How Were X-Rays Discovered?

Sir James Mackenzie Davidson visited Professor Roentgen to find out how he discovered the X-rays.

Roentgen had covered a vacuum tube, called a Hittorf or Crookes tube, with black paper so as to cut off all its light. About four yards away was a piece of cardboard coated with a fluorescent compound. He turned on the current in the tube. The cardboard glowed brightly.

Sir James asked him: "What did you think?"

"I didn't think, I investigated," said Roentgen. He wanted to know what made the cardboard glow. Only planned experiments could give the answer. We all know the practical result. Thousands of lives are saved by surgeons who use the X-rays.

Later on, one of the scientists in the Research Laboratory of the General Electric Company became interested in a certain phenomenon sometimes observed in incandescent lamps. Others had observed it, but he, like Roentgen, investigated. The result was the discovery of new laws governing electrical conduction in high vacuum.

Another scientist in the same laboratory saw that on the basis of those new laws he could build a new tube for producing X-rays more effectively. This was the Coolidge X-ray tube which marked the greatest advance in the X-ray art since the original discovery by Roentgen.

Thus, scientific investigation of a strange phenomenon led to the discovery of a new art, and scientific investigation of another strange phenomenon led to the greatest improvement in that art.

It is for such reasons that the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company are continually investigating, continually exploring the unknown. It is new knowledge that is sought. But practical results follow in an endless stream, and in many unexpected ways.
FERDINAND FOCH, Marshal of France
Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in the World War, who received the degree of L.L.D. at Howard
University November 16, 1921.

Born at Tarbes, France, October 2, 1851. At the age of nineteen served as sub-lieutenant in the Franco-German War.

Was professor of strategy and general tactics and later Director of the French War College. The French victory at the Marne in September, 1914, the most critical month of the war, was due to General Foch's prompt action in taking advantage of an error of General von Kluck. In March, 1918, Foch was made Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies, and in November, 1918 dictated the terms accepted by the German Peace Commission.
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Howard University pays honor to Marshal Foch.

Editorial Report.

Howard University held ceremonies attendant upon the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Laws on M. Ferdinand Foch, Marshal of France, Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies, on the University campus, Wednesday afternoon at five o’clock, November 16th, 1921. Marshal Foch made the visit to Howard University upon the special request of Dr. Emmett J. Scott, the Secretary-Treasurer of the University, with the approval of President J. Stanley Durkee, through Colonel James A. Drain, a member of the Entertainment Committee of the American Legion which has charge of arrangements in connection with Marshal Foch’s visit to the United States, and also through M. Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador.

The program in connection with Marshal Foch’s visit to Howard University included the Hallelujah Chorus from the Messiah by the University Vested Choir; a prayer by Rev. Francis J. Grimke; the greeting to the Marshal by President J. Stanley Durkee; a response by Marshal Foch; the tribute from the Colored soldiers of the World War by Claude W. Blackman, Sergeant Major of the 368th Infantry, a member of the Class of 1923 of the University; the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Laws on Marshal Foch by President Durkee upon his being presented by Justice Stanton J. Peelle, the President of the Board of Trustees of the Howard University; and the singing of the Alma Mater and the Marseillaise by the student body.

In conferring the degree on Marshal Foch after his presentation by Justice Peelle, President Durkee said: “Ferdinand Foch—, Student, Teacher, Author, Patriot, Lover of Law and Justice, with supreme faith in God and in the right, Saviour of Civilization, honored and loved by mankind, Generalissimo of the Allied Armies—By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Board of Trustees of Howard University, I confer upon you the degree of Doctor of Laws, together with all the rights and privileges pertaining thereto.”
PRESIDENT DURCEE CONFERRING THE DEGREE OF LL. D. UPON MARSHALL FOCH
MARSHAL FOCH IN RESPONSE TO GREETING FROM HOWARD PRAISES THE UNIVERSITY AND THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN COLORED SOLDIERS.

Marshal Foch in responding to the greeting of Howard University said: "I find it very easy to express my sentiments of gratitude for the cordial reception accorded me, when I recollect the commendable and indispensable service rendered by the Colored troops upon the soil of France. I knew well that Howard University contributed largely in the war. I knew also that through the love and energy of this great institution of learning as manifested for France, that the soldiers actuated by these impulses gloriously fought in France. Although our green sod now covers the bones of many of your beloved comrades, France shall not forget the magnificent efforts of Howard University, and the costly sacrifices made by the Colored soldiers, the shedding of their blood upon the altar of freedom shall mark an important epoch in the history of human action. I can assure you that the French people are lavishing both love and care upon the tombs of American soldiers whose bodies are now in France."

In the requests which were made by Dr. Emmett J. Scott, who served during the World war as Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, in the effort to have Marshal Foch visit the Howard University, attention was called to the important part which the 400,000 Colored soldiers, who were called to the colors, played not only in camp and cantonment, but overseas as well, and also to the glowing tributes paid the Colored soldiers from America by French Commanders. Mention was also made of the fact that Howard University had more graduates and students to receive commissions and serve as officers with Colored military units than any other institution in America for the training of Negro youth, and that on the grounds of the University 1,786 Colored men were trained for Army service.

GROUNDS DECORATED FOR OCCASION.

The grounds of the University were decorated with the tri-colors of France and the Stars and Stripes for the occasion. The exercises were held on the steps leading to the entrance to the Carnegie Library where a special platform was erected facing the college ellipse which was crowded with spectators who came to witness the ceremonies. Marshal Foch and his military aides were met at the entrance to the University grounds by the Howard R. O. T. C. Unit, headed by the R. O. T. C. band which began to play as the Marshal appeared. The Colored World War Veterans of the District of Columbia and the students of the University who were in the military service during the war appeared in full uniform in honor of Marshal Foch's visit. A large floral offering was presented the Marshal by the members of the Société Francaise of the University. As
the Marshal and his staff left the University grounds, the students gave the college cheers while the R. O. T. C. band played the Marseillaise. M. Metz T. P. Lochard, Professor of French at the University, served as interpreter of the addresses made by the various speakers. Major Milton T. Dean, Head of the Department of Physical Education, had charge of the arrangements in connection with the ceremonies.

CONCLUSION OF PRAYER BY DR. GRIMKE.

"We thank Thee, not only for our great Marshal, but also for his beloved country, for France, glorious France, which today stands out among all the nations of the earth as the highest representative of the spirit of liberty, equality and fraternity. And we thank Thee also that some of our boys were permitted to lay down their lives in her defense and that their bodies today sleep quietly, securely, and stately beneath her blood-soaked soil.

We now commend to Thy gracious, loving care, not only our great captain and his beloved France and our beloved France, but all the nations of the world. We pray that the time may come soon when nations shall know war no more and when all the armies of the world shall be gathered together in this great allegiance of Jesus Christ.

We ask it all in His name. Amen."

ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO MARSHAL FOCH.

By J. Stanley Durkee, President of the University.

"ELEVEN millions of colored American citizens voice their welcome and offer their devoted thanks to you for your great achievement and your greater soul. Your respect for, and the kindness to your colored troops will be cherished in the memories of a grateful race.

"You will be interested to know that here at Howard University—a university of some fourteen schools and nearly 2,000 students—was born the impulse to persuade our Government to establish a training camp for colored officers, and by the persistent energy of the men of the institution, there was established at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, such a camp with a quota of 1,250 men.

"This University was gladly given over as a training camp, and forth from this campus went 1,786 colored men to the war.

"Over 40,000 colored American troops served in the great war. The 93rd Infantry division, composed of the 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd Infantry regiments, was brigaded with the French divisions 157 and 158.
Brothers in arm and at heart they were for 24 months. All of these regiments were decorated by the French Government, and members of these same regiments stand before you.

"The memory of that comradeship sweetens and heartens not only those veterans who returned, but steadies, and keeps the faith and hope of all Americans who seek justice and righteousness for all people.

"Thus, Sir, in a peculiarly tender and reverent manner, does this University and these thousands of colored students and citizens greet you tonight.

"At the moment when the dearest interests and the sustaining hopes of every individual of the world, of whatever color, were at stake: when science, art, culture and learning, accumulated through centuries of national struggle and sacrifice, were on the verge of peril: When the world seemed to have passed into twilight and civilization was tottering to its doom, Almighty God called and there stepped to the front, a man who answered.—'Here am I, O Lord, send me.'

"Forever enshrined in the grateful heart of a grateful world, all races and kindreds and tongues and people, for all ages, will reverently and lovingly tell of your deeds and call you by name.

"Therefore, Sir, the Board of Trustees, the faculty, the students of Howard University, the veterans who are here assembled, and the whole colored race, join in repeating:

"Nous vous accueillons cordialement."—("We cordially greet you.")
ADDRESS OF JUSTICE STANTON J. PEELE,

President of the Board of Trustees of Howard University, Presenting Marshal Foch
for the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

Mr. President:

As President of the Board of Trustees of Howard University, I esteem it a great honor to present to you for the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, Marshal Foch of France, whose presence with us revives the old love we have for the French people, beginning in the days of our Revolution, when the then struggling Colonies were seeking the right to control their own affairs upon the basis of independence and the equality of national rights.

And it is gratifying beyond words to be able to say that the rights then acquired have not only been maintained but in the last analysis have been doubly fortified by the joint act of the then contending states, until with France under the leadership of her greatest soldier, Marshal Foch.

The achievements linked with his name for the success of Democracy and the equality of States are so well and universally known that even the children in our kindergarten schools are familiar therewith, so that they need not now be recited.

Nothing that we may say or do here will add to the laurels won by Marshal Foch in the World War, but we can, in conferring this degree, thereby manifest our appreciation for and express to him our gratitude, and through him to France, who gave him, and to God who guided him in the achievements which he wrought.

Therefore, Mr. President, in looking forward to the Crown of Peace so auspiciously begun last Saturday, let us hope and pray that Marshal Foch will stand alone as the last great Commander of World forces in war.

It is altogether fitting and appropriate that you, as President of Howard University, should confer upon Marshal Foch the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. And it is with unusual pleasure that I present him to you therefor.
TRIBUTE FROM THE COLORED SOLDIERS OF AMERICA.

By Claude W. Blackman,

368th Infantry, Howard University, '23.

As a soldier of the Argonne I greet you, Sir, in the name of the 130,000 colored Americans who served in France. If our own deeds, whose number and magnitude are to be taken as a measure, not of our eagerness, but of our opportunities, do not give us a claim to a hearing, may we not ask it in the name of the countless thousands of black men, and brown men, and yellow men, who shed their blood in the first great struggle on the Marne, at Chateau Thierry, on the snow-swept slopes of the Chemin des Dames, and on the hot sands of Gallipoli? In the name, then, of these dark sons of France we crave a hearing.

We wish today to offer this tribute of admiration to you, as loyal soldiers to their former commander; to you, as the leader of the mightiest army on which the sun ever shone; to you, as the superlative military genius of the age; but, last of all, and to us best of all, to you as representing France, that France which typifies for us liberty, equality and fraternity, that France which welcomed us with brotherly love and affection, which opened to us her homes, and lavished upon us kindnesses without number; that France in whose lanes and gardens we stacked our arms, before whose firesides we broke our bread, whose hills and streams have been watered with our blood, and whose green sod now covers the bones of so many of our beloved comrades in arms.

We ask that you bear to her the expression of our respect, our admiration and our love. May the spirit of brotherly love she typifies grow ever stronger, and be an ever-potent influence for good around the council-boards of the great nations of the earth!

Accept, Sir, our greetings, and this halting expression of our unwavering affection.
PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DIPLOMA PRESENTED TO MARSHAL FOCH, NOVEMBER 16, 1921,
DATA COVERING CEREMONIES INCIDENT TO THE CONFERRING OF THE DEGREE LL. D. ON MARSHAL FOCH OF FRANCE.

The R. O. T. C. Senior Division of the University in full uniform and equipment headed by the R. O. T. C. Band were lined up on each side of the main entrance two deep. The line extended from the main Sixth Street entrance to the Library steps. Between the R. O. T. C. Cadets and the platform were formed the veterans of the World War displaying their coveted medals received for meritorious and conspicuous service in actual fighting on the Western Front at the Argonne-Meuse, St. Mihiel, Champaigne and Metz sectors.

Every regiment which saw service in France was represented by either commissioned officers or enlisted men. Such regiments as the 369th, 370th, 371st and 372nd Infantry Regiments who served with the 157th French Division during the entire stay in France, were very largely represented. The 365th, 366th, 367th and 368th Infantry Regiments of the 92nd Division, the three regiments of Artillery of the 167th Field Artillery, the 325th Signal Battalion, the 317th Ammunition Train and many units which saw service both in France and at home turned out to pay homage to their Supreme Commander during the War.

There were four companies of the R. O. T. C. Unit with the Band, commanded by Warrant Officer Edward York (formerly Captain, 367th Infantry), the Acting Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

As the Marshal drove down the line of olive drab uniforms and alighted at the Library steps, he was met by the strains of the Marsellaise and the salutes of his soldiers. The brilliant display of medals—both the United States and the French medals—met his eyes as he turned to these warriors and saluted in the familiar French style. And as he stood before President Durkee, receiving the highest honors from the University and in turn honoring the University by his presence, one could see the deep appreciation in his expression and action. His response was not solely in reply to the greeting of President Durkee but apparently he was so moved by the presence of his former soldiers that his words were directed almost solely to them and what they represented.

PREPARATIONS FOR MARSHAL FOCH'S VISIT.

It was the original plan to hold the exercises in the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel, the thought being that because of the limited time available only those immediately connected with the University could be notified. As soon as the rumor spread, however, that an event of such transcendent importance was about to take place in the community, it became evident that many persons would miss the opportunity of witnessing the ceremonies should this plan be carried out. The interest shown by the public generally by insistent inquiries, both by telephone and
in person, soon convinced the administration that some efforts should be put forth to make it possible for a larger number of persons to join in the welcome to the distinguished soldier. With this in view an impromptu committee met on the evening of the 15th and until midnight busied themselves with plans for holding the ceremonies out of doors and of spreading the notices of the change of plans throughout the community. As a result of these deliberations the University was practically given up during the entire day to preparations for the event. A space in the grove in front of the Library was transformed into a stage, the entire grounds were strung with electric lights and the entering avenue was made into a triumphal arch decorated with the national colors.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO MARSHAL FOCH'S VISIT.

Elsewhere in this issue of THE UNIVERSITY RECORD appears a report regarding the visit of Marshal Foch, Generalissimo of Allied Armies during the world conflict, to the Howard University on November 16th. The occasion was so interesting in every way that President Durkee feels that this issue of THE RECORD should, as far as possible, carry a kind of historical resume of the visit, of its significance to the University and the Colored people of the United States, and has requested the editor to publish the letters of invitation which went to Marshal Ferdinand Foch, Ambassador Jusserand, Mr. Alton Roberts, Chairman Committee for Reception of Distinguished Guests, New York City, and Colonel James A. Drain, Member of Committee for Reception of Distinguished Guests, Washington, D. C.
(Copy)

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Washington, D. C.

J. Stanley Durkee, A. M., Ph. D., D. D., President
Emmett J. Scott, A. M., LL. D., Secretary-Treasurer

Office of the Secretary-Treasurer

Colonel James A. Drain,
Wilkins Building,
Washington, D. C.

September 26, 1921.

My dear Sir:

You may recall my speaking with you at the office of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, with regard to the visit of Marshal Foch, the Inter-Allied Commander during the World War.

In further reference to that matter, permit me to say 400,000 Colored soldiers were called to the colors and patriotically served not only in camp and cantonment in America but overseas as well. The tributes paid the Colored soldiers from America by French Commanders are among the proud heritages of the World War. Howard University offers an opportunity for Marshal Foch to meet the Colored people in a dignified manner, and under circumstances imposing and most appropriate. I, therefore, hope that in connection with his visit to Washington you will include at least a thirty-minute visit to the Howard University.

The writer served as special assistant to the Secretary of War during the world conflict and is fully cognizant of the grateful appreciation of the French people for the part played by Colored Americans on French battlefields. It seems altogether fitting that during the visit of Marshal Foch to the National Capital that he should take a moment at the only National Negro University for opportunity to come in touch with representatives, many of whom are former service men, of the 400,000 Colored soldiers who wore the uniform.

Let me say also that Colonel Roosevelt, a member of the American Legion, is an honored Trustee of the Howard University.

I write with the full approval of President Durkee.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Emmett J. Scott,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Dr. Emmett J. Scott,  
Howard University,  
Washington, D. C.  

Dear Sir:  
Referring to your letter of September 26, in which you speak of a visit by Marshal Foch to Howard University: I have today sent your letter forward to Mr. Alton T. Roberts, Marquette, Michigan, Chairman of the American Legion National Committee for the Reception of Distinguished Guests, recommending, as a member of his Committee, that this arrangement be made if practicable.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) JAMES A. DRAIN.

Sept. 28, 1921.

J. Stanley Durkee, A. M., Ph. D., D. D., President  
Emmett J. Scott, A. M., LL. D., Secretary-Treasurer  
Office of the Secretary-Treasurer  

Mr. Alton T. Roberts, Chairman,  
Committee for Reception of Distinguished Guests,  
Vanderbilt Hotel, New York City, N. Y.

My dear Sir:  
Colonel Drain has very kindly advised me of the transmission by him of my letter to you with his strongest approval in the matter of a visit by Marshal Foch to the Howard University.

So far, no word has come from you, and I am therefore writing to ask that you advise us at your earliest convenience. It would be a fine thing for Marshal Foch to spend a few minutes on the grounds of the University where so many Colored men were prepared as Officers for service during the World War.

The few remarks we should address to Marshal Foch, will be submitted to you in advance, if desired. They will be expressions of felicitations only.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) EMMETT J. SCOTT,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

Oct. 28, 1921.
Col. James A. Drain,
Wilkins Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Drain:

With us here at Howard University, it is a matter of more than perfunctory importance that we should have Marshal Foch visit us. Here at Howard University will be very probably the only opportunity for him to meet any group of Colored people in a representative way.

I hope that nothing will interfere with your program providing for a visit of at least twenty or thirty minutes on the grounds of the Howard University.

If you can give this matter some attention during the week, it will be very much appreciated.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) EMETT J. SCOTT,
Secretary-Treasurer.

His Excellency Monsieur Jusserand,
French Embassy,
2460 Sixteenth St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear M. Jusserand:

I have the honor to herewith officially transmit to you a letter addressed to Marshal Ferdinand Foch. A copy of the communication is attached for your personal information.

We will very much appreciate your generous cooperation in arranging for Marshal Foch to spend this short season on the grounds of the Howard University.

Cordially yours,
(Signed) EMETT J. SCOTT,
Secretary-Treasurer.
My dear M. Foch:
The Howard University is the acknowledged outstanding national university for the education of Colored youth and is located here at the Nation's Capital. During the recent war the University rendered service to our Government of the highest and most patriotic character. Howard University had more graduates to receive commissions and serve as officers with Colored military units than any other institution in America for the training of Negro youth. The complete facilities of the University were placed at the disposal of the Government. National Army Training Detachments, Students' Army Training Corps units were trained at the University. The Student Army Instruction Camp for seventy (70) Colored institutions of learning was also conducted here.

The writer was himself, during the war, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, advising in matters affecting Colored Troops, and had personal acquaintance with Colonel Edouard Requin and Major L. P. Demontal, both of whom were connected with the French High Commission during the latter part of the war.

We, at Howard University, are most anxious that you shall spend a few minutes on the grounds of our University during your stay in Washington, and if you could be accompanied by Colonel Requin it would give us all special pleasure and delight.

The fact that the Howard University will, no doubt, offer the only opportunity for you to come in touch with representatives of the Colored people in America, of whom some four hundred thousand were engaged in the war, and the fact that you, yourself, have such high regard for the Colonials who served under you in the great war, leads us to request that you give early and favorable consideration to the invitation we are here extending.

Will you kindly set the date and the hour when we may expect you?

May I say that invitation has also been extended you through Mr. Alton T. Roberts, Chairman Committee for Reception of Distinguished Guests, representing the American Legion.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Emmett J. Scott,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Marshal Foch was the recipient of many courtesies and attentions during his visit to Washington.

Despite the heavy programme arranged for him in Washington, Marshal Foch insisted upon a visit to the Howard University, and official word came to the authorities of the University only one (1) day before his visit.
PRESIDENT DURKEE ATTENDED THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND PREPARATORY SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE STATES AND MARYLAND AT SWARTHMORE, PA., ON NOVEMBER 25. HOWARD UNIVERSITY, UPON RECOMMENDATION OF A COMMITTEE WHICH HAD MADE A SPECIAL INVESTIGATION OF OUR STANDARDS OF SCHOLARSHIP AND ADMINISTRATION, WAS PLACED UPON THE APPROVED LIST OF COLLEGES, ISSUED THIS YEAR FOR THE FIRST TIME.

ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, AT THE CHAPEL HOUR DR. DURKEE GAVE, TO THE FACULTY AND STUDENTS A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION WITH REFERENCE TO THIS EPOCH-MAKING RECOGNITION OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

THIS ADDRESS, TOGETHER WITH THE REMARKS OF CONGRATULATION BY THE SEVERAL ACADEMIC DEANS, WILL APPEAR IN THE JANUARY ISSUE OF "THE RECORD."
DEAN MASON NOBLE RICHARDSON
DEAN MASON NOBLE RICHARDSON.

On Monday, November 7, Dean Mason Noble Richardson of the School of Law died at his home, 1862 Wyoming Avenue. Dean Richardson was a prominent and influential member of the Washington Bar, having practiced law in this city for the past thirty-six years. For more than a quarter of a century, he was an able and inspiring teacher in the Law School of Howard University. In February of the current year he was appointed Dean of the School of Law to succeed the late Dean B. F. Leighton whose death was announced only in the last issue of the Record.

Funeral services, conducted by the pastor of the Dean, were held at his residence on Thursday, November 10. The University was represented by President Durkee, who acted as honorary pallbearer, and by Secretary-Treasurer Scott. A committee of law students attended the funeral, carried a beautiful floral piece, and presented resolutions engrossed on parchment. It was a splendid tribute to the memory of one greatly beloved by all who knew him.

The following statement expressive of the high regard in which Dean Richardson was held, was issued by James C. Waters, Jr., Secretary, School of Law, Howard University:

"While it is true that institutions like individuals must bear their share of the losses of the human family, even so it is not often that one department of a university is called upon to sustain so crushing a loss as has just fallen upon the School of Law at Howard University, in the death of Dean Richardson whose funeral takes place to-day. The passing of Dean Richardson follows by only a few weeks the death of Dean Leighton who served at Howard for forty years.

A member of the local bar for thirty-five years, for twenty-seven of those years Professor Richardson stood beside his friend and colleague, the late Dean Leighton as teacher of Law at Howard; and so, when the infirmities of advancing years led Professor Leighton to retire from the deanship last February, his mantle properly fell upon his faithful co-adjutor, Professor Richardson, amidst the plaudits of the thousands of colored men and women whose lives he touched in so important and beneficial a way during the twenty-seven years just mentioned.

As was remarked by one of his colleagues, "Mason N. Richardson was a prince." Yes, so he was; and by token of that same testimony he must be remembered as preeminently fitted for the deanship which he invested with far greater dignity and honor than the office ever gave to him. Polished almost to a fault, nevertheless he did not fail to demonstrate his recognition of the value of firmness when that quality was needed and the very years that he served the law school regardless of the sacrifices which were inescapably involved in his work, are eloquent of the fact that he was no stranger to that tenacity of purpose which cries out 'Excelsior!'"
as it presses on to victory. Summoned from his labors in the School of Law at a time when he himself most wanted to serve and when the spirit of his genius had just given our scholastic aims a broader and a finer outlook than they had ever known before, Dean Richardson has left us at a moment when he could least be spared. His like will not soon again pass this way."

Washington, D. C., November 9, 1921.

RESOLUTIONS FROM STUDENT BODY, SCHOOL OF LAW.

Whereas, on the seventh day of November, in the year of Our Lord, 1921, Mason N. Richardson, beloved Dean of the Howard University School of Law, friend and companion of his students, personification of their hopes, ideals, and aspirations, has been summoned to appear before the Great Judge of Eternity; and

Whereas, he has devoted twenty-seven years of untiring and unceasing effort to the development of said Law School, during the best period of his life time, and to the effective up-building of manhood, morality, and legal ability in his students, and to the elevation of the said school to its present high standard of efficiency; and

Whereas, we desire to indicate our deep gratitude and appreciation of his earnest contributions of time, energy, zeal, and service;

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a man from our Faculty leaves a vacancy and shadow that are deeply realized by all members of the student body and its friends, and will prove a grievous loss to the school and to the public.

Resolved, That in deep sorrow and profound regret the Student Body of the Howard University School of Law joins the bereaved family in mourning the loss of so eminent a scholar, esteemed gentleman, and beloved Dean.

Resolved, That we hold in fond remembrance the lesson of his life and revere the monument erected to his memory in the hearts of the student body.

Resolved, further, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the bereaved family, the Howard University Record, the archives of the Howard University Law School, and to the press.

Student Committee.
By JOHN W. LOVE, Chairman.

RESOLUTIONS FROM LOCAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Whereas, on the seventh day of November, the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, Mason N. Richardson, Dean of the Howard University School of Law, was summoned from our midst to appear before the Great Father of Mankind; and

Whereas, he has devoted twenty-seven years of his life to the up
building of greater legal efficiency in the students of the school, teaching them the principles of Law, Morality, and Manhood; and

WHEREAS, we desire to express our appreciation for his efforts and ideals;

Resolved, that the Local Alumni Association of Howard University feels very deeply the loss of such a man from the school and civic life of our city.

Resolved, that in deep sorrow we extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy in this their hour of grief.

Resolved, further, that copies of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, the Howard University Record, and to the press.

By the Committee,

JOHN W. LOVE, Chairman.
OLIVE MAE BOND, Secretary.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DRAMATIC ART.

The Department of Dramatic Art enters upon its second year of activity with the confidence of past successes and with the hope of new achievements. The Department was established on the foundation of the old student Dramatic Club, in order to keep abreast of the new dramatic developments in the leading universities of the country, which have elevated this activity to an educational basis and have made it an important part of the regular curriculum. The chief aim of this department is not to develop professional actors but to equip talented students as dramatic directors for service in schools, churches, and community work. The field for such leaders is unlimited and our graduates are being sought for such work. They are prepared to conduct classes in dramatic theory and practice and to organize the community for the production of plays and pageants.

Another fundamental aim of the Department is the furthering of the Negro Theatre idea, that is the early establishment of a National Negro Theatre with branches throughout the country. Such a theatre would be racial from every standpoint: plays written by Negroes, acted by Negroes would be the keynote of its activity. Here are wonderful and alluring possibilities for the future of the race—the contribution of something of spiritual beauty and power to the drama of America and the consequent and inevitable winning of respect and recognition from the American people. This is a vision that must be realized and the Department of Dramatic Art invites the active co-operation of “believers” everywhere.

The announcement of plays for the current season has perhaps even more interest than that of last year. “Simon, the Cyrenean,” the
powerful drama by Ridgley Torrence, that tells the story of the African insurrectionist who bore the cross of Christ up Calvary, will be repeated in a special performance for the delegates and correspondents attending the Limitation of Armament Conference. Purvis Chesson will again be seen as Simon, Helen Webb as Procula and Ottie Graham as Acte. The second play will be a Persian romance, “As Strong as the Hills”, written by Miss Matalee Luke, a fifteen year old Washington High School girl. The setting of the play is during the reign of Xerxes and a charming romance is presented with thrilling action and supreme dramatic interest. John Broadnax, Ethel Skinker, Martha Jones, Jennings Newsome, Willia Finkley, Marcelle Brown, and Bernard Walton will be among the cast for this play. Because of the special local interest in the youthful writer of the play, this production promises to result in a notable dramatic triumph.

The most ambitious effort yet made by the Department will be the presentation of Shakespeare’s tremendous tragedy “Othello” or “The Moor of Venice”. Salvini, Kean, and Irving, all starred in the rôle of the Moor. Ira Aldridge, the great Negro actor, won triumph after triumph as “Othello” before the royal courts of Europe. The drama has not been presented on the American Stage for years, because of the unpopularity of the racial element in the relation of Othello and Desdemona. Therefore, it is extremely fitting and appropriate that the Howard Players should appear in this great but neglected drama. Aaron Paynes, Alston Burleigh, Grace Nash, Ethel Skinker, Stella Skinker, and Harlan Carter, are among those likely to appear in this play. The final offering of the year will mark a new departure in native dramatic Art. A negro pantomime, set in the colorful and exotic atmosphere of creole New Orleans, during the Mardi Gras, the wordless drama by Ridgley Torrence, will be given in the outdoor theatre during Commencement week.

All plays will hereafter be presented in the Rankin Memorial Chapel. A beautiful proscenium, with black and gold dominating the color scheme, will be added to the ample stage in the chapel, thus converting it into an artistic little theatre of rare beauty.

M. G.
THE NEGRO'S QUESTION MARK.

By Professor Sterling N. Brown,
Howard University School of Religion.

The torn, waiting world grows anxious for normal conditions, for the peace and good will, sought and fought for at such tremendous cost. A world peace and world reconstruction cannot result over night from a world war with so many national ideals, national policies and national institutions to be replaced. But the civilized world has awakened, as if from a long sleep, to look for the first time upon a real new day for the underman. Poets have sung, political and religious prophets have spoken of a state where the principle of equal opportunity should be preeminent. Present expectation runs alarmingly high and some new things are going to be done; and yet no one well-informed thinks that the Millennium is near. The man at the base of our civilization does however lay claim with greater boldness to his heirship and expects more than an old coat or a mess of pottage. President Wilson's presentation of the world's larger hope through an ideal democracy has stimulated fancied anticipations and accumulative purposes. The unsettlement of the men of toil is the logic of long standing conditions and recurring events rather than the after-math of the war. These simply furnished the occasion but not the cause. This must be found in the deeper study of the fundamentals in human relationship. Many have talked, are talking, have written and still are writing of racial adjustment and this should continue in candor and kindness.

As a member of the Negro race and having labored as minister and teacher for the Christian manhood of my people for years, and keenly feeling the present situation, I find myself in this beautiful little southern town in a state of wonder and prayerful meditation after having spoken to a large body of pastors in annual association on "The Bible as our guide in religious life and practice". The intelligent Christian family in whose well-apportioned home I am entertained, the books, pictures and conveniences within the room assigned me say: "This is no time to despair" and out through a large open window the starlit heavens seem to declare that the God of the skies is not unmindful of the children of earth. This beautiful home represents the savings and sacrifices of many years of a hard toiling, devoted husband and wife. It is a real model for others less thoughtful and frugal in the large black belt of this section. As I heard the cordial welcome on last night, of the town's most conspicuous judge to a crowded hall of colored pastors and
the happy, fitting response by a trained, witty minister of my race I was deeply stirred to hopeful anticipations. I am now writing under the spell of my encouraged impulses and am impelled to ask why can not the Christian manhood of America face the question of racial adjustment in candor and with an open mind. What is there in this whole subject that can not and ought not be reasonably considered?

I read the newspapers, the periodicals, the new books on the war and reconstruction, I talk with men and groups of men of both races. I hear the deep sighs, the undertones and the heart cries of my people for only a man's chance to live, breathe and develop and, realizing that their claims are well based, I can not bring myself to believe that America's present nervous state is one of utter prostration or that she will be inhumanly indifferent to the common needs of her citizens. It is a time however when words seem meaningless and theories are of little avail. Out of the ravages of war and consequent upheavals the good people of all classes are desirous of planning a program to enthrone reason, sound judgment and impartial justice. Can this be done?

Since right is right
And God is Just
The day of right must win.

But the American underman properly asks, "What is the much talked of Democracy and who are the co-partners in it?" He has seen the world's clash of arms till heaps of precious dead rise mountain high. The inexpressible sorrow from broken hearts and shattered home circles cry out for a reconstructed sense of fair play and good will.

Every intelligent American at this moment is awakened if not alarmed at the national and international questions unsettled. The times call for big-hearted, broad-minded, Christian statesmen, faithful to truth, and with a love for justice and patriotism that rings true to the best American ideals. With such a leadership the questions at issue will be squarely met and considered on their merit, without preconceived prejudices. Is it unreasonable for the underman to expect "fair play", an equal chance to make good with his more favored brother? If there is need of a right racial adjustment in America, in the light of all our boasted Christian democracy why may we not settle it at the peace table of good will, and in the spirit of the golden rule? Current advice, general discussion and remedial suggestions are all practically directed to, about, or for the colored people as if they contributed the only element in the situation. Granted that a backward dependable group must to some extent be regarded and dealt with as children, it is still true that growth and development impel a difference in consideration and in treatment. This is the civilized method of the making of a man or of a race.

Assuming that every sane, intelligent man believes the Negro to be
human, with human feeling, human aspiration, human power of body and mind, and with human soul hunger for his best development is he not, in the light of common justice, entitled to a fair chance in his never failing struggle to be and to do, his best? The hour clock has struck for transcending sectional lines, political bias, class and racial distinctions for the common good of all. "Come let us reason together" says the good book and discover if possible how we, the blacks and whites of this country, can both live together and also be helpful one to the other. The question mark never had such an important place as now and so if by query and answer I make clear some of the thoughts that distress when attempting to look up through tearful discouragement, or in more hopeful moment inspire to faith, patience and gratitude, my pen will not go amiss.

May I ask an unbiased consideration of a few simple questions?

First, has not the American Negro merited the right to call this country his home?

Soon after the landing of the Cavalier in Virginia and even before the Pilgrims set foot on Plymouth Rock he began to clear the forest and till the soil. For two and a half centuries he bore the brunt and burden of toil, doing more than his share to turn a wilderness into the garden spot of the earth. The value of his services to America has never been given. His long suffering, patient forbearance and calm subordination, under the cruel system of slavery have been simply passed by with no credit for the superior elementary qualities which his many sided trials portrayed. He has beyond question proved his worth as tiller of the ground, guardian of the home and fundamental helper in building our American civilization. For which of these things is he placed upon a lower plain of "fair play" than the worst foreigner who may not even have his naturalization papers?

Second, if the Negro's right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is legally conceded can strong, law-abiding citizens afford to ignore his claim for the common protection of the rights of himself and family? Is there any reason for the man of greater power, of more abundant resources and of superior ability in utilizing every modern device and civilizing agency to fear some kind of domination on the part of the weaker brother? We are told that there is a "New Negro" coming to the front and that he forebodes an evil day for America. For the life of me I cannot understand just what is meant in this disparaging sentiment. If it has reference to the Negro criminal, then there is no difference of opinion as to the evil of crime whether it be committed by black or white, native born or foreigner. No group of people more sadly deplores its criminal class than the intelligent, right-minded people of my race. It is a serious injustice to place us all, or any large proportion of us as out of sympathy with order and good citizenship. With the growing years
our leaders have urged the necessity of neighborliness and right living. Effort in this line has not failed of results. That there are Negro criminals no one dares dispute and that there are far too many I am sorry to have to confess. But the facts do not show the Negro to be a criminal race above that of others. America has her plague spots with evil contagions. The black man is not immune to these nor relieved from consequent results. Unfortunately every gateway downward is wide open to him while many of those leading to the best achievements are tightly closed. We sink readily to the lowest but with slow and difficult step ascend to the heights. The black man is the world's best imitator and the white man is his model. It has been easier to copy the evil than the good from the super-man who is pastmaster in the crimes alleged to the Negro. Though our brother in white is the Negro's model in the crimes alleged to the colored race, this fact does not in the least absolve from personal responsibility nor from the consequences of wrong doing.

We plead no respite for the punishment of criminals and law-breakers—a Negro criminal is no better and should be regarded no worse than others of the same class. Negro leaders of America are unequivocally united in the desire to have law and order respected and honored and to see the criminal of every station sufficiently punished. Laws are for the guidance and protection of the people—the weak and strong alike. Of course society's upper strata find obedience of law easier and never need resort to foul play or mob violence to hold sway over the weaker sort. The beauty and strength of order is seen best when it is strictly observed. Law written upon the heart and conscience of a controlling people will thus have its highest commendation and there will need be but little fear of its enforcement. Why the stress of legal regulations if they simply mean "Sounding brass and tinkling symbol?" Let law be the bulwark of our social order and uncompromising adherence the purpose thereto and no longer will there be ignominy and shame from mob violence and lynch law. Let the door-way from distress and crime be kept open for every unfortunate and let punishment when needful be meted out to the wrong doer irrespective of accidental condition, and then every man be he white or black, native born or foreign will have respect for and a fear of the law such as is not possible for any class at present.

Third, with his recognized, common, human frailties as well as essential manly qualities of mind, soul and body, what after fifty years of freedom should be expected of the American Negro? Is it a continued life of toil? Then the southern rice and cotton fields, the gradually opening manufacturing plants North and South and the ever enlarging professional activities give an unqualified answer and show that he is a workman that needeth not to be ashamed. His getting possession of many and large farms throughout the southland and comfortable homes in towns and cities, together with his professional skill, demonstrated
in laboratory and actual life make an attractive page in modern American history. In this evidence of substantial progress he is unquestionably following in the footsteps of his more fortunate brother. Must he be for this condemned?

Is the Negro to be self-reliant and self-dependable? Yes, if he ever comes to his best. It is here that the long effects of slavery, poverty and ignorance have wrought most effectively. The struggle for self help and self respect has been ceaseless and though past training and conditions weakened his every instinct for initiative, and business integrity his progress has been unparalleled. The goal is yet far from being reached but as never before, against a still remaining wall of ignorance and poverty his is an undaunted purpose to reach on to the greater heights before him. He has caught the vision and proposes to balk at no obstacle. He fully realizes that his job is a big one but believing in himself and trusting in God he moves on with a song of assurance “What need I fear if Thou art near. Thou thinkest Lord of me”. He declares “What others have done I can do. The good way they trod I’ll pursue”.

But it is said “the new Negro does not know his place and must be taught it”. Let us in the light of American ideals and a big brother’s manliness consider this statement.

For a half century he has wandered in the wilderness of fear and doubt waiting for some angel of mercy to tell him just what his place is in the American body politic. Some have said that he is, has been and must ever be “a drawer of water and hewer of stone”. Others that he bears the stamp of his Maker and in the spirit of good will is directing his step and guiding his thought so that his every movement is towards a worthy and definite end. At the close of the World War and the beginning of a reconstructed brotherhood when by universal acclamation it is declared that the man of even low estate shall have his hearing, has not the black man’s day come to stand erect and definitely assume his proper place? He knows himself to be an American citizen with the strength, weakness, virtues and vices of his white brother, but is also painfully aware of merited opportunities taken from him. His long, cruel day of oppression revealed in him the fine art of patience, long-suffering and meek submission. By Lincoln’s proclamation the black man’s body was made free, and by the process of mental training and general development his inner spirit and manly qualities have been unbound,—and as a depressed bird, uncaged and with a bright and hopeful spirit is singing a new song.

The new Negro has discovered how to fill and to enjoy his new place among his fellows and thinks about it as follows:

First, he must study the science of citizenship and exemplify its model life. He really feels himself bound by more strictures to be just, and a little more circumspect in life than is required of his more fortunate brother. He must establish a model home and provide adequate support.
for himself, wife and children. The family altar must be his throne and
the family circle a center for his thoughts, energy and affection. He be-
lieves that his race should prepare for and enter business; that his own
lawyers and doctors should be able to give fitting professional advice
and direction; that his ministers should be trained in heart and mind to
guide and inspire to the best in Christian ideals and living; that the
teachers of his race should be on par in fitness and consideration with
those of other races; that Negroes of special gifts and promise should
have time, environment and opportunity for development, and that as
citizens of a country made sacred by their toil and blood they deserve
to have a place in making as well as in keeping the laws, together with
some part of the administration thereof. Does it not stand to reason that
a self-respecting American citizen can never willingly agree to anything
ever bordering on self-effacement? Is there the least sort of reason
for expecting the colored people of this country to be satisfied with any-
thing less than a full man's chance? What under heaven can a strong
race with thousands of years to its advantage fear from so plain an act
of Justice? Can any fair-minded man fail to see that the questions in-
volved in our racial adjustment are impossible of settlement without
squarely, frankly and justly meeting them? The colored American has
not lived entirely in vain. His hands have been shackled, his mind
dwarfed, his soul unfed but withal he is one of the truest to his flag
and has surprisingly assimilated the ideals and characteristics of his
country. Would you know what he thinks and how he would act under
normal and untrammeled conditions? Just decide as to what the attitude
of any true-blue American would be, and you have the answer. It is re-
freshing to note that in sociological societies, professional study and
student discussions there is a distinct tendency to recognize the under
man's place in the new program of adjustment. In this new program
there are three points as it seems to me where special emphasis should be
made respecting right racial relationship.

First, there should be a well planned comprehension propaganda kept
in operation to find and bring to light the things of common interest to
both races; to note the help and service rendered in the past and possible
in the future; to utilize the secular and religious press of the country;
to make headlines of the good achievement of both races and to make
less of advertising crime and violence. Why cannot pastors of both
races follow a stated plan to unify their influence by voicing a common
righteous sentiment for all citizens of the community? Why not encourage
local church organizations among the adults and young to study best means
of stimulating and where possible, to co-operate for a better type of
Christianity, and so a higher grade of citizenship? Why not the es-
tablissement of community clubs of each race to vie in keeping clean and
beautifying the home, hamlet, town and cities? Why not a renewed and
common effort to secure better church and school facilities, particularly in the rural districts for both races? Why, may I ask, should there be any conflict of interests with those whose upward way is by means of similar struggle and by like inducement?

Second, the American Negro should be encouraged to share as largely as possible in his own development. The purely Negro churches, schools and organizations have their rating more in a racial consciousness and self-discovered, potential manhood than from educational standards. The finding of self in the undeniable elements of strength are among his most valued assets. The self-initiative and self-government displayed by these bodies will forever stand to their credit. This in no sense reflects upon the far-seeing wisdom and absolute necessity for the millions of dollars expended and thousands of the best men and women of the land, given to southern education and uplift. Without this great overflow of heart, mind and body progress would have been impossible and the last condition of the four million freedmen might have been worse than the first. All praise to that noble band of Christian philanthropists and those self-effaced teachers and preachers whose devotion to human uplift placed them among the rare spirits of their time. It was they who gave to Negro boys and girls a chance to know themselves, the significance of their environment and the possibilities of their race in "the upward way."

Third, the Negro youth of America should be encouraged to strive for the highest and best in his development.

Months have passed since the foregoing was written in the far South. I am now in New York City shut up in a small room to myself after the experience of a very full day. I attended the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church and shared in a beautifully prepared Armistice Day Service, where I listened to a brief address by the pastor, Dr. Cornelius Woefkin. It was a call to the nation to note the signal points in history and to renew devotion to the principles of righteousness. It was both a state paper and a prophecy of the good day to come when peace and good will would be established among all nations. I happened to be the only lost sheep of Ham in that body and yet so much of the blood of Japheth courses through my veins that the natural eye would hardly be able to pick me out. The cordial welcome, the inspiring service, and at the close the pastor's warm handshake sent me away with renewed faith in the Gospel and a broader outlook upon the world's common needs and hopes.

After months' delay and the transpiring of many events I find myself at this moment so stirred in my thinking upon the outlook of life for my people that it is no longer a question of a ready pen but rather the right word for the closing point in this article. If logic and fair-minded consideration are to have place then I may venture to ask once more, is it well for the Negro boy and girl to expect and work toward the ideal in man...
hood and womanhood or should they contentedly settle themselves to be second rate imitators? There can be no question as to their peculiar powers of imitation and this divine gift should not be lightly regarded. But is it reasonable that youth having discovered that they have undeveloped powers, ennobling aspirations, and mental and soul thirst that cry out to the hills of opportunity for satisfaction, could or would ever be satisfied with any kind of limitation based upon the mere accidents of life.

With becoming deference for any whose training and environment have given them narrow and unreasonable views respecting the aims and aspirations of my people may I ask them to think out loud when in their better moments they put themselves in the other fellow’s place. Upon the American ideal, an open door, and a fair chance to the highest achievement for every citizen rest the hope of all people struggling toward the best, irrespective of race. It is because of this free, broad basis for development that is bringing to our shores the untold thousands of foreign born. They come unbidden and ill-prepared as citizens but to find every way to preferment and advancement open to them. This is as it should be, for the door of hope should never be closed to any human creature seeking for better things. But how in the name of reason can it be thought that the American Negro can ever be satisfied with the mere crumbs that fall from the so-called “master’s” table or sit supinely indifferent before closed doors that swing wide to many known enemies of our government and institutions? Is it nothing to you, oh ye so-called super-man, that a refined, cultured Negro family should be forced into close “Jim Crow” quarters on public highways without humane consideration and discriminated against at every cross-road of life?

The dawning of a new day has come and with it is born new hopes. These are giving rise to new views and larger visions. Old things are done away with and there is the embodiment of a new man to deal with. This is true in civic, political and religious life. The time has fully come for the good people of America to get right on the question of racial co-operation. The day of theorizing and antagonism must be relegated to the rear. The call is for a true type of Christian heroism that holds to the right and stands squarely on the eternal principles of justice for all, the Negro to be included. Fifty years in the schoolroom and in the exercise of some degree of freedom together with the world awakening have brought to my people a clearer self appraisement and they are thinking in terms never before dreamed of. It is useless to talk of ever satisfying them short of a full man’s chance to be and do their best. The Negroes of America are not anxious to make the greatest possible black man, as such, but rather the best possible man; and when such a man is made he wants every opportunity which a man deserves for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Upon this they
rightly take their stand and from this comes a hopeful enthusiasm so essential to real development.

In the realm of thought, of religion and affection there can be no bars. Only let God's thought possess, His spirit direct and His love control and the questions of treatment of our fellow men will no longer annoy us. Let the Golden Rule have a chance.
## INCOME AND EXPENDITURES, SCHOOL OF GENERAL SERVICE,
For Year Ending June 30, 1921.

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<td><strong>BASEBALL GAMES:</strong></td>
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<td>Union-Howard and Virginia Theological Seminary and College-Howard</td>
<td>$177.50</td>
<td>10.00</td>
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<td>Hampton-Howard</td>
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<td><strong>BOSTON TRACK MEET</strong></td>
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<td>PENNSYLVANIA PLOW RACES...</td>
<td>$51.00</td>
<td>230.45</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>274.45</td>
<td>332.50</td>
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<td>SUPPLIES, EQUIPMENT, E TC., FOR FOOTBALL, BASEBALL, BASKETBALL, TENNIS, CRICKET, TRACK AND ANNUAL FIELD EVENTS</td>
<td>$5,700.25</td>
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http://dh.howard.edu/hurecord/vol16/iss2/1
INCOME AND EXPENDITURES, SCHOOL OF GENERAL SERVICE,
For Year Ending June 30, 1921—(Continued).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURES</th>
<th>INCOME</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Supplies and Equipment at Games.</td>
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<td>Officials Printing and Advertising.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Traveling Expense of Teams.</td>
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<td>Labor, etc., at Games, and Salaries.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Incidents.</td>
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<td>Total Expenses.</td>
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<td>Total Income.</td>
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<td>Memorandum.</td>
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| SALARIES: | |
| Director | |
| Coaches: One | |
| One | |
| Instructor in Hygiene | |
| Janitor Service, etc., for Gymnasium | |
| ANNUAL FEES COLORED ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION | |
| RENTAL OF MURRAY CASINO FOR CANCELLED BASKETBALL GAME | |
| EXPENSES OF DELEGATES TO COLORED ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION | |
| ADDITIONAL INCOME: | |
| Interest on $500.00 Invested | |
| Allotment from Students' Fees | |
| LESS TOTAL INCOME | |
| EXPENSES IN EXCESS OF RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR 1920-21 | |

NOTE — This does not include Reserve Officers' Training Corps Expenses, which amounted to $287.30, from University Funds. It will be noted that the Student Fees for the year amounted to $4,700.00. After this amount and the net proceeds from games had been applied on the expenses, the income was still short $3,598.24 of the expenditures for the year, which amount had to be supplied from the General Funds of the University.

EMMETT J. SCOTT, Secretary-Treasurer.
HOWARD UNIVERSITY RECORD

HOWARD ALUMNI, YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

As a result of the recent educational readjustment in the public schools of the District of Columbia two shifts were made which should be of particular interest to Howardites, not only in Washington but throughout the country. Mr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, School of Law 1909, was promoted from the principalship of Dunbar High School to the office of Assistant Superintendent in charge of Colored schools of the District of Columbia. The principalship of Dunbar, thus vacated, was filled by the promotion from the ranks of Mr. Walter L. Smith, College of Arts and Sciences 1902. Because of their prominence in the field of education these two gentlemen are surely to be classed among "Alumni You Ought to Know."

Principal Walter L. Smith.

Mr. Walter L. Smith was born and reared in St. Louis, Mo., and received his elementary and secondary training in the public schools of that city, graduating from the Sumner High School in 1898. He entered the freshman class of Howard University in 1898 and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, College of Arts and Sciences, 1902.

While in college Mr. Smith distinguished himself as a student and as an athlete, taking his place among the leaders both in class and in the other activities of the student body. The esteem in which he was held by the Faculty and officers of the University is indicated by his appointment as an instructor immediately after graduation.

In 1905 Mr. Smith was appointed to the Faculty of M Street High School (now Dunbar) of Washington, D.C., as an instructor in Mathematics which position he held until September of the present year, when he was promoted to the principalship. This distinction, the result of many years of hard work and conscientious service, is a high compliment both to Mr. Smith and to his Alma Mater. For Dunbar is the largest high school in the country serving a colored community. All good Howardites feel proud of this compliment and wish Principal Smith a long and successful administration.

In the next issue a sketch of Assistant Superintendent Garnet C. Wilkinson will appear in this column.
ALUMNI NOTES.

'01 Rev. Chas. L. Somers, while here attending the Convocation, informed us that he is now in charge of the John Moncure Memorial Chapel, Stafford Co., Va. After twelve years of successful service in Richmond, Va., and three years of good work in Jackson, Miss., he is making fine progress in Stafford under the Rt. Rev. Wm. Cabell Brown, D. D., Bishop of the diocese of Virginia. At present, he is taking a Reading Course in the School of Religion, for the degree of B. D.

'08 Lewis J. Umstead, Esq., School of Law is making quite a record as Principal of the Booker Washington High School, Enid, Okla.

'17 Miss Sydney E. Hughes, Teachers' College, recently accepted a position at Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., where she has charge of the Teacher Training Department.

'17 Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Walker, 2003 Jo Johnston Ave., Nashville, Tenn., announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Beatrice Dungey, to Mr. Louis L. Watson, Jr., of Washington, D. C., on Monday, December 26, 1921. Mr. Watson is a graduate of the School of Arts and Sciences and is now physical director in the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg, Virginia, where the young couple will reside. Miss Walker is a graduate of Fisk University, and is Director of the Women's and Girl's work in St. John's Church, Springfield, Mass.

'19 Miss Leah V. Lewis, Arts and Sciences, is instructor of English and Latin in the academic department of Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.

'20 It is gratifying to learn of the splendid success of one of our recent graduates from the School of Religion, now a pastor in the C. M. E. connection.

Rev. S. H. Williams, who was graduated from the School of Religion, with the degree of B. D. has charge of the Lawrenceville Circuit, with headquarters at Lawrenceville, Va. During his student days he gave promise of unusual ability, having won the Dodge Prize of $40.00 for scholarship and two prizes of $10.00 each for excellence in Social Service Work. Not satisfied with the degree earned he returned to the University in the Autumn of 1920 and pursued post-graduate work.

On leaving school Rev. Mr. Williams soon began to show the result of his careful and painstaking preparation for on April 24th of the present year, during the session of the Washington and Philadelphia Conference of the C. M. E. Church he passed the four years' course of study with an average of 95 per cent and was ordained Deacon and Elder, receiving as a result, his appointment to his present charge. Having entered the active ministry he seemed to liberate all of his powers for constructive service for in a few months he revivified his circuit that for twoscore years had lain dormant. The finances have been placed on a new footing, reaching the high-water mark within five months after he took charge. In the same period forty-two children and four adults have been baptized. The churches on the circuit have been remodeled and all debts paid. In addition to these achievements this energetic young pastor has injected into his preaching economic and social principles and practical problems of such a nature as to affect profoundly the lives of his congregation here and now. Because of his practical view of the duties of the pastorate he in-
structs his people during the week on the farm and in the home and extends his influence without regard to race or color.

It may be truly said that he is a light set upon the hill which cannot be hid, whose rays illuminate all phases of life in the immediate community so that men may see and be glad.

'21 Miss Lillian S. Brown, Liberal Arts, is teaching English in the College Department of Virginia Union University and French in the College and Academy.

'21 Mr. George W. Brown, Liberal Arts, is working for the Master's Degree in Sociology at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

'21 Mr. Charles G. Brannon, Commerce and Finance, is teaching in Texas.

'21 Dr. Harry I. Wilson, School of Dentistry, recently left for Columbus, Ohio, to take the State Dental Board. Since Dr. Wilson's graduation last June he has served as assistant to Dr. I. O. Mitchell in his office at 1316 You Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. He is planning to locate in Canton, Ohio, after passing the Ohio Dental Board.

'21 Doctors J. Wells, S. T. Turner, and C. Polk, School of Medicine, and Dr. R. Matthews, School of Dentistry, are internes at the Old General Hospital, Kansas City, Mo., where they are doing creditable work. All four of the young men have passed the Missouri Board.
UNIVERSITY NOTES.

President Durkee Keeps Busy.

President Durkee had a very busy and worthwhile summer. His engagements included the commencement address at the Haverhill High School, Haverhill, Mass.; the Missionary Conference at Ocean Park, Maine, where he daily took the whole Conference as one class, using for his textbook, Dr. Johnson's "The Marks of a World Christian"; and as lecturer and preacher at the Martha's Vineyard Baptist Conference, Mass., which was held the first two weeks in August. He also preached at Northfield, Mass., both morning and evening, on Sunday, August 21st, this Sunday closing at Northfield the great Conference of Christian Endeavor forces.

Since returning to Washington, President Durkee has preached for The Church of Our Father (Universalist); has given a Monday morning address to the Conference of the Presbyterian Clergymen of the City of Washington; was the evening speaker for the closing conference of the Third Annual Convention of the Christian Young People of Washington at Calvary Baptist Church (co-operating organizations being District of Columbia Christian Endeavor Union, Washington District Epworth League, Epworth League of Washington, South, Luther League Central, Baptist Young People's Union, Young Women's Christian Association, and the Young Men's Christian Association); opened the social service year at the Y. M. C. A. building on F Street with an address on "Appeal for the Gift of Self in Service"; Dr. Durkee also spoke before a great gathering of District of Columbia Masons in Washington on October 31st. He was the speaker at noon on November 11th at the Armistice Day meeting at Calvary Baptist Church to a rally of the Christian forces of the city. On November 14th, he presided at the gathering at the Dunbar High School of Washington, for the National Memorial Association.

In order to stimulate interest in the University among the friends and alumni of Howard, Dr. Durkee is soon to take a trip to the West, visiting several cities and speaking to mass meetings. His plans now include Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Louisville, Charleston, W. Va., and Cincinnati. While in Cincinnati, he will address the session of the Twentieth National Conference of the Colored Men's Department of the International Young Men's Christian Association, to be held in that city on Sunday afternoon, December 4th.

Dean of Howard University School of Medicine Helps to Fight Cancer.

Dr. E. A. Balloch, Dean of the School of Medicine, was appointed by the Association for the Control of Cancer a member of the local committee to endeavor to arouse the interest of the public in the early diagnosis and treatment of this disease. Lectures upon the subject have been delivered before the entire student bodies of Georgetown University School of Medicine and Howard University School of Medicine.

The entire week, October 20th to November 5th, has been devoted to a discus-
sion of the treatment of cancer. The various cities throughout the country have entered into a campaign to disseminate information.

Among the members of the District of Columbia Committee of the American Society for the Control of Cancer are: Brigadier General Charles E. Sawyer, Surgeon General M. W. Ireland, of the Army; Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming, of the Public Health Service; Surgeon General E. R. Stitt, of the Navy; District Health Officer William C. Fowler; Dean George M. Kober, of Georgetown University School of Medicine; Dean William C. Borden, of George Washington University School of Medicine; and Dean Edward A. Balloch, of Howard University School of Medicine.

Comment on Article in the Record for March, 1920.

IN THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY RECORD for March, 1920, there appeared an article by Professor G. M. Lightfoot of the Department of Latin, on The Latin Element in English Speech. This article reprinted in pamphlet form has had considerable circulation and has received many favorable comments.

The Alumni Review, published by Williams College, of which Professor Lightfoot is an alumnus, has the following to say:

"The Latin Element in English Speech" by George Morton Lightfoot, Williams, '91, Professor of Latin at Howard University.

This pamphlet of 14 pages is dedicated to the advanced students in English and Latin in Howard University, and makes the following points:

The vital connection of language with our commonplace as well as with our higher life;

The present realization of the practical importance of systematic and extensive study of English;

The great influence of Roman life and the Latin language upon the languages of modern times;

The historical connection between the Latin and the English tongues;

A brief hint of the influence of classical models upon our own literature.

The conclusion of the whole matter is that we must study Latin in order to understand English and that the future of real English study is bound up with that of other languages, especially the classics. Professor Lightfoot's paper is a timely discussion of a fundamental relationship.

The following quotation from the News Letter, published by the Latin Department of the University of Pittsburgh, dated September 1, 1921, illustrates the high regard in which this publication by Professor Lightfoot is held:

"The March number of THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY RECORD contains a valuable discussion of The Latin Element in English Speech, by Professor George M. Lightfoot. The author summarizes the argument for the study of Latin in a very effective way, and traces particularly the influence of Latin on English. Not only are there many words that have been taken over directly from Latin, but there are many more derived from Latin, while the influence of Latin literature upon English writers can hardly be estimated. This discussion again reminds us that there will soon be, if there is not already, a demand for courses in etymology, and that Latin teachers may well be prepared to meet such a demand."

References to this article have also appeared in the influential Classical Weekly.

D. W. W.
Programs for Faculty Round Table—1921-22—to be Held at President’s House at Eight P. M.

I. Moral Education at the University............................November 21
   The Dean of Men and the Dean of Women

II. *The Drama Movement in University Education..................December 15
    The Department of Dramatic Art

III. The Development of Research at the University...............January 26
     The Committee on Graduate Studies

IV. The Newer Professions and Their Development at the University...February 16
    President Durkee

V. The Improvement of Scholarship at the University.............March 23
    Professor McLear

VI. Recent Tendencies in Race Thought and Opinion...............April 27
    The Department of History

Departments not represented on this Year’s Program, will be asked to participate next year.
Trustees, Officers, Faculty and Wives, invited.
The Round Table Meetings will take their usual form of symposium discussions under the chairmanship indicated; and general participation in the discussion of topics is expressly requested.

* This Meeting will be held in the Dramatic Workshop, Howard House.

Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute Holds Meeting of Trustees at Howard University.

Upon the invitation of Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer of Howard university, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Daytona (Florida) Normal and Industrial Institute for Colored Girls, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Principal of the Institute, arranged for the meeting of the Board of Trustees of that school to be held Monday, November 7, 1921, at the Howard University in the Board Room, Carnegie Library.

Mr. Harrison Rhodes, playwright and author, of New York City; Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. F. M. Chapman, wife of the naturalist Frank Michler Chapman, of Englewood, New Jersey; Dr. Scott; Bishop John Hurst of the A. M. E. Church, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. J. Seth Hills, of Jacksonville, Florida; and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Principal, of Daytona, Florida, members of the Daytona Board, met at ten o'clock Monday morning, November 7th. At the noon hour, they appeared before the student body of Howard University at Chapel services and were presented by Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, President of the University.

Before Dr. Durkee asked any of the members of the Board of Trustees of the Daytona Institute to say a few words to the students, he expressed the regrets of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who had been present at the business session but owing to pressure of official duties could not attend the noon exercises. Each member of
the Board of Trustees made a few remarks to the Howard students. Especial interest was manifested in the encouraging remarks which were made by Mrs. Bethune as she counselled the students to prepare themselves for service to those who have not the privileges and advantages of a school like Howard University.

After the Chapel exercises at noon, the Board of Trustees of the Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute were served luncheon by the Department of Home Economics.

**Work of Freedmen's Hospital Receives Praise.**

Praise has been given the work of the Freedmen's Hospital, of Washington, D. C., which is under the management of Surgeon-in-Chief William A. Warfield, and Assistant Surgeon Thomas E. Jones. The Freedmen's Hospital is the largest hospital in the United States which is under the management of Colored men.

According to the report of the American College of Surgeons, based on a survey which included personal visits to every hospital of one hundred beds or over in the United States and Canada, hospital service in the District of Columbia has shown a marked advance in the past year.

Among the institutions of the District of Columbia which were given a place on the "approved list" of the hospitals of the United States and Canada, the Freedmen's Hospital was included along with the Garfield Memorial Hospital, the George Washington University Hospital, the Georgetown University Hospital, Providence Hospital, and the General Dispensary and Emergency Hospital. Dr. Franklin H. Martin, Secretary-General of the American College of Surgeons, declared "the institutions above proved that they are giving the best of scientific and medical care to their patients. Aided by one of the great educational foundations, we have carried on actual visits to hospitals, made by trained medical men, who see working conditions as they are. Our report for 1921 shows a marked improvement in hospital services the country over, and places the District of Columbia in the forefront of states which are active in medical progress."

The Freedmen's Hospital is closely associated with Howard University, its grounds being adjacent to the University grounds and many graduates of the Howard University School of Medicine enter the hospital as internes each year.

**The Fifth Annual Convocation.**

The Fifth Annual Convocation of the School of Religion of Howard University was held in the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel on November 15, 16, 17, 1921.

The general subject of the Convocation was, "Next Steps Toward Racial Cooperation." The addresses, which were by men who have been eminently successful in the world's work, were all of a high order. The Convocation was opened with an address of welcome by Dean D. Butler Pratt. In an impressive and sincere manner, Dean Pratt stressed the thought that the hope or humanity lies in Jesus Christ, and gave the platform of the Convocation to be summed up in the following words: "In Christ Jesus we are all one." The sub-topic for the first day was, "The Re-establishment of Confidence."

President J. Stanley Durkee delivered a very clear cut and helpful address. Among other things he said that a new sense of confidence must be gained. The colored man must learn the inexorable law of achievement. The white man must lose that degrading sense of the superiority of color and come to the sense of the
privilege of knowing the colored people. He must get God's sense of man's relation to man and the sense of fair play.

Dr. Harry Jones, a returned missionary from Liberia, spoke interestingly of his twenty years of labor in Africa. At the conclusion of the morning session Dr. Jones addressed the student body at Chapel.

The afternoon session was presided over by Rev. Professor James H. Buhrer. Dr. James H. Dillard, President of the Slater and Jeanes Funds, delivered an inspiring address. He said that this race question is one of the education of public sentiment. The white man must come into a new relation with the colored man. There must be purposeful contact, real education, and real religion.

Rev. Dr. O. E. Jones, of this city, followed with a well-prepared address. He said that better feeling might be promoted by organizing a society for creating sentiment for the colored race. Rev. W. D. Battle and others took part in the discussion.

The evening session was presided over by Rev. Professor James L. Pinn. Devotional service led by Rev. W. L. Washington. Rev. Dr. E. D. W. Jones delivered a forceful address in which he set forth four essentials: 1. Clearer understanding. 2. Tolerance. 3. Patience. 4. Love and justice inseparable.

Mr. James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., spoke. Among other things he said that human brotherhood must be an assured fact and racial equality must be practiced.

The sub-topic for the second day was, "The Principles Involved."

At the morning session Rev. Professor Sterling N. Brown, Director of the Extension Department of the School of Religion, presided. Addresses were delivered by Mr. W. K. Cooper, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., Washington, D. C., and Rev. Abraham L. DeMond, D. D., of Memphis, Tenn. During the afternoon session Rev. Professor W. O. Carrington presided. A round table discussion was conducted by Dr. George E. Haynes. Prof. Robert T. Kerlin, of Lexington, Va.; Mr. Max Yergan, missionary from India and Africa; Mr. Willmott Lewis, of the London Times, and others spoke.

The evening session was presided over by Rev. Professor Hugh W. Fulton. Devotional service by Rev. Charles L. Knox. Addresses were made by Rev. Chas. Wood, of Washington, D. C., and Dr. Tien Lu Li, of Peking, China.

The last sub-topic, "The Application of the Principles," was taken up Thursday morning. Rev. Professor Charles H. Butler presided. There were two graduates of the School of Religion on the morning program: Rev. Dr. J. Murray Jeffrees, of Charlotte Court House, Va., and Rev. Dr. E. E. Ricks, of Newark, N. J. Dr. Jeffrees stated that he left Howard University believing that life was a mission and that it was his duty to serve. He went to his home, organized his people into a fraternal society with a broader scope than is usual among such organizations. Through this society, known as the Grand United Order of Moses, he has practically revolutionized the southern part of Virginia. He has an up-to-date business office at Charlotte Court House, his home town, with 350 acres adjoining. His society has saved many farms to colored people, owns the only nearby grist and feed mill, and lights the whole township, white and colored, from the electric plant of the Moses Order. The community, once with constant race clashes, now is a model of good feeling. The whites have pledged five thousand dollars toward ten thousand-dollar colored industrial high school building to match a like amount from the colored people of the county. The best whites of the county regularly attend the annual gatherings of the Order, where from five to ten thousand people convene in August and discuss every phase of Negro uplift and a better feeling between the races.
Dr. Ricks said that the colored people must rise through religion, industry, sobriety and education.

Professor Robert T. Kerlin, formerly a professor in the Virginia Military Academy, addressed the student body and friends assembled at the noon chapel exercises.

The afternoon session was presided over by Rev. Professor Charles Noble. Rev. Rodney W. Roundy, Associate Secretary of the Home Mission Council, New York City, conducted the Round Table. The discussion was entered by Rev. Dr. W. H. Jernagin, Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. E. McCulloch, Secretary of the Southern Educational and Sociological Congress, and Rev. W. A. Morgan, of Washington, D. C.

The closing session was presided over by Dean D. Butler Pratt. Devotional service was conducted by Rev. Dr. D. E. Wiseman, of Washington, D. C., followed by a selection by the School of Music of Howard University. The addresses of Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, and Dr. Algernon Brashear Jackson, formerly Surgeon in Chief of the Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., and now Professor of Public Health and Hygiene at Howard University, marked the close of the Convocation. Special interest was manifested in Dr. Jackson's address when he called attention to the particular steps to be taken in the direction of racial cooperation. In his address, he urged that diplomacy be used in settling race difficulties, and asks that America call a national race conference "to make a comprehensive and unbiased study of all the conditions entering into and surrounding this great national issue, and report its findings with recommendations to Congress, urging its action thereon. This," Dr. Jackson stated, "is the only practical way to meet a situation which instead of clearing is becoming more clouded and more intense."

The various sessions of the Convocation were attended by large numbers of friends of Howard University visiting in Washington during the period of the Conference. Arrangements were provided at the University to serve luncheon and dinner to the visitors in attendance.

Some of the papers read before the Convocation will appear in subsequent issues of The Record.
A. K. A. Sorority Entertains in Honor of Doctor Simpson.

The members of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority tendered an "At Home," Saturday evening, October 29th, in honor of Miss Georgiana Simpson, the first woman of her race to receive the Doctor's degree in Philosophy. This honor was received by Miss Simpson at the University of Chicago in June, 1921. Dr. Simpson is an honorary member of Beta Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority located at Chicago.

The Chapter House of the sorority at 2460 Sixth Street was attractively decorated with the season's colors and cut flowers, and was filled with guests during the receiving hours from seven to nine. Music was rendered by Miss Sydney Mayo and other members of the sorority. Dr. Simpson was the recipient of flowers from the sorority and telegrams of congratulations from friends.

At the head of the receiving line was Miss Nellie Quander who introduced Dr. Simpson. Others standing in the receiving line were Mrs. Lewis B. Moore, an honorary member of the sorority; Miss Evelyn Lightner, President of the chapter, and Miss Myra Smith.

The young ladies of the chapter directing the guests through the home which was open for inspection were: Misses Inez Gordon, Wilkerson, Mrs. Bachus, Weatherles, Fonteneau, and Smith. The guests were served by the undergraduates, Misses Unthank and Williams.

Among those present were President and Mrs. J. Stanley Durkee, Professor Weatherless, Professor Garnett Wilkerson, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cook, Professor Smith, Professor Williams, Professor E. P. Davis, Professor and Mrs. Tunnell, Mr. Oscar C. Brown, President Beta Chapter, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; Mr. Norman McGhee, National Secretary Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; the Presidents of Omega Psi Phi, Phi Beta Sigma and Kappa Alpha Psi, and Chi Delta Mu Fraternities; Mrs. Tobias, Dr. Fitch, Miss McGar, Rev. and Mrs. Pratt, Miss Dykes, Miss Mustapha, Miss Elsie Brown, Professor and Mrs. Lew, Mrs. Creed Childs, C. E. Lee, W. H. Grimshaw, Mr. Cardoza, G. E. Tolever, Mrs. Chaney, Miss Barbee Scott, Miss Helen Tuck, acting Dean of Women, Miss E. K. Douglass, B. Hall, Mr. L. Brown, Mrs. Alma Scott, and many more friends of the honored guest.

The Freshman Reception.

The most momentous event in the lives of the present Freshmen was the occasion on which the Officers and Faculty of Howard University entertained them at an informal reception, on Friday, October 21, 1921, at 8 p.m., in the Assembly Room of Miner Hall. The receiving line was composed of members of the Faculty. As the Freshmen entered the reception room in couples, they were announced by Miss Redding, who stood on the left of the President, and were in turn presented to the several members of the Faculty.

When all had been presented in due course, Professor Williams who officiated in the absence of Dean Miller made the introductory remarks. President Durkee, the next speaker, in an inspiring and friendly speech welcomed the Freshman Class on behalf of the University, the Faculty, and the student body in general. His words went straight to the hearts of the assembled students by his kindly offer of advice in helping them to choose their life's work. Dean Parks who next spoke called the Freshmen "the infant children of the University." He impressed upon them the fact that Howard claimed them as her children, and that as such they should live up to the high ideals of the University. Miss Helen Tuck, Dean of Women, out-
lined the obligations of the young women from the scholastic, physical, and personal standpoints. All concerned were delighted to hear their Dean tell them in such a pleasing manner what was expected of them. Dean D. O. W. Holmes then gave a most enthusiastic talk on "School Spirit." His manner was very pleasing, and he instilled into the hearts of the new class a feeling of devotion to good "Old Howard." Mr. Terry, President of the Freshman Class, in his reply to the Faculty assured them that the Class of '25 would go on record as being the best Freshman Class to have matriculated at Howard University.

The reception then resumed its social air. The members of the Class were introduced to one another, and cordiality reigned supreme. Refreshments were served by the Juniors.

The reception ended at 10:30 p.m. This was an event which will remain in the memory of the Freshman Class of '25 long after the recollection of all other Freshman activities has passed away.

HILDA A. DAVIS,
Secretary.

State Clubs.

On Friday, October 28, at 7 o'clock, the Louisiana Club organized. This is a new state club in the University, and with Mr. Leon Richardson as president, the club is expected to be one of the best in the University.

The Texas, Alabama, and Carribean Clubs have organized. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa are consolidated in one club.

The Tidewater Club, of Virginia, is holding its election and bids fair to take its old place.

Student Journal.

The student body has elected the staff for the student publication. This paper is for and by the students. They are now putting over a subscription campaign for 1,000 copies per week. The staff follows:

H. Lee Moon, Editor-in-Chief; Ward Nichols, Business Manager; H. Lee Dudley, Assistant Editor; John E. Smith, Assistant Business Manager; Joseph Nicholson, Advertising Manager; B. H. Williams, Circulating Manager.

The Medical School.

The Sophomore Dental Class that triumphed last year in football and baseball has started with Mr. B. B. Young as president to make this a banner year.

The Student Council.

The Student Council as organized for the year 1921-1922 is as follows: Z. Alexander Looby, President; Claude Riley, Vice President; Jno. B. Erskine, Corresponding Secretary; Margaret Smith, Recording Secretary; J. W. Nicholson, Treasurer; J. J. Erskine and Garland Woods, Social Committee, D. Ward Nichols, Chairman; O. J. Beaubian, Chairman of Dramatics; F. W. Robb, Chairman of Student Publications; Edward Simmons, Chairman of Debating.

N. A. A. C. P.

The collegiate branch of the N. A. A. C. P. at Howard has organized and started
the drive for membership. The attendance at the first meeting exhibited the fact that Negro men and women realize the opportunity to support this wonderful organization. This is a great force in America, the land for the rights of mankind. This year must be greater than last year. The officers elected are as follows:

J. Wycliffe Keller, President; Evelyn Lightner, Vice President; J. Edward Moore, Secretary; A. A. Manney, Corresponding Secretary; Robert Mantz, Treasurer.

The Conservatory of Music.

On November 1st, at chapel hour, the Conservatory students gave their first public recital of the year, before the University faculty and student body. Programs like this mean much to us at Howard and we hope to have them often. Each number was well rendered and showed careful preparation.

Program

1. Ah! Love But a Day.......................... H. H. A. Beech
   Miss Carolyn Grant

2. Concert Etude ................................ MacDowell
   Miss Carolyn Thornton

3. Corn Song .................................... H. T. Burleigh
   Mr. Frank Harrison

4. Rigoletti Paraphrase ......................... Liszt
   Miss Marguerite Kennerly

The Howard University Glee Club.

The University Glee Club with its laurels of last year added to its achievements is looking forward to the coming season with much enthusiasm. At the annual "tryouts" over fifty men were examined and the best of this material was added to the club.

The club is planning to cover more territory when making its Southern tour this spring. Already some very extensive arrangements are being made by the University Alumni in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The new officers are as follows:

Roy W. Tibbs, Mus. B., A. M., Director.

Executive Committee—Robert A. Thornton, President; Howard L. Hucles, Business Manager; Delmonico McK. Reesby, Secretary; Ernest B. Hemby, Treasurer; Peter C. Christian, Publicity Agent; Alston Burleigh, Oswald Combs.

In Memory of the Late Edgar C. Hauser, '23.

In the passing away of Edgar C. Hauser '23, it devolves upon me to state with what regret Howard University has heard of the death of one of her children.

Here he served both God and fellow-man, as he served no other cause anywhere. He served his school as a member of the Varsity football and basketball teams. Mr. Hauser was also a good student.

Upon his return home to Louisville, Ky., from Howard last June, he was taken seriously ill with acute appendicitis and lived only two days after the operation. The faculty and students of Howard condole with the family in its bereavement.

William S. Maize.
Howard Overwhelms Virginia Normal Team, 26 to 0.

On Saturday, October 22, 1921, the “Blue and White” machine added another victory to its list. Virginial Normal was the victim. The Virginians played a game, hard-fought battle, but were distinctly outclassed by Howard’s eleven.

Neither team was able to score in the first quarter. However, when the “Blue and White” finally broke through Virginia’s line, they smothered them quickly and emphatically.

Howard made two touchdowns as a result of forward passes. For the third time this season, Howard’s machine has emerged not only victorious but unscored upon.

The line-up follows:

Howard. Virginia Normal.
Nurse ......................... R. E. ......................... W. A. Lee
Brooks ........................ R. T. ......................... Davis
Melton ........................ R. G. ......................... Wildy
Holton ........................ Ceinter ......................... Thrift
Smith .............................. L. G. ......................... Feurill
Fuller (Capt.) .............. L. T. ......................... Lee
Williams ....................... L. E. ......................... Curtis
Doneghy ........................... L. H. ......................... Brown
Payne ............................ F. B. ......................... Dykes
Kean .............................. Q. B. ......................... Ross
Molson .............................. R. H. ......................... (Capt.) Spratley

Score by quarters:

Howard ................................ 0 12 7 7
V. N. & I. ................................. 0 0 0 0

Howard Noses Out West Virginia in Strenuous Contest.

On Saturday, October 29, 1921, Howard and West Virginia played an intense and hard-fought game at Charleston, W. Va. The final score of the game, which was Howard 3—West Va. 0, clearly indicates the type of battle which was staged.

The West Virginians proved to be the most formidable foe which the “Blue and White” has encountered this season. They played a remarkably fierce game and the Howard machine had no easy time in maintaining its record of “being victorious and unscored upon.”

Howard suffered a tremendous loss through the injuries received by Williams and Molson. These two players were badly hurt and Williams assuredly, Molson probably will not be able to get in action again this season.

The lone score of the game was made possible by the skill of Payne’s toe. Our capable fullback booted a field goal in the first few minutes of play.

As a fitting climax to the “Wonder Game,” the Howard Alumni at Charleston gave a reception and dance in honor of the Howard team. All who were present had a delightful time. Such is the worth of Charleston’s “Old Howardites.”

Howard Defeats Shaw University by Score of 24 to 0.

The Howard football eleven, despite the absence of its two star players, “Bull Dog” Williams and Molson, who were injured in the West Virginia Collegiate Institute game, October 29th, gave defeat to the Shaw University (Raleigh, N. C.) team, Saturday, November 5th, by a score of 24 to 0.
While the Shaw team put up a good fight in the first quarter, making it appear in the first eight minutes of play that it would be difficult for Howard to score, however, as soon as the “White and Blue” eleven got themselves together they dispelled all misgiving by smashing through Shaw’s line for two touchdowns in the latter part of the first quarter, goal being kicked each time.

Near the end of the first quarter, R. Williams, Shaw’s full back, slipped through Howard’s defenses and gave her the scare of the year by making a 45-yard run to the “Blue and White’s” 10-yard line. It was here that Howard’s line showed its strength by holding Shaw for the four downs. The remainder of the first half was played mostly in the center of the field.

The second half contained many thrills but no scores until the fourth quarter when Howard made a 45-yard run off end with an exhibition of perfect interference. After two successive gains of 6 yards each, the ball was sent across for Howard’s third touchdown. Goal was again kicked.

With about three minutes in which to play Howard made another attempt to score when a 20-yard gallop brought the ball within striking distance of Shaw’s goal. Shaw’s line held for two downs. On the third down a short forward pass was completed bringing the ball to the center of the field from which place a drop kick was registered from the 20-yard line for a field goal, giving Howard her final score for the game.

Shaw was by far the strongest aggregation to visit Howard this season, and the account of the game might have read differently were it not for Howard’s defensive teamwork. Howard’s victory over Shaw leaves her still unscored upon for the season. It was the “Blue and White’s” fifth game for the season and the last to be played at home.

Summary:

Howard. Shaw.
Nurse ................. R. E. (Capt.) Lytle
Brooks ................ R. T. Crawford
Melton ................ R. G. Pigford
Holton ............... Center Johnson
Smith ............... L. C. Hausley
Filler (Capt.) ...... L. T. Crump
Young ................ L. E. Stewart
Kean ............... Q. B. Chambers
Doneghy ............ R. H. Maury
Contee ............. L. H. S. Williams
Payne ............... F. B. R. Williams

Substitutions:
Howard: Crawford for Melton. Shaw: Cook for Lytle; Bright for Cook; Ballard for Crawford.

Score by quarters:
Howard ........................................ 14 0 0 10
Shaw ............................................ 0 0 0 0

Howard Wins Easily from Hampton by a Score of 34 to 0.

Before nearly 3,000 enthusiastic followers and with barely a corporal’s guard of Howardites to cheer on to victory their beloved eleven, Coach Morrison’s unbeaten and unscored upon warriors took their sixth scalp of the 1921 season from the Hampton eleven in a 34 to 0 victory, Saturday, November 12th, 1921, on Hampton’s athletic field, Hampton, Va. In this Southern community, backed by traditional
fine spirit, sportsmanship and unusual school environment, Howard once more not only prevented her goal being crossed but outplayed, outgeneraled the Hampton boys.

The first quarter was slow but clearly showed the superiority of Howard's squad. "Red" Dabney, Hampton's giant center, was handled as though a babe in arms. The "Blue and White" did not permit the Hampton boys to get a first down at any period of the game.

In the second quarter Howard rapidly went down the field until on Hampton's 40-yard line when by a perfect forward pass Contee took the ball over, while Brooks kicked goal by skimming the pole. Five minutes later another forward pass from the 50-yard line caused Contee to show his heels to the Tidewater players for another touchdown. Brooks failed to kick goal.

The second half was full of action and rapid gains by Howard and an almost helpless defense by Hampton. Hardwick's kicking for Hampton saved her from having several touchdowns registered against her. At the opening of the second half, Hampton kicked off to Howard and the ball fell in the 10-yard zone and was brought out to Howard's 20-yard line. Kean, the versatile quarter for Howard, designated Doneghy to carry the ball. With Smith and Fuller creating a clear passage, Doneghy ran straight through the opening in Hampton's right guard and with perfect interference with Nurse getting rid of three successive players, Doneghy fleetly ran the 85 yards for a touchdown. Brooks kicked goal. Howard by rapid gains once more shoved the ball over the line in this quarter and Brooks again kicked goal. In the last quarter with only two minutes to play, Payne carried the ball over from a blind team conference play. Goal was kicked and registered.

Line-up:

Howard.                      Hampton.
Nurse ..................................... R. E. ..................... Mann
Brooks .................................... R. T. .................... T. T. Coleman
Melton .................................... R. G. .................... T. J. Coleman
Holton ................................... Center ....................... Dabney
Smith ..................................... L. G. ..................... J. B. Coleman
Fuller (Capt.) ....................... L. T. ....................... Gayle
Young ..................................... L. E. ....................... Jones
Kean ...................................... Q. B. ....................... Smith
Doneghy ................................... L. H. B. ................... Gunn
Contee ..................................... R. H. B. ................... Hardwick
Payne ...................................... F. B. ....................... White
HOWARD-LINCOLN GAME.


Before nearly ten thousand or more spectators in the National League Park, Philadelphia, Pa., Thanksgiving Day, November 24th, 1921, the Howard machine, which throughout the season had remained victorious and unscored upon, fell before the Lincoln warriors in the annual football classic of the year by a score of 13 to 7. On a field which was a veritable sea of mud, the two teams ploughed ankle deep through the miry sub-soil under a continuous downpour of rain in the struggle to win the season's closing football event.

The victory which went to Lincoln was secured in the last period when Captain Law pulled a forward pass out of the air and ran down the field for 25 yards to the goal line. The Lincoln triumph was unexpected, and came as a surprise both to the Howard and Lincoln followers. Howard had all along been the favorite. Even after Lincoln had made a touchdown in the first quarter, which was closely followed by a touchdown and a goal by Howard in the second quarter, everyone felt sure that the "Blue and White" would easily remain victorious.

Lincoln Receives Kickoff.

At the opening of the game, Lincoln won the toss and chose to receive the kickoff, which went to Captain Law. Before Law was able to advance with the ball, he was downed by a Howard player. At the very outset, Lincoln called into play the famous "Dartmouth Shift." For a while the Howard warriors were unable to solve it. Lincoln was, however, held for three downs, and on the fourth punted. Howard recovered the ball, but gained very little in running back. She started down the field, using line plunges, and in three downs gained six yards, and on the fourth tried a "fake kick," which was unsuccessful, thus giving the ball to Lincoln. This time the Lincoln eleven resorted to a series of off tackle and end drives which netted them two first downs, landing them on Howard's 18-yard line. Then a well-executed forward pass to Skinker brought the first touchdown. Lincoln, however, failed to kick goal. At the kickoff Lincoln again received the ball. The "Blue and White" held Lincoln for downs after they had succeeded in making one first down.

With the changing of goals in the second quarter, the disadvantage which Howard had experienced in attempting to make gains over the mud-soaked section of the gridiron was reversed. After a number of line plunges, followed by a penalty to Lincoln for piling up, Howard came up to Lincoln's 1-yard line. Payne, Howard's plucky fullback, was given the ball and he carried it over for a touchdown. Brooks gave Howard the point of advantage when he lifted the oval between the bars for the extra point.
Rabbles Defy Weather in Display of School Spirit.

The ending of the first half was the cue for "rabble" exhibitions. The rabbles of both schools pounced upon the field in spite of its mud-soaked condition and the continuous rain. The "Blue and White" rabble, headed by its band, executed a wild snake dance, while the Lincoln horde did its serpentine dance. The weather forbade society exhibitions. The rain and slough kept the ladies in their seats, prohibiting the fur coat parade of last year.

The fact that Lincoln had scored was a complete surprise to everybody. Even the Lincolnites were wild with delight over the fact that their team had succeeded in making the first score which had been registered against Howard this year, despite the fact that the "Blue and White" was a point ahead. When the second half opened they looked upon victory as something wished for, but scarcely expected. Howardites became elated when, during the second quarter, the familiar face of "Cute" Carter, quarterback of last year's team, appeared on the field. The Howard section gave forth a roaring cheer upon the sight of Carter.

Second Half Begins.

Lincoln kicked off to Howard at the opening of the second half. The "Blue and White" made a number of short gains before being compelled to punt. A number of short forward passes by Lincoln netted her a couple of first downs. Upon being held by Howard she punted. Howard recovered the ball but failed to run the punt back up the field. A number of line plunges were tried, but proved of no value to the "Blue and White," and she again resorted to a kick. Lincoln blocked the kick and Payne recovered it behind Howard's goal line with Lincoln holding him in his tracks for a touchback. The ball was then brought to Howard's 20-yard line. The quarter ended with the ball in the hands of the "Blue and White" eleven.

Captain Law Scores Winning Touchdown.

The fourth and last quarter opened with the ball in Howard's possession. The pigskin went over to Lincoln when an attempted pass on the fourth down failed. After a few minutes of play, Lincoln staged the surprise of the game when Parr received the ball as though he intended to hit the line and tossed it 20 yards into the clear to the place where Captain Law had reached by racing away to the left into the open. The ball fell into Law's outstretched hands and he speedily ran down the field for 25 yards to the goal line for a touchdown, cleverly eluding every Howard man. McLean kicked goal, bringing Lincoln into the lead by 6 points.

Payne Nearly Turns Tide.

Following the touchdown by Law, Payne, Howard's fullback, brought the spectators to their feet with a 58-yard run from the kickoff. Again Howard showed her prowess by marching up the field to Lincoln's 4-yard line, making a number of first downs. Her rabble was begging her for a touchdown, which seemed certain, when a penalty for holding was inflicted, carrying her back for 15 yards. The "Blue and White" was never able to overcome this handicap and lost the ball on downs after Payne had gathered in a neat forward pass. Lincoln kicked out of danger. Before the game was over many forward passes were tried by Howard, but all failed. The game ended with the ball near the center of the field, Lincoln at last defeating the Howard machine by a score of 13 to 7.
Star Players on Both Teams.

Payne, Carter, and Captain Fuller were Howard's forte. Doneghy, Howard's offensive star in all previous games, was forced to retire in the first period because of injuries. Payne came into the spotlight more than once with brilliant plays. Carter, Howard's quarterback of last year, showed he had lost none of his prowess. Captain Fuller's work was steady and reliable.

For Lincoln, Captain Law, Parr, Coston, and Skinker were the individual stars. Law proved good both on the offense and defense. His football career at Lincoln ended with the playing of his greatest game. Parr and Coston were able assistants in the backfield, and Skinker and Williams played strong on the line.

Summary:

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<td>Contee</td>
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<td>Doneghy</td>
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<td>Payne</td>
<td>F. B. Coston</td>
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The Student Officers' Conference of the Middle Atlantic Territory convened at Hampton Institute October 14th-16th. There were in attendance student leaders from Lincoln, Howard, Union, V. N. and I. I., Lynchburg, Morgan and other schools of the district.

The purpose of the conference is to formulate plans for the year's work of the organization in the schools. Each delegation presents both its solved and unsolved problems, the successes and failures, of its local organization. By this means much positive assistance is gained by those who attend.

This conference was a marked success. It seems that all that was planned was fully carried out and the work of the student organizations in this district for the present school year will, without doubt, be rendered by far more effective. The men have returned to their several schools with a clearer understanding of the means of executing their duties and with a fuller realization of what their responsibilities are as Christian leaders among their fellows.

As might well be expected the faculty and student-body of Hampton Institute went the limit in making the visitors comfortable and happy. A most handsome spirit of hospitality was shown the young men on every side.

The layman hardly recognizes the actual significance of the student Y. M. C. A.
conferences, regional and national as well. It means much for the cause of racial
development to have the young men come together and understand one another and
in the meantime establish a oneness of objective.
The plan of the schools of the Middle Atlantic Territory might well be followed
by all schools in other districts. The ultimate outcome of the American Negro
depends in a large measure upon the attitude of the younger generation toward
their brethren and the degree to which a union of all of the powers in the race is
brought about in the effort to attain to the noblest and the best.


The Howard Round Table.

It is indeed encouraging to note that there is a small group of young people who
meet regularly on Sunday afternoon at the Howard Home for a Round Table dis-
cussion on current and literary topics. The advantages to be derived from such
discussions are so numerous and evident that the writer thinks it unnecessary to
mention them at this time.

However the interest in such a group centers about the fact that these young
people have realized the necessity of Round Table discussion as a means of solving
the problems which face them as students; and also as a means of analyzing and
shaping public opinion on problems which confront the nation and the world.

It is to be regretted that such gatherings have not been more numerous in the past,
but it is hoped that the results obtained from this group will be so widespread and
far-reaching that Round Table discussions will become an assured adjunct to the
forces at work for the improvement of the University.

Much credit is due Miss Childers, Miss Lewis and Miss Arizona Cleaver, who
prepared the way for this little group.

Herbert L. Dudley.
COUNTERWEIGHTS.

I'm sorry U've been 6-0 long,
Don't B disconsol8;
But bear your ills with 40tude
& they won't B so gr8.

"I want some bird seed."
"You can't fool me," said the new Hibernian clerk, "birds hatch from eggs, not from seeds."

There was an old doctor who lived long ago,
Who hired a fellow to shovel his snow;
But instead of a shovel he gave him a hoe,
For he was a ho-me-o-path you know.

SMITH—"The neighbors liked my singing so well, they presented me with a house."
BROWN—"Did they?"
SMITH—"Yes, one brick at a time."

TEACHER—"Where was Magna Charta signed?"
STUDENT—"At the bottom."

Just for Seniors.

Rock-a-bye, Senior, in the tree-top,
As long as you study the cradle will rock.
But if you stop grinding the cradle will fall
And down come Senior, diploma and all.

Poor Chap!

He sallied out one fine evening
To call on his fair young miss,
And when he reached her residence
this.
like
stairs
the
up
went
He
Her father met him at the door,
He did not see the miss.
He will not go there any more—
He
down
like
stairs
this.
"DOROTHY!"
Father's voice rolled down the stairs and into the dim lit parlor.
"Yes, papa dear?"
"Ask that young man if he has the time."
"Yes, Donald has his watch with him."
"Then ask him if he doesn't think it's about bed time."
"He says it's 11:48, papa."
Another moment of silence.
"He says, papa, he says," the silver voice announced impersonally, "that he rarely goes to bed before one, but it's merely a matter of personal preference, and if he were in your place he would go to bed now if he felt sleepy."

He—"Did you ever read "The Last Days of Pompeii?"
She—"Pompeii! I never heard of him. Of what did he die?"
He—"I'm not quite sure; some sort of an eruption, I've heard."

"Mr. Cleaver, how do you account for the fact that I found a piece of a rubber tire in one of the sausages I bought here last week?"
"My dear madam, the motor car is replacing the horse everywhere."

"Policeman, that ruffian took my wife's arm."
"All right, sir; we'll search him at the station."

"Now in order to subtract," the teacher explained, "the things have always to be of the same denomination. For instance, we couldn't take three apples from four pears, nor six horses from nine dogs."
"Teacher," shouted a small boy, "can't you take four quarts of milk from three cows?"

Remarked the gentle kangaroo,

A-leaping in his glee,
"Though seasons come and seasons go,
It is always Spring with me."

Customer—"Say, I bought this suit less than a week ago, and it's rusty already."
Dealer—"Well, didn't I guarantee it to wear like iron?"

"Oh, mommer, come quick; baby's eatin' all the currants off the fly paper!"

She laughs best who has the prettiest teeth.
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