoting the moral and social progress of a people, is rotten at the core.

A Howard Man and Kowaliga

President Thirkield gave a graphic description of his visit to Kowaliga Institute and the Dixie Land Co., as illustrating the practical educational ideals carried out by William E. Benson, a college graduate of Howard University. Instead of at graduation, seeking a congenial place in town or city, or depending upon a prosperous father, he heeded the voice of duty, calling him to the Black Belt of Alabama. Here in the wilderness, sixteen miles from anywhere, Benson with large vision, disciplined powers, courage and strength, gained through a hard college course, planted himself. He laid the foundation for an enter-
Scientific training and the most thorough right on the soil where they live, and into the larger life must have the best so the men who are to lead a race out leader a man who worthily wears the prize for the social and moral elevation the Negro race. It touches the people enterprises for reaching and uplifting the 9,000 acres of the Dixie Co. With high sociological ideals for making improved farms and people, it is on a business basis. It is philanthropy and four-percent income in one, under Mr. Benson's wise management. In the heart of the wilderness are the beginnings of a model village, with its store, postoffice, saw mill, turpentine factory, etc. Now such an enterprise needs the large outlook, the trained powers, the courage and strength gained thru long years of college discipline for leadership. Just as Tuskegee must have as its leader a man who worthily wears the highest degrees of Harvard and Yale, so the men who are to lead a race out into the larger life must have the best scientific training and the most thorough discipline of the schools.

The meagre industrial training received here has stood him in good stead. If, along with his college discipline, there could have been offered courses in civil and mechanical engineering, with practical training in industrial shops equipped with the best technical appliances, this, he told me, would have been of invaluable service in working out his plans. I count Kowaliga as one of the most hopeful enterprises for reaching and uplifting the Negro race. It touches the people right on the soil where they live, and gives them better houses, better children, better farmers, better lives. It deserves the confidence and support of all people interested in the uplift of the Negro race. Would that there were more Howard graduates who would go forth into the dark places to multiply such enterprises.

Best of all is the prayerful spirit and moral courage of its leader in facing and banishing evil men at immoralities and opposition and the treachery of immoral men—down on his knees, under the big pine, laying the whole enterprise before his Maker and pleading for guidance and light—this is the man, and this the spirit that means victory in the moral regeneration and uplifting of a people sitting in darkness and the shadow of death. With such men, light arises in the darkness.

The college seniors made their first appearance in caps and gowns last Sunday at vespers.

Dr. J. L. Ewell preached at vespers on Sunday, 17th inst on "Abraham."

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Observations on Athletic Needs

BY ARKIE FLEMING, President of Athletic Association

Every afternoon from now on when the sun is shining brightly the campus will be filled with youths. There will be some garbed in the somewhat scanty uniform of the runner; others, in the commodious dress of the baseball player—every one straining nerve and muscle to make the team, and to make the team a winning team. Now there will be an other class stylishly arrayed in the best productions of the Avenue tailors and liverymen, whose only contributions to the fame of their Alma Mater are their cutting criticisms and discouraging remarks aimed at the man who doing his best; makes a mistake. How well can they tell what ought to be done! What a happy faculty they have for getting in the way!

Let the interested reader approach a man from any of the above classes and hear what he thinks is Howard's greatest need, what it is that keeps Howard out of the class of modern institutions which she should enter and take rank? Unhesitatingly he will answer, that our greatest need is a gymnasium. It is true we need also a library building. A large university, like this boasting of an enrollment that exceeds a thousand, should have a library building. But the student who cannot find what he wants in our own library has access to both the Carnegie and the Congressional Libraries. But if he has not the apparatus and the means of developing and keeping healthy his body, which after all is the most important, where shall he go?

The real reason that the Athletic Council hesitated to accept Dartmouth's offer was not so much on account of the financial condition of the Athletic Association. It was because they feared that by April 9th Howard could not put upon the field a team in condition to do justice to itself and the fair name of our beloved alma mater.

Daily practice has taken place in the cage of Dartmouth's gymnasium since January. As soon as the weather breaks, her team steps out upon the field ready and fit to play a game that same day. Howard could not hope even with as good material to develop the team in three weeks that Dartmouth has been four months developing. When we play Dartmouth, we want to have a show to win.

Our track team should have been practicing and getting into trim. Many things may be practiced indoors: starting, jumping, vaulting, putting the shot etc. The team should have been prac-

ticing such things all winter.

I would not skip that third class of young men I mentioned above. It is true they do not often play baseball and regard football as dangerous, yet they would be willing to take exercises with apparatus that required neither skill nor nerve. They, too, are expressing their desire for a gymnasium. They might even be persuaded to give some of their money which they generously support the families of the tailors and liverymen.

And our girls! What can they do in the long dreary hours of winter? What can they do on a sloppy day in the spring or fall to keep the color in their cheeks, their eyes clear and sparkling, their bodies healthy and strong? We boys do our best to rob them of that privilege by walking with them and talking to them.

But why all this? I am simply calling your attention to something you feel as strongly as I. There is not one reader of this but feels our crying need of a gymnasium. It goes without argument, we need a gymnasium. Let us get one.

Professor Decatur has offered a practicable plan for getting this gymnasium so much need.

If of the thousand or more students of the university everyone will pledge himself to give one dollar on his return to school next year and the next, and those who do not return send the same amount, in two years we shall have enough money for a working basis. We will also show by this that we are in earnest and are willing to work for what we need. Then we may be able to approach someone who can help us and will when he sees we are worthy.

The Athletic Association will furnish a book which will be in the hands of the secretary of the association. Look him up and sign your name in the book. Next year when you go to the treasurer's office to pay your fee, pay your subscriptions.

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Lecture Reading on Macbeth

One afternoon of last week Prof. E. N. Kirby, sometime instructor in Harvard University and in Boston University, gave a lecture on the Tragedy of a Violated Conscience. The theme was presented to his hearers by recital from Shakspeare's tragedy of Macbeth.

After giving in brief the story of the play the speaker proceeded to recite scene after scene in illustration of the subject. These readings were given with good dramatic effect, clear enunciation and such clever interpretation that the hearers almost saw the characters themselves.
Alumni Notes

Misses Mae A. Hall and Lelia C. Ewing, Teachers' College '06, are teaching in the public schools of Dallas, Texas.

The colored physicians of Baltimore have recently effected an organization for the establishment of a hospital in that city. We are pleased to announce that among the leaders of this commendable movement are to be found several Howard men, notably Dr. E. J. Wheatly, Dr. D. G. Scott and Dr. S. B. Hughes, who is the secretary of the organization. Success to the movement.

Dr. L. A. Scruggs, Med. '05, of Georgia, in addition to his practice, has built a sanitarium, and is now dispensing medical aid to a large number of patients. This is the Howard spirit.

Hon. J. T. Settle, who is one of the first graduates of the College of Arts and Sciences, sent his subscription a few days ago, extending his congratulations to The Journal, and wishing it much success. Mr. Settle is a prominent practitioner in Memphis, Tenn., and a man of great ability and influence.

Base Ball Ticket Committee

The Base Ball Ticket Committee is composed of students from the different departments of the University. This committee will have charge of all the tickets during the games on the campus. Power to put any one off the campus who does not purchase a ticket is vested in them. The committee consists of the following named students:

A. P. Cook, Asst. Mgr., Chairman
W. H. Washington
F. D. Whitby
W. R. Wilson
Ocea Taylor
J. G. Moore
Fred Durrah
J. C. VanLoo
Thurman
H. T. Scott
Geo. Lyle
W. H. Bentley

Dartmouth will be here on the 6th of April and Shaw on the 3rd and 4th of May. Schedules will be published next week.

What is resignation? Placing God between us and our troubles. — Madame Sweetshine.

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B. F. Leighton, LL. D.
Dean of Law Department.

Rev. Lewis B. Moore, A. M., Ph. D.,
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