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Washington, D. C.

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Editorials

COMMENCEMENT—1923.

In the May issue of the Record appeared an urgent invitation to the sons and daughters of Howard, scattered throughout this broad land, to come back to the familiar scenes of their college days and, at this Commencement season of 1923, to become surcharged with the Howard spirit at its very source. Alma Mater has been expecting you, out of the loyalty and gratitude of your hearts, to do your full duty and, so far as it is humanly possible, to be present at the marking of this milestone in her onward march for Truth and Service, for God and the State—Veritas et utilitas, Deo et Rei Publicae.

Did you heed her appeal? Are you back as an eye witness and as a heart witness to how rapidly Alma Mater is approximating the lofty ideals embodied in the motto of her seal? If you are here, you will note with ever swelling pride her almost magic expansion from without and from within. On every hand, evidences of physical improvement will intrude themselves upon your gaze, not only in the form of new walks, surprising vistas and graceful touches which add to the charm of the landscape here and there, but in the form of stately and well equipped new structures as well.

You cannot fail to marvel at the variety, richness, and efficiency of the many new courses which have been added to the present day curricula in her ten academic and professional schools, while the increased efficiency in the several administrative offices will, undoubtedly, strongly appeal to you.

If you are here, you will be a welcome participant in the numerous activities of this memorable commencement week which in color, impressiveness and dignity, far surpass the ceremonies of the old commencement days. If you are here, you will mingle in fellowship with your college comrades of former days and will more firmly strengthen the ties of friendship formed in the long ago. Lastly, you will join in giving congratulation and benediction to the more than three hundred
young men and women who at this time will receive degrees from the several schools of the University and who, bearing the stamp of Alma Mater, will go forth into the wide world to aid her older sons and daughters in their praiseworthy efforts to extend the spirit and influence of Howard in the promotion of her high ideals for Truth and Service.

G. M. L.

A UNIQUE MILEPOST.

Commencement Day, 1923, marks another milepost in the history of Howard University. It also makes that milepost unique; for while each successive year has brought definite progress in the development of the University, 1923 witnesses the beginning of a new epoch. During its entire existence Howard University has made little appeal to philanthropy. Indeed, in proportion to its size and position, its income from private donations may be considered as practically negligible. It is true that when the enterprise was being launched several individuals, attracted by the importance of the work for which Howard University was founded, gave generously of their means; and the value of such gifts in contributing to its success can hardly be overestimated. Since those early days, however, especially during the past quarter of a century, Howard has existed almost entirely unnoticed by those who have been giving so largely of their means towards the support of education.

The generous offer of the General Education Board to give $250,000 towards the endowment of the School of Medicine provided a like sum should be raised from other sources, indicated that we had at last been given one of the keys to an abundant storehouse of resources. Ours was the duty to summons the strength to unlock the door. The task was to get a quarter of a million dollars to match this splendid offer. On Commencement Day, 1923, this task has been practically completed. July first marks the time limit. What is not in hand on Commencement Day will certainly be in hand when the curtain rings down, for it is inconceivable that the friends and children of Howard University would lose by default this golden opportunity to prove to the world that they consider the work that is being done here worthy of any sacrifice that may be called for.

The importance of providing the half million dollars endowment for the Medical School in order to maintain its standing in Class A admits of no discussion. For in this issue is largely wrapped up the hope of the Negro physicians of America. For Howard University, however, the importance of this event reaches far beyond the Medical School and its product. For the first time in its history Howard University has seriously gone to the public for large funds; for the first time the race has shown in a large way that it is able and willing to rise to such an occasion and to show through other means than words that it believes in itself. That
fifty men of color would have contributed one thousand dollars each for such a cause was inconceivable a few months ago. Today it is a fact. Indeed, a large part of the $250,000 has been raised among the colored people. The proprietors of one of our large racial business enterprises subscribed ten thousand dollars. Men having no connection with Howard University whatever, have made individual subscriptions of one thousand dollars. Smaller amounts from all parts of the country ranging from one thousand dollars down have been contributed with such hearty good will as to mark a new day in the history of the race. It shows that the race believes in Howard University and that it believes in itself. And when the world realizes that we believe thoroughly in ourselves as this campaign will go a long way to prove, then the world will believe in us.

Commencement Day, 1923, therefore, marks not only a unique milepost in the history of Howard University but a day of distinct achievement in the history of the Negro race.

D. O. W. H.
"The house which I build is great; for great is our God." II Chronicles 2:5.

It was in the heart of David, King of Israel, to build a temple unto the most High God. But he, being a man of war and his hands stained with blood, was not permitted to carry his design into execution. That noble and glorious undertaking was left for Solomon, his son and successor, who shortly after he ascended the throne commenced the building of the temple.

Solomon sensed the vastness of his task. "The house which I build is great; for great is our God." He must send for the builders,—the greatest builders known to his day. Jerusalem or Judea could not furnish one great enough. Then beyond his own nation would he go. Hiram, King of Tyre, is asked and he sends to Solomon, Hiram Abiff, a man well skilled in the arts and architecture. Under this great dreamer and doer that marvelous temple of God rose, on the heights of Mount Zion.

The blocks of stone out of which the walls were constructed were quarried from the hill on which the temple stood. Cedars of Lebanon were sent down in great floats by the sea to Joppa and thence carried to Jerusalem. Gold, silver, brass, iron, purple and blue and crimson in fine linen, came from every part of the known world. The treasures of nature and the brain and brawn of the world were under levy for such an undertaking. "And the house while it was in building was built of stone made ready before it was brought thither: so there was neither sound of hammer, axe nor any tool of iron heard in the house while it was in building."

"No workmen's steel, no ponderous axes rung: Like some tall palm the giant fabric sprung."

What a type of character building as expressed in university life and language! The chief material is in ourselves, but the thoughts of man from the beginning of time are under levy,—if we build greatly. World experience has taught us what is shoddy, what is too weak for the strain,—what will endure through both time and eternity. There is no need to make mistakes or to blunder in our building, for the results of all the ages are ours for the asking. The house that we build must be great; for great is that God for whom we build and to whom we dedicate.

I shall direct your thought to the plans for such a building, the material
to be used, and the dedication of all to His glory and the inspiration of those who ask of us knowledge, power and direction.

**Plans for the Building.**

The use to which the building shall be put, determines even the foundations as well as the plans for the superstructure. How carefully the site is selected, borings made, and weight tests carried on ere the foundations are set firmly in the earth. Down there, out of sight, is determined the life of the building. When the foundations are in, we behold the building rise. Is it to be a home, a church, a school, a business block, or a manufacturing plant? Will it become an asset or a liability? Will the people who come under its roof live nobler, or fail to live well? Will humanity be blessed or cursed by its presence?

Oh, the care in which a great building is dreamed and planned and erected! How anxiously the architect watches his plans materialize in stone and steel! Happy is he when beam fits beam and all goes up as he had desired.

I find myself more and more concerned with the life choices of our young men and women, the plans they make and the professions they choose as mediums of expression. There is need for early choice if the early years of preparation shall fit into the later years of specialization. There is some danger of over-specialization, but that is slight in comparison with the danger of under-specialization. The foundations must be in before the building is erected, but the building is often made to conform to the foundations, when the opposite condition should always prevail. If our young men and women can early be led to decide upon their future careers, then can their foundations in impulse, dream, study and achievement be deeply laid and hence much time and waste be eliminated. Of course the curricula of our schools must be so planned that broad culture and sharp specialization may function as one.

It will be agreed, I think, that all we mean in the noblest sense, by Christian character, must be the unifying force in true education. Christian character, expressing itself in highest form through a wisely chosen profession is the aim of all true education. And the thing to be remembered is, that the Christian religion has in its hands the best instrument known for the unification of education.

"Mankind during the centuries has developed three methods of unification,—one has been the search for the beautiful; another has been the search for the true; and the third has been the search for the good. Those who search for the beautiful are called artists: those who search for the true are called philosophers: those who search for the good are called prophets and the apostles." The true teacher of religion must build the good with the true and the beautiful, if the good shall be really good.
More and more is Christian education recognizing this trinity. In the years gone there were fierce conflicts in these fields of thought. Exterior beauty often covered false thinking and impure life. To appear well before others, was the great desire. Men seemed to forget that while man looketh on the outward appearance God looketh on the heart. How often that theme recurs in Bible literature. The prophets, the poets, the historians of the Old Testament, are constantly coming back to it. When we listen to the words of Jesus in the New Testament and the message of the apostles, it would seem as if we might adopt that musical term of "imitation" and declare that the New Testament is a "polyphonic," or many-voiced work on the subject of a true heart expressing itself in truth and beauty.

Perhaps there is nothing more ghastly to angels' eyes than an unholy, impure, deceitful man or woman, with a little philosophy and some knowledge of the laws of the beautiful. Where truth and beauty are built on corruption, eventually they become immersed in the decay in which they never fail to sink.

Hence, the plans for life's up-building must call for a true foundation, for careful conformity to the laws of building, and, at the same time, furnish a completed structure as beautiful as the individual architect can conceive and fashion.

"All are architects of Fate,
    Working in these walls of Time;
Some with massive deeds and great,
    Some with ornaments of rhyme.

"Nothing useless is, or low;
    Each thing in its place is best;
And what seems but idle show
    Strengthens and supports the rest.

"In the elder days of Art,
    Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part;
    For the Gods see everywhere.

"Let us do our work as well,
    Both the unseen and the seen;
Make the house, where Gods may dwell,
    Beautiful, entire, and clean.

"Else our lives are incomplete,
    Standing in these walls of Time,
Broken stairways, where the feet
    Stumble as they seek to climb."
Material for the Structure.

St. Paul, that wise master-builder, writing his first letter to the Corinthian Church, speaks of the necessity of choosing proper material for building. Corinth was a city of surpassing architectural grandeur. That dream in marble we call Corinthian architecture takes its name from that city. Those citizens were proud of the lasting glory of their marble city. The material, shaped into beauty, would endure.

Paul says, your foundations of lasting character are laid in Jesus Christ. Be careful of the material you use. The choices are yours—gold, silver, precious stones; or wood, hay, stubble. But remember that your building will be tested. He chooses the figure of a fire test,—"the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is." Jesus closed His matchless Sermon on the Mount with the figure of a building being tested by storm. "The rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew and beat upon that house, and it fell; and great was the fall of it."

Real builders know the value of a tested steel structure encased in brick and stone and concrete. It is a fascinating experience for a layman to watch experiments calculated to show the tensile strength of a piece of metal or its resistance to compression. In the ordinary form, the piece to be tested is strained until broken or crushed, and a weighing device measures in pounds the amount of strain at the point of breakage.

As architects and builders can accurately calculate the weight, the strain, the resistance and the strength needed in a given building, so may character builders do the same. The mathematical laws in the physical world are no more sure than the mathematical laws in the spiritual world. As the builder of buildings can be sure of his tested materials, so can the builder of character be sure. Every pound of material that goes into character has been tested and listed. No man or woman has an excuse for making a mistake. We know exactly how long lying, stealing, law-breaking, cheating, and all dishonesty will endure. We know the results that inevitably will come from falsity, betrayal, malignity, impurity of thought and deed. We know always and everywhere that "the wages of sin is death." We know that the Knickerbocker Theatre collapsed through dishonest material and workmanship. We know that the great New York banker collapsed for the same reason.

It ought not to require the teaching of architects and builders in brick and steel and stone, to make us understand the necessity of building our characters out of tested materials. We know those materials! We know they will stand the strain of both time and eternity.

1. How righteousness has been tested and never failed. The histories of character building are crowded with examples. Go away back to the time of Abraham, that old sheik, who appears standing on the dim outline of early days. He believed God and did His bidding, and it was accounted unto him for righteousness. Moses dared an empire to free his people.
Elijah scorned a king to preach the truth. Amos leaves his plow in the furrow to announce God's wrath on evil doers. Jesus Christ suffers even to the cross that He might reveal the eternal power of goodness. That unknown writer of the Book of Hebrews in the eleventh chapter calls the roll of known and unknown heroes and martyrs who "were stoned, were sawn asunder; they wandered about in sheep skins and goat skins . . . of whom the world was not worthy." Righteousness of purpose, of thought, of ideal, is material that can never decay.

2. Truth is immortal. The cynic may sneer with Pilate,—"What is truth?" The bungler or the egotist in philosophy may declare,—"there is no truth—only relativity." The unseeing may fancy that our constant change of theory regarding what formerly seemed to be immutable law proves that we can never arrive at ultimate truth. But the fact remains that untruth is the opposite of truth; dishonesty is the opposite of honesty; unrighteousness is the opposite of righteousness. We do know ultimate truth in character building and we know that eternity is powerless against it.

3. Love, also, the greatest of all character material, laughs at the corrosion of days, years, or eternities. Love never faileth. He who builds his life in love for God, for the people and for causes which mean human uplift and hence Divine honor, is absolutely sure of a glorious immortality. How St. Paul works up that motive into a glorious symphony that will endure forever,—

"Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not love, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal."

"And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not love, I am nothing."

"And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not love, it profiteth me nothing."

"Love suffereth long, and is kind; love envieth not; love vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up,"

"Doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil;"

"Rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth;"

"Beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things."

"Love never faileth: but whether there be prophecies, they shall fail; whether there be tongues, they shall cease; whether there be knowledge, it shall vanish away."

"For we know in part, and we prophesy in part."

"But when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away."

"When I was a child, I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child; but when I became a man, I put away childish things."

"For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face: now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known."

"And now abideth faith, hope, love, these three; but the greatest of these is love."
One may have as big and beautiful and lasting a building as he chooses. Struggle and strain and difficulty are but the connections between your souls and great causes which wait your coming. Drawing greatness into your souls from the greatness of the causes you espouse, means that your character building may be as great as you choose. Letting the beauty of the Lord, your God, be upon you as the hills and valleys are covered over with summer’s sun and rain, means that your character building may be as beautiful as you choose. To build in the abiding things of faith and hope and love; to believe in that Christ who says, “He that believeth in me tho he were dead yet shall he live;” to refuse the things that are seen as temporal that you may choose the things not seen as eternal; to live in the consciousness that the eternal God is thy refuge and underneath are the everlasting arms: this means that your character building may be as lasting as God Himself. Let the rains descend and the floods come and the winds blow; let the fire test fall in all its fury: let death stand up and grin and mock and shake its alarms;—who cares? who fears?

“Should earth against my soul engage
And fiery darts be hurled,
Yet I can smile at Satan’s rage
And face a frowning world.”

“I know whom I have believed and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him, against that day.”

THE HOUSE DEDICATED.

I have participated in the dedicatory exercises of many a building, and always the uses to which the building shall be put, are mentioned. Never once have I seen a building dedicated without its purpose clearly stated. The architect and builder knew, the owner knew, and the public knew that the particular building was for business, for school, for church, or for home. The use had determined the construction.

I have stood at the altar or by the baptismal font to hear the vows and behold the dedication of many, many lives. I have noticed that the dedication was as great as was the sense of the greatness of God and life. To constantly repeat,—“The house that I build is great: for great is our God,”—means a great character building and a great life. One cannot think and act in great thoughts and build little characters. Little lives are due to little thoughts. Our thoughts are our architects. We think ourselves up to heights of inspiration or we think ourselves down to swamp levels and mud huts. There are no magic workers. Life comes in obedience to life. Germ cell unites with germ cell to produce further life in new individuals. Thought unites with thought to build a house worthy
of God or worthy of ourselves. "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he."

So many complain of restricted opportunity for development, forgetting that they thereby expose their own sluggishness. The restriction comes, not in the opportunity but in the thought. We build our own line fences of limitation. We set our own boundaries and ourselves say,—"thus far shalt thou go and no farther." We determine our places in time and in eternity by our thoughts. What vast areas of waste material lie all around us waiting our control! Take the water power of our rivers, the wastage of our coal energy, the unharnessed powers of our tides. Dr. Slosson was discussing the waste energy of Niagara and to make it most striking illustrated it thus: The worth of 250,000 loaves of bread goes over Niagara Falls every minute; or 600,000 dozen eggs: all the calico of all the department stores goes over every hour. He declares that 4,500,000 horse power of solar energy is absorbed daily by every acre of land. Could we learn to harness that energy what a revolution would come to daily toil.

Now equality of capacity for thinking and working, no institution, public or private, can furnish; but equality of opportunity can and must be furnished. When that is accomplished, then to the individual is the rest. Back of that must play the laws of eugenics, and back of those laws the moral will and understanding of a people ever rising into God-likeness.

What a sublime thing is this opportunity of building, with God's greatness as the measure of our task! What a sublime thing that material, tried and tested by every human and divine experience, is ever available for our buildings! How wrong, how worthless, how wicked, to build with wood and hay and stubble, feeders of the fires which will surely consume, when gold and silver and precious stones, proof against every decay of the eternities, are ours and ready at hand! Can there be any excuse for a destroyed character building, when all the knowledge necessary and all the material needed to build for eternity are ours for the asking!

Edwin Markham expresses it all for us in his inspired words,—

"We men of earth have here the stuff
Of Paradise—we have enough!
We need no other thing to build
The stairs into the unfulfilled—
No other ivory for the doors—
No other marble for the floors—
No other cedar for the beam
And dome of man's immortal dream."
“Here on the paths of every day—
Here on the common human way—
Is all the busy gods would take
To build a heaven, to mould and make
New Edens. Ours the stuff sublime
To build Eternity in Time.”

GRADUATES OF THE CLASS OF 1923.

Wisely have you builded your mental buildings as your presence here today attests. Have you been as wise in your physical and your spiritual building? The mental of today will be as enduring as your foundations are deep in the physical and the spiritual. You have learned the value of physical materials as your courses have developed. You in the School of Applied Science have learned those physical values in dietetics, in decorative art, in engineering or architecture. You in Music have learned the value of those four simple notes we call the motive. You of Medicine or Law or Theology or in any of the schools have been constantly discriminating between weak and strong materials, worthy and unworthy materials, temporal and eternal materials.

Choose well for your bodies! Remember that nature always presents her bill. If you fail to pay on demand, death is yours. So lay by in store much physical energy. If you are called upon for extra load and strain, give it freely and cheerfully, but at the first opportunity restore that exhausted energy by rest and exercise and sleep. Choose well for your minds! Remember that your thoughts are your architects and your body is the servant of your mind. Teach your mind to order your body. Practice auto-suggestion constantly. Quote frequently the words of that great Gentile preacher,—“I keep my body under and bring it into subjection.” Never forget that you are the masters of your fate: you are the captains of your souls. Choose well for your souls! Remember that you are immortal persons. You never die. Choose Jesus Christ as yourselves at your best and let Him live in you, think in you, act in you, until you become a physical, mental and spiritual exponent of the noblest man, the supremest character, the greatest good, sensed or dreamed of by mortal man. Repeat often to yourselves:—

“Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low-vaulted past!
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life’s unresting sea.”
MAN'S interest in himself and his past has never been so pronounced as it is at the present day. The widespread attention given to Archaeological discoveries, and to Anthropological studies now being made throughout the world is a clear evidence of this. The universal popularity of Tutankhamen and the remarkable reception of Wells' "Outline" are only the more obvious manifestations of this development. There are many factors contributing to this awakened interest in the nature and history of man; but the two principal causes are perhaps the universal decline in the influence of theological dogma, and the iconoclastic effects of the Great War and its aftermath. As a result of these, many of the older generally accepted theories of Western society on the nature and history of man and his cosmos are being weighed and, in many respects, found wanting. A revision of these theories is now underway. The records of the past are being searched to ascertain as far as possible the history of man as it actually was, rather than as bigots and Chauvinists have imagined it to be.

All the people of the world are to profit by this revision, but the Negro will be the chief beneficiary. According to the Chauvinistic European and his comrade in Imperialism, Africa proper, the ancestral home of the Negro, is a continent without a history, and its people the representatives of an order of men whose past is without import in the cultural history of mankind. Archaeological discoveries and Anthropological studies in Africa recently have demonstrated, however, that from the very beginning of human history until quite recent times there existed in Africa Negro civilizations that were in most respects the equal and, in some respects, the superior of contemporary civilizations in other sections of the world.

Recent investigations in the Egyptian Sudan, as carried out by the Coxe Expedition at Areeka and Karanog, the Harvard-Boston Expedition at Kerma, Napata, and Meroë, and the Wellcome Expedition at Gebel Moya have revealed the fact that in ancient Ethiopia a Negro folk built up and maintained a civilization in many ways the equal and, in some respects, the superior to that of ancient Egypt, and which was indeed older than
the civilizations of ancient Greece and Rome. In West Africa, particularly in Nigeria and the Gold Coast, there has been discovered by English, French, and German investigators, evidence of material and social cultures, reflecting the sometime existence of Negro civilizations of very high order and of great age. Data are now available that establish beyond question the fact that there existed in the Western Sudan, in Mediaeval and early Modern times, kingdoms and empires—Ghana, Melle, Songhey, and Yoruba—larger in size and higher in material and in social culture than the contemporary states of Teutonic Europe. Publicists of long and intimate acquaintance with African affairs like E. D. Morel and Casley Hayford, and even imperialists like Frederic Lugard and Hugh Clifford, have repeatedly advanced the opinions that there exists today in many parts of Negro Africa, ancient and indigeneous systems of social control which are superior to anything that Europeans can ever devise to replace them.

Because of certain ineptitudes of history the Negro in recent times has had the ill luck of having himself studied and interpreted to the world almost solely through the media of distant neighbors, and of enemies. And unfortunately for him he has not received the same treatment in this respect as did his forefathers, the “Blameless Ethiopians,” or his ancient cousins, the mighty Memnon and the great Hannibal. As a result, the fine and honorable achievements of his past have been neglected or minimized while the less favorable aspects of his history have been heralded to the four corners of the world.

In the revision of history which is now under way, this travesty on truth will be corrected, and the Negro will be restored to the place that was his in the great tribunal of the Areopagus of the past. How long it will be before this restoration is effected will depend mainly upon the position and attitude the Negro assumes in academic matters in which he is of primary concern. If he continues to sit by and let French and German and English and Japanese scholars take the lead and give him the cue in such matters he will have to wait many years. These men are interested in proceedings of this nature only because they help them on a bit in their strivings toward the goal of complete truth. There is little or no immediate gain to them or their fellow-countrymen in the furtherance of the real truth about Africa, its people, and their past. As a matter of fact too enthusiastic efforts of this nature tend to bring down upon them the opprobrium rather than the approbation of their fellowmen. Under these circumstances it is not reasonable for the Negro to expect European or American scholars to take the proper lead in these matters, nor is it fair to blame them if they are slow, or even apathetic in such undertakings: And there is no reason why the Negro should depend upon others to take the lead and set the standards in these investigations. He has schools and students, and scholars in numbers quite sufficient, who
might if they but will, equip themselves to carry forward this all important work. And of all the schools that might enter upon this great effort, there is none that surpasses Howard University in its advantages, having, as it has, access to not one, but two of the best equipped libraries—the Congressional and the Smithsonian—in America for this kind of work; with a plant sufficiently large to accommodate whatever expansion such a program might entail; and above all with a great body of students undergoing splendid training in scientific procedure, and with an emotional, though sane interest in Negro affairs—there is no reason why Howard University cannot become in a few years the premier tribunal of the world in matters of Negro life and history.

With such a program wisely directed and properly supported Howard could do much to hasten not only the restoration of the Negro to his rightful place in the outlines of history, but also much to assist the world to a proper understanding of the Negro's growing determination to play the part of a real man in the future. Such a program would also facilitate in a great way the revision of the theories on the nature and history of mankind now under way. In the old and well established fields of academic endeavor the ancient paramountcy of institutions, like Oxford, and Cambridge, and Heidelberg, and Harvard will no doubt long continue, but here is a field in which Howard by nature can and ought to make itself the arbiter of them all. Here is indeed Howard's supreme opportunity! Let her forfeit not this manifest birthright!
Dr. Daniel Smith Lamb in June of this year completes the fiftieth year of his continuous service in the School of Medicine at Howard University. During Commencement Week, Commemorative Exercises will be held for him on Commencement Day. He will be honored by the University with the degree of Doctor of Science. The following sketch of his life is appended:

“DANIEL SMITH LAMB, A. M., M. D., Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence, 1873-7; Anatomy, 1877-1900; Pathological Anatomy, 1875-1900. Son of Jacob Matlack and Delilah Mick (Rose) Lamb. Descended from a number of families which peopled much of New Jersey. The families of Bates, from Ireland in 1675, because, being “Friends,” they were persecuted; of Clement, through Gregory Clement, one of the regicides; of Collins, from Oxfordshire, England; of Ellis, from England to New Jersey about 1700; of John Lamb, from Ireland, about 1776, who married Priscilla Scull, descendant of Sir John Scull, one of the Norman knights who invaded England in 1087 to 1100; of Matlack, through Wm. Matlack, from Nottinghamshire, England, in 1677, and is said to have been the first white man to land at what is now Burlington, N. J.; of Cranmer, through Archdeacon Cranmer, brother of the Archbishop who was burned at the stake in 1556 by Queen Mary; of Morse, from England; of Rose, from England in 1634; of Smith, from London; of Stout, from Nottinghamshire, and others less well known. A great-grandfather, Jacob Matlack, was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. Dr. Lamb was born May 20, 1843, Philadelphia, Pa.; graduated A. B. in 1859, at Central High School; A. M., 1864. Enlisted September 24, 1861, Company E, 81st Pennsylvania Volunteers. Served in the field until the spring of 1862, when taken sick; was in hospital at Alexandria, Va., until October 20, 1865, then transferred to the Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C., where he has been ever since. Was appointed Hospital Steward, U. S. Army, May 20, 1864, and again May 20, 1867. April 1, 1868, appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army. July 16, 1892, this was changed to Pathologist. Graduated, M. D. 1867, Georgetown University, Washington. Was for some years Professor General Pathology, U. S. College Veterinary Surgeons, Washington. Has been Vice-President, Medical Society, District of Columbia; is a member of Medical Association, D. C., and of American Medical Association; President, Association of Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. Army; Secretary, Association American Anatomists; Vice-President, Woman’s Clinic, Washington; Councillor of Ninth International Medical Congress, 1887; Secretary, Anatomical Section, Pan-American Congress, 1893; Vice-President, Anthropological Society, Washington; member of Washington Academy of Sciences, etc. Has written many papers on medical, anthropological and other subjects; the principal one is “Mechanical Suffocation,” in Witthaus and Becker’s “Medical Jurisprudence.” Has written a pamphlet on “Rules of Health” and a history of the “Medical Department, Howard University.” Married, May 20, 1868, Lizzie Scott, of Philadelphia; one son, Dr. R. S. Lamb (infra), is practicing medicine. Married July 3, 1899, Isabel Haslup, M. D. (infra). Has been, perhaps, best known for having made the post-mortem examinations on Senator Brooks, of New York, Vice-President Henry Wilson, President Garfield, the assassin Guiteau. (See sketch and portrait, Biog. Amer. Phys. and Surg., 1896, p. 503.) Address, 800 Tenth Street, N. W., Washington.”
Twenty-three as Freshmen.

We, the class of '23, made our grand appearance at Howard in the fall of 1919. Of course, we were a little "green" at first, but we soon adjusted ourselves to the surroundings. The Sophomores expected to have a glorious time at our expense, but we fooled them by "turning the tables." We were three hundred and fifty strong and for the first few days we had the Campus.

Never shall we forget our first year, which was very eventful. The first great happening was the Freshman-Sophomore Debate, which occurred on December 5th. Our debaters were Edward Simmons, Z. Alexander Looby, and Earle R. Alexander. It was Looby who scored the point of the evening when in his timely rebuttal he referred to the laws in the Mexican Constitution. On that memorable evening Edward Simmons won the loving cup for being the best individual speaker. Our joy was exceedingly great that evening when we marched out from Rankin Memorial Chapel amid cheers and upheld our colors of purple and gold.

In March, 1920, we were the winners of the basketball game.

The Girls' Forum was formed in April, 1920. In May we had another Freshman-Sophomore Debate and the class of '23 was represented by Lillian Barlow, Charlotte Knight, and Eunice Matthews. Again we were the victors.

Twenty-three as Sophomores.

Most of our class returned the following fall. We all were glad to be back at dear old Howard where we had spent so many pleasant days.

A great change took place, so far as our victories were concerned, the second year, for we met with defeat on several occasions. However, the year was pleasantly spent because we had become better acquainted with our classmates and with our teachers. During this year we were exceedingly fortunate in being represented in athletics by "Bulldog" Williams, who won for himself great fame on the gridiron; Raymond Contee, who participated in both football and track, and Robert Craft and Carl Kent, both of whom were successful on the track.

In "Emperor Jones," a play which was given by the Howard Players, "Bulldog" Williams starred as the Emperor, being supported by Eunice Mathews. Both received great praise and we, as a class, were very proud of their achievements.

Twenty-three as Juniors.

In our Junior year we assumed the responsibilities of upper classmen. We realized that now was the time to choose our life work and to do all we could toward bettering ourselves. During this year, we turned our attentions to the bigger things of life and we tried to do only those things that would reflect credit on ourselves and the University. The girls of the class realized that this was the period of Reconstruction and that their responsibilities were many; therefore, they joined themselves together and formed the Vigilance Club, which met every Sunday evening. The girls worked in unity and each did her "bit" towards making a better Howard University.

During our Junior year University scholarships were awarded to the following members of our class:

Theodora Velma Fonteneau—Accounting.
Lillia L. Martin—English.
Eunice Matthews—Sociology.
Gladys D. Warrington—Education.
Mildred Felton—Music.
Captoria Gwyn—Applied Science.
Marie I. Washington—Psychology.
Wisner Jackson—Finance.
Charles Williams—German.
L. Mary Belle Wright—Mathematics.
W. Jennings Newsom, Latin.

Outstanding members of the class representing '23 in Dramatics have been Helen Webb Harris, Joe Nicholson, and Purvis Chesson, all of whom had always played a great part in all the activities of the University life.

Twenty-three as Seniors.

We have now come to our Senior year and as we look back we realize how quickly the years have past. It doesn't seem possible that soon we are to go out in the world—some to go one way and some to go another. We fully realize that we are no longer children, and that as the years go by our responsibilities will grow. There is a great work to be done and it is up to us to work hard—not only for ourselves but for our fellowmen. Wherever we go we must never forget that we are sons and daughters of Howard. Let the poet Schiller guide us in the future by "The Three Lessons."

There are three lessons I would write,
Three words as with burning pen,
In tracings of eternal light,
Upon the hearts of men.

Have Hope though clouds environ now
And gladness hides her face in scorn.
Put thou the shadow from the brow;
No night but hath its morn.

Have Faith, where'er thy barque is driven,
The calm's disport, the tempest's mirth—
Know this: God rules the host of heaven,
The inhabitants of earth.

Have Love. Not love alone for one,
But man as man thy brother call,
And scatter like the circling sun,
Thy charities on all.

Thus grave these lessons on thy soul—
Faith, Hope, and Love—and thou shalt find
Strength when life's surges rudest roll,
Light when thou else wert blind.

CORA A. RUFF,
Class Historian.
LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF THE CLASS OF 1923.

We, the members of the Class of ’23, being in sound mind, do hereby give, bequeath and devise to the members of the Junior class the following articles, to wit:

First, all the buildings connected with Howard University situated upon what is known as Howard Campus and extending from Clarke Hall on the north, the Reservoir on the east, Freedmen’s Hospital on the south, Sam’s store on the west, in whose classic confines are found one vast and incomprehensible store of knowledge. It is up to said Junior class to dive into the deepest recesses of that storehouse and bring forth its contents.

Secondly, we give, devise and bequeath one class room numbered 315 and taught by one Professor Metz Tullus Paul Lochard with the advice to spend the days in the Library of Congress reading instead of gossiping. Also we bequeath the time-worn expressions, “Sufficient,” “Et cetera,” “Rapid translation, clean cut, close to the ground,” “Read, read, read, get facts,” all to the aforementioned Junior class.

Thirdly, we leave to all subsequent classes our inimitable witticisms, apothegms, and propensity for innovations such as the Vigilance Club.

Fourthly, we leave to all those who follow us our places in the gymnasium classes which we have occupied so unwillingly with all the articles and utensils found therein, such as parallel bars, dumbbells, Indian clubs, and a broken-down, dilapidated, much-abused piano on which the solemn strains of Humoresque have been played to the accompaniment of which inaesthetic forms try to go through the motions of the dance.

Fifthly, we bequeath all the privileges that were not ours to enjoy to the incoming classes.

Sixthly, we who reside in Miner Hall give all the nourishing, palatable, and delicious hashes, soups, stews, and so-called meats regularly served to us to all newcomers residing in said hall.

Seventhly, we leave Professor Harvey’s leather bag with the note books contained therein without which it would be impossible to learn psychology to all those unfortunate enough to enter his classes.

Eighthly, we willingly bequeath, to all ye who tread the rugged road to scholastic success, those condensed note books which we have had to memorize from cover to cover in order to pass English courses given by Professor Pollard.

The Following Individual Bequests Are Made.

Mary Belle Wright to her dearest friend, Nellie Hubert, one gram of her mathematical knowledge.

Margurite Kennerly, to the Conservatory of Music, her many and varied contributions to the music world.

Mabel Cloud, to less fortunate mortals, her perpetual good humor and her matchless wit, in addition to some superfluous avoidupois.

“Pops” Brown, to all the would-be “sheiks,” his sharpness and “caveman” ways.

Virginia Crawford, to her friend Lydia Crawford, her beautiful fur coat.

Eleanor Harper, to Vietta Willard, her periwinkle coat, hat and blouse.

“Tack” Young to Baskerville, all of his fine monkey-back suits, his Stetson hats, and his magic special made hair pomade.

Theodora Fonteneau, to the intellectually unendowed, a part of her brains.

Hazel Lee, to Nancy Davis, all of her blonde beauty.

Adele Hunt, to Nellie Miles, the art of a well-kept head of bobbed hair.

Lilla Martin, to the melancholy Corece Eaton, a thousand and one giggles.

Joseph Nicholson, to Glen Carrington, his heavy voice and thundering tread.

Henry Lee Moon, to Terry, the handsome prince, his sentimental ecstasy.

Thelma Stephenson, to Mary Love, her vogue styles and grace in aesthetic dancing.

Zelma Tyler, to Willy Mac Watkins, her various hued attire.

Althea Chapman, to any one with nerve enough to accept it, her frigidity.
Our Varsity men to next year's teams, all honors won.
D. Ward Nichols, to "Billy" Warfield, his conceit and "ego sum."
Carl Kent, to any aspiring young man, his preference for Marys.
"Gerry" Neale, to Emily Pitts, her charming and refined manners.
Cora Ruff, to Eliza Reddick, her New England brogue.
"Sam" Lassiter to Frank Williams, his incomparable laugh.
Hastings Horne Huggins, to all handsome and popular young men, his instructions
on "How to Break Hearts."
In conclusion we leave President Durkee's burning message to each of the suc-
cessive classes to do the best they can to make Howard the greatest University in the
world; to ever stand paramount in the world of education.

ETHEL E. CARTER.

REVELATIONS OF THE UNSEEN.

Setting: The Desert Land of Arabia.

For days we had been driving over the large expanse of desert land in Arabia. Finally, we became tired of our journey and settled to rest a while. There was a party of six: Gwendolyn Redding, Mamie eale, Eleanor Harper, and myself, also two Arabians, who were our pilots. My! but we were happy to rest ourselves —to think over the many interesting scenes we had come across in our entire journey through Europe. We were seeking an education through travel and, indeed, we were gaining one. The third day of our settlement in the desert something rather strange, yet fascinating and interesting, occurred. One of the guides took from his bag a box of sand as pretty as one ever could see on one's travels.

"For what purpose is this," all exclaimed.

"Be calm," returned our guide. "I have the gift of prophecy through the aid
of the sands. Listen yet a while and I shall tell you all of the past, present, and
future."

"Through the aid of so simple a thing as the sands you can tell us miraculous
things?"

"Yes, simply this alone," was the answer.

All four of us were in serious doubt as to the truth of the statement; therefore we decided among ourselves to ask the most difficult question possible. "Now we have it!" said Gwendolyn. "Tell us how many years ago we had our Commencement at Howard and who and where are our classmates? If this you can answer, I will have you tell each of us our future, for then and only then shall we believe in you and your mystic power."

"That question is very easy. Why not ask me something taxing? Well, if this you desire to know, be patient and you shall know all. It was seven years ago from June that you had your Commencement. Ever so many students were your classmates. Do you know Contee, Huggins, George Williams, Adams, Harmon, Goins, Higginbotham? Well, they are on the hospital staff at Freedmen's Hospital; if I am seeing correctly."

"Oh! you have been to America, I know. You must have," said all of us in con-
cord. "How could you tell the names so correctly, did you not know them?"

"Never interrupt me while I am reading the sands. I cannot collect my thoughts well when you do. I will continue if you promise not to disturb me. Hazel Harvey is head of the Psychology Department at Howard—your Alma Mater—and she has won fame in that field. Thelma Stephenson has married "Cute," who is now a doctor, and they will visit Lawyer and Mrs. Simmons, nee Lilla Martin, next week when they attend the Doctor's Convention in Cleveland, Ohio."
"We don't see how you can do this, and furthermore, we don't believe a word of it," we exclaimed in surprise.

"I will not continue," returned the Arab; "I have been insulted."

"We promise never to interrupt again if you will only proceed."

"With this entreaty, I can do nothing but obey. Charles Boyd and Clarence Young are "heads" of a bank in Chicago. I believe that Charles is the President. Linear Bryant, Lorenzo Brown and Boatswain are partners in a law office in New York City. It seems as though they are situated where there are many people of your race and creed—maybe Harlem is the name I see—yes, it is Harlem.

"Now, I see the name Cora Ruff. She is a Field Secretary in connection with the Young Women's Christian Association and at present she is in Kansas City. Margaret Lawrence and Webster Sewall are doing research work in the study of plants—maybe the name is Biology; I can't quite get it clear. Nichols is Pastor of a church in Michigan. Sam Lassiter and Joe Moore have a store where they sell buildings. Oh! it is real estate.

"June Austin, Georgette White, Captoria Gwynn and Pearlie Clarke are dieticians in St. Louis.

"Gladys Turner and Theodora Fonteneau are doing clerical work in the bank of Boyd & Young. Mary Belle Wright, Ethel Carter, and Edith Estill are teaching in Wilmington, Delaware.

"Henry Moon and Edwin Johnson are doing very well in Journalism and they are editors of two of the leading magazines of America. Ruthe Butler married Miles. Clifford Clarkson and Clifford Clark are now District Attorneys.

"My! but that was a large class, for I continue to see names; only be patient and I shall tell you all of them. Maggie Samuels is married to Lawyer Looby, the once great debater. Mabel Cloud was teaching in a conservatory in Washington. Now she has married Jack Young, who is in real estate business with Joe Nicholson. Both young men are doing exceedingly well.

"Arneita Taylor is now Mrs. Lassiter. Did I not tell you of a Mr. Lassiter before? John Crawford has received the Ph. D. that he so much worked for and is now acting as an educator.

"The sands never fail me, ladies; always they tell the truth. I gathered them from a mysterious place the history of which you must not know. They tell me further: Zelma Tyler, Emma Williams and Ida Woodford teach in Baltimore. Willie Butler, also, teaches. Your classmates—all of them—have done well. In your travels you shall meet with many of them—not on this continent, but in America, the land of wealth and abundance. Now I am through. Are you satisfied that my sands are truthful? Need I convince you further that I possess the power of prophecy?"

"You have told us more than enough. We are proud of the class of '23. You have carried us back through the years and our college days we have lived over in those few moments. As the poet says:

"We thank you—
Three words that can hardly be mended.
Tho' phrases on phrases their eloquence pile,
You can hear the heart throb,
With their wonderful splendor.
And read all they mean in a sunshiny smile."
HOWARD ALUMNI YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

THOMAS RUSSELL DAVIS, graduate of Howard University, College of Arts and Sciences, 1914, and A. M., University of Chicago, was inaugurated president of Walden College, Nashville, Tenn., Tuesday, April 24, 1923, amid impressive ceremonies. President Davis, in the capacity of college president, gives promise of winning new honors for Howard in a somewhat new field of endeavor and leadership. His alma mater extends to him through the Record the heartfelt wish for an administration of far-reaching service for Walden College.

THOMAS RUSSELL DAVIS, A. M.,
PRESIDENT OF WALDEN COLLEGE, NASHVILLE, TENN.

The following is a partial account of the induction ceremony clipped from a Nashville paper:

"Bishop Scott presented the new president, Thomas R. Davis, to Bishop Bristol, who charged him with the duties of the position, pledged him his support in his efforts and predicted success for him. President Davis accepted the trust, saying that he realized a great responsibility was carried with the honor, but he believed by
earnest effort and faith in God he would be able to measure up to the requirements. He said it would be his purpose to outline a system of education with service as its purpose, declaring that the greatest men on earth are those who render the greatest service.

"Music for the occasion was furnished by the Walden Orchestra, Walden Chorus, and the Walden Quartette. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. D. T. Bunch."
ALUMNI NOTES.

'15 Miss Ruth C. Brinkley, School of Education, shows her appreciation of the Record by remitting one dollar for a year's subscription. She is teaching Geometry, English and History in the Douglass High School, Columbia, Mo.

'17 Miss Sydney E. Hughes, School of Education, is completing a successful year's work at Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.

'19 Miss Hazel E. Chice, School of Liberal Arts, is proving a very efficient librarian in the Lincoln High School, Kansas City, Mo.

'20 Mr. James L. Harris is just rounding out his second year as teacher of History and English in the High School at Fort Smith, Ark.

'20 Mr. Walter C. Fulford, instructor in Economics, Sociology and History, writes that two of his classmates, Misses Helen Lawrence and Jennie Dudley, together with himself, are trying hard to uphold the ideals of Alma Mater in the Booker T. Washington High School, Norfolk, Va.

'20 Miss Edna M. Benton is teaching History and Spanish in the I. M. Terrell High School, Fort Worth, Texas.

'20 News reaches us of the good work being done by Miss Viola Taylor and Miss Jessie Parkhurst at New Orleans College, New Orleans, La.

'21 Miss Julia E. Allston, School of Education, is planning to pursue graduate work at Columbia University this summer.

'22 Miss Ruth Buckingham, Applied Science, is meeting with success in her work at Hillside Park High School, Durham, N. C., where she has taught Domestic Science since graduation.
'22 Miss Louise Unthank, Applied Science, is teaching Domestic Art in the Lincoln High School, Kansas City, Mo.

'22 Miss Elsie F. Hughes, School of Liberal Arts, was a recent visitor in the city. She is engaged in school work in Wheeling, W. Va.

'22 A recent letter from Miss Rebecca B. Jones, School of Education, states that she is rounding out a pleasant as well as profitable school year at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., where she is teaching American Literature.

'22 Frank G. Harrison, graduate of the School of Music at Howard University, Class of 1922, who is now a pupil of Oscar Saenger of New York, took one of the leading parts in a cantata, entitled "King Olaf," rendered by the Fisk Mozart Society at Nashville, Tenn., late in April of this year. The music critic of The Tennessean (Nashville) has the following to say of Mr. Harrison's work:

"Frank G. Harrison is a pupil of Oscar Saenger of New York and has a good oratorio style. His baritone has all the bigness and ring to it requisite for the part of Ironbeard and the other recitatives. The scene between tenor and baritone, with male chorus, was one of the most effective numbers."

Howard Alumni Make Favorable Impression in Graduate Work at Yale.

Yale University, No. 1147 Yale Station, New Haven, Conn., May 7, 1923.

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

My dear Dr. Scott:

During this school term it has been my privilege to be associated, in the Graduate School of Yale University, with three alumni of Howard, namely, Messrs. L. K. McMillan, John Miles, and Roland T. Heacock.

And while it is expected that Howard alumni do commendable work in the field of graduate study in America's greatest universities as well as in the vocations which they choose to follow on leaving that institution, I consider the unique character of the work that is being done here by these young men worthy of more than passing attention; and, I thought you would be pleased to know of it. By their Christian integrity, good scholarship, and manly demeanor, they have endeared themselves to the faculty and student body of the Divinity School; and, what is more significant, they are forming friendships and contacts that will bear abundant fruit in the direction of mitigating America's un-Christian and interracial problem in the near future.

Mr. McMillan has been engaged by Dr. William N. Deberry of Springfield, Mass., in the capacity of Associate Pastor of the historic St. John's Congregational Church, during the summer months. This honor has come to him largely through the impression that he has made in the pulpits of a number of New England churches, on week-in visits.

Mr. Miles has endeared himself to the colored citizens of New Haven through his services in the local churches; and recently won the "Mersick Prize" for excellent work in the Department of Elocution.

Mr. Heacock is making an enviable record in Greek and Hebrew, and will finish his course with credit next year.

Howard can justly feel proud of them.

Sincerely,

Joseph J. Rhoads.
Howard Alumnus Appeals to Florida Alumnae—Alumnae of This State Asked to Aid Drive.

From *The Sentinel*, Jacksonville, Fla.

Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., April 22, 1923.

Editor *The Sentinel*,

Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Sir:

I enjoy reading your paper and I have something I want Jacksonville people to know. I think of no better way than through the *Sentinel*. Will you please print the following:

Howard University is the only Negro university in the world and it is a distinct credit to an American Negro to say "I am a Howardite." To each man or woman who says I am a Howardite, a feeling of love, of sympathy and of loyalty should be manifested. Yale graduates show their love for their alma mater in deeds; so must we. It is not to be expected of us to do the things the Yale alumni do, for we are not yet a race of many millionaires. But we are able to do something and we will do our part. Nearly every Howard man said to me last summer: "We can't seem to meet for organization as a real association, but we are never found wanting when Howard needs us." She needs Us Now. The General Education Board has made Howard a good offer; it is up to us to make it a reality. They promise to give to Howard University $250,000 if Howard friends, alumni and students raise $250,000 in cash or pledges (to be paid by 1926) before July, 1923. We have two months. Florida Howardites, to do our part. The teachers, friends and students have raised $85,000. In the West the pledges are being rapidly turned in. Washingtonians are pledging by the $1,000. Florida cannot let this opportunity to serve our alma mater pass. Let each of us pledge at least $100. My pledge has already gone to Dr. Scott. Let every man and woman who calls Howard University alma mater send in their pledges. Remember Howard is an "A" class school in every respect and we must keep her "A" class.

To those of you who can remember the guiding hand of Dr. Thirkfield, Deans Miller and Cook, you know how deep-seated was their love for Howard: so deep is Dr. Durkee's love for our alma mater. Let us help him to keep Howard in the front with the American colleges and universities where she justly deserves to be. I want every Howard man and woman to be able to say "I did my part." I can, can you?

MAZIE O. TYSON,

Liberal Arts, '21.

A Word of Encouragement for the Record from a Real Friend of Howard University.


My dear Professor Lightfoot:

You are to be congratulated on the excellence of the Howard RECORD. The tone of the magazine and quality of matter seem to me to be very high. I am proud to show it to my friends. Regards to all.

Very truly,

(Signed) Geo. J. Cummings.
UNIVERSITY NOTES.

On Monday, May 7, Miss Thyrsa W. Amos, Dean of Women of the University of Pittsburgh, upon the invitation of Dean Siowe visited Howard University.

At three o'clock in the afternoon she addressed the members of all sororities in the University, including those in the Professional Schools, making a plea for unity, friendliness, and fair play among the several groups. She admonished all groups to place Howard first and sorority second.

At four o'clock the same afternoon she talked to the women on "Vocations for College Women." She mentioned, in addition to teaching, work as dieticians, statisticians, nurses, doctors, ministers, secretaries, journalists and authors. Dean Amos contended that ability with courage and courtesy will bring success in any of these lines of work.

At eight o'clock in the evening, Dean Amos addressed the women of the University and the community on the general subject of "Being Somebody." She pointed out that in order to be somebody it is necessary to find health and keep it; to find knowledge and share it; to find work and do it; to know Christ and practice His teachings. Her talk made a deep and abiding impression on all who heard it.

PROF. ROY W. TIBBS IN PIANO RECITAL AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Students of the piano and lovers of music received an indelible impression from the work of Roy W. Tibbs, M. Mus., in recital recently at Howard University. His work was decidedly distinctive.

Professor Tibbs has an accurate, sympathetic touch and a well-rounded tone quality, doing equally well the heavy and less difficult numbers of his well-balanced program.

The program opened with three movements of the Brahms Sonata in F Minor, Allegro Maestosa, Andante Expressivo and the Scherzo which, with its brilliantly beautiful passages proved the favorite movement with the audience.

The "Isle of Shadows" by Palmgren was his next offering. This composition is most interestingly unique in that it has no signature or bars, leaving to the artist the opportunity for individual interpretation. This Prof. Tibbs played most pleasingly—the theme a very modern one, being developed in a most finished manner. The "Cradle Song" by Liapounow and "Scherzo" by Balakirew, the other two numbers of this group were likewise, well rendered. "St. Francis' Sermon to the Birds" by Liszt was first in the third group. This rather difficult number was executed with real artistry, the numerous trills and runs being played most delicately and in a most clean cut, decisive manner. The melodic "Ave Maria" by Schubert-Liszt, ever popular, was played convincingly—the left hand melody dominating the rendition. "La Campanella" by Paganini-Liszt closed the program of which only favorable comment may be made.

Prof. Tibbs shows marked improvement over his playing of recent years, not only in the splendid technique, but also in the emotional appeal of the music which won completely for him his large music-loving audience.

E. Brown.
HOWARD UNIVERSITY—Alma Mater

Words by J. H. Brooks, '16
Music by F. D. Malone, '16

1. Reared against the eastern sky
   Proudly there on hill-top high,
   Far above the lake us from day to day;
   Make us true and leal so blue
   Stands old How- ard firm and true
   and strong, Ever bold to battle wrong.

2. Be thou still our guide and stay
   Leading rays of light, Clad in robes of ma-jes-ty
   to thee each day. As we sail life’s rug-ged sea
   O How- ard we sing of thee
   O How- ard we’ll sing of thee

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The annual "Howard Night" meeting of the local Theological Alumni was held this year on the evening of April 30 at the First Baptist Church of Georgetown. Several of the alumni took part in an interesting program. Dean Pratt gave the main address. A number of those present paid on pledges previously made on the $5,000 fund being raised for the benefit of the School of Religion.

On May 1st the first meeting of the Advisory Board Committee on Field Work was held at the University. Dr. James H. Dillard of Charlottesville, Va., is the chairman and Rev. William L. Imes of Philadelphia, Pa., is the secretary. Plans for the enlargement of our correspondence and extension lectures were discussed and a program for the coming summer was outlined. Through the aid of this committee we hope to make the School of Religion of greater service to the ministers whom we may help.

The annual banquet given to the graduating class by the incoming seniors is scheduled for May 24th.

The Annual Meeting of the Theological Alumni Association will be held on Thursday, June 7th, at 10 A.M. An interesting program is being arranged. Luncheon will follow with class reports and greetings.

The writer made a flying trip to New York and northern New Jersey during the last week in April. He attended an enthusiastic meeting of the New York and Brooklyn Alumni.

The Howard physicians and dentists in New York and northern Jersey are doing remarkably well and are men of standing in their various communities. They are uniformly loyal to the medical school and are anxious in every way to do all in their power to advance its interests.

Dr. Luther O. Baumgardner, Medical 1920, and Dr. Clarence C. Haydell, Medical 1922, passed the District of Columbia Board in April.

Dr. M. Nevin gave a clinic in Block Anesthesia to the dental school on April 28th. This clinic was illustrated by lantern slides and motion pictures and was very interesting.

A letter from Dr. Purvis W. Hill, Dental 1922, states that he passed the Mississippi Board and is located in Clarksdale, Miss., where he is doing well.

EDWARD A. BALLOCH, Dean.

At a recent Civil Service examination for the position of Narcotic Inspector, Dr. Joseph W. Stuart, Phar. '22, lead the list of over forty competitors with the remarkable average of 97.7 per cent.

He received the first appointment and has been assigned to duty in Baltimore.
Of Law, Lawyers and the Law School.

If the period covered by our last communiqué was "well-to-do" in news and incident of interest to the alumni and friends of the School of Law, the interim covered by these notes was a veritable plutocrat. Behold what manner of record is here spread before you!

The Pride of the Cities.

The cities continued to vie with each other, as it were, in selecting out of their best, representatives to look in and register personal greetings of friendship and accord.

Al. A. Andrews, '12, attorney and notary public, of Louisville, Ky., came in and supplemented what we had already heard to some extent from Phil Brown to the new stride now noticeable among the people of Kentucky. Al. was looking fit and fine and said madame and the boy were both well.

Campbell C. Johnson, '22, of the local firm of Love, Johnson & Mazyck, gave us the pleasure of shaking hands with Attorney Carter W. Wesley, of Muskogee, Okla., an alumnus of the Northwestern University Law School. Attorney Wesley talked about thousands as if they were dimes, which, after all, is not to be marveled at when it is noted that within an hour after leaving our office he and Attorney Johnson appeared before the District of Columbia Supreme Court in an Oklahoma guardianship case involving more than a million dollars. Mr. Johnson was made guardian and posted a cool $200,000 as bond for the faithful discharge of his trust.

George W. Blackwell, '10, of the Illinois bar, looked us over from garret to cellar, yelled "Hurrah for Alma Mater," and rushed pell mell back to Chicago. Even so, we held him down for a chat sufficiently long to force him to order a taxi to keep from missing his train. It was the same old George—and who, of those who really know G. B., would want him to change?

Gilbert J. Waiters, '22, spick and immaculate as of yore, said he had allotted "one hot minute" to each of a number of Washingtonians, including, of course, Alma Mater, and he stopped long enough to make that donation before hastening back home to Akron, Ohio. Waiters, who never looked better in his life, said he had no complaint to make, and he certainly looked the part. He likewise brought greetings from Frey and Gassaway, also of the memorable class of 1922.

Horatio C. Sykes, '22, vice-president and manager of the Union Laborers' Realty and Mortgage Co., Inc., of the District of Columbia, called and actually tried to hand "The Chair" some of that same material with which he could so charmingly enliven things when he felt like it back in the good old "Quasi" days of 1921. Sykes says nothing can stop him now. He's gone!

Theophilus J. Houston, '21, of the Bluefield, W. Va., bar, came in and almost crowded everybody out of the building in announcing the arrival of the junior member of the firm of Houston & Son. Mother and babe are both doing nicely.

Col. Roscoe Simmons, of Chicago, contributing editor, and James L. Chestnut, district correspondent and manager of the Chicago Defender, were charmed with what they saw and what we were able to tell them as to our outlook upon the future. The Colonel thought he'd better "mush on" because, he said, "almost thou persuadest me to become a lawyer."

There remains only to correct one or two errors made in notes heretofore pub-
lshed. Counsellor George A. Melvin, '92, was referred to as hailing from Richmond, whereas he resides at Portsmouth, while Counsellor Robert Queen, '15, and his protege, Jacob B. Johnson, '22, were erroneously listed at Newark, N. J., instead of Trenton.

**Notable Galaxy of Lecturers.**

To single out one of four charming visitors and say he was best is an ungracious task which happily on this occasion does not have to be performed and will not be attempted. Suffice it to observe that it has been a long time since the School of Law was permitted to welcome a lecturer whose visit was as gratifying as those of four who came during the past month.

William Clarke Taylor, Esq., Deputy Register of Wills and co-author of Taylor & Baer on “Probate Practice in the District of Columbia,” addressed the seniors on “Your Will and How to Draw It.” Gifted with a style which embraces in a rare degree the trilogy of clearness, force and elegance, Mr. Taylor held his audience spellbound through one of the most convincing presentations ever listened to in the annals of the Alma Mater. At the conclusion of prolonged applause, Professor Richards gracefully added the single touch that was needed to complete the occasion by observing that “It was a liberal education to sit and listen to William Clarke Taylor.”

On April 12th, Mr. Raleigh A. Daly was with us. Lawyer, author, orator, wit and raconteur, Mr. Daly well nigh accomplished the impossible by holding an entire corps of dinnerless students in rapt attention for more than an hour after they had already listened to two lectures. Mr. Daly spoke on the “The Use of Law Books as Tools of a Profession.”

On April 26, Dr. F. Regis Noel, a graduate of the School of Philosophy of the Catholic University of America, was the guest of Dean Booth and inaugurated the dean’s course on Bankruptcy. A member of the local bar, Dr. Noel is one of the moving spirits in the Columbia Historical Society and is an acknowledged authority on the early history of the District of Columbia. He is the author of a dissertation entitled “A History of the Bankruptcy Clause of the Constitution of the United States of America,” a copy of which has been donated by its author to the Howard University School of Law. He is also one of the authors of “A History of the District of Columbia Court House,” recently published by the firm of Judd & Detweiler largely in the nature of a labor of love for the information and benefit of the people of this District. Dr. Noel spoke to the senior and middle classes on “The Origin and Nature of the Practice in Bankruptcy.”

On May 3rd, Mr. Elmo L. Wright addressed the middle class on the use of the Analysis in Corpus Juris-Cyc Research. He placed in the hands of each member of the class a complete analysis to one title of the law as treated in Corpus Juris and undertook to direct the student through the development of the entire case from the moment the facts are presented to counsel by his client to the final determination of the litigation. It was an interesting and instructive hour.

**The Things That Are Cæsar’s.**

As the current school year approaches its close, nothing is more apparent than that this has been an epochal year in the history of the School of Law. More has been done for us, and less done to us, than ever before, and for these blessings thanks are due.

To President J. Stanley Durkee, for a *University*, rather than a mere law school, attitude toward the School of Law. In years now happily gone and forgotten the chief stumbling block in the progress of this School of Law was the absence of this very attitude which is one of the distinguishing characteristics of President Durkee’s administration.

To Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer, for finding means when none were
available and locating ways when none were discernible for helping this School. "It can't be done" is a phrase that has had no place in Dr. Scott's vocabulary so far as we of the Law School are concerned. A visit to the school will leave no doubt as to the truthfulness of this assertion.

To Dean Edward L. Parks for courtesies extended to us through many months when we had no home of our own. Others when requested refused to give what Dr. Parks freely offered without even the asking. He shall not find us ungrateful.

To Secretary William B. West, of the University "Y" for a type of "big brother" service rendered to our student corps such as has not been known before in all the annals of the School of Law.

To Lawrence L. Whaley, chief clerk of the University for a sleuth-like vigilance in the pursuit of details which he knew meant a great deal to us. But for Mr. Whaley more than once the dreaded "monkey wrench" in the machinery, would have been an accomplished fact.

To Mr. Henry Menze, who with his faithful coadjutors, Messrs. Washington and Hill, gave us not only the flawless cabinet work which is the pride of our pretty new library, but also many other evidences of skill and attention too numerous to record.

We have heard much of the man who spoke soulfully at the funeral of the deceased. For our part we prefer to get a little of "ours" while we are still in the flesh; and we are willing to give as well as receive.

JAMES C. WATERS, JR.

THE LAW SCHOOL AND THE ACTUAL PRACTICE OF LAW.*

"Look at Tom Wilkins. Tom came to me from a law school, when you were still a kidling, uncertain whether your life vocation was to be that of a policeman's, a field marshal's or a pirate's. Wilkins was a good bright boy and has since achieved as much success as a man in our profession may reasonably expect. One afternoon, when I returned from court, I found Wilkins immersed in a sea of volumes and looking as perplexed as a girl with two desirable suitors. When I soothed him into coherency, I found that old Ben, the colored janitor, had been in about a trunk some colored lady was threatening to hold for rent, and poor Wilkins was looking in the encyclopaedia for a way of salvation for Ben's impediments. While he was talking, I looked out of the window, and there was Ben driving by in his little old rickety wagon, with the trunk, and on the seat beside him was the office boy that worked for Lawyer Bloom. I spared Tom the sight, as he was a sensitive sort of chap, and I did not want to discourage him, for I knew he had the insides of a good man."—Letters to a Young Lawyer (Harris), p. 20.

The foregoing passage presents aptly one of the problems of the legal profession; the gap between the acquiring of legal knowledge and the actual use of the intricate machinery of judicial procedure. Legal education is unique among the professions and skilled trades for its divorcement from the problems of practice. The technical school practically reproduces shop conditions. The clinic is a prominent feature in the education of physicians and dentists. The embryo clergyman is given opportunity for sermonizing to congregations proof against inadvertent heresy. But the law student, instructed only in the theory of his profession, must gain his practical knowledge at the expense of his clients. It does not look like the best possible system, but the solution is far from clear. Mr. Justice Pound, in a recent address (published in

* Through the generous permission of the Edward Thomson Co., law publishers, of Northport, L. I., the Record is able to submit the article entitled "The Law School and the Actual Practice of Law." This article, which appeared in "Law Notes" for April, 1923, is informative and has attracted much attention among the leaders in the field of legal education.
Cornell Law Quarterly, (February, 1923), took up the question from the standpoint of the law schools. He contends that the law schools now do all that is feasible, stating the reasons why it is not possible to afford training in practice as follows: "The principal difficulties in the way are these: first, the law teachers frequently lack the fund of practical experience which the law office supplies and the law school can only approximate; second, the time of the student is better spent in the study of legal principles than in the acquisition of practical details which are worked out more accurately in actual practice than in the class room; third, the law student is primarily a scholar, the office clerk is primarily an apprentice; as the law office is a poor place for the scholar to study effectively, so the law school is a poor place for the apprentice to master the technic of his craft; fourth, four years or even five would be too short a period to cover the whole field of preparation." The arguments adduced are cogent, and there is much force in Judge Pound's subsequent observation: "A law school is not a factory and a lawyer is not a standardized mechanical product like an automobile. The law schools can give men understanding, but they cannot give them experience, intuition or the power to acquire and serve clients."

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that whatever of change is made in law school instruction to meet the demand for practical efficiency must not be at the expense of breadth of legal knowledge and culture or of professional ideals. Nothing could be more detrimental than to implant the feeling that a law course is designed merely to teach the student how to win cases and make money. The writer indorses unqualifiedly the program of the American Bar Association for higher standards, with all that it involves of cultural work. But is not some measure of practical preparation consistent with this and within the possibilities of the modern law school? Judge Pound says: "The whole subject of practice deals with law in action, and law school instruction is relatively statical and thus an artificial thing." Many suggestions have been made and many expedients devised to reconcile these two extremes. Of them all, that which seems most feasible is closely allied to the medical clinic which affords invaluable practical instruction in diagnosis to the medical student and equally valuable medical assistance to the impoverished. It would seem possible to organize in every law school situated at or near a considerable center of population (and most of the best ones are) a college legal aid association. At its offices a certain number of the senior class, under the supervision of a competent instructor, could attend daily, hearing the various cases as they came in, investigating their merits and securing the proper legal relief. The time required could, it would seem, be taken from a four or even a three-year course. The experience thus gained would exactly parallel the conditions of actual practice, and, moreover, the high legal duty of securing justice without reward for the poor and oppressed would be forcibly inculcated. Students of the problem agree that the legal aid bureau is one of the essentials to making legal remedies available to every citizen. Lack of means, however, has kept this work from developing more than a small proportion of its maximum usefulness. Is it not possible that these two problems of the bar are mutually self-solving; that legal aid work needs just the men who need the experience which that work affords?

New York requires a year of clerkship as a prerequisite to admission to the bar, unless the graduate of a law school is a college graduate or has taken a four-year course. The requirement is good, but it seems in some particulars inferior to the suggestion here made. Clerkship in small firms in cities of reasonable size will in a year afford considerable familiarity with practice. In a large office the student will learn little except where the legal blanks are kept and how to serve a summons. If any business is turned over to him it is usually bill collecting, a class of work which, in the writer's opinion, has no place in a law office unless immediate suit is to be brought.

W. A. Shumaker.
INNERGRADUATE LIFE—THE UNDER CLASSES IN RETROSPECT.

The Junior Class.

After two years of success, the class of '24 launched forth, in the fall of 1922, upon its junior career. Having abandoned the lower class rivalry and sportsmanship, it entered with unbounded enthusiasm and with the proper upper-class dignity for the success and betterment of the class and school.

On March occurred the class dance, which proved to be a glorious success. Those who attended witnessed a wonderful time, plenty dancers, and extremely good music.

When Frivolity Day came, the juniors' dignified in cap and gown, took their place in chapel at 12 o'clock. Throughout the day they could be seen on the campus, adding dignity and grace to the class and to themselves. That evening at 7:15 a program was given by the class in the chapel, which was well rendered.

It is one of the goals of every freshman to look forward to the Junior-Senior Prom. with eagerness and delight. So it was with the class of '24. Plans were arranged and rearranged which would prove best to make the Prom. a success. On May 5, 1923, the affair was given in the new dining hall. There was a change in dress from the accustomed way of dressing at the former class Proms. Instead of the formal or informal attire worn heretofore, the young men wore white trousers and dark coats, and the young ladies wore organdy dresses. The contrast made a beautiful scene. During intermission refreshments were served. All who participated enjoyed a wonderful time.

The class has but one aim for the future, and that is to be as successful, as ambitious, as victorious as it has been in the past, and to contribute to the school the best that it has.

T. M. DUNCAN, '24.

The Class of '25 Sophomores.

When the Class of '25 entered Howard University, specified alliances between the upper and lower classes had been abolished. The Class of '23, however, informally established itself as a protectorate over the Freshmen and undertook to pilot their charge through the storms to be encountered in the life of the Class of '25 as underclassmen.

Under the careful guidance of the present Seniors, the members of '25 learned how to choose efficient officers. The crowning events of the first year, namely, the Freshman-Sophomore Boys' Debate, the Freshman-Sophomore Girls' Debate, the Freshman Reception and the Freshman-Sophomore Football Game, were events no less dear to the members of '25 than to the Class of '23, whose members had coached the teams and advised.

The Fall of 1922 found the Class of '25, the Sophomore Class and, though better able to stand alone, the Class of '23 did not relinquish the full right of guardianship. The Seniors, especially, have sponsored the activities of the Sophomore.

The Fall of 1922 found the Class of '25, the Sophomore Class and, though better able to stand alone, the Class of '23 did not relinquish the full right of guardianship. The Seniors, especially, have sponsored the activities of the Sophomore.

On October 27, 1922, the class reunited in a "class-get-together." December 9 brought the Freshman-Sophomore Boys' Debate, which was lost to the Freshmen. The staff of the class held a dinner on December 16 in the New Dining Hall. The affair was unique and unprecedented. The Annual Reception on the 21st of February reflected great credit on the officers then in power.

On March 28, on the occasion of installation of officers for the last quarter of the school year, numerals were awarded the members of the Football Squad. A memo-
rial, for Adolph Edmonds, a recently departed member of the Sophomore Class, was held on April 10.

Perhaps the greatest undertaking of the Class of '25 is its attempt to start the revival of the religious spirit of Howard. This movement had its inception in the Prayer Meeting of Wednesday, April 25th, when the Sophomores were in charge.

For the aid rendered by the Class of '23 during the two years of the life of the Class of '25, the members are sincerely grateful. It is with the deepest regret that they bid this class adieu. With all the sincerity, embodied in the soul of '25, the members join in extending to '23, their heartiest congratulations and best wishes as they go beyond the portals of the University and upward in the world.

H. A. D.

The Freshman Year 1922-23.

The Freshman entering college always stands at crossroads going many ways. Even though college life is wholly unknown to him, he has pictured a colorful college world where the constant play and interplay of striving intellect and active minds make life a thrilling succession of profitable competition and mental advancement. With very few exceptions, the majority of the class of '26 pictured the college world as not merely an arena in which the clever youth of the race vied one with another for honor and achievement, but also as a sort of intellectual paradise. On actually entering college the class found much which was the very fabric of its vision, and it also found that college life was not merely ethereal, but also a faithful reflection of the larger outside world.

The class of '26 entered Howard a typical Freshman class, something over three hundred and fifty strong, from all parts of the United States and parts of South America and the West Indies. It is very interesting to watch the process by which a large group of students like the present Freshman class filters into and finally adjusts itself to the environment of college life.

The very first thing of importance a Freshman class ordinarily does is to organize. This is momentous and is of far-reaching importance. Apparently the whole school awaits the result of the Freshman election, but those most interested, as one may surmise, are the Sophomores who lie in wait. What a battle royal follows the Freshman class meeting! Looking back, the Freshman never regrets the occurrences of that night, and experiences a thrill whenever he ponders over the events occasioned by his "initiation" into the traditions of his college.

Immediately after organization the whirlpool of the real college life begins to swirl about the Freshman. A score of men with profuse words of "advice" approach him, pointing to this or that road into the heart of the college which he purposes to make his own; the class politicians begin action; the prospect men of the fraternities begin to scout around within his numbers. Invariably, high pressure from above is brought to bear on him so that he is made finally, though reluctantly, to acknowledge his utter ignorance and placidly to wear his green Freshman cap, thereby acknowledging the very inconsequential position he occupies in the scheme of college affairs.

The class of '26 has been exceedingly fruitful and has produced some real talent. It was a signal honor for the Freshman class that James Cobb was chosen for the leading role in "The Mikado," an opera by Gilbert and Sullivan, presented by the Howard Choral Society. Many other Freshmen participated in this opera, among whom were Mabel Bullock, Helen Heartwell, and Slaughter Murrel. The University Band has given the opportunity for musical expression to several Freshmen, including T. S. Striplin, James Cobb, A. J. Prince, Raymond Forrest, J. Alpheus Butler and others. These men, with the exception of Mr. Prince, are also members of the Uni-
versity Orchestra. Miss Madeline Towles has had the honor of being selected as the pianist for the orchestra. The Freshman debating team was brilliantly successful in securing a unanimous decision for themselves in the Freshman-Sophomore debate and Mr. B. C. Baskerville had the honor of having his name inscribed on the silver loving cup for the best individual speaker in the debate. The other members of the team were E. P. Lovett and Robert Watson. The Freshman football squad did some effective work during the football season. One of the outstanding stars of the squad and a potential varsity man is Mr. George Miller of Arkansas. The Freshman basketball team, under the captaincy of Bob Meroney, did splendid work during the basketball season, while the Freshman baseball team, fresh from a victorious game with Dunbar, is still going. The Freshman class is justly proud of Henry Bridges, who was selected as one of the runners for Howard at the Penn Relay Meet April 27 and 28. In the field of debating the Kappa Sigma Debating Society has admitted about fifteen Freshmen this year and the class is also well represented in the Glee Club. The Stylus has admitted J. Alpheus Butler to membership in that organization. Among those prominent in the productions of the Howard Players for the past year were Miss Marcella Dumas, Miss Irene Salisbury, Melvin T. Green, Eddie P. Lovett, Dewitt Turpeau, all Freshmen.

The time has come for the class of '26, formerly unspeakably green and inexperienced, to gaze backwards over the three quarters of their Freshman year at college and count up their achievements and measure the success they have attained. They are proud of the showing which they made, but feel that there is nothing more glorious than a fine ending. They therefore face the future determined to plod untiringly toward the very crest of scholarship and attainment so that after graduation it may be said of them by those who knew them that they strove well and accomplished much.

J. A. B., Jr.

ATHLETICS.

Sidelights on the University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival.

In the great showing made by Negro athletes at the University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 27th-28th. Howard's Relay Team, which included Robinson, Craft (Captain), Bright, and Bridges, played a conspicuous role. The fact that this quartette finished a scant yard behind Bates, the winner, who was clocked three minutes, twenty-six seconds, the second fastest time of the meet, means that Old Howard has climbed a notch higher in the Intercollegiate Athletic Hall of Fame. To finish second, our boys had to show their heels to the representatives of Brown, Bucknell, Colgate, West Virginia, and the University of Montreal. Bridges, who ran the first leg for Howard, got off to a poor start and was handled roughly going around the first time. He recovered his long stride on the straight-away and passed one after another of his rivals to finish in third position close up to the leaders. Craft took up the good work and ran a head race by reserving his energies for the final sprint which placed Howard in second position, three yards behind Bates. Bright started out to run the race of his life. After hurdling a vaulting pole which had fallen across the track, he set sail for the leader, passed him on the farther turn and opened up a gap of seven yards on the field. All the Howardites in the stadium sat back and rested serenely when Leo Robinson, "the old master," took up the running. He ran easily for two hundred yards, confident that he could beat the field in the final dash for the tape. Both Brown and Bates passed him on the last turn and then the fight for the tape began.
With the crowd yelling madly for a Howard victory, Robinson sprinted past the runner for Brown and temporarily closed the gap between himself and the leader. Thereupon, Archibald, the anchor man for Bates, stepped heavily on the gas and was never headed as aforementioned. He broke the tape one yard ahead of Robinson in three minutes and twenty seconds which was the second fastest time of the meet. Incidentally, Howard had achieved the distinction of running the fastest race ever negotiated by a Negro organization at the University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival.

There were many interesting sidelights to the carnival, both from the point of view of the spectators as well as of the competitors. The total attendance for the two days of the carnival exceeded 55,000. Over two hundred schools, colleges and academies, totaling approximately 4,000 athletes, were represented in the competition. In spite of the magnitude of the carnival, the eighty-eight events were run off with clock-like precision. There was a total absence of bickering and bungling. It was a real college meet that was conducted under real college environment. Sportsmanship "stood out" in the biggest collegiate meet in America. Some of the open field events had as high as sixty-five contestants for a maximum of three prizes. Yet, no one's life was endangered and no one entertained the idea of quitting because sixty-five medals were not issued. Long live the University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival.

Review of Athletics, 1922-23.

The year 1922-23 marks a transitional period in athletics at Howard. Although it will not be recalled as a year of especial triumph on the gridiron, or the athletic field, it will surely indicate the span when a serious beginning was made to put sports on a universal and strictly amateur basis at Howard. The football season started off auspiciously when Captain William's team, coached by the inimitable Dr. Edward Morrison and Mr. Joseph Trigg, ran roughshod races over all opponents until the Hampton and Lincoln games, when Red Dabney, in the former, and C. Byrd, in the latter, collaborated in throwing a monkey wrench into Howard's perfectly trained machinery. As it was, Howard won four games and lost two; scored 117 points against 36 for the opponents.

Howard lost a valuable official in the person of Major Milton Dean, director of Physical Education, who resigned during the Fall Quarter. With the arrival of the new Physical Director, Mr. Louis Watson, an effort was made to put energy into the University requirement that all male students (professional schools excepted) take systematic physical education. The report of this department at the close of the Winter Quarter showed that two hundred and ninety-five undergraduates were taking military training. There are several other organizations, such as the Basketball League, Tennis League, and Baseball.

Howard scored second in the University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival and made the third fastest time of the meet. The track team swamped Hampton, Wilberforce, Storer College, Maryland Normal Institute in the Intercollegiate Track and Field Meet on the campus, May 12. The baseball squad is playing out a ragged and somewhat disappointing schedule. It possesses ability, however, and may beat Lincoln, which would recompense all its many shortcomings. To date, it has won two, tied one, and lost five games. The tennis tournament has been postponed until the latter part of the quarter. The boxing squad, under the direction of Mr. Logan Horton, will be ready to give exhibitions next fall. A cricket League is in process of formation.

An effort was made to stage a track and field meet for girl students, but the consummation of these plans will have to await the developments of another year. Compulsory physical training at Howard applies equally to male and female students.
Under the direction of Miss Curtis, the girls are going in for gymnastics, tennis, hiking, and field hockey.

The crowning achievement of the Department of Physical Education during the present school year centers around the strict interpretation and enforcement of amateur ruling. Written regulations govern our athletic procedures, and no one is unduly alarmed at this necessary readjustment, because it portends a time in the near future when Howard will go in for big things in collegiate athletics.


Intercollegiate Debating in the Universities.

DEBATING has occupied a prominent place in the extra-curricula activities of our leading universities during the current years. The teams representing Howard, Lincoln, Union and Atlanta showed marked improvement over former years. The question for the Atlanta-Howard dual debate was one of vital present concern. It was, "Resolved, that the Republican Party, by its attitude toward the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, has forfeited the allegiance of the Negro voters of the United States." Howard had the Negative and was defended by Messrs. Y. L. Sims and M. H. Goff in a manner that won the admiration and respect of the people of Atlanta, although the judges gave the decision to the Atlanta team. The people of Atlanta conceded Howard the victory in spite of the judges' decision.

The triangular contest between Howard, Lincoln and Union upon the "subject, "Resolved: that France was justified in occupying German territory to collect the reparations guaranteed by the Versailles treaty," proved instructive and furnished a field for the display of a thorough knowledge of the question and a deep insight into the trend of international politics. The Howard team at Union defended the Negative, and was composed of Messrs. King, Robb and Carrington and won over Union. This is the first time in a decade that Union has been defeated on her home grounds. At Washington, Howard was defended against Lincoln on the Affirmative by Messrs. Brady, Gilbert and Curry.

The Howard team outgeneraled their opponents from the start, gaining the high points of the contest in effective rebuttals and all inclusive main speeches. Both teams exhibited debating ability of a marked quality, but when the judges gave Howard a unanimous decision it was in full accord with the expectations of the audience.

Howard is attempting, through the helpful instruction of her coaches, Professors Montgomery Gregory and Charles Burch, to lift debating from mere declamation to meeting and refuting the opposing issues. Since this forward step has been taken in debating, the people who avail themselves of the opportunity, may well look for a real intellectual classic each year when our leading universities meet in this forensic activity.

James A. Curry, '23.

The Howard Lincoln Debate.

The Howard-Lincoln angle of the Howard-Lincoln-Union triangular debate was held Friday night, April 27, in the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel. The question under discussion, resolved, "That France is justified in occupying German territory in order to collect the reparations guaranteed by the Versailles Treaty," was defended by Howard on the affirmative and by Lincoln on the negative. Lincoln was represented by Messrs. Robert B. Johnson, E. Luther Brooks and Melvin B. Tolson with
I. J. K. Wells as alternate. Howard was represented by Arthur M. Brady, A. Crof-ton Gilbert and James A. Curry, the alternates being David W. Moss, Henry D. Espy and Frank W. Williams.

Mr. Brady opened the debate, pointing out the legal justification of France's action. When the first negative, Mr. Johnson, took the stand, he attempted to refute the preceding speaker by showing that all that is expedient cannot be morally justified. This speaker was very calm and deliberate—in fact, too much so, the monotony of his delivery throwing a damper upon the enthusiasm of the debate. When Mr. Curry, the third affirmative, spoke, he pointed out the fact that Mr. Johnson had admitted that France was legally justified in her action and that the question of her moral justification belonged properly to another subject of discussion. He asked the audience to read the programs and see if the question under debate was not governed by the law of the Versailles treaty. Howard's capture of this important point practically won the debate.

Mr. Tolson, the third negative, deserves credit for being the best orator of the occasion; his accent was almost perfect. Mr. Brooks defended the negative financial argument, showing that the drain of war and the loss of commerce had put the paying of such a large amount out of the question with Germany. Mr. Gilbert handled the affirmative financial argument successfully, proving that German territory was not invaded and her industries taken over. The rebuttals were spirited and showed a thorough knowledge of the subject.

Taken as a whole, the debate was not the classic that it might have been. There were times when dreary main speeches took away all enthusiasm and mere declaiming instead of debating resulted. Messrs. Gilbert, Curry and Tolson delivered their speeches in a manner that seemed worthy of debaters, but unfortunately this can not be said of the other speakers. The decision of the judges was 3 to 0 for Howard, which showed where the merit of the debate belonged.

W. R. ADAMS.

Omega Psi Phi Prom.

On Friday evening, the 13th of April, Alpha Chapter of Omega Psi Phi held its annual Spring Prom at Murray's Casino, and from 9 until 2:30 the Fraters and their friends danced and made merry.

The setting of the dance was a picturesque representation of the land of the Far East. This oriental scheme was most attractively affected by artistic decorations of flowers, palms, balloons, and Japanese lanterns, and a color pattern of purple and gold. Here, amidst such a beautiful atmosphere, with the slick, shiny floor under foot and a sky of waving streamers and bobbing balloons overhead, with the soft mellow light of colorful Japanese lanterns in one's eyes and the low, sweet, tuneful music of Snowden's Orchestra in one's ears, was a bit of momentary Paradise.

Out-of-town guests included Miss Evelyn Moore of Philadelphia, and the Misses Alberta James, Margaret Taylor, Constantia Wharton, Daisy and Dorothy Coleman, and Nichols of Baltimore, and Miss Irene Miller of Petersburg, Va. Visiting Fraters included R. P. McGuinn, Hank Carruthers, and "Skeeter" Gorham of Virginia Union University; Valnio Ballinger and "Whirlwind" Johnson of Lincoln University; and W. C. Mueller of Philadelphia. Chaperones were Mrs. Chas. H. Marshall, Miss Louise Marshall and Dr. Marie Lucas.
Local Elections of Omega Psi Phi.

Nearing the conclusion of one of the most remarkable years in its history, Alphai Chapter of Omega Psi Phi at a recent meeting elected the officers who are to "carry on" during the next school year. They are as follows:

- William A. Wethers, Basileus.
- William A. Hunton, Keeper of Records.
- George Munroe, Keeper of Seals.
- C. Herbert Marshall, Business Administrator.
- Fleming Norris, Keeper of Peace.
- Ogborn Simmons, House Manager.
- William B. Green, Steward.

The Howard Spirit As Viewed by a Prospective Alumnus.

When I came on the campus in the fall of 1919 a lively spirited group of Sophomores met and propounded many seemingly absurd questions. I wondered what it was all about; class rivalry had been common in high school, but I did not know that these students who gave me such a warm reception were Sophomores. I soon learned, however, that this manifestation of joy was merely the outcropping of that fine and far-reaching Howard spirit. Every nook and corner of the campus was virtually filled with it. In the dining room, out on the campus and in the halls, could be heard the voices of the Freshies yelling for the Juniors and vice versa. In addition to this one would hear the words of "Howard, I love old Howard," the Alma Mater, and many other college songs, which did much to enliven the spirit of the University. This intense spirit accompanied the students throughout the year. It was the driving force behind all of our activities.

I do not think that there has been one single thing connected with the University which has accomplished as much. Oh, how I remember times when defeat was staring us in the face, and one song or one yell would seemingly animate the teams to a quickened vigor, and turn defeat into victory.

There is that something about Howard which compels her sons to love her after they have left her beloved walls. There is not enough of that something, however, to bring all that go out from here under its sway. That may be due to any number of causes; probably to the individual himself rather than to the University.

While there is that finer spirit previously referred to, some men go away from the University oblivious of the days and associations here. I sometimes think that the alumni as a whole do not take enough interest in their Alma Mater. The alumni are the backbone of an institution. Our duty to our University is not discharged upon the receipt of a diploma. The welfare of the University is just as much our concern after we leave as when we are here.

If our hearts are true to Howard and to her fame for which we strive, we will look back with pride and joy to the old school we love so well. She has done much for us, and we are expected to do much for her. And in the days hereafter our hearts will turn with a keen sense of pride to dear old Howard and to college days.

James A. Curry, '23.

College Spirit vs. Fraternity Spirit.

Greek letter organizations have become an integral part of American colleges and universities. These societies have a definite and noble purpose. The association that
a student receives in his fraternity is far better than could be obtained elsewhere. A high school graduate entering a college composed of at least five hundred students must forget for the time being his high school friends, and pick new associates. Obviously this is no easy task in a large college or university. Such a condition justifies the existence of fraternities.

Fraternities are secret organizations composed of men selected for special attainments. These men have grouped themselves together for a common cause. According to some of our modern educators, this is the beginning of the conflict. Several such groups contend for mastery over each other, and a state of rivalry is the result.

There appears to be some contention as to which bonds are the stronger, those ties that bind a man to his Alma Mater or the ties which bind one to his fraternity. There should be no difference of opinion in this matter, for both are separate and distinct. In one a social obligation is incurred, and in the other a practical duty must be performed. If we had no colleges, we would have no fraternities.

Antagonism and rivalry among college fraternities is natural. An institution of higher learning having several fraternities affiliated with it, each with the same ideals and motives, must expect competition. The extent to which this competition affects school spirit depends upon the student body. If inter-fraternity contests are fostered and encouraged, there will be a resulting depreciation of school spirit. This is especially true in institutions where there is already but a small amount of 'varsity spirit present. The fraternity man would prefer to support his school in athletic contests.

The argument is often advanced that the enthusiasm developed by a fraternity supersedes school spirit. In the majority of cases this argument is given by a non-fraternity man. Fraternity spirit can in no way be compared to school spirit. The heart of any fraternity man is always with his school.

Contrary to the prevalent idea, fraternities are not political factors in an institution. The word "political" has received a peculiar connotation. Granting that a fraternity has the interest of the school at heart, suppose that the opinions of several organizations differ. We merely have a difference of opinion, and not a political controversy. There is nothing strange in the fact that two or more fraternities do not agree on the same point. Each is working for the welfare of the school.

The antagonistic attitude of fraternities in American colleges and universities is causing the administration of these institutions no little concern. Various means of conciliation have been suggested and tried. At the present time inter-fraternal conferences are popular. These conferences are held at stated times, and each organization is represented by delegates. Different questions that affect the fraternities are discussed, and some form of an agreement is decided upon. In some institutions this plan has been successful, in others unsuccessful. It seems that a more natural plan could be substituted. If the administrations of institutions of higher learning would not hold themselves aloof from fraternities, and would give each some practical task to perform, closer cooperation would evidence itself at once. The problem of the religious aspect of the student could be solved by fraternities more easily than by the administration. At least, such an experiment would bear trying.

Dispersion of popular ideas concerning fraternities would aid in the solution of the problem. Prejudice and propaganda cause fair-minded students to become partial towards many organizations.

The objective of the American college fraternity is constructive. Based on principles of manhood and scholarship, it aims to awaken sincere and noble aspirations in men. It is subjective, and seeks to advance its principles naturally, and not artificially. It is ever willing to extend its usefulness, and to cooperate with the institution with which it is affiliated for the propagation of the cardinal virtues of manhood.

HOWARD P. KENNEDY, '24.
The Student Journal—An Appeal.

When a few months past, we read in the New York Times that Harvard was celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the "Crimson," we began to wonder if there would come a time when Howard's students could celebrate the founding of their student paper and point to illustrious men who have served as editors. Howard has advanced to a class that few institutions for our group have reached, if any. We delight in honors that are brought to the University by alumni, administration and faculty. At the June Commencement of Harvard and the University of Chicago two Howard professors will have conferred upon them the "Doctorate," the highest degree that any college has to give.

Now that we have come into the association of colleges, the students have a great part to play in keeping up to the standard of our new rating by upholding academic traditions, which is directly incumbent upon them to do.

A college paper is one of the greatest means by which our traditions can be stamped upon the students. If the students of Howard wish to rank with the students of other American universities they must at least attain to the standards of the others. Harvard, Yale, Brown, Dartmouth, and Bryn Mawr without a student paper are unthinkable. A college does not have the true tone of a real college without a student paper. The college paper is an honest reflection of undergraduate conditions, and that it is itself a much more vital and creditable thing than it is a detraction, no man can deny. If we are to have an "A" class college in its true sense, we must have an "A" class student body and do the things that other "A" class college students do. Our position is a challenge. Can we as students maintain the standards of an "A" class college? This quotation from John Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies" expresses very forcibly our new position:

"If you will not rise to us, we can not stoop to you. The living lord may resume courtesy, the living philosophers explain his thought to you with considerate pain; but here we neither feign nor interpret; you must rise to the level of our thoughts if you would be gladdened by them, and share our feeling if you would recognize our presence."

There existed prior to 1919 student publications in Howard. From 1919 to 1921 the Student Journal was absorbed by the Record. From 1922 to 1923 the Journal has made a desperate effort to regain its place in the student life. Unfortunately, the progress of the Journal has been greatly retarded by a "malicious and wilful group" who showed a deplorable amount of individualism seeking to dominate it. This "little" group, so self-possessed and narrow-minded as not to be able to see outside of their chapter house walls, deserted the paper since their men did not gain control. How unlike an "A" class group. It is an easy matter to tear down, but it takes brain to construct, even though the construction be ever so small. But despite our handicaps, the Student Journal is here to stay. It is simply a question of how long will the students of Howard continue to disgrace themselves by neglecting the student paper. The larger we grow the more our imperfections show up. A vigorous student paper shows a wide-awake, vigorous student-body. A struggling paper in the midst of 2,000 students shows disinterest, lethargy and a failure to comprehend the significance of their position. The students should not only take an immediate and individual interest in the Journal, but also bear an immediate and individual responsibility for its standards. We believe that when the history of student publications in Howard is written it will be a glorious one. There will be men who have distinguished themselves in public life to whom the students may look with pride not only as alumni, but as men who have formerly edited the Journal. We also believe that in the near future the students will realize that the Journal is a university activity and not a private one.

E. D. JOHNSON, '23.
COUNTERWEIGHTS.

Quite Noisy.

Japers: "Congratulations, Bubbs. Whom does the new baby resemble?"
Bubbs: "Well, they say he has my good wife's voice and my nose, but I think he got his voice from our auto horn."

Depends on the Place.

"Bobby," said mother, "why don't you give your seat to your father? Doesn't it hurt you to see him reaching for a strap?"
"Not in the elevator, mother," replied Bobby cheerfully; "not here, but it does at home."

Arithmetically Speaking.

Sunday School Teacher: "Willie, how many Commandments are there?"
Willie: "Ten."
Teacher: "That's right. If you broke one of them what would happen?"
Willie: "There would be nine left."

Long Meals.

Thomas A. Edison is not much given to humor—he is far too busy for that—but he has one pet yarn that he is never tired of repeating:
A man from the country one day came to town and put up at a first-class hotel. He went to the office and asked the clerk what were the times of the meals.
"Breakfast, seven to eleven," answered the clerk; "lunch, eleven to three; tea, three to six; dinner, six to eight; and supper, eight to twelve."
"What!" shouted the astonished visitor. "When am I going to get time to see the town?"

Hardened to Punishment.

"There are some songs that will never die."
"I guess that's right. There's a girl next door to us who tries every night to kill a few of them, but it's no use."

Perhaps.

"Do you think it will stop raining?"
"Well, it always has."
Weather Forecast.

Teacher: "William, how many seasons are there?"
Student: "Do you mean in the United States?"
Teacher: "Why, yes, certainly."
Student: "Three."
Teacher: "Only three? Name them."
Student: "Foot ball, basket ball and base ball."

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No Hope.

Farmer: "What do you think I can sell this horse for?"
City Chap: "Well, you might sell it for a giraffe if you could elevate its head a little."

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His Coincidence.

Professor: "Give me a good example of a coincidence."
Frosh: "My father and mother were married the same day."

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The Silver Lining.

"Mister," began the seedy-looking man, "I haven't got no home and—"
"No taxes to pay!" interrupted the man addrest. "No coal bills; no worry lest the landlord raise your rent! Permit me to congratulate you."
"I have no job and—"
"Lucky chap! No danger of getting fired."
"But I'm serious, mister. I have no money and—"
"No temptation to spend it foolishly on able-bodied beggars. Why, you're the very child of fortune. Good-day!"

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Earning His Meal.

Lady: "You seem able-bodied and healthy. You ought to be strong enough to work."
Tramp: "True enough, lady. And you seem beautiful enough to be in the movies, but evidently you prefer the simple life."
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