What is Water Japan?

JAPAN—not the country but a metal-coating varnish—and your morning bottle of milk. Totally unlike, yet associated!

Ordinary japan consists of a tough, rubbery, tar-like "base" and a highly inflammable "solvent." The solvent dilutes the base so that the metal may be coated with it easily. The presence of the solvent involves considerable fire risk, especially in the baking oven.

Milk is a watery fluid containing suspended particles of butter fat, so small that one needs the ultra-microscope to detect them. An insoluble substance held permanently in suspension in a liquid in this manner is in "colloidal suspension."

The principle of colloidal suspension as demonstrated in milk was applied by the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company to develop Water Japan. In this compound the particles of japan base are colloidaly suspended in water. The fire risk vanishes.

So the analysis of milk has pointed the way to a safe japan. Again Nature serves industry.

Connected with the common things around us are many principles which may be applied to the uses of industry with revolutionary results. As Hamlet said, "There are more things in Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy."
THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY RECORD

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THE DAY OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES, FEBRUARY 2, 1922.

The religious element in our national life has always been deep and abiding. While we have had no state church, while the word “God” does not appear in our Constitution, it is nevertheless true that the sanctions and inspirations of religion have entered constructively into the life currents of the nation. An illustration of this is found in our educational institutions. Most of the early colonies provided for the preaching of the Gospel and for the training of the youth in the fundamentals of morals and religion. The early colleges, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, etc., were established primarily in order that the people might enjoy the services of an educated ministry. The New England primer, one of the earliest text books printed in America, having a circulation of over 2,000,000 copies, reflects the pervasive influence which religion exerted upon the colonies. It begins with “Godly Admonitions” and ends with the shorter catechism.

The schools and colleges established for the education of the Negroes are mostly the product of faith and Christian philanthropy. One thinks of Fisk, Atlanta, Morehouse, Lincoln, Wilberforce, Hampton, Talladega, Virginia-Union, all founded and supported by Christian men and women. Our own Howard is no exception. It had its origin in a prayer meeting.

Another evidence of the intimate relation between religion and education in this country is found in the annual observance of the Day of Prayer for Schools and Colleges. As the name indicates, it is a day set apart, not by legislation, but by custom, for prayer for the educational institutions of our land and of the world. Observance of the day has spread over the English-speaking world. Many churches hold services on this day to pray for the young people of the church who are away from home at school. The movement is inter-denominational, the spontaneous response of the Christian mind and heart to a great conviction, viz., that social stability and social progress depend upon character and that the character of our educated youth determines largely the welfare of the nation.
This year the University invited Rev. Richard H. Bowling, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Norfolk, Va., to conduct the services connected with this anniversary. Mr. Bowling enjoys the rare experience of following a distinguished father in the pulpit of the same church. A few weeks after his graduation from college his father, the Reverend Dr. Bowling, died. The son took up the work for the summer and was so successful that he was called to the pastorate of this, the largest Baptist church in Norfolk. Mr. Bowling has introduced many institutional features in his work. Besides a full program of services for worship and prayer the church maintains a free employment bureau, a reading room, a home for the aged, a playground for children, a kindergarten, a day nursery, and other agencies for community betterment, requiring the time of twelve paid workers. These features are, however, in Mr. Bowling's judgment incidental to the main work of the church, which is to win men to Christ. That he stresses the personal side of religion is evidenced by the fact that over 600 people united with his church last year.

Tall, alert, youthful, with pleasing personality and winsome manner, unassuming yet dignified, Mr. Bowling talks straight to the point with deep sincerity and appealing message. The following abstracts of his addresses prepared by him for the writer fail to convey the logical cogency of the thought and the spiritual earnestness of the man, but will assist the memory of those who heard him:

"THE THINGS MEN LIVE BY (Is. 38:16)."

Hezekiah had learned as a result of his sickness that the life of the spirit is not to be found in mere physical gratification or in indulgence in pleasure, but in at least three things which should be incorporated into every life.

A study of the thirty-eighth chapter of Isaiah reveals these things as, first, a sense of life's incompleteness; second, the assurance of divine care, and third, the knowledge of a life well lived.

"THE CROSS IN PRESENT-DAY LIFE" (Mt. 10:38).

In all the New Testament the cross is the symbol of sacrifice and suffering. In the light of this, what is the meaning of cross bearing for the twentieth century Christian?

The cross today implies, as of old, a willingness to suffer physically for the sake of Christ. As an example, there must be willingness on the part of Christian missionaries and pioneers to brave pestilence and fever for the sake of preaching Christ, just as on the part of the explorer or the prospector for the sake of fame and fortune.

And then there must be the willingness to suffer financially for the sake of Christ. The dollar that stands between the Christian and his Master must be sacrificed at any cost.

Finally, there must be willingness to suffer mentally for the sake of Christ. Slander and misunderstanding are bound to come to the man who follows Christ as closely as those whom Jesus warned, 'the servant is not above his lord.' And it will be real suffering. It will be no mere spotlight affair when the oily tongue gets
busy or venomous malice begins to rail upon you because of a stand in the name of Christ.

Jesus bore this cross. Shall not we? I am not talking about that wooden cross which, with bleeding back and bending knees, he bore up rugged Calvary. I am talking of that cross of abuse and slander which, for three long years, he bore for the sake of a suffering world."

"THE PERSONAL ELEMENT IN RELIGION (I Cor. 9:1, 'Have I not seen Jesus?')."

Lest we swing the pendulum too far in our emphasis upon the socializing of religion, let us spend some time in considering the personal element in religion. In the plan of Jesus, as well as in the mind of Paul, the individual was to have a fundamental change in his own life. There was to be no mere formal alignment of one's self with the followers of Jesus. Jesus always sifted the crowds with warning words. 'Take up thy cross,' 'Leave father and mother,' 'Let the dead bury the dead,' etc. Religion was to be a thing that went to the very roots of one's life.

Again, the individual's personal experience was to be the basis and warrant of his Christian activity. Historic acknowledgment supports this view. Men and women of real power have been those who have had personal spiritual experiences to which they could point. 'Have I not seen Jesus, our Lord?'

As to how the individual was to come into possession of a personal experience of deep change in his life, consider Jesus' explanation to Nicodemus. The Spirit of God was to be operative in the world. His workings were mysterious but real. Man's part was not the unraveling of the mystery, but trust in Jesus Christ as the revealer of God and His will. Do not go through the form of accepting Christ or of rededicating yourself to him. Confess him because you love him, you trust all to him!"

"THE NEED OF POSITIVENESS IN RELIGION (Rev. 3:15)."

The only cure for lukewarmness is that suggested in the text, Be one thing or the other, instead of trying to be both. There is need of positiveness in religion, that is the other suggestion of the text.

There must be positiveness in deciding to be a Christian. To accept Christ is not to experiment, as in a trial marriage or in an attempt to cultivate a taste for some article of food or drink. Christ must be accepted without reservations.

And there must be positiveness in Christian service. To do good in the name of Christ is positively expected of the Christian. Many Christians are too easily contented while a world is suffering. To ignore the opportunity to serve is no excuse for failure to serve.

Certainly there must be positiveness in Christian living. The life of the Christian must mark him as different. 'Pure religion and undefiled before our God and Father is this * * * to keep oneself unspotted from the world.' Such a life cannot be combined with worldliness. Britain's attempt to win the Moslems of Egypt by acknowledging the Mohammedan Sunday might have been good politics, but it was certainly poor religion. The result was the winning of Coptic Christians to Mohammedanism. No wonder Christian schools and colleges are suffering from religious indifference when it is often thought more important to build a new science hall than to erect a larger chapel or to buy new hymn books for religious worship. And the attempt to combine love of the world and love of Christ is just as abortive in the life of the individual. There must be positiveness in Christian living or the living will not be Christian."
The cumulative effect of these addresses was very noticeable. One hesitates to attempt to summarize the message or give an appraisal of the results of this summons to follow Jesus Christ. To the writer the central truths of the message were these: The necessity for personal religious experience and for consecration to sacrificial service; the need for a constructive and positive Christian program; and for the dare to adventure all for Christ.

Three hundred and thirty-two cards were voluntarily signed by students, 223 of whom renewed their Christian consecration, 96 pledged a return to Christian living, and 13 decided to accept Jesus Christ as Master. Of the total number 206 were men, 126 women. These responses came without emotional appeal or outward pressure. They register the answer of individual hearts to a clear presentation of truth and to an invitation to live life at its best.

Those who were privileged to attend the meeting when Mr. Bowling talked especially to the students of the School of Religion will not soon forget the versatility, the practical common sense, the keen wit and spiritual conviction which characterized his answers to the rapid-fire questions which came to him. His deep sympathy for the needy and the erring and his passionate eagerness to help them greatly impressed all who heard him.

The interest awakened for the higher life of the spirit and the influences exerted to make this life function more completely cannot fail to be of lasting benefit to the University. The counsel given to individual students in private conferences by this gifted and successful minister may well prove to be the greatest blessing which his visit has brought us.

D. B. P.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR HOWARD IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE.

Howard University has a unique opportunity for the productive leadership in the advancement of science among the colored peoples. The extent of this opportunity was very clearly indicated by the eminent English historian and newspaper correspondent, Mr. H. G. Wells, as he visited and observed the work of our science laboratories a few weeks ago.

Mr. Wells was especially emphatic in discussing the need of colored men thoroughly trained in the field of Economic Botany, particularly as this phase is related to the science of Agriculture. We have hardly made a beginning in supplying this need in our own country up to the present time, but a greater duty lies before us, according to Mr. Wells, of hastening toward a surplus of scholars learned in the sciences and skilled in the arts, so that we may take a leading part in helping to develop the agricultural resources on the Continent of Africa, which must be done by men well trained. Climatic and certain other environmental conditions pre-
scribe that colored men must, in large measure, be responsible for this work.

Howard with her increased facilities should play an ever increasing role in this fundamental work of training scholars and of stimulating them to go forth as pioneers to open up avenues whereby their scholarship may become really productive both from the standpoint of scientific research and from that of practical values. T. W. T.

WE WHO ARE AWAKENED.

We who are young today, we who are young and learning—do we tread in shadows more profound than they who go in "darkness?" Our very sophistication—does it stand between us and truth—does it block our paths to real happiness? Is it that knowing is but wanting to know? And do we cease that wanting too soon?

Today's youth has shocked its sage and prophet beyond all marveling, so they start no longer at "twentieth-centuriness." Today's youth raises his brow and smiles knowingly; he draws in his chin and frowns—knowingly; he strides the usual stride of youth, buoyant and hopeful, gay and expectant, glancing at life round about him—knowingly. Nothing is hidden from youth today. Almost from the cradle he is enlightened. If the father of yesteryear was too easily awed, the child of the present makes amends with worldly wisdom. He actually strives after cynicism. He is all too eager to believe some things, but he is rather experienced, this youth of today, in spite of scant years, and he is afraid to believe them. Where is the lad who might stop to exclaim at a beautiful sky or a fallen leaf? He is so busy accustoming himself to the gilded, lying things of earth, whether he partakes of them or not, that he has no time for simple truths. He would believe, but things are too uncertain. So, he raises his brow and smiles—knowingly.

We who are young today, we who are young and learning—do we seek and discover, only to find disillusionment? We are wafted along with the trend of our day, seeing and knowing far greater things than the youths of some other years, yet wondering, wondering more; seeing and knowing far greater things, yet developing—what? Our world holds nothing from us—all revealed. "Teach the child!" it cries; "Make way for youth!" And all roads to knowledge are opened. Then youth travels some way on one, some way on the next, a long distance on another, not so far on this, and on, on. Each road offers interesting exploration, and youth trips over them all. As he journeys he gathers knowledge, wonderful knowledge, and he stores it up for use. His slabs of learning pile higher and he is proud of all he knows. He stands beside his builted figure and, lo, it casts upon him a shadow. He can step away and leave
the shadow, but it remains nevertheless. Before he piled his slabs there was none.
Tell us, sage and prophet; speak to waking youth. Whither are we going? How much may we know? Nothing relieves as does knowledge; nothing disturbs as does knowledge.

O. B. G.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT DURKEE BEFORE THE JANUARY 23d MEETING OF THE COMMISSION ON MEDICAL EDUCATION AND HOSPITALS OF THE NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, AT NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

"Times change and men must change to keep abreast the times." 'Tis an old saying and often quoted as if there were truth in its utterance. In poetry it is better stated by James Russell Lowell,—

"New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth."

But the real fact is, neither the times nor the truth ever change. Time has no basis in reality: it is but a mental concept.

"The hills are shadows and they flow
From form to form and never stand;
They melt like mists the solid land,
Like clouds they shape themselves and go."

Truth is eternal. It has never varied. It will never vary. Like as man adjusts himself to time and counts the years, calling them one by one as though they were passing, so he adjusts himself to truth, and, finding new phases, new angles, fancies that he is finding new truth. 'Tis the same deception that man plays upon himself regarding time. He who thinks only in time and lives in the dust of his clay body, is blood brother of the mole, blind and groping.

The facts in the situation are, that man changes through mental and spiritual evolutions or revolutions and thereby changes the conditions under which he and his generation live. Man is the changer. A man moves up to a higher level, and thereby calls men up to his standard of living. When enough men have come up to that level to dominate the actions of the rest of men, then the whole generation is lifted to a higher level. So man progressed, not time nor truth.

But you will note that man's progress is not physical. He has reached his ultimate evolution in the physical. He may grow a bit more horizontally but scarcely any more perpendicularly. All his future progress must be mental and spiritual. But I like not that seeming division for, if we follow the facts to their last analysis, we shall find that it is all
Man is spiritual and reaches out to his world by spiritual agencies. The spiritual, wrongly functioning, develops a wrong mentality and hence a life of doubt, disease, sin, and death. The spiritual, rightly functioning, develops a mentality conscious of its Creator, God, and hence a life of strength, steadfastness and righteousness. Note, please, I am not speaking of the claims or professions of men: I am speaking of the inexorable laws of development. Derzhaven, the Russian poet, puts it more beautifully,—

“The chain of being is complete in me,
In me is matter’s last gradation lost,
And the next step is Spirit, Deity.”

Hence, the future progress of man will depend upon the spirituality of man rightly directed. If he makes his body the graveyard of his spirit and ever breathes in the stench of his decaying virtue, then mental and spiritual death follow. If he makes his body the temple of his spirit, then upon the altar will burn those fires of love and service which shall warm and light a chilled and groping generation.

It is not strange that man is coming into closer connection with the spiritual powers of God and His universe, and this eventuating in tidal waves of social service, moral reform and new brotherhood. The strange thing is that it has not come about before. Of course, without the shedding of blood, there has never been any redemption. When there has been little shedding of blood in redemptive service, there has been little redemption. It seemingly needed the awful blood shedding of the past seven years to bring on the great redemption which is now flooding the world.

You may note its progress in the new movements of consolidation in the churches, that they may together attack and overcome the sins of the world. Strange how, for 2,000 years, men misread the prayer of Jesus and sought to snatch a few people out of the earth as brands from the burning, and get them safely landed in some fireproof compartment called Heaven, while Jesus' prayer really meant that men should put out the fires down here. The prayer said,—“Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven.” But men said,—we go up to a Kingdom. Now men are asking for the coming of that Kingdom of Heaven in social righteousness, in financial honesty, in brotherhood regard, in political honor, in racial adjustments that deny no man the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

You may note the flooding of that great redemption in the new attitude of the people regarding poverty and wealth. We used to talk about the clash of capital and labor. We do not talk that way any more. There is no clash between capital and labor. There never has been. There never will be. The clash is between groups of men regarding capital and labor. The world cannot progress without that medium of exchange called money.
Certainly there can be no money without men. Therefore the question is one of a proper adjustment of the amount of money to each man. That adjustment must ever be on the basis of personal efficiency. No longer shall the few, by manipulation, control the capital, while the many shall be slaves to poverty. Hear the new cry ringing through the earth today, demanding a righteous and equitable distribution of the good things of the world.

You may note the flooding of that new redemption in the sense of human solidarity now taking possession of world thought. The people of the world have come to see that they are all the same; that they have the same needs, same longings, same loves; that they are fools to fight and kill each other like the beasts of the jungle when at heart they are all one, though some have the black skin, some the brown, some the red, some the white, some the yellow.

Why has it taken so many centuries for mankind to see such plain truths! It sometimes appeals to me that for the first time in the history of the human race, man is just now looking at himself with any approximation of intelligence. He sees it is now out of date,—the rule of the brute and the law of the jungle. He asks now for the rule of love and the law of God, and humanity is out today to gain that goal.

The men upon whom come the largest responsibility in guiding humanity to its yet dimly visioned goal, are the ministers, the teachers, the doctors, the lawyers, the business men. By mentioning these I am not forgetting those other great classes without whom humanity may not go forward; yet, I am at the same time recognizing the supremacy of these first.

But one class of these leaders am I to deal with tonight,—the doctors. And I want to show them, if I shall be able, their rightful position as guides of humanity, at the same time pointing out the foes which ever threaten their leadership, especially the foes from within their own ranks, because of false ideals and imperfect instruction.

We well understand that modern medicine had its birth in the Christian religion. Jesus Christ, the great Preacher and Teacher, was the great Physician. His life work was summed up in His command to His followers,—"Go preach the Gospel; heal the sick; be just to all men." As the years came by, a gradual separation of duties took place and the professions of preacher, teacher, doctor, and lawyer, came to be recognized. More and more the church gave over to the medical profession the care of the sick. More and more must doctors be trained in the knowledge of the human body and curative agents which might be employed. Great hospitals sprang up to meet the need of caring for the sick. It is not without vast significance that so many of them were named St. Luke's, for was not that disciple of Jesus a physician? If the medical profession shall turn from its birthright and seek to sustain itself on the material sciences it has built, then humanity will turn from the modern materialistic physician to the cults and fads and quacks who gain so much of its
scorn today. Modern medicine has itself to thank for the revelry of isms and health cults which flourish today. Christian Science, Faith Healing, and all kindred cults of the passing hour are but an indictment of materialistic medicine.

Because he cannot find a soul with the scalpel or weigh spirit in scales, or meet God in a dissecting room, the young student in medicine often becomes a mere materialist. You may measure the materialistic turn of medicine by the increase in the number of health cults. The fact is, man is more than body, and the physician who deals only with the body is but a child in thought, even though he is grown grey in the odor of drugs. Shakespeare proposes a test that should be part of every final examination in a medical school,—

“Can’st thou not minister to a mind diseased,
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff’d bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart?”

The beginnings of Howard University illustrate what I have in mind. The idea of a school for the freedmen crowding into Washington was born in a prayer meeting in the old First Congregational Church. It was proposed to train men as preachers to guide the race. The first school was a theological school. There were taught the fundamentals of education, the laws of teaching, physiology, anatomy, public health and hygiene. How else could a preacher guide his people? One of the first teachers of the Theological School was Dr. Silas Loomis. He was the teacher of physiology, anatomy and health. Later, when the distinctive School of Medicine was founded, Dr. Loomis became the first Dean of that School. You see, the care of the body and the care of the soul are twin sisters. Those sisters have become too widely separated. The minister should know more medicine, especially preventive medicine, and the doctor should know more religion, especially from the Christian psychological standpoint.

Now, possibly, we have arrived at the place where we can intelligently begin to answer the questions propounded for my subject tonight.—How shall the Negro medical college become a factor in the development of public health service? What training shall the medical schools give their students to fit them to go to their generation as intelligent guides, as safe and sane leaders? The answer involves hours of discussion. I shall briefly suggest a few answers to the question.

THE NEED OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

We are focussing tonight on the health aspects of the colored race, so my statistics will deal most largely with that race.
The Negro Year Book for 1921 estimates that 450,000 colored people in the South are seriously ill all the time; that the annual cost of these 450,000 cases of sickness is $75,000,000; that 225,000 colored people in the South die annually; that the annual expense of these 225,000 deaths is $25,000,000; that 50 out of every 100 cases of annual sickness can be prevented; that 45 out of every 100 annual deaths can be prevented; that the annual loss of earnings from sickness and deaths is $300,000,000; that $150,000,000 in earnings can be saved annually by hygiene and sanitation.

Today the birth rate and death rate of the Negro are nearly the same. In cities for every 104 births there are 100 deaths; in the country, for every 159 births, 100 deaths. Negro deaths from tuberculosis are twice that of whites. In adolescence the death rate is 10 times that of whites.

Then the question becomes one of greater importance than an individual medical school, or a whole group of them. It is a question to be seriously considered by every member of the race. What shall we do to care for the health of the race? If the physical is properly cared for, other problems are more easily solved. If the health is properly cared for, the splendid powers of the race will achieve vastly greater results, and the race more rapidly come into its rightful place as one of the major contributors to the physical, moral, intellectual, and spiritual worth of the whole human family.

The white race is leading out in this question as never before. I have an invitation from the Surgeon General of the United States to attend a great conference in Washington, March 14th and 15th of this year, on "The Future of Public Health in the United States and the Education of Health Officers." There will be discussed such questions as the present status of the public health movement; the present status of the education of public health officers; newer aspects of public health, as mental hygiene, child hygiene, health education, and community hospitals; the human and economic costs of preventable diseases; and "what may the universities of the United States do to meet the need for more and better trained health officers." Recently I have been reading a pamphlet by Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Public Health, of England, in which he lays bare in startling word photographs the present status and great needs of public health administration in that land.

I can think of nothing more vital to the colored race at this present time than this great question of properly trained physicians, nurses, and public health officers who shall guide the people. Note that I said properly trained. That does not mean a mere medically scientific education. That does not mean a mere flood of students who see only the physical of life and are goaded to the service by the money rewards. If that were all, the race would better live but half as long, and in that living possess those more priceless possessions of altruism, faith, love to God, and love to man, human brotherhood and Divine sonship. The deepest aspects of the whole question have to do with man's moral and religious nature. No
student of medicine and public health service can ever be considered properly trained, if his moral and religious nature is ignored in the training.

I have no time to dwell longer on the religious aspects of public health, nor can I stay, save to call your attention to the economics of such service. When I tell you that Negroes of the nation lose probably over $600,000,000 per year by preventable sickness and death, the economic value of public health service will be instantly recognized by all.

Nor do I have time to speak of personal and communal health. The laws of health are so simple. There are only a few necessary laws to observe. Keep the body clean and warm. Exercise it properly. Have careful supervision of the teeth at least twice per year, and a careful examination of every organ of the body at least once per year. Know the few fundamental laws of diet, rest, and sleep; laugh and love and live honestly in the sight of God and man: do this and thou shalt live long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee, and shalt come to thy grave in a full age like as a shock of corn is gathered in in its season.

**Preventive Medicine.**

I want to turn to the topic of preventive medicine, for here we find the best minds of the world at work. The first duty of medicine is not to cure disease, but to prevent it. Therefore, looked at in its true light, a medical school is an institution which gathers up and disseminates all human knowledge for the prevention of disease. That is the great task, the great objective. How far astray, then, is the thought of the student or professor who fancies that his chief business in life is to cure disease. Of course, the real physician soon finds that he is never able to cure disease: all he can do is assist the powers of the individual to rally and throw off the disease which has fastened itself upon him.

There are really three goals to be sought by the teacher and practitioner of medicine:—fortify the individual against disease; prevent or remove causes of disease; prolong life.

How much has already been accomplished! No one can read the records of the social and physical life of the world from the days of King Alfred to the present, without recognizing what a vast improvement has taken place, and understand how much better a thing is life today than in those past years. Recall how leprosy has practically disappeared from the western world. Cholera has not been epidemic since 1866. The smallpox appears only to vanish under our eyes and, compared with a century ago, is relatively a rare and mild disease. "Typhus, typhoid and diphtheria yield to improved sanitation, isolation and the use of antitoxin. Hospital gangrene and sepsis in their gross forms have largely disappeared in response to our application of antiseptic treatment; and some of the great scourges of the world, such as malaria and yellow fever, are coming steadily under control."
"The science of medicine is not restricted to the diagnosis and cure of disease in its gross forms: it includes also a knowledge of how disease comes to be, of its earliest beginnings, and of its prevention."

The first line of defense is a well nourished, healthy, resistant body. But the whole man must be dealt with. He is more than body. His body is but an instrument for the expression of emotion, intellect, and will. Therefore, clinical and preventive medicine must deal with the psychological aspects. Psycho-therapeutics, scorned by the medical materialist, is now becoming one of the greatest fields of research.

Preventive medicine must deal with the whole man. It must even deal with the causes of his health, for by that means it may better learn how to deal with his diseases. Hence, every concern of man is the concern of preventive medicine. His body, his mind, his spirit, causes of depression, discouragement, elation; his loves, his hates; business, religion, home, school, society, government; in short, everything that affects man and his environment is of vital moment to preventive medicine.

Surely, the field for the medical school is large enough and its potential influence in the world great enough to challenge the brightest minds to the widest reaches of endeavor.

The great physical drags or brakes on the race today are,—alcoholic diseases, syphilis, feeble mindedness, tuberculosis. Preventive medicine must grapple with and control all of them.

Thank God, the alcoholic diseases are on the high road to their doom. National prohibition is accomplishing more marvelous results than this America dreams. I read a report from Commissioner Haynes in which he gives an even dozen unquestioned points in proof that the Eighteenth Amendment is being enforced,—

Disappearance of the open saloon.
Abatement of open drinking in public dining rooms.
Passing of the treating evil, which was recognized as the great contributing agency in the development of a liquor appetite.
Closing of whisky cure and similar institutions.
Increased savings accounts.
Record-breaking Christmas business.
Decreased drunkenness.
Prohibitive prices of "bonded" liquor for beverage use.
Dangerous character of illicit whisky.
Surreptitiousness of present-day drinking.
Wail of howling minority who would go to the length of undermining the Constitution in order to nullify an amendment which their action demonstrates is in actual effect.
Changed attitude of former hostile statesmen, political leaders, and the press.

"From various sources it is estimated," he said, "there were 20,000,000 drinkers in the United States before the country went dry. Of this number there are 1,500,000 who drink occasionally now and another
1,000,000 of old drinkers who imbibe whenever they can get it. If there were 20,000,000 drinkers when liquor was accessible, and it is doubtful; and if there are 2,500,000 drinkers now, more doubtful, the 17,500,000 former drinkers have quit,—a wonderful record. Only 15 per cent of former drinkers are drinking now, and these are drinking but 5 per cent the quantity of liquor that was formerly consumed, while the entire drink bill of the nation had decreased $2,000,000,000 a year."

Syphilis is to be no longer the hidden social disease,—the disease that fattens on ignorance and skilfully hides itself behind false ideas of modesty. This cursed disease is now dragged out into the light and all its horrible ravages are being held up to the scorn of moral mankind, while science is compassing its destruction.

The great white plague, tuberculosis, is already under control. Its fearful power is forever broken. We now know that it is never an inherited disease, and can be cured. At no point in medical science has human ignorance been more revealed than in the face of this preventable scourge.

When we deal with feeble mindedness, we must go back to the source of such curses. The time has come for civilization to say that it will no longer countenance the propagation of persons marked from birth with the stigmata of alcohol, venereal disease and mental deficiency. If we would rear a strong and virile race of people, we must have more children and healthier children at its foundation. Preventive medicine must therefore reach out to healthy maternity and healthy infancy. It must lay its hands upon the school children and demand for them proper air, light and sanitation. It must know of the hours spent in the school, the kind of school building, the food served to the children there. It must teach them the gospel of clean bodies, clean hands, clean teeth, yes, and the gospel of clean thoughts.

To sum up:—preventive medicine must dominate in eugenics, maternity, infant welfare, health of school children up through adolescence, sanitation, industrial and even religious hygiene, prevention and treatment of infectious disease, prevention and treatment of non-infectious disease, education in hygiene, and further assiduous, persistent, never-ceasing research, ever widening the boundaries of human knowledge.

ESTABLISHING SCHOOLS.

For all these great tasks men and women must be trained. Formerly medical schools were content to grind their students through the courses and turn them loose upon an unsuspecting public. With a little anatomy, the knowledge of a few drugs, and a highly cultivated conceit, young men went worth to kill or cure. It is yet an open question which numbered the largest success.

Today, those medical schools who are abreast the times and pushing the futures, are not only more thoroughly training their students in curative
medicine, but are also establishing departments or separate schools for preventive medicine. Johns Hopkins, Harvard, Yale, University of Pennsylvania, and Ohio State University are leading the way. I am happy to inform you that Howard University has also established such a School of Public Health and Hygiene. In that School we have departments and degrees for graduates in medicine, graduates of colleges and universities, collegiate school of nursing, school of social service, and school of physical education. We have determined to keep any pace set by any school in America and become pace-maker wherever new needs reveal themselves and new opportunities beckon.

COOPERATION OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES FOR THE TASK.

The "come" of this race is one of the most inspiring sights of this generation. History has never recorded an achievement equal to the achievement of the colored race in America in the last fifty years. It has weaknesses! Yes, it has weaknesses. It has been and often is wrongly guided! Yes, that is true. It is still uncertain of its way and listens eagerly to every new voice from the wilderness! Yes, yes, that is all true. It has a wide separation between what may be called the intellectuals in business and profession and the great mass of the unskilled, untrained! Yes, yes, 'tis admitted at once.

But when you have done counting up all the weaknesses, all the wrongs, and all the needs of today, you have before you a mountain of achievements the sight of which makes one stagger before such human potentiality in the breasts of such a struggling people. When I think of the achievements in religion, in education, in the arts and sciences, in business, in the ownership and cultivation of land, in the growing of men and women whose voices steady the race in righteousness today, I am prouder still of my common heritage in the great brotherhood of the family of God.

I listen to voices that have spoken,—a Douglass and a Washington. I catch the rhythm that has flowed from singing souls,—a Dunbar and a Coleridge Taylor. I know the prophets who speak from their pulpits today. I look into the faces of these living leaders, and thank God for the sure promise coming down from the olden days,—"Fear thou not, for I am with thee; be not dismayed, for I am thy God."

In this great task of race building, there is no room for rivalries. There is room only for cooperation. Recently I have noted the attempts of some to introduce such childish thinking. My punishment for these belated individuals would be to force them to travel on foot and catalogue the needs of this race of eleven millions of people, and then see the fearful inadequacies of today to meet those needs.

Could there be rivalry between the academic colleges? A Chicago colored paper recently declared that there were only about 10,000 college trained Negroes in America. Ten thousand out of eleven million, and these few colleges getting up a rivalry? There's a white college president or professor to every 5,301 white citizens. There's a colored college president
or professor for every 40,611 colored citizens. Shame on such bickering and anathema on such propagandists!

Could there be rivalry between the colored medical schools of the race,—Meharry and Howard,—when there are but these two for eleven millions of people? There’s a white physician to every 553 white citizens of America. There’s a colored physician to every 3,194 colored citizens. There’s a white dentist to every 2,070 white citizens in America. There’s a colored dentist to every 20,560 colored citizens. When you hear one talking of rivalry between Meharry and Howard Medical Schools, cram that opening in his cranium where an intellect ought to be with such facts as these. Why, let me go on with some of those contrasts:—There’s a white lawyer, judge, or justice to every 718 white citizens. There’s a colored lawyer, judge, or justice to every 12,315 colored citizens. There’s a white musician or teacher of music to very 612 white citizens. There’s a colored musician or teacher to every 1,753 colored citizens. There’s a white teacher to every 145 white citizens. There’s a colored teacher to every 334 colored citizens. There’s a white trained nurse to every 1,024 white citizens. There’s a colored trained nurse to every 4,039 colored citizens. If, in the light of these facts, some people want to introduce any spirit of rivalry, save that of rivalry to be the best and produce the best, pass them by on the other side and hasten on to the big job that beckons you.

In coming to the close of my address, I am conscious that I have been as one on the side of a mountain, merely pointing to a few of the striking visions in the valleys below. The reaches are so vast, the needs are so great, the visioned ones are so few. But I have tried to reveal the needs of the valley people and show how our colleges and medical schools may meet those needs.

There remains for me only the pleasure of looking into the faces of those to whom I have been speaking, and once more waving my hand toward the people who wait our coming, cry to you,—

"To love some one more dearly ev’ry day,
To help a wand’ring child to find his way,
To ponder o’er a noble thought, and pray,
And smile when evening falls,
This is my task.

"To follow truth as blind men long for light,
To do my best from dawn of day till night,
To keep my heart fit for His holy sight,
And answer when He calls,
This is ‘our’ task."
N May 1, 1867, in a rented frame building, the Normal and Preparatory Department of Howard University was opened, with five students and without one cent in the treasury. In the year 1920-21, just ended, the University, housed in fourteen buildings, exclusive of Freedmen's Hospital, and owning a campus of twenty acres on what is indisputably the most splendid site in the District of Columbia, ministered to 1,730 collegiate and professional students, to 50 certificate students in music, and 131 correspondence students in religion, or a grand total, less duplications, of 1,893. In the 52 years intervening between the date of the opening and that memorable meeting in February, 1919, at which the trustees voted to uphold the hands of the new administration and close the doors of the secondary departments, the institution had passed through many changes, but these, however interesting, we have not the space to record here. Suffice it to say, the changes initiated at the meeting of the trustees cited above, and at subsequent meetings, have been the occasion for much comment and controversy, and it is the purpose of this brief article to set forth as clearly as may be in a summary fashion just what those changes have been, and what are some, at least, of the University's claims as a national university for the twelve millions of Negroes of the United States.

Expressed hastily, and in comprehensive terms, the most obvious changes are the following: The elimination of all secondary work, and the reorganization of the collegiate work into a division, of which the first two years are called the Junior College, and the two upper years the Senior Schools, including the Schools of Liberal Arts, Education, Commerce and Finance, Applied Sciences, and Music; the addition of a Department of Architecture to the School of Applied Sciences; the establishment of a Department of Public Health and Hygiene in connection with the School of Medicine; changes in the work of the School of Law which move it up several points in the classification of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; the establishment of a Registrar's Office on the most modern lines, where all matters concerning records and admissions are centered; the centralization in a Secretary-Treasurer's Office of all the financial and business matters of the University; the creation of a
Department of Physical Education; the offering of military courses in connection with the work of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; the establishment of University fellowships for the promotion of graduate work; the authorization by the Trustees of a journal to promote scholarship and research among Negroes; the substitution of the quarter for the semester system; many changes in the curriculum in line with the best college standards of today; the obtaining from Congress of an appropriation of $201,000 for a Home Economics building; increases in teachers' salaries since 1917-18 amounting to more than $64,000 annually; and numberless improvements in the grounds, buildings, and physical equipment of the University.

Since all of these things have been accomplished in the short space of two and one-half years, and with the school running "full blast," it is no cause for wonder that there should be a little confusion, a little grumbling, and even some misunderstanding and disagreement. In fact, the wonder is that there has not been more. Indeed, the fact that there was not more may be taken as reasonably good evidence that most of the changes commended themselves almost immediately to the good sense of those who had to work with them.

For many years, both to the minds of many within the University and to disinterested schoolmen looking on from without, there had been three weak spots in its organization, namely, the presence of two secondary schools on the same campus with the college departments, and in part taught by the college instructors; the existence of what amounted in reality to two college departments running on almost parallel lines in warm rivalry with each other; and the almost autocratic power of the deans within their own departments—in other words, a decentralization of power, and a consequent duplication of work and multiplication of standards, out of all proportion to the size of the University and the resources at its command. And though the fact that these conditions should be remedied was recognized by many of the faculty and administrative officers, I presume it is not unnatural that, when the remedies were actually applied by a new administration with a resolute and unflinching hand, the changes made and the inevitable readjustments necessitated by them should cause momentary feeling.

It was natural, too, that there should be some who could not see the necessity of this or that change, and who would predict the evil consequences to follow. For example, it was felt by some that the actual elimination of the secondary departments, the Academy and Commercial College, which had planted their roots so deeply in the life of the University, would cause not only a direct loss in numbers alone which would seriously damage the prestige of the University, but also an indirect loss through the destruction of one of the chief feeders of the college. But what was the actual result? A glance at the figures given below will convince the most skeptical that the closing of the secondary departments has
surely worked no injury in the matter of reduced numbers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>College (exclusive of Music)</th>
<th>Academy and Commercial College</th>
<th>Grand Total for all Divisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1911-12</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>1409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912-13</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>1453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915-16</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>1507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916-17</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>1565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917-18</td>
<td>706</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>1583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918-19</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>1360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919-20</td>
<td>766</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920-21</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1893</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The educational life of Washington, as far as it concerns the Negro, is unique. There is here presented a combination of opportunities unequalled elsewhere. Since the public schools and Howard University are both supported largely by government appropriations, they may be regarded, for the sake of argument, as parts of a single system, beginning at the kindergarten, and running the whole gamut—grammar schools, vocational schools, atypical schools, outdoor schools, academic, technical and commercial high schools, city normal school, and college and professional schools. And just as the colored public school system of Washington is without question the best of its kind in the world—and this was one very good reason for closing the secondary schools of the University—so is Howard University, the capstone of the local educational structure, unique in its field. Let us see how we can justify this statement.

First, it is the only institution in the world devoted mainly to the education of colored men and women that offers bona fide courses in all the more usual branches of college and professional work, that is, in the liberal arts, education, commerce and finance, engineering, architecture, domestic science, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, law, religion, and music. Second, it offers no work below collegiate grade to matriculating students, and is the only co-educational school for Negro students which does not give work below that grade. Third, it has the largest body of Negro students of college grade ever assembled in one institution. Fourth, by its very situation in the capital of the nation, it is able to offer its students, through the presence of such agencies as the Bureau of Education, the Department of Agriculture, the Army Medical Museum, Freedmen's Hospital, the Bureau of Standards, and the Library of Congress, opportunities for the development of scholarship unequalled by any other institution for colored youth. Fifth, in its organization it follows the standards set by the best universities in the country concentrating upon higher education, and its bachelor's degree is accorded recognition toward higher degrees in graduate schools of known standing. Sixth, the American Medical Association, in its bulletin of approved Negro colleges of arts and sciences.
published in the spring of 1920, lists Howard as one of the two colleges in Class I. Finally, the University is the first institution for colored youth to promote graduate work by the establishment of fellowships.

I wish that space would permit an expansion on some of these special advantages, but one typical illustration must suffice. Let us take the School of Medicine. The National Capital affords unusual facilities for the study of medicine and allied subjects. The finest medical library in this country is that of the Surgeon-General's Office, which contains more than 800,000 volumes on medicine and collateral sciences, and the Library of Congress contains a very fine medical collection. All of these books are accessible to our students on the same terms as apply to other citizens. The Army Medical Museum is the finest of its kind in the world, having on display about 30,000 specimens, and other agencies for education are the National Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, the Museum of Hygiene, and the Patent Office Museum. On the square fronting that on which our medical buildings stand the government has erected the magnificent Freedmen's Hospital, at a cost of over $600,000. This hospital, which has the advantage of being designed primarily for teaching purposes, has about 300 beds, contains two clinical amphitheatres, a pathological laboratory, clinical laboratories, and rooms for x-ray diagnostic work and x-ray therapy. The medical faculty of Howard University practically constitutes the hospital staff. Special attention is given to bedside instruction, and clinics are held every day in the year, except Sundays, and examinations are made, prescriptions given, and surgical operations performed in the presence of classes or sections of classes. The clinical laboratories are under the direction of the departments of internal medicine, surgery, gynecology and nervous diseases. They are especially equipped for the scientific study of cases, and are freely used by the students. Ward and bedside instruction can be carried out more fully and systematically than in many other hospitals available for teaching purposes, and the practical hospital work which students are able to do here is excelled by few medical schools. A large number of the cases admitted to this hospital are from a distance, and are of more than ordinary interest. Every branch of medicine is represented by numerous and instructive cases.

When such a situation is compared with that which confronts most Negro students of medicine in northern medical schools in connection with their practical work in the hospitals, it is not difficult to see why Howard University claims the possession of unusual advantages in this regard.

What is true of the Medical Department is true in a lesser degree of other departments. For any work requiring the use of books the situation of the University in Washington is peculiarly fortunate. Not only in the study of medicine, but of law, of education, and of countless other subjects, are the resources of the Library of Congress, with its two and half million volumes, the Public Library of the District of Columbia, and
the special libraries of the various bureaus and departments of the government, freely at the disposal of the students on the most liberal terms. The University's own library, too, is admittedly the best of any institution for colored youth, and includes a special collection of Negro-Americana. So that, from the standpoint of library facilities, the University has absolutely no rival among institutions for Negro youth.

The student body of the University is unusually interesting. The mere assembling in one school of over 1,700 young men and women of college grade, and of Negro descent, and drawn from 36 States and more than 10 foreign countries, is in itself tremendously significant. The foreign students number over 100, and French and Spanish are heard on the campus almost as freely as English. It may be remembered that it was the boundless energy and intelligent effort of this student group, fired by the enthusiasm of Major Joel E. Spingarn, which, as much as any one factor, made the Des Moines training camp for colored officers a reality. These students come from every class and condition in life, from affluence to poverty. A very large proportion of the male students work for all or part of their expenses, and they are, in consequence, more than ordinarily independent and self-reliant.

As might be expected, the student life at Howard is as rich and varied as such life can well be. Every form of college activity flourishes, and the exuberance of student vitality and interest is spent on football, baseball, basketball, track athletics, tennis, and in debating societies for both men and women, literary societies, German and French clubs, a dramatic club, two glee clubs, a University choir, a very spirited band attached to the R. O. T. C., and many State and regional clubs, which last are very popular at Howard. None of these are dead letter organizations, but every department of normal college life is vigorously represented. The greatest football games in the Negro world are staged here, the great track meets, and a triangular debating league is maintained with Lincoln and Atlanta universities.

A unique feature of the work of one department is a rather intensive effort to develop among the students dramatic art and a knowledge of dramatic technique, an attempt to stimulate interest in Negro folk-lore and history as materials for dramatic composition, and to train the students not only in the art of acting, but in stage management and in the designing and construction of scenery and costumes. In this field the Howard Players represent the dramatic interests and efforts of the University before the public. This organization presents annually a series of plays staged entirely by students. During the past year performances were given of Dunsany's *Tents of the Arabs*, Torrence's *Simon the Cyrenian*, O'Neill's *Emperor Jones*, and Percy Mackaye's *Canterbury Pilgrims*. *The Emperor Jones* was given twice, once with Mr. Charles Gilpin in the title rôle, and once with a student in that part. Mr. Gilpin has since shown his appreciation of the work of the students by offering two of
them places in his own company. The aim of the Department of Dramatic Art and Public Speaking is, frankly, to develop the dramatic possibilities of the Negro, and to be one of the pioneers in a movement for the establishment of a national Negro theatre.

Fraternity life flourishes at Howard. There are nine national fraternities with chapters on the campus, six for men and three for women. Two of the men’s fraternities are professional. Five of the fraternities and one of the sororities have chapter houses.

Side by side with the larger problems of reorganization has gone the more detailed work on the curriculum. A tremendous amount of checking up has been accomplished already, and there is still a great deal to do. It may be worth noting at this point that the work of the School of Liberal Arts has just been appraised by the commission representing the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, and the school placed on the “approved” list of that body. This action is without prejudice to the other senior schools of the University, as this commission is at present investigating only schools of liberal arts.

Recognizing the importance of the teacher, as one of the two indispensable components of any school, the administration of Howard University has in the past three years set about getting into sympathetic touch with every outstanding Negro scholar who might be available for the work of the University, and the faculty has already been strengthened by the addition of several scholarly, aggressive and forward-looking men. Parallel with this effort to add to the faculty new strength and vigor from without has been the generous policy in force toward teachers on the staff who are ambitious to pursue further studies. Four such teachers have spent the past year on leave, engaged in study in the great universities of the North and West. It is interesting to record, in connection with this statement about the faculty, that one of the first research fellowships granted by the National Research Council was given to a professor in Howard University.

No one, more than the writer of these lines, would deplore the rejection by all our Negro youth of the opportunities open to them in the great institutions of the North and West, and yet, under existing conditions, there is a tremendous opportunity for Negro institutions. Under these conditions there is one thing that a distinctively Negro institution can offer to our young people which no other type of school pretends to offer, and that is, the chance to develop all sides of the individual under absolutely normal social conditions. This includes those transcendentally important elements, the development under natural conditions of the capacity for leadership, and the development of race- or group-consciousness. This last, though admittedly the father and mother of all wars and of nine-tenths of the evils and abuses in the world, is at this stage of the Negro’s
development an absolutely indispensable offset to those forces so persistently working to degrade him.

The new era is upon us. The new spirit is nowhere more manifest than in our college group. What work could be more worth while than the teaching of these young men and women, the very flower of the race, in the opening years of this new age? Howard, like many another University, is unable to satisfy the needs she has created. Her usefulness is limited only by her equipment and her resources. She needs new buildings, a more extensive equipment, a better library, and a larger teaching force. Every citizen of the United States and every friend of education can help her get them, for Howard is, in more senses than one, a National University.

Editor's Note: The above article on "Howard University," by our Professor E. C. Williams, appeared in the Crisis for February, 1922. By the courteous permission of the editors of the Crisis, we reprint this article, which fairly and adequately sets forth the main features of progress at Howard University during the present administration, with a view to its wider circulation among the Alumni and friends of the University.
Alumni You Ought To Know.

ATTORNEY ROBERT B. BARCUS, School of Law, 1904, since his graduation from the University has been making tremendous strides in the legal profession and securing for himself a notable position in politics in the State of Ohio, and at the same time bringing honor to his Alma Mater in that great commonwealth. He was born at Charlottesville, Va., March 6, 1878, graduating from the College Department of the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute with the degree of A. B. He entered Howard University School of Law, where he made a reputation for himself as a scholar and a speaker, being chosen as class orator on the occasion of his graduation.

Entering the work of the world Mr. Barcus immediately became active in civic affairs. He organized in Columbus the People's Literary Association, a race institution which occupied an important place in the life of culture in the community during its three years of existence. Realizing another great civic need he gave his energy and activity toward the establishment of the Spring Street Branch of the Y. M. C. A., which has recently occupied its new home costing one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Barcus has been active in promoting the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., having served as chairman of the legal redress committee.

In January, 1919, Attorney Barcus received the unusual honor of an appointment as Special Counsel in the office of the Attorney General. This appointment was well deserved and a popular one, being the result of the favorable impression that the appointee had made upon his fellow citizens and upon the members of both the bench and the bar. This popularity was undoubtedly won because of an unswerving fidelity to his trust and a firm determination that the rights of the group...
which he represented should be fully respected. As an example of his activity in this direction, it should be noted that Mr. Barcus fought and succeeding in defeating the Platt-Ellis Bill, which threatened to regulate the limited branches of medicine and surgery by requiring chiropodists and masseurs, regardless of previous practice, to take a rigid examination. The bill was understood to be aimed at colored practitioners, which suspicion was all that was necessary to arouse Mr. Barcus into activity.

In fraternal circles Mr. Barcus is no less well known and active than in the immediate practice of his profession. He is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, having served as Chairman of the Supreme Lodge entertainment committee at the Columbus convention in 1915. Having previously held the office of Grand Attorney and later that of Vice Grand Chancellor, he is now Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of the State of Ohio. In this connection a unique honor has come to Mr. Barcus. There is a time-honored custom and precedent, which has been observed for 35 years by the Grand Lodge, that no Grand Chancellor shall serve more than two terms of one year each, or more than two years; but in spite of this and his known disinclination to further serve the organization, Mr. Barcus was nominated for a third term with a demonstration lasting thirty minutes. He was then elected by acclamation. Veteran Pythians noted this as the most remarkable happening in the annals of Pythianism in Ohio.

Attorney Barcus is a member of the Second Baptist Church of Columbus, Ohio, and was an active and influential member of this congregation for several years; he was the legal adviser of the Board of Trustees of this church during this period, and conducted all of its litigation incidental to mortgaging and transferring of real property. He organized an adult Sunday school class of twenty-five members in this church and served as the teacher for more than six years. He is a member of the Franklin County Bar Association; a member of the Ohio State Bar Association; Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias of the Jurisdiction of Ohio; one of Ohio's four Supreme Representatives to the Supreme Lodge, K. of P. As noted above, he is now serving his third term as Grand Chancellor.

The career of Mr. Barcus should serve as a shining example to all young men who have any doubts as to the possibilities in the world for public service, individual success and honor. While still a young man, the subject of this sketch has found all three in large abundance, and that in a community already well supplied with busy and active people doing important work of the world. His career shows that there is always a place at the top for ability, initiative, industry and energy.
Alumni Notes.

As announced in our last issue, we are featuring this month the alumni of Columbus, Ohio. This is in accordance with our plan to give special attention in each issue to the alumni from some particular center. Through the kindness of Dr. G. W. Mosby the notes appearing here were collected and forwarded to this office.

We wish to repeat our request for information in order that this column may be kept alive and up to date and at the same time interesting to the alumni body. It is obvious, of course, that the information must be furnished by the alumni and that it must be furnished regularly. We promise to do our part at this end in editing and publishing such matter as we receive and in sending it out to the alumni and the public. Those who read the alumni notes on the New Yorkers may use them as a sample of what we are driving at. The notes in this issue on the Howardites in Columbus, though not so extensive, furnish an equally good example. We expect to communicate with individual alumni in our effort to get the news, but this appeal published in the Record is for the purpose of placing directly before our readers the responsibility of those outside to voluntarily send us their notes. You claim that you will do anything for Alma Mater; do this.
Howard Alumni in Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. G. W. Mosby, from the standpoint of residence, is the dean of the Howard alumni in Columbus. He was graduated from the School of Medicine in 1898 and since that time has made rapid strides in his profession. He enjoys a large and lucrative practice besides being a prominent and useful citizen of Columbus. He is Vice-President of the Alpha B. and L. Association, holds the Chair of Anatomy and Physiology in the Alpha Hospital and Training School for Nurses, is a member of the Columbus Academy of Medicine, and is President of the Howard Alumni Club. His address is 150 N. 5th Street.

Dr. Lloyd L. Jones, School of Medicine, 1904, is located at 197 E. 15th St. Dr. Jones has taken post-graduate work at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston and at the University Hospital in Columbus, especially in eye, ear, nose and throat work. He plans shortly to limit himself to this specialty. Dr. Jones has a fine practice, is an upstanding citizen and is a member of the Ohio Branch of the National Medical Association.

Charles J. Carter, Esq., received his degree from the School of Law in 1905. Since that time he has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession and at the present time is Fourth Deputy Treasurer of the City of Columbus. He is wide-awake and energetic and is connected with all the important municipal activities affecting our group. His address is 228 N. Garfield Ave.

Dr. B. B. DeHaven was graduated from the Dental School in 1912, after which he began the practice of his profession in Columbus, where he has remained since that time. Dr. DeHaven occupies a beautiful office at 675 E. Long Street, where may be found the very latest in dental equipment. Dr. DeHaven answered the call to the colors in 1917, serving as a captain for twenty-six months in the National Army, fourteen of which were spent in France. He was the only colored Dental Surgeon in the army from Columbus, and is one of the two colored dentists in the State of Ohio holding at present a commission of Captain in the Officers Reserve Corps. He is a member of the Buckeye State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.

One of the native sons of Columbus, who is also a child of Howard University and who has brought honor to both his native city and his Alma Mater, is Captain Leroy H. Godman, Attorney at Law, who received his degree from the School of Law at Howard in 1906. Shortly after graduating he began practicing law in Columbus, and in 1913 was appointed Special Counsel in the office of the Attorney General, being the first colored man to hold that position. Responding to the call of his country in 1917, he attended the Officers Training Camp at Des Moines; where, in addition to being a student, he was one of the instructors in Court Martial and Military Law. His service overseas was noteworthy and conspicuous, particularly his defense of officers and enlisted men under various charges before the Board of Court Martial of the 92d Division. The most important case before the Board was the violation of the 75th article of war, the crime of cowardice, the penalty for which is death. He carried the case through every channel up to the President of the United States. The decision of the lower courts were revoked and the men restored to active duty and rank.

Captain Godman, aside from the practice of his profession is an active citizen, as is indicated by his membership in many bodies. He is on the Board of Governors of the Business Men's Club of the Spring Street Y. M. C. A. He is an Elk and a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and of the Ohio State University Association. He is also a member of the Board of the Franklin County American Legion and of the N. A. A. C. P. He is Director and Attorney for the Adelphi Building, Loan and Savings Company of Columbus, Ohio; a member of the Board...
of Directors of the Columbus Urban League; a member of the Board of Directors of the Business and Professional Men's Association of Columbus; Treasurer of the Columbus Branch of the National Association of Negro Musicians and Director of its chorus of 100 voices.

Dr. R. M. Tribbitt was graduated from the School of Dentistry in 1912 and chose Columbus as his field of activity shortly thereafter. Besides successful dental practice, Dr. Tribbitt is one of two partners operating a private hospital. This hospital is one of the most complete institutions of its kind, and is a very great credit to the gentlemen who established it. Though not extensive, it is complete in its equipment and is distinctly modern in every respect. In addition to providing accommodations for the sick, it maintains a Training School for Nurses which is a decided asset to the community.

Dr. Tribbitt is a trustee of the Second Baptist Church; a member of the Board of Directors of the Spring Street Y. M. C. A.; a Director in the Adelphi Building, Loan and Savings Company; a Director in the Columbus Urban League; a member of the Columbus Dental Association; and a member of the N. A. A. C. P.

Dr. J. H. Cabaniss is a graduate of the School of Pharmacy, 1913. He is the proprietor of the Long Street Pharmacy, at 779 E. Long Street, where he does a profitable business. Dr. Cabaniss is Vice-President of the State Medical Association, a member of the local Medical Association, and Treasurer of the Howard Alumni Club of Columbus.

Dr. W. W. Cooper, School of Medicine, 1916, is a practicing physician with offices at 700 E. Long Street. Although one of the youngest of the city's physicians, Dr. Cooper has already made a mark for himself in his field and is rapidly forging to the front. He is a member of the Columbus Academy of Medicine, a member of the Columbus Medical Society, and a member of the Buckeye Medical, Dental, and Pharmaceutical Association.

Another representative of the Howard University School of Law who is making a mark for himself in Columbus is Mr. W. S. Lyman, 1919. His address is 675 E. Long Street.

Dr. C. W. Moore, School of Dentistry, 1920, has been practicing in Columbus for one year and is meeting with marked success. Dr. Moore is a member of the Buckeye State Medical, Dental, and Pharmaceutical Association. He also belongs to the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity. Being one of the latest graduates of Howard University, it is not strange that the fires burn strongly in his breast. In a recent communication from him he closes with these words:

"I send greetings back to my Alma Mater for what she has done for me, and I often think of her 'Reared against the eastern sky, proudly there on hilltop high, far above the lake so blue, stands old Howard firm and true.'"

We are glad to receive through Assistant Treasurer C. E. Lucas a communication from Rev. H. H. Summers, of the class of 1910, Arts and Sciences, and also a graduate of the Oberlin Theological Seminary, 1912. Many former students and members of the faculty will remember Rev. Summers as the proprietor of the University Book Store for several years, as well as a leader in student activities, especially those of a religious nature.

Rev. Summers has recently been appointed to the chair of Greek and Ecclesiastical Law at the Payne Theological Seminary of the A. M. E. Church, Wilberforce, Ohio. He also has classes in Homiletics and Apologetics. He seems to be highly pleased with the position and looks forward to years of happy service in this most important field. In addition to teaching, Rev. Sum-
mers has occasional opportunities to preach, upon invitation, at large churches in the vicinity of Wilberforce.

The Record wishes Rev. Summers much success in his new field of endeavor.

'16 Rev. John W. Armstrong, School of Religion, has returned to take up postgraduate work in the School of Religion.

'16 Rev. James W. Pace, School of Religion, recently resigned from the pastorate of his church in Oberlin, Ohio, to take up the pastorate of one of the Baptist churches in Washington, D.C.

'19 Rev. A. T. Coleman, a graduate of the Academy in 1913, the College of Arts and Sciences in 1918, and of the School of Religion in 1919, is doing excellent work. In 1918 he served as a Y.M.C.A. Secretary at Camp Meade, Md. He married Miss Ruby Carter, of East Falls Church, Va., in 1919. At present he is Associate Pastor of the Mt. Olivet Baptist Church in New York City. He resides in Rahway, N.J., where he is a professor in the Northern Baptist University. He finds much pleasure in his work and gives Howard University credit for his success.

'20 Rev. B. F. Jackson, a graduate of the School of Religion, who has been pastoring in Orange, Va., has accepted a pastorate in Clifton Forge, Va., where he is doing well.

'20 William Stuart Nelson, a graduate of the School of Liberal Arts, who is now a student of the University of Paris, has been chosen to give an address to the student body. He is to speak on the race question.

'21 Jesse Lawrence, Captain of last year's football squad, has been elected President of the Howard Alumni Association in Durham, N.C., where he is teaching.

'21 Miss Luveta Williams, instructor in English and History at St. Paul N. and I. Institute, Lawrenceville, Va., paid the University a visit at the end of the Autumn Quarter.

'21 Miss Harriet Dorsey, instructor in Dunbar High School, Fairmont, W.Va., recently visited Alma Mater.

From the pen of a Los Angeles woman, Eloise Bibb Thompson,* comes the unusual drama staged by Frank Egan at the Walker Auditorium, which today begins its second week. Played by a company of colored actors of experience, "Africanus" has proved to be an offering unique to the Los Angeles stage.—Los Angeles Evening Express, January 30, 1922.

The Untimely Death of Robert G. Doggett.

Many Howardites are shocked to hear of the sudden death of Robert G. Doggett. He graduated from the Academy of Howard University in 1908 and was in the senior class of the College of Arts and Sciences when he stopped school. For the last nine years he lived in New York City and was chiefly engaged in theatrical and musical enterprises. He greatly assisted the late Leubrie Hill in his excellent musical productions. Mr. Doggett's last public effort was the presentation of one

*Eloise Bibb Thompson, as stated in the January issue of the Record, is a graduate of Howard University, 1907.
of the plays of O'Neill, the author of "Emperor Jones," at the Lafayette Theater in New York City during the season of 1920-21.

Mr. Doggett had made an intensive study of dramatic art for the past twenty years and was without doubt an authority on the American stage and plays. At the time of his death he was working on a play that undoubtedly would have been a great credit to him and his race, and would have compensated him for his many years of study and sacrifice. Thus, Howard University and humanity have lost an unknown genius, who had he lived, probably would have made himself much better understood and thereby given great dramatic inspiration to humanity.

National Training School, Durham, N. C.

Office of the President,
James E. Shepard, President.

Dr. J. Stanley Durkee,
President, Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Durkee:

This small donation (of twenty dollars) comes as a token of the interest of the graduates of Howard University, located in Durham, and we sincerely hope you will accept this, not for its intrinsic value alone, but as an evidence of our interest in the great work you are carrying forward in making a "Greater Howard." We desire that this money be used toward establishing a Durham Alcove for the Department of Commerce and Finance.

Yours for "Old Howard."
(Signed)   ALICE J. HUSTON,
Secretary.

Members of Club: *J. H. Lawrence, President; Alice J. Huston, Secretary; R. McCant Andrews, Alma Alexander, Dr. Clyde Donnell, John Merrick, Sadie T. Mossell, Coachie Quick, (Mrs.) Dakota Saunders, (Mrs.) Maud Lawrence Smith, Maine Briggs.

Prof. Geo. M. Lightfoot,
Editor-in-Chief of Howard University Record,
Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to take this opportunity to commend our President, Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, upon the series of splendid lectures which he delivered here at our school on January 26 and 27, speaking twice each day. Dr. Durkee is a favorite in this city and has caused Howard stock to take a tremendous boost as a result of his ability to present her cause.

In addition, I would like to inform you that in this city we have organized a Howard Club, composed of eleven members, one of whom is Dr. Clyde H. Donnell of class '11, who has accomplished much, though we have heard little of him. Our purpose is to study Negro literature and to further the cause of the Greater Howard. Though we are an infant organization, we have attempted to manifest our spirit by

* J. H. Lawrence, teacher in National Training School, Captain of Howard University Football Team, 1920-21.
sending the small amount of twenty dollars ($20.00) for a foundation to establish a Durham Alcove in the Library for the School of Commerce and Finance. Though her sons and daughters are scattered far and near, we love her for what she has been, for what she is and for what she will be. Of course, we all rejoice when Howard wins. However, there are those of us who, when Howard loses, lose also; but it matters not who won or lost, but how the game was played.

Bowing ever to the Blue and White, I am

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) JESSE H. LAWRENCE, '21.

Alumnus Sends Greetings to Record.

Philander Smith College,
Little Rock, Ark., February 8, 1922.

Professor George M. Lightfoot,
The Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Professor Lightfoot:
Heartfelt greetings from a former student. Often to me comes fond pleasure out of thinking of you, my other teachers, my Alma Mater, and the dear days spent in Howard.

In every way I am getting along very well.
Enclosed is a postal money order for $1.00 for my subscription to the Howard University Record. I receive it regularly and enjoy it greatly. Congratulations to you, as editor, on the dignity, materials and literary quality which the publication is exhibiting.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
T. R. DAVIS,
Academy, '10; Arts and Sciences, '14.
University Notes.

Gleanings From the Trustee Meeting.

The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees was held on Tuesday, February 7th, with an unusually large attendance. Attention was called to the fact that in the three and a half years of the present administration, the collegiate attendance has practically doubled, the congressional appropriation has more than doubled, sixty-three per cent has been added to the salaries of the faculty, and the college had been put on the list of approved colleges of America. A quotation from a letter received from Chicago University under date of December 22, 1921, shows the importance of the latter victory:

"Howard University will now automatically be placed in the list of institutions whose graduates are eligible for registration in the graduate schools of the University of Chicago. Every application from one of your graduates will henceforth be handled just as are applications presented by graduates approved by the North Central Association."

Attention was also called to the very significant meeting on January 4th, when a group of nationally known Christian men spent four or five hours at the University discussing the problems of the School of Religion and forming themselves into an Advisory Board for that School. The sum of twenty thousand dollars is already on hand for a new building for the School of Religion.

Several recommendations, which are of vital interest to the forward movement of Howard University, were voted upon by the Board of Trustees. Among them are the following:

Scholarships are to be established in the Schools of Liberal Arts, Education, Commerce and Finance, and Applied Science, these scholarships to be won by general high standing of the students and by competitive examination. They are to be awarded in the spring quarter of the Junior year and will become available to the students in the fall quarter of the Senior year. Such scholarships, while awarding extra high standing, also carry with them the suggestion and obligation of somewhat specialized work for the Senior year.

A small fund will be placed in the University Budget of next year and succeeding years, to be known as a Lecture Fund. Herefore, the authorities of the University have not been able to present to the students lectures by the outstanding men and women of the world because of lack of funds. By the establishment of this fund, the students in the future will have larger opportunity to hear national and international lecturers and so obtain a wider outlook on life in general.

Four Trustees were elected, bringing the number up to twenty-four and constituting a full Board: Mr. Milton E. Ailes, Dr. Michel O. Dumas, and President J. Stanley Durkee of Washington, D. C., and General John H. Sherburne of Boston, Mass.

Practically the whole afternoon was given over to the discussion of and plans for a great financial campaign that Howard University may have the means to greatly increase its facilities. A thorough survey is now being worked out so that all the alumni and friends may have a real part in the future of Howard. When one considers Howard's lack of equipment, buildings, and so many things which rightfully belong to a University, and when one considers that in the last three and a half years...
the collegiate attendance has doubled, it does not take a prophet to see that unless Howard University is very materially helped financially, the widest door now open to the colored race for collegiate and graduate studies must be closed to many would-be applicants. This would certainly be no less than a crime, and it is the thought of the Trustees, administration, faculty, and students of Howard University, that the alumni and friends of Howard will not allow this calamity.

Located at the Capital of the Nation, which from time to time is visited by persons prominent in thought and in action, from every part of this country and from abroad, Howard University is peculiarly favored in having many of these men and women visit the institution and speak to the faculty and students from their experience and training.

On Thursday, January 26th, Mr. Roger W. Babson, noted statistician, delivered a unique address on the “Six I’s” of success: INDUSTRY, INITIATIVE, INTELLIGENCE, INTEGRITY, INTENSITY, INTEREST. This address was a source of great interest and profit to the students.

The week beginning February 5th was especially marked for opportunities of this kind. Miss Mary E. McDowell, of the University of Chicago, Settlement House, spoke at Sunday Vespers, February 5th.

On February 6th, Professor S. L. Joshi, Dean, Department of English Literature, Barroda College, University of Bombay, India, who is Exchange Professor to the University of Nebraska, at the chapel exercises addressed the faculty and students on some of the fundamental factors of Hindu civilization. He particularly emphasized in clear-cut and attractive English the spiritual element in that old civilization.

The University was highly honored on February 7 to have as its guest Dr. H. C. Rutgers, the leader of the Dutch Student Christian Movement and treasurer of the World Student Christian Federation. At the regular chapel hour Dr. Rutgers addressed the faculty and student body assembled upon “The Part That Students Can Play in the New Reconstruction.”

In thought profound, yet with a style simple and clear, he impressed upon those who heard him something of the opportunity and the obligation of the modern students. By becoming fully acquainted with the international problems in particular and conditions in general; by helping unfortunate students in Europe and elsewhere, who are struggling to prepare themselves for their life work; and by learning to adjust their personal and daily relationships harmoniously with their fellows, says this Christian leader, the students can render a remarkably great and a positively helpful service in the New Reconstruction.

This is Dr. Rutgers’ third visit to the United States. In 1913 he attended the Mohonk Conference of the World Student Federation and in 1919 he attended the Des Moines Conference. This is his first time, however, to visit Negro institutions. He is now on his way to the Peking Conference of the World Student Federation, sailing from San Francisco February 21. Previous to sailing, Dr. Rutgers has engagements with the University of California and the Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

With the coming of the leaders of the world to her, bringing their rich stores of thought and inspiration, Howard University is brought nearer the center of real activity and her students are made to feel more largely that they, after all, are a part
of the great and busy world and have certain duties to perform in behalf of the whole family of mankind.

The course of Free Lectures, by members of the faculty, inaugurated during the University year 1920-21, was resumed for the current year on February 16th. The first lecture of the course was by Associate Professor Charles H. Wesley, on "The Evolution of Democratic Representation in Modern England." The following is the program of lectures for the remainder of the year:

March 2—"The Remaking of Man"—Professor Algernon B. Jackson.
March 9—"The Rise and Development of the American School of Painting"—Mr. James Vernon Herring, Instructor in Architecture.
March 23—"The Influence of Women in Education"—Associate Professor Martha McLear.
April 6—"The Negro Lawyer"—Professor Robert H. Terrell.
April 20—"Some Features of Modern Economics"—Dean E. L. Parks.

The lectures will be delivered in Library Hall at 7:30 P. M.
Memorial Service at Rankin Memorial Chapel, Howard University, in Honor of the Late Colonel Charles Young Under the Auspices of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

February 12th, 4:30 P. M.

The memorial exercises held in honor of Colonel Charles Young, Sunday afternoon of February 12th was a fitting tribute to the memory of this great American. The students of the University and the Washington public filled the Chapel to overflowing to show their appreciation of the man. At four-thirty the doors had to be closed. Several hundreds had to return disappointed to their homes.

The President of the United States, the General of the Armies and the Secretary of War were invited to be present. None were able to accept, on account of previous engagements, but the War Department was represented by the Assistant Secretary of War, Colonel Wainwright, who spoke, and the General of the Armies by Colonel Walter E. Bethel, a former classmate of Colonel Young at West Point.

In the audience were at least half a hundred of Colonel Young’s many white friends and admirers. Four classmates, Colonels in the service, came to pay homage to the memory of the distinguished soldier.

In securing Reverend Edgar Love to deliver the memorial address, the fraternity was carrying out one of the wishes of the beloved Colonel. While visiting the training camp at Des Moines, Iowa, Colonel Young remarked, “When I die, I want Edgar Love to preach my funeral.” Rev. Edgar Love was one of the founders of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity and for many years was a close friend of the Colonel.

The following program was rendered:

“Star Spangled Banner”.............University Band, Sergt. Dorey Rhodes, Director 
Invocation........................................Rev. Sterling Brown, D. D.
Ave Maria........................................University Glee Club, Prof. Roy Tibbs, Director
Address...........................................Capt. Newman
Deep River.......................................University Glee Club Address
Address...........................................Colonel Wainwright, Assistant Secretary of War
Solo, “The Young Warrior,” by H. T. Burleigh..................Mr. Dennis Smith
Memorial Address................................Rev. Edgar A. Love
Benediction.....................................Rev. Sterling N. Brown, D. D.
Taps................................................Sergt. Dory Rhodes

Mr. Melvin Davis, Basileus of the Alpha Chapter, was the Master of Ceremonies.

Captain Arthur C. Newman’s speech, in part:

“Ladies and Gentlemen:
I consider it quite an honor to have a place on this program and the place that I have. I am representing Mr. Wilkinson. In that capacity I bring to these exercises the tribute of the school children of Washington, and of the teaching force of our group, to this great man. Great, because he possessed fundamental, essential and unusual qualities that made him tower as he did above his fellowman. I am representing the public school children in these exercises.
I am simply to bring the tribute of the school people to this occasion. There is no doubt that the life of Colonel Young was worthy of emulation and should be set before our youth for the purpose of imitation. All who had the opportunity to share his friendship certainly know. We come to hold up qualities that made him stand up before our brethren. We come to erect a monument. In all ages men have sought to perpetuate their own memories or the memories of others. The best monument, those that have been more lasting, are those that have been stored in the minds of men. A monument should be made to create thought, and the power to think. Every monument should be designed along those lines.

We want to erect a memorial of thought in the minds of the youths of this country in the shape of a scholarship to one of the universities of learning in this land. We want this monument for the man who stood for all of the things for which we are struggling so that his memory shall be ever perpetuated in the minds of the people of this country."

Colonel Wainwright, Assistant Secretary of War (speech in full):

"My friends:

Under any circumstances it would be a very great happiness to enjoy this occasion with you. The fact that these exercises are being held upon the birthday of Abraham Lincoln has a significance that needs no comment.

As representative of the Secretary of War, and the War Department, I am here to pay our tribute to the memory of Colonel Charles Young, and to express the appreciation of the department of the Government in which he served so long and faithfully. He chose a profession offering in his case peculiar difficulties and obstacles. All these he successfully surmounted in a cause of usefulness—not only to the army, but the country, and his own people. His life tells not only of duties well done, but well accomplished. He started on a pathway that might have caused a less brave spirit—a less noble spirit—to turn back, but he pressed on and passed through the goal to the world beyond. All recognize that his life stands out as one of great significance. His people will justly consider him as an outstanding figure of a great order. It is not only because he served his government so faithfully, but because he demonstrated to his own people and the universe what was the highest field of endeavor. There is no field more exacting than the military field. He had the ability to rise step by step to high rank—meeting all tests. This necessarily implies he had the capacity to meet tests of any high profession. He passed through West Point, overcoming prejudice. He won on his own merit the love of those who served under him and those who served with him. Truly his character furnishes an example of greatness, for he will be remembered not only by men of his own race, but by all men. He stands out as a shining light to guide the footsteps of his people to summits where there is life and hope. He demonstrates what is offered to those who would persevere, who would follow in his footsteps. I am glad to convey to his spirit at this time from the government of the country he loved so well the message: 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant.'"

The memorial address of Rev. Edgar A. Love, formerly Chaplain, 368th Infantry, U.S.A., National Chaplain American Negro Veterans of the World War, was as follows:

"I feel it an honor to be called to speak upon this occasion and feel it a privilege also to speak at a service in honor of Colonel Charles Young, who was numbered among my friends. I do not feel that this is a time for empty words, nor a time
How to deal with purely historical facts in connection with the career of that illustrious man.

"A hush is over all the teeming lists
And there is a pause, a breath space in the strife;
A spirit brave has passed beyond the mist
And vapors that obscure the sun of life,
And Ethiopia, with bosom torn,
   Laments the passing of her noblest born."

"We pause as we come to do homage to the passing of the brave. Colonel Charles Young, ranking officer of African lineage in the American Army, has gone to answer his last roll call. He has stood the 'retreat' of his career. 'He has kept his tryst with Death,' and when the grim reaper came, he met him as he had often faced him before on the sands of Mexico and in the wilds of the African jungle—unafraid. 'Fear death. To feel the fog in my throat, the mist in my face. * * * I would not that death bandaged my eyes and forebore, and bade me creep pass. No! Let me taste the whole of it,' and so Charles Young, as he had lived, died a soldier.

"There was one ideal that actuated his life—duty. Always it was duty. He almost personified it. We can understand his life only as we hold that in mind. Everything was subordinated to this. He could not love anything half so much, loved he not duty more. When the order for his retirement from active service came, like a true soldier that he was, wedded to duty, he accepted it without a word of protest. 'Disability unfitting him for active service,' it read. Words are so empty. He performed. Swinging himself into his saddle, he rode from Columbus, Ohio, to Washington, D. C. As to whether the order which brought about his retirement was just or unjust, we leave as Charles Young left it—to the judgment of a higher court than that of man.

"When he was recalled to active duty and sent as military attaché to Liberia, with that devotion to duty which he was ever wont to show, he accepted his new assignment and went the second time to the land he loved. He loved Africa and spoke lovingly, yes, even tenderly of it. He answered the call that he might render some service in the redemption of that ancient land of ancient civilization and here he 'kept his tryst with death,' of which he seemed to have premonition evidenced by conversation with several of his friends just before departing. His conversation with them was constantly punctuated with 'if I return.'

"He elected to be a soldier, though he knew the way was hard before him. At West Point he bore the withering blast of caste prejudice with personal dignity and with a resolute determination to overcome and excel. He overcame and graduated from West Point and entered upon his career in the army.

"As an officer he was thorough. He had to be. He had to be better than other officers of like grade. The white officers who knew him, respected him for his ability. With his soldiers, he was friendly and considerate. He talked with them often and understood them. Among them, he was familiarly known as 'Uncle Charlie,' and his troops would die for him.

"He saw much of the world—Haiti, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, portions of Europe and practically all of America. He was alert always to add to his store of knowledge and everywhere he went he augmented it. He loved to tell his friends of his travels. He was always companionable. As he talked of Haiti, he would wander off into its romantic and historic struggle for freedom and tell of Christophe and Toussaint L'Ouverture. As he talked of Hawaii the memory of its enchantment, and the music played beneath the stars would sweep over him
and his fingers would glide lightly over the ukulele as he strummed 'On the Beach at Waikiki.' Or if he talked of France, the music of its language would seem to fill his soul and as he quoted from its poesy, the words would seem to flow from his lips!

"La vie est breve,  
Un peu d'espoir  
Un peu de reve  
Et puis-bon soir!"

"The versatility of the man wins him a place among American intellectuals.  
"He was of an aesthetic nature, highly emotional. He loved the beautiful in art, poetry, and music. How he loved the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyám because of his occult and fatalistic strains.

"'Fear not lest existence closing your account and mine  
Should know this life no more,  
The eternal Saki from his bowl has poured  
Millions of bubbles and will pour."

'Come, fill the cup that clears today  
Of past regrets and future fears:  
Tomorrow—ah! tomorrow, I may be myself  
With yesterdays seven thousand years.

'One moment in annihilation's waste,  
One moment and the well of life to taste:  
The stars are setting and caravan moves  
To the Nothing it set out from—O make haste!'

"Music seemed to be a part of Charles Young. It flowed from his soul. He was a pianist of no mean ability. Many a heartache was soothed by the swelling strains of harmony which came from the piano as his nervous fingers ran lightly over the keys.

"Charles Young was an optimist. Difficulties came to be solved. Obstacles to be overcome. Dangers to be met. Scorns and scoffs to be borne. All to try and prove the man. He was 'one who never turned his back, but marched breast forward. Never doubted clouds would break. Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph. Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better: sleep to wake.'

"He had faith in the future of his race. He believed in the youth of his race, and amid dark hours he saw the rising generation of our youth and whispered, 'Hope and trust.' He taught young men whenever the opportunity presented itself, and taught by the Socratic method by drawing them out. One evening at a reception given in Miner Hall in his honor by our brotherhood, he asked several of the men present to define manhood. They did. 'Boys,' he said, 'the future of the race depends largely upon the conception of manhood engendered in the hearts of the Negro youth.' He called their attention to the 'Oath of Afro-American Youth,' by Kelly Miller.

"'I will never bring disgrace upon my race by any unworthy deed or dishonorable act; I will live a clean, decent, manly life, and will ever respect and defend the virtue and honor of womanhood;
I will uphold and obey the just laws of my country and of the community in which I live and will encourage others to do likewise; I will not allow prejudice, injustice, insult or outrage to cower my spirit or sour my soul, but will ever preserve the inner freedom of heart and conscience; I will strive to overcome evil with good; I will endeavor to develop and exert the best powers within me for my own personal improvement, and will strive unceasingly to quicken the sense of racial duty and responsibility; I will in all these ways aim to uplift my race so that, to every one bound to it by ties of blood, it shall become a bond of ennoblement, and not a byword of reproach.'

"His was a life of youthfulness and in it there was no place for empty pomp, gaudy display or affectation. He was ever ready to play, to sing, to talk, to joke, and he himself often said that the secret of his continuous good cheer in spite of the difficulties of his life was due to the fact that he never got too old for these things. He was real in all things and solid to the core.

"Drummond once wrote an essay on 'Love,' entitled it 'The Greatest Thing in the World.' Charles Young believed in that sentiment. In spite of the present discords and lack of harmony among men and nations, he believed in the ultimate triumph of the all-compelling principle of the universe—love. His great heart held unbounding love for all men. Like the love of the lowly Nazarene, his love went out even to those who despitefully used him and spoke ill of him. He was too big to hate any man.

"And, finally, let me say that Charles Young was a true American. He was more than a representative Negro. He was a representative American. As a soldier he was obedient, brave and courageous to the point of daring, 'and he died in action with his armor on.' As a man he was learned, yet humble. As a friend he was loyal and true. With undaunted courage, he faced the obstacles that came before him, and with calm and steadfast mien he bore the scoffs and scorns of men and 'felt himself too mighty to be small.' He conquered by his genius and personality and passed to Valhalla to take his place in the banquet hall of warriors. Behind him he has left a legacy to our youth of which they are justly proud. His noble influence will live in their hearts to inspire them to press the battle to the gates and carry the standard of human rights to heights yet unattained. 'His life was gentle and the elements so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world, this was a man.'"

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In and About the School of Law.

The School of Law, always on the alert for a bit of news of her sons and daughters, with feelings of profound satisfaction mixed with good wishes, has heard that in all parts of the country the graduates are doing well, they are loyal to the Alma Mater and are holding her standard aloft. A word or two as to some of the graduates of more recent dates may not be amiss:

Mr. Daniel L. Baynham, 1917, has passed the Maryland bar.

Mr. Alonzo E. Tancil, 1919, has passed the Illinois bar. It is understood that Mr. Tancil will practice in Chicago.

The bar of Virginia has two enthusiastic additions in the persons of Mr. Euric S. Peters and Mr. Joseph L. Rainey, 1920. Mr. Peters has located at Norfolk and Mr. Rainey at Newport News.
Mr. John A. Davis, 1921, having passed the Missouri bar, has entered upon practice at St. Louis.

The class of 1921 is further represented by Mr. Louis R. Mehlinger, formerly chief clerk of the University, who has just been advised of his success in the December examinations for the District of Columbia bar.

The class of 1922, though still in the mold, has already begun to decorate itself with laurels won in the Olympics. A few days ago Mr. John L. Jordan, of the Senior Class, quietly slipped away, submitted to a gruelling test by the State bar examiners of North Carolina and hurried back to his classes. He has just received notice that upon presentation of himself for that purpose he will be admitted to the North Carolina bar.

Among recent callers at the School of Law were:

President W. C. Chance, founder of Parmele Training School, Parmele, N. C.

Mr. Chance entered the Law School with the class of 1911, but left to promote the great uplift in the field of education. The School of Law retains its lien on him, however, and will never give it up.

Attorney Thomas J. Price, class of 1906. Mr. Price, a bit gray but smiling and dapper as a groom, looked the picture of health and quite the part of what he is: a successful practitioner at the Little Rock, Arkansas, bar.

Attorneys R. C. Barnes and Mortimer M. Harris, members of the bar, of Detroit, Mich., and of the District of Columbia, respectively, by their visit enlivened the session of the Blackstone Club, Judge R. H. Terrell, presiding. The attorneys, who were introduced by the chair, were interested spectators of the proceedings of the club, a feature of which was an unusual address by Marshall W. Watson, of the Junior class. Counsellor Barnes did not leave until after he had charmed his hearers with a bit of congratulatory comment and sage advice on the work they are doing and what they would be called upon to do in the years to come in the great profession of the law.

The Stylus Elects.

On Monday night, January 23, the Stylus held its annual initiation for those who were successful in the Fall Competitive. The contributions this year displayed the fact that many are interested in the work of the organization. A larger number contributed this year than have contributed in several years, and the body feels encouraged in its efforts to further original literary expression in the race.

The following were elected into membership as a result of the Fall Competitive: Misses Mamie G. Neale, '24, Myrtle G. Henry, '25, and Lucretia Estelle Brown, '25; Messrs. George J. Davis, '23, Wendell P. Gladden, '25, and E. H. Farrel, '25.

The quota for 1922, however, was not filled and the body will announce the dates of the Spring Competitive to fill the remaining vacant places.

Radio Flashes—Foreword.

The purpose of this section is to give information to the readers of the Record concerning the development of Radio Telegraphy and Telephony. With the amazing expansion of the field of scientific Radio research, within the last few years, has come the ultra sensitive and efficient Radio telegraph apparatus, now being used, along with the phenomenal perfecting of the Radio Telephone or transmitting
of the human voice without visible connection in the ether. These articles will be usually saturated with the vernacular of the Radio enthusiast or "bug," which is the common language of Radio operators, due both to the peculiar fascination which has taken hold of true operators and the necessity of being brief and of using abbreviations in Radio communication.

Due to the courtesy of the Physics Department and the presence at the University of two Radio operators, licensed by the United States Government (Mr. F. Terry and Mr. J. Newsom), it has been possible to add another activity for the enlightenment of the denizens of the Hilltop. At the present time, our outside system of receiving and sending consists of about 65 feet of slightly insulated copper wire, stretched from the Science Hall to a large tree just outside of the Chapel. From the middle of this single wire (antenna) a single wire (lead-in) to the instruments on the second floor front of the Science building, has been taken. With this system, and aided by Howard's natural high elevation, communication has been carried on with stations within a radius of 20-25 miles, with a half-inch induction (spars) coil.

A few days ago the operators of our station established communication with Central High School of this city and received a visit from a number of the operators there (3 M J), who expressed great interest in the apparatus and our prospects. Central High School has already formed a strong Radio organization which publishes a periodical containing radio news exclusively.

Howardites would be extremely surprised if they were generally aware of the great variety and usefulness of the news and instruction which is heard by the operators and visitors to Howard's station (3 H T). There is something to please the fancy of all. The first hard news of the United Press Association is broadcasted all over the country, even across the Atlantic, before much of the news appears in the daily papers. The farmer is kept apprised of the weather outlook. The radio enthusiast gets the baseball scores, results of important pugilistic contests, events of international importance. From far off N A A (Arlington, Va.) the ship in mid-ocean receives all this news for its passengers. From (P O Z) Nauen, Germany, come flute-like signals to tell us of latest European happenings.

But wait! What is this? The operator pulls a coil, turns two innocent looking knobs and the dash dot of the telegraphic code changes to a manifestation of the human voice. Sounds like a telephone conversation? Yes, only many times louder and clearer in character. Mr. A. of Washington, D. C., is having a friendly chat with Mr. B. of Philadelphia over the wireless telephone with no fear of breaking telephone lines to harrass their minds. But some one has butted in on the line and the operator has to manipulate his coil and knobs to eliminate the interference. Listen! Some one else is speaking in familiar tones, the voice of the lecturer. The listener unconsciously reaches for his notebook, but reawakening to the true situation, remembers that he is not in the classroom, but that the owner of the voice must be at some distance from him. True, it is only a noted scientist and expert of the United States Health Bureau giving a lecture on the value of water drinking, to his radio audience scattered everywhere. There! A strange new note begins to hum as the scientist makes an interesting point; a plaintive moan grows. Another adjustment is made by the operator, now smiling at the amazed features of the listener, and the full, sad notes of Humoresque rise and swell from the violin of a noted virtuoso. Selection after selection follows. McCormick, Sousa's Band, Melba, Kreisler; then a voice announces "Stand by operators for another part of the program." There is a slight pause, then the operator clenches his teeth, striving vauntingly not to desert his post of duty as the snappy tones of the latest fox trot, as played by Paul Whiteman's full jazz orchestra, burst upon his ear. "I have this spell every time this part of the program strikes up," the
operator explains apologetically, as he watches the enraptured countenance and synchronous motions of the listener's body. And so on, ad infinitum. Long live King Radio!

W. J. N., '23.

The Interfraternity Council.

The interfraternity council movement, which began with a preliminary meeting Saturday night, January 14, in the Moorland Room of the Carnegie Library, promises to be one of the most constructive movements in the University. As we know in many of the large American universities where there are located a large number of fraternities, interfraternity councils have been organized and engage the co-operative attention of the individual fraternities to the accomplishment of one or several specific things.

At Columbia there is an interfraternity athletic league which seeks to encourage athletics. There is also at Columbia a council composed of fraternities who have signed the Minority Agreement. This council aims to raise the standard of scholarship among fraternity men by instituting a system of rivalry among them for the scholarship banner. This causes every fraternity man to pay more attention to his scholarship in order that his organization might win the banner. At Cornell there is an interfraternity council known as the New Rushing Association which controls the rivalry of 54 fraternities for members. At Yale, the University, University of Illinois, Northwestern University there are interfraternity councils for various purposes.

In Howard we have a number of fraternities and sororities, each engaged in some constructive work, each separately carrying out a program of very beneficial work. These programs may or may not be those which aid the University directly, but rather the organizations individually. They may be of such a nature that they bear upon the aims of the University very little. This is well and good, but we believe that every organization within an institution should be advancing the aims of the institution.

Since the college fraternity is now a very important factor in student life, and is an institution which wields a very good influence upon student life, we believe that their concentrated and co-operative effort should be turned toward the regulation of any irregularities in their operation toward the advancement of their own and the University's interests. If such is done it means the elimination of those things which are not considered the practices of college men or the organizations to which he belongs. It means that there will not be opportunity for the carrying out of false ideals, it means that all will know the best interpretation of democratic ideals.

"Scraps of Verses."

The Mantle of Dunbar has fallen on no scion of the race. It floats—still floats—carried on the breeze of poetic indisposition. The muses sing best when the soul lingers at the extremes of sadness or gladness. Kelly Miller says we are at the transition point; we are marking time rather than moving forward; and, perhaps, Kelly Miller is right. There is action in life, much action—action nervous, energizing, distracting; but the action is not dissimilar to that of the dancing dervishes. It shows movement, but no progress.
But if we are on the threshold of a new age why can’t we have, and expect to have, the birth of new poets to sing the song of the new age?

Kappa Alpha Psi felicitates Brother Lemuel D. Bolton upon his advent into the field of poetry and wishes him bon voyage!

“Scraps of Verses” are simply scraps; but in these scraps a promise can be seen. There is the poetic instinct; there is idealism. It is not easy for a Negro poet in America to divorce himself from the “dominant interest” and to dwell in the pure realm of the Immortals. There is the handicap! But in Bolton there is the lyric urge that can stand development in spite of the handicap. Here are a few instances among the many:

“The Veil.”

There is a veil,
Low hanging as
An evening sun.
Its folds are dark
And cover o’er
Dark peons who
Live with hope.

“Without You.”

I cannot hold the longing in my heart;
Sighs overcome me and escape my breast;
The distance and my absence brings regret,
While the long sad silence seems possessed
Of thoughts that haunt the night.
Nor has the dawn a cheerful light
While I am without you!

But there must be study, more study of the technique of poetry—of metre and rhythm and scansion—not to thwart the extemporaneous freshness of the verse, but rather to give it more effective wings. There is a thuddiness in the collection that will yield to riper experience and richer inspiration; meanwhile it might have been better, for a time at least, if our poet had sung his song at his own high secret altar undisturbed by the shuffle and the scuffle of the listening masses surging by.—Rev. A. H. Maloney, A.M., B.D., in The Kappa Alpha Psi Journal, February-January, 1922.

A Book Review.


Among the great array of Negro poets of today it is very gratifying to find one of the most promising of these poets here at Howard University. Howard is fortunate in having among its undergraduates a young man of such promising ability. By continued study and careful preparation, Lemuel D. Bolton will take his place among the great outstanding literary men of today. Professor Kerlin, in delivering an address before the students during the Convocation of the School of Religion, concluded his speech with a salutation to the Negro poet of the future.
who would write the great national epic of the race. Mr. Bolton, in our view, might well have acknowledged the salutation.

"Scraps of Verses," by Mr. Bolton, is a delightful collection of lyrics that have a very fascinating appeal. The stateliness and structure of the verses are worthy of the highest commendation. "The Veil" is one of the most beautiful and delicate lyrics found in the pamphlet. Mr. Bolton understands thoroughly the power of words. In fifteen words he has voiced the reactions of 12,000,000 black folks to President Harding’s Birmingham speech. The following stanza is taken from "The Veil."

"Fundamental,
Inescap’ble,
And eternal
Differences’
And dark folk sigh;
The veil still hangs
Above them."

"Without You" is a very beautiful song of the yearnings of a passionate lover for his love. The love element found in these poems is so wonderfully handled that it is one of the exquisite charms of the verses. We quote below a passage from "Without You."

"How would the night be without the stars?  
How would the day without the sun?  
My stars have blinked and hid from my eyesight;  
My sun has faded and is done:
The night eternal blackness,  
The day forever done  
That does not harbor you!"

The criticism usually made against Negro writers is that they lack originality. Brander Matthews in the NEW YORK TIMES for September 11, 1921, very vehemently hurls this criticism against Mr. Benjamin Brawley. In our opinion Mr. Bolton’s pamphlet shows both originality and preparation. This is an ambitious undertaking on the part of Mr. Bolton. He should be encouraged in his work. Independent productions of this nature will help greatly to substantiate Howard’s claim of superiority in matters educational.

EDWIN D. JOHNSON, ’23.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The Y. M. C. A. finds itself in the most important period of the work for the year. Immediately following the Day of Prayer for Colleges, the follow-up work is begun; the Y. W. C. A. operating among the women and the Y. M. C. A. among the men. No one knows to what extent the several Christian students assist their younger or weaker fellows in helping them to solve their life problems in these and other times as well.

The Cabinet of the Y. M. C. A. met on Monday evening, Feb. 6, at 8 o’clock with Dr. Moorland and Mr. Tobias in a round-table discussion. Much good was accomplished in the meeting. The visitors gained a deeper insight into the local problems of the student life, and the men present became more greatly acquainted with the cause and work of the Y. M. C. A. as an organization. They are now more de-
Dr. H. C. Rutgers met the Cabinet of the Y. M. C. A. Feb. 7 in a purely informal manner and gladly discussed the current topics and problems with them in a manner very informing and inspiring. The organization always welcomes these great spirits and appreciates very highly their helpful services.

The boys' work has again been resumed. Besides the unorganized work of this line, carried on in the University vicinity, visitations are made to the Boys' Home in Anacostia weekly, where about one hundred boys' lives are touched by the representatives of the organization. This phase of the work is in process of reorganization and much is expected of it before the close of the school year.

L. K. M.

The young women of the Physical Education Classes would like to thank the Dean of Women, their Physical Education Instructress, for her efforts and success in obtaining new apparatus for the gymnasium. For a long time the lack of apparatus has been lamented by the students. The appearance of the ropes and other equipment is hailed as a beginning of that step which will bring us to a more complete gymnasium.

H. A. D.

The Freshman-Sophomore Debate.

An interesting event in the interest of Public Speaking among the women of Howard University, occurred on Friday, February 10, 1922, in the Rankin Memorial Chapel, when the Forum Debating Society presented the Freshman-Sophomore Girls' Debating Teams in Debate. The pertinent question, "Resolved: That the Irish Free State Is Adequate to Solve the Irish Problem," was the theme for discussion. The Freshmen defended the Affirmative, the Sophomores, the Negative.

The Freshmen with their usual spirit marched from Spaulding Hall, where they assembled, to the Chapel, loudly singing, "If anybody asks you who we are, tell them we're the Freshman Class." The Sophomore Class was already seated in the Chapel when the Freshmen entered.

When the defiant yells of the classes had subsided, Miss Weida Wallace of Class '25, rendered an instrumental solo. Miss Margaret Smith, the President of the Forum, made the opening remarks. She set forth the agreements of both sides.

The first speaker of the Affirmative, Miss Augusta Payne, was then introduced amid the wild uproar of the Freshmen. In very eloquent language, Miss Payne set forth the question and the points of contention; then she undertook the development of the first issue.

Miss Johanna Houston, the first speaker of the Negative, came forward. She was hailed with great shouting from the Sophomore Class. With a very forceful delivery, Miss Houston defended her side. It was she in whom the Sophomores had rightfully centered their hopes.

Miss Isabelle Washington, representing the Affirmative, spoke next, opening her argument with a heated refutation of some of the arguments of the last speaker of the opposition. Her clear voice rang out through the Chapel as she defended the contentions of the Affirmatives.

Miss Lydia Crawford appeared as second defense of the Negative. Despite her seeming timidity and small stature, she proved a credit to her side.

Miss Lillian Burwell was the last speaker of the Affirmative. She, too, ably defended the Affirmative. Miss Mary Burrell, the last Negative speaker, ended the
immediate discussion very forcefully and in a manner which brought smiles to the lips of the audience.

The rebutals followed in the reverse order. The Debaters of each side sought to break down the arguments of the other. Miss Houston and Miss Burrell probably excelled in this part of the procedure.

During the intermission, Miss Elsie Cottrell, with Miss Leila Burleigh at the piano, rendered a vocal solo. Miss Margaret Smith announced that two individual prizes were to be awarded. A silver loving cup, presented to the Forum by the Misses Fitch, Martha McLear, Beatrix Scott, Beatrice Lewis, Lulu Childers, Marie Hardwick, Helen Tuck, and Mrs. Moore, was awarded to the best individual Debater. The second prize was a very singular award. It was a pillow-top, made and presented to the Forum by Mr. Luther McVay, a student.

The reappearance of Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Dr. Georgiana Simpson and Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, the judges, from the anteroom, was hailed with delight. Miss Nannie Burroughs made the awards. The silver loving cup was given to Miss Johanna Houston, as the best individual speaker. The pillow-top was presented to Miss Mary Burrell, as the second best individual speaker. The awards were received with great rejoicing by the Sophomores and with an equally good spirit by the Freshmen.

The decision of the judges was received calmly, for the Sophomores were sure of their ground. The debate was decided by a unanimous vote, in favor of the Sophomores. The decision was received with great spirit from both sides. The victorious Debaters left the rostrum surrounded by a crowd of admirers. Shoutings of praise and rejoicing were heard on the campus far into the night. Perhaps the greatest feature of the debate is the lesson which the Freshmen received in teaching them how to bear an absolute defeat with the spirit of true sportsmanship and to realize when the other fellow's best is better than theirs.

H. A. D. '25.

A Student Voice.

The students of the University welcome the idea that greater emphasis will be placed upon the scholastic side of our university life. How encouraging it must be to those who are entering the college to have such an inspiration, such an incentive to do the best and weave their fabrics of the lasting fibre of real knowledge, to acquire what they come for, a well rounded physical side, but with it an alert mental power.

That man who was preferred among the ancient Greeks was first of all a scholar, a co-worker or servant of his people and known even to the most obscure countryman. Men did not answer to be used as tools of the clan, but took preference by merit and qualification. They went through preparation, academic and moral, and, if they came from obscurity, had at least qualified by touching shoulders with men of calibre. But the modern way has too long been and is at present at an unprecedented stage. Without regard for right, even in the eyes of the senators who go about in togas of scholarship and mental efficiency and who have the right to be preferred—an Alien, unknown to the cause, unborn today, but over night is forced to be the tool of the clan. He may be proud of causing the creation of a notorious proxy vote unknown to law. All speeches are objected to, lest some right-minded countryman call for his papers of citizenship. He becomes the idol of the gang, proud of the cunning of the pack. Such shells of students like mushrooms spring up and perish, their lives blackened by their own hands.
Those who witness such unfairness can but be grateful for a chance for a clean scholar, moulded 'neath a Howard sky, who serves and competes. We applaud the new dawn and like the new leader of the young generation, we say, let merit kill the animal who dares be bold in trickery and sheer force of numbers to achieve his end, and let us have instead, a sound mind in a sound body.

EVELYN LIGHTNER, '22.

The Junior Girls.

One of the most commendable efforts around the University is that of the Junior girls who have organized to do effective work. They have lost no time for the attractive posters made by them have caused many to realize the noise in the halls, especially the Dining Hall, and in turn, there is great improvement. This is only a little of the work that must come from such a far-seeing group of young women. Their ideas for upper-classmen are certainly to add a great deal in our future. The election was as follows:

President .................................................. Della A. Prioleau
Vice President ............................................ Eleanor I. Harper
Secretary .................................................. Cora A. Ruff
Assistant Secretary ..................................... Ruth E. Butler
Treasurer .................................................. Arneita T. Taylor
Critic ....................................................... Gladys Turner

The Ivy.

The Alpha Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Sorority has published the first number of "The Ivy," the official organ of the Chapter. This is an unusual and commendable undertaking on the part of the young women of this organization; unusual in that it is the only chapter organ of any Greek Letter Organization published at Howard; and commendable for its excellency. Both in form and in content, it is a creditable magazine, one of which any similar organization might well be proud.

Evelyn A. Lightner '22 is Editor-in-Chief and Theodora V. Fonteneau '23 is Business Manager.

Comment of the Howard Journal.

Student Life.

The German Club held its annual "Tanzgesellschaft," February 11, in Spaulding Hall. The hall was decorated in keeping with St. Valentine's Day. Everybody was looking forward to a superlative affair because the German Club has established a reputation in that respect. There was no disappointment.

The Junior Class is getting quite learned and dignified since they entered the Senior College. They have grown up to giving a "frolic." It will happen February 22, George Washington's Birthday. They certainly have a sense of fitness of things; a great day for a great dance, given by a great class. They extend a cordial invitation to all the great of the University. Are you coming?

During the recent snowstorm, when skirts became an abomination unto walking,
the girls of Miner Hall adopted "knickers." There were all kinds of combinations, but all of them looked chic and "fit." One dear little maid from Florida who had never dreamed that the world could get so frivolous and bedeck itself so gaily and enticingly, succumbed completely to its charms. One could see her walking about on the campus; then suddenly she would disappear. "It is so soft," she would murmur, "I just had to sit down." Many girls were surprised at the facility with which they could paint their checks in a naïve and inexpensive way. Oh that the snow would remain! How wealthy and healthy we would become!

January 25th reminded us of the many "less" days we enjoyed during the late war. At Howard University, it was heat-"less" day. School being closed for the entire day, the University (it seemed) took itself to the House of Representatives to hear the discussion of the famous Dyer Anti-Lynch Bill. The gallery was full of people of color, who seemed to be looking down on that body, that holds their destiny in the hollow of its hands, to a large extent, and saying, "Will you give us an opportunity to prove ourselves men or will you condemn us without a square chance?" Every Negro, I believe, wished for the fates to grant him just ten minutes on the floor—no, five—even one would have been "the great chance." How he could have plead his cause! How he could have opened the eyes of those men ignorant of the true Negro! How he could have put the bold Southerner to shame! The discussion was long; the debate fierce. The feeling ran high on the floor and in the gallery. Finally, a man, mad with hatred for the Negro and the government that sought to give him a chance, dared to defy the House and say that pass the bill or not, they, in the South, would continue to lynch the Negro, whom he was pleased to call "beast." There was a moment's tense silence. Every second, I expected to see the whole Negro body, in one accord, step out of the gallery to the floor and demand an audience. But somewhere from the depths of the Republican side, there arose a venerable man of great dignity with righteous indignation written on his whole countenance. "Gentlemen," he said, in a voice that betrayed his emotion, "never have I heard of a man's standing on the floor of the House and openly advocating mob violence!" As if prompted beforehand, a burst of applause rose from the floor and the gallery, simultaneously. The debate over for the day, we turned back to the University and work, feeling heavy of heart and realizing that we, as students, have an enormous task—the elevation of a race of millions. But where there is youth, there may be great conquest and we are in the heyday of life.

The Reverend Bowling of Norfolk, Virginia, who preached for us during the Week of Prayer, is certainly a minister of "the new day." He is a man of vision and practicality. Indeed, he brought a real message to the students of the University who are apt to live with their heads among the stars, walking over the little everyday things in their search for the great. We truly need many men of his stamp—men of boldness, fearlessness and punch.

MAMIE G. NEALE '24.
Let Reverence for the Law Become the Political Religion of the Nation.

Speech of Hon. J. Will Taylor, of Tennessee, in the House of Representatives,
Tuesday, January 10, 1922.

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the House, I am in thorough sympathy with the spirit of the legislation proposed by the measure under consideration. Relief of the nature provided by this bill is absolutely necessary if the nefarious practice of lynching is to be stamped out in this country. It may be that some of the provisions of this measure are subject to criticism and should be amended, but let me remind you, gentlemen of the Congress, that the lynching disease is so deep-rooted and malignant that it will not yield to ordinary treatment; it requires the scalpel of the surgeon; colorless and teethless legislation will not suffice.

I take it that there is not a man in this Chamber that has the inclination much less the hardihood to attempt to defend, extenuate, or justify the practice of lynching. It is universally condemned, whether committed in the North or in the South. Whether practiced in New England or west of the Mississippi, we all admit that it is a wicked, damnable, diabolical crime, disgraceful of any community in which it may be perpetrated. The mob is a relic of the Dark Ages and is a product of barbarism. It has no eyes nor ears nor conscience. It is blind to justice and deaf to reason and is void of pity or compassion. Vengeance is its sole shibboleth, and in its bloody wake is found the charred and mangled bodies of its unfortunate victims, guilty and innocent alike. Fired by the mob spirit men become veritable maniacs, their “reason flees to brutish beasts,” their sense of justice departs, and often crimes are committed too horrible for description or contemplation.

An incident occurred in my own district recently which shows the grim unreasonableness, the absolute recklessness, the utter disregard for justice of the mob, and demonstrates the imperative need for some sort of legislation of this character. A white woman had been assaulted. A poor, illiterate, unfortunate Negro tramp who happened to be in the locality where the dastardly crime was committed was arrested on suspicion and cast in prison. A mob immediately assembled. A cry went up for vengeance. A victim was demanded. Fired by the characteristic spirit of the mob, the jail was stormed, and in the excitement and stress of the hour a score or more of persons, many of whom were innocent bystanders—men, women, and children—were shot, trampled upon, or otherwise injured. The officers of the law successfully resisted and repelled the attack and saved the life of the poor, unfortunate Negro. The excitement of the affair soon subsided, and in less than 10 days the innocence of the Negro was established beyond the possibility of a doubt, and he was discharged from prison and went his way without further molestation.

We all admit that every means should be provided to protect and safeguard the womanhood of the land. We all agree that the crime of rape is the most hideous and heinous to be found in the criminal catalogue. No death could be invented too cruel for the rape fiend. By his foul deed he forfeits every right to any sort of respectable or honorable consideration. Yet in the interest of law and order, yea in the interest of our boasted civilization, his punishment must be inflicted according
to the forms of law, after he has been duly, legally, and constitutionally convicted. The demands of justice may be delayed for a few days, and peradventure some guilty fiend may escape punishment; but, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it was far better that a guilty man escape punishment occasionally than that an innocent man undergo the terrible tortures and ignominy of death at the hands of a cruel and relentless mob. [Applause.] Mr. Chairman, does any Member believe that the fear of the mob has ever deterred anyone from the commission of this unspeakable crime? Certainly not. The infernal brute who attacks women is so steeped in degradation and is so void of conscience and soul that neither the noose nor the torch have any terrors for him. I am not influenced in my attitude on this bill out of any consideration whatever for the rapist. I am opposed to the mob because it moves without reason or responsibility, and thus menaces the innocent as well as the guilty. I am opposed to lynching as a matter of principle. I am opposed to it, because it is degrading and demoralizing in its very nature; because it is in defiance of law and breeds contempt and disrespect for our governmental institutions, and is therefore a species of anarchy.

The committee report accompanying and supporting this bill recites that from 1889 to 1921, 3,377 persons met their death at the hands of a mob in this country. Of the total number thus barbarously murdered, 2,658 were Negroes, 617 were whites, and 2 were Mexicans; and of this number 51 were women and 10 were ex-service men. Thus it appears that the mob neither respects the color nor the sex of its victim. If it were absolutely known that every person lynched was guilty of the crime imputed to him the enormity of the situation would be somewhat reduced, but the verdict of a mob is inexorable and is not subject to appeal or review, and therefore the guilty and the innocent suffer alike.

It is a common impression, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that all Negroes lynched have been charged with a crime against women, but the report of the committee exposes this fallacy. Less than one-third of the persons lynched, both white and black, have been charged with this unspeakable crime.

While I realize that numerous lynchings have occurred in this country which were beyond the power of the civil authorities to prevent, nevertheless, in my candid opinion, a large per cent of these outrages would not have happened had the officers charged with the upholding and enforcement of the law performed their full duty.

Mr. SUMMERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlemen yield?

Mr. TALYOR of Tennessee. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I can not. I have not sufficient time.

The fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution guarantees to every citizen the "equal protection of the law," and it is the solemn duty of every officer charged with the responsibility of upholding the law to employ every effort and means to make this provision of the Federal Constitution effective. This bill not only makes those who participate in a mob guilty of a felony but it also makes guilty of a felony any officer—State, county, or municipal, charged with the power or authority to protect the life of any person that may be put to death by a mob—who fails, neglects, or refuses to make all reasonable efforts to prevent such person from being so put to death. Too often, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the officers charged with upholding the law are in sympathy with law violations and merely make a pretense and a mockery of law enforcement.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman two minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for two minutes more.

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. The whole country is sick nigh unto exhaustion with such travesty. The law must be enforced whether good or bad if our institutions
shall prevail and our civilization continue. A good law should be enforced for manifest reasons, and only the genuine enforcement of a bad law will develop and expose its viciousness and lead to its repeal. With laws based on simple justice, sound human experience, and the spirit of the teachings of the meek and lowly Nazarene, and with officials with the courage, fidelity, and integrity to enforce them the future safety of our Nation is secure. The individual or community that can not trust the regular, ordinary governmental agencies and institutions to make good the guarantees of the Republic is sadly lacking in the essential elements of good citizenship. The majesty of the law must be vindicated and upheld, and order must be maintained irrespective of cost or hazard.

Mr. Chairman, the lofty sentiments of the immortal Lincoln are peculiarly apropos today:

"Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well wisher to his posterity, swear by the blood of the Revolution never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country, and never to tolerate their violation by others. As the patriots of '76 did to the support of the Declaration of Independence, so to the support of the Constitution and laws let every American pledge his life, his property, and his sacred honor. Let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father, and to tear the charter of his own and his children's liberty. Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in schools, in seminaries, and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books, and almanacs, let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in the legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice. In short, let it become the political religion of the Nation."

[Applause.]

Gentlemen, I thank you. — Congressional Record, Jan. 11, '22.

The current number of the Southern Workman (published by the Hampton Institute Press) contains an interesting article on "Two Million Negro Women at Work" by Elizabeth Ross Haynes, of the Bureau of Labor, with illustrations showing women busy at various activities. Miss Mary E. Spence of Fisk University contributes an account appropriately illustrated of "The Jubilee of Jubilees" held at that institution last fall. A timely and inspiring article on "Negro Literature for Negro Pupils" is furnished by Alice Dunbar-Nelson.

"Encouragement for the Blackfeet" is the title of a paper, by S. M. Brosius of the Indian Rights Association, which deals with the conditions among the Blackfeet Indians of Montana; and the recent report of the Indian Commissioners to the Secretary of the Interior is discussed editorially.

Editorial mention is also made of the new Journal of Rural Education, published under the auspices of the N. E. A. Tributes are paid to the late Governor Thomas W. Bickett of North Carolina; and to the poetess and writer Katrina Trask Peabody. There is further editorial comment upon "The Negro in Drama," a concert given in New York for Hampton Institute by Miss Dorothy Berliner; and a recent remarkably successful Hampton meeting in Richmond, Va.

Negro Literature for Negro Pupils.

Every teacher in a colored school is a missionary. More than the mere instilling of so much knowledge in the heads of the pupils must he or she teach many other things, character through pride of race being one of the greatest. For the youth
who is proud of his race will endeavor to live up to its traditions, and will hesitate
to do mean things lest they sully the escutcheon.

It is well for Negro children to know that the delightful fables of Æsop are the
satires of a black slave, and that the author of the incomparable "Three Musketeers,"
which rejoices the swashbuckling instincts of the adolescent, was of Negro descent.
There are exquisite little nature lyrics, particularly snow scenes, by Pushkin (ob-tainable in translation); and it would make the young chests swell with pride to
know that these are the work of one of the greatest of Russian poets—an acknowled-
ged Negro.

And the winged words of Booker Washington and Frederick Douglass! The
biographies of those who have accomplished great things in the face of heavy odds!
The girl, Phyllis, and the lad, Paul! How much finer for the Negro boy and girl
to know of these lives, and of the work they did; to read the burning, living words
that are the work of their own blood and kin; to feel that the lowly ones of the
cabins in the country, or the tenements and alleys in the city, may yet give to the
world some gift, albeit small, that will inspire and ennoble countless dark-faced
children struggling up towards the light. Assuredly we will teach our boys and
girls, not only their own history and literature, but works by their own authors.

—Alice Dunbar-Nelson in the Southern Workman.

Improving Negro Rural Schools.

By James Hardy Dillard,
President Jeanes and Slater Funds.

So far as I have been able to form an opinion I should say that there has been
within ten years, and even more rapidly within five years, a decided advance in the
readiness and desire of school boards and superintendents to give the colored chil-
dren a square deal in education. There has been an advance both in length of term
in colored schools and in the salary paid to colored teachers. There has been an
advance in the interest taken by superintendents in the better housing and better
supervision of the colored schools.

As illustrations in proof of this progressive attitude let me cite three facts. First:
Public school officials appropriated last year (1921) $425,000 in co-operation with the
Rosenwald donations toward building rural school houses for colored children. Second: Up to seven years ago the Jeanes Fund paid practically all the salary for
the rural supervising teachers that were employed for Negro schools in various
counties, little or no appropriations coming for this purpose from public funds. This year the public school officials are paying for these workers $120,000. Third:
Eight years ago, through the co-operation of the Slater Fund, four graded county
training schools were established, to each of which the public school officials appro-
priated $750, or $3,000 in all. This year the public school officials are appropriating
over $650,000 to 141 such schools.

In order, however, that the public school authorities may be supported in pro-
viding better accommodations, better terms, and better teachers for their colored
schools, they must have public sentiment back of them. The mere saying of a word
in season may count for much. Where the facilities are notably bad, why may not
interested persons in a tactful way lay the matter before the school board and sug-
gest improvement?

I happen to know that such groups have already in certain places been serviceable
in inducing their communities to fulfill the conditions necessary for co-operation
with the agencies mentioned above, that is, the Rosenwald Fund, which gives lib-
generally for building rural school houses; the Jeanes Fund which pays half or two-thirds of the salary for a rural Supervising Teacher in the county, and the Slater Fund which gives $500 annually for establishing a good central school in the county, known as a County training School. It may be said that the Slater Board also has a fund for aiding town schools on certain conditions. The conditions in all these cases and in other agencies of co-operation, are simple and reasonable and any information on the subject will be gladly given by the State Agent for Negro Schools connected in each state with the Department of Public Education. In many instances it will be found that the local superintendents already have the necessary information.

But the question of outside help is incidental. The great need is that the local superintendents and school boards may feel that they have the support of the good people of the community in improving the school facilities for the colored children. It seems too late in the day to argue the question that it is better economically, better morally, for all the people that all should have education and training. The facts are all one way. It has never been shown that ignorance is an asset to any sort of progress or a cure for any sort of ill. It is not only fair, but profitable all around, that the colored masses should have better schools.

Internationalism.

The cure for the world's ills, according to Dr. John Mez, Washington correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, may be found in the substitution of internationalism for nationalism. This is an opinion which more than one political writer of the day holds and it is an opinion which on its face is well founded. Nationalism, biologists now believe, is the result of environment and not of heredity, and since nationalism is the cause of war, the elimination of war depends on altering the environment.

The great practical difficulty, however, lies in the fact that any such alteration is a matter of education. If we can begin at the bottom and bring up the next generation of the world's millions in an internationalistic atmosphere in the course of a few generations wars will no longer be possible. It may result in a further substitution of class for nationalistic conflict but we must run the risk of that. In the meantime, however, war will continue to be as imminent as ever.

Frankly utilitarian, we believe that honesty is the best policy because it pays. And it does pay for the individual because there is an organized society to make dishonesty unprofitable. But what is there to make national dishonesty—or aggression or whatever—unprofitable? Nothing that is evident to the eyes of the majority; therefore when, in the crisis of war, nationalism comes rampant to the fore, we say "A fig for rules!"

If we are to abolish war forever we must do it by means of educating the coming generations out of their materialistic viewpoint. If we are to abolish war in the immediate future we must also devise some scheme for making worth while the sacrifice of a nation's interests for those of the world. This, in our opinion, constitutes the argument in favor of some sort of a superstate whether in the form of a league or an association of nations.

Editorial, Harvard Crimson.

Virginia Women Declare for Better Race Relations.

Some weeks ago a group of leading Virginia women, representing various Chris-
tian bodies, met in Richmond and organized the Women's Section of the Virginia Inter-Racial Committee. A strong statement was adopted expressing the mind of the group on inter-racial relations, and steps were taken to enlist the white women of the State in an earnest study of Negro life and needs, to the end that a greater degree of just, sympathetic and helpful relations may be established between the races. The following extracts comprise the most significant parts of this statement:

"We deplore any conditions in our midst that tend to widen the breach between peoples whom circumstances have thrown together and whose destinies are invariably interwoven in our own and coming generations. We believe righteousness, justice, peace and good will can be established between races of different colors. We accept this challenge in the spirit of the golden rule and pledge our whole-hearted support to the educational movements now sweeping over the entire South for better racial conditions, human liberty and preservation of the ideals upon which this government is founded. To this end we suggest the following:

"That we strive to bring our women to a better understanding of the opportunity at our doors by a more intelligent study of Negro life in the home, in the school and in the church, to the end of deepening the public conscience as touching our responsibility to our Negro neighbors.

"That we emphasize the fact that no community is stronger than its weakest link, and that therefore in matters of education, public health, child welfare, recreation and general living conditions more adequate provision should be made for the Negro.

"That we stand uncompromisingly against lawlessness in all forms and for the administration of justice through the regular constituted channels and not by self-constituted bodies for which there is no place in our midst. We pledge ourselves to uphold the hands of our officials in maintenance of the law."

Mrs. H. L. Schmelz, of Hampton, Virginia, was elected chairman of the committee; Mrs. Julian P. Thomas, of Richmond, vice-chairman, and Mrs. R. H. Potts, of Lynchburg, secretary.

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THE WILBERFORCEAN, official organ of Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, edited by the students and faculty of that Institution, has just published its initial number. This first issue contains numerous articles covering the life and ideals of that well-known institution. Many splendid pictures of buildings and grounds adorn the issue. If this attractive number forms an index of the quality of that college publication in the future, we are certain that the interests of Wilberforce will be adequately served. THE RECORD heartily congratulates the Wilberforcean.
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