Editorials

Negro Banking Institutions in the United States
Howard Alumni You Ought to Know

Obituary

University Notes
Undergraduate Life
Counterweights
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Founded by GENERAL O. O. HOWARD

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THE LONG WALK
# THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY RECORD

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THE DAY OF PRAYER.

The students of the University are accustomed to look forward to the Day of Prayer for colleges because they have learned to expect some degree of satisfaction for their instinctive desire for something new and awakening. This has been especially true for the last five years since the University has grown to expect Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson to be its pastor for the week of the Day of Prayer. Mr. Johnson has acquired a national reputation as being the foremost prophet of a new day, not for the Negro race alone, but for the whole world. With a degree of sagacity and a keenness of vision unparalleled by any of his profession, he plunges into the very heart of social affairs, and with the bravery of a true soldier dares to expose the causes of social maladjustment.

The average public speaker who is entrusted with the care of society generally aspires to a reputation for oratory, and by the use of all degrees of diplomacy avoids offending the public by refraining from the utterance of the plain, unclothed truth in order that they lose not their prestige. Dr. Johnson is not a man of that class. He does not scruple to call a spade a spade, nor does he cry "Peace, peace, when there is no peace." His audience cannot but be impressed with the fact that he is fully alive to a sense of his responsibility, and that here is a man who does not withhold himself from his duty. Here is an example of a man who can be faithful to his trust, and still maintain his prestige.

The "Day of Prayer" is theoretically the day on which students consecrate themselves to their life's work, and it is because of this that great care is taken to lay the needs of the world as plainly as possible before them in order that they may catch a vision of the highest ideal of service. Hitherto, in spite of the untiring efforts to present the truth as it appears to present-day men of vision, the general attitude of the students would lead one to conclude that altruism was not the ideal of the leader of the race, but rather selfishness, expressed in its highest terms. There has
generally been evidences of the coldest indifference to things other than
the material, and only those things that can be measured and evaluated
in terms of gold had any attraction. This was constantly a source of
much regret to those who desired the highest, noblest and best for the
students of Howard, but it was comparatively seldom that a student could
be found who was very serious toward the higher things of life. Once a
year we would have a strong spiritual awakening, but the effect was gen-
erally like that of any ordinary church revival, and it would seem that
in the short space of one month after the “Day of Prayer” another day
of prayer was needed. We do not see where the abrogation of the “Law
of Compulsory Chapel Attendance” had anything to do with the awful
carelessness to things spiritual, as some in the University seemed to think.
Nor is it due to the lack of spiritual inspiration on the campus, for there
is much profession of spirituality here. But we do know that some were
very ready to sing dirges before the “Week of Prayer.”

On January 22 Dr. Johnson appeared in the chapel and on that and the
two days following delivered three addresses which are likely to go down
in the history of the University. On the 24th his whole soul and spirit
seemed to go out with his message, as for 45 minutes he held the crowded
audience spellbound. The students were touched as they never were be-
fore. Many were heard afterward to say that they were never before
brought so close to the real issues of life and the needs of the race.
There was hardly a student who did not desire the “Shepherd Heart,”
which, as Dr. Johnson so emphatically declared, is necessary to adequate
service in this age. It was a red-letter day in the lives of many young
men of Howard, and one student in particular, who is resident in the
Dental College, where he is doing remarkably well, has decided to
espouse the cause of religion and become a Christian minister.

The University feels deeply indebted to Dr. Johnson. Indeed, we who
know of the conditions here, of the carelessness and apparent indifference
to the more serious things of life, and how much encouragement there is
to the maintenance of an irreligious attitude, can appreciate the need of a
man like Dr. Johnson, who does not fear to speak the truth and who
scorns to placate the students either by diplomacy or by any other means.
Dr. Johnson comes once a year and sows the seeds. To whom falls the duty
of tending the young and tender plants?

S. A. L. N.

INTELLIGENCE TESTS AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

IN THE Spring of the year 1923, the faculty of Howard University
voted that psychology tests should be given to all incoming students in the
ensuing Fall. Following this resolution, such examinations were given to
all freshmen in October, 1923, with the following results:

The test used was the Thorndike Test for High School Graduates,
part one. This test consists of a preliminary examination, which students
study in order that they may be familiar with the real examination. The
test itself consists of thirteen parts, made up of various different elements.
The examination was given by the head of the psychology department to
all students at the same time and place, so that there was no discrepancy
in administering the test. The conditions for each student were as nearly
uniform as possible. Better results would doubtless have been obtained
by the use of the Thorndike Three Hour Test, as more opportunity would
have been given, through the inclusion of more elements, to test different
individual capacities. However, the results obtained were quite worth-
while.

At the end of the Fall quarter the registrar furnished the psychology
department with the averages made by each freshman in his work during
this quarter. The average was computed on the basis of three studies
taken by each pupil. According to the marking system in use in the Uni-
versity, this mark was a letter.

Two hundred four students took the examination. The range in
the scores made was from twenty-six to one hundred and thirty-eight
(26-138), 140 being the highest possible score. The teachers' marks
ranged from F through E, D, C, B, to A. The correlation between these
two variables was found by translating the teachers' marks into figures.
Any mark of F was translated into 60 and below; D became 65, C 75,
B 85, and A 95. The correlation worked out on this basis was found to
be .476. As this was a normal correlation, the method of computation was
felt to be justified. Other colleges reporting on the same problem have
found approximately the same correlation with the exception of Columbia
College, the undergraduate school for men connected with Columbia
University. Here the correlation was .65, due doubtless to the more pre-
cise results obtained from the use of the Thorndike Three Hour Test.

In surveying the correlation sheet some interesting details are evident.
Out of the four hundred four freshmen, forty-six failed at the end
of the term. Of this number, nine had failed in the psychology test. Of
the remaining thirty-seven, twenty had received very low grades, so low,
in fact, that they might easily have been thrown into the failure group.
Seven who failed did well in the psychology test, while eleven were aver-
age. In addition to these failures there were four students who stood
among the highest in the psychology test who were content to make C in
the work of the term. To the writer it would seem only fair that such
students should be ranked as failures and put on probation. No student
making a low score in the psychology test made a high grade in his term
work.

In granting permission to give psychology tests to the freshmen, the
faculty stipulated that such tests should not in any way be used in evalu-
ating the merits of prospective candidates for admission to the University,
and they were not so used. The class of 1923 was admitted in the same
way and met the same requirements as had been met by previous classes.

Psychology tests are on trial, not only at Howard University, but at many other colleges and universities as well. However, it seems fair to hope that, in the future, when they have proved their worth, they will be one element in the admission of students to the University. From this first test it would seem that twenty-nine members of the freshman class had not the mentality to do college work. This conclusion could have been reached in October instead of waiting until the end of the first quarter, thus saving the time and money of the students and the energy of the conscientious teacher. Also by the use of psychology tests, thirteen intelligent students could have been put under observation and prevented from failure or from earning only a C, which is equivalent to a failure for an A pupil.

One swallow does not make a Summer, nor is the use of intelligence tests for one year decisive. Yet the results are so convincing and so in line with the findings in other colleges that it seems fair to predict a more extensive and definite use of them.

Martha MacLear.

The March issue of The Record will appear about the time we are observing Founder’s Day at the University, Sunday, March 2. At that time the fifty-seventh mile stone in the history of Howard University will have been reached. As appropriate reading in connection with the observance of Charter Day, we reproduce from the Washington Evening Star, June 24, 1867, the following article which was called to our attention by the Department of History of the University:

“Howard University.—The trustees of Howard University, an institution incorporated by Congress, the object of which is bestowment of a collegiate education on colored men—having lately purchased from Mr. John A. Smith 150 acres of land, situated just beyond the Park, and including the hill on which was the site during the war of a cavalry camp known as Camp Relief, have divided the tract into building lots, 50 by 150 feet each, with streets of 50 feet wide, reserving about 50 acres for a park, in which are sites for the University buildings. On Saturday about 40 of these lots were disposed of, mostly to clerks in the departments and other Government officials, at 9 and 10 cents per square foot; Mr. R. M. Hall being the broker. Most of the lots sold are on the Seventh street road, this side of the site for the University, and others on the street which will be an extension of Sixth street.

“General O. O. Howard has selected a lot on this tract for a residence, near the site for the buildings, and excavations are now being made for the foundation. This house will be a very handsome one, and will cost about $14,000. It will be built of building blocks made by a new process.
of lime and sand, which are said to be exceedingly durable and can be made to resemble any description of stone; and most of those who have purchased lots, we understand, propose to use the same material. The steam machinery for manufacturing this material is already on the land, and it will be put in operation this week.

"The Normal School of the University was opened in May last, in a large frame building on the ground by Prof. Williams, a graduate of Yale College, who for a number of years was one of the faculty of Look Out Mountain College, Georgia. The school is furnished with the latest improved school furniture, maps, etc., and considerable advancement has been made toward establishment of a library in connection therewith. There are now 35 colored men attending the school, and they are making rapid progress. Five of them are studying Latin, in which they made rapid progress. Three of the students are regular licensed ministers. It is expected that there will be considerable increase in the number of students in a few months, and the trustees are confident that as soon as they are able to open the University that a full complement will present themselves. In connection with the University, a large Sabbath school has been established and is held in the afternoon."—The Washington Evening Star, June 24, 1867.

BEYOND THE PALE.

The years roll past, and now slowly but measuredly comes the inevitable end. Intimate scenes and familiar faces become more precious. Behind lies a narrow world with definite termini, out yonder, a vast limitless region.

The gray, dismal building, majestic in its appearance; the little ivy-covered chapel, the scene of many a happy hour; the quiet library nestling beneath the parallel rows of trees stretching the length of the campus; groups of men and women hurrying to and fro at the tolling of a bell; these are the scenes I love so well. Now and then I greet a venerable figure, whose hair is gray with years, as he passes me by; more often a friend who laughingly inquires about a class from which I was absent or a lesson for which I was unprepared. This is the narrow world with definite termini.

But how different out there! A new environment will face me; new friendships will be formed. The past will fade away, but not quite into oblivion. The old friends are the true friends, and perhaps a chance meeting will revive old memories; perhaps intimate scenes and familiar faces will live again; perhaps the tolling of a bell will be heard again—out there, beyond the pale.

H. P. K.
TO THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER.

What means this sad yet gorgeous sight?
What means these flowers so rare?
Is all this splendor, all this pomp,
For one dead soldier there?

Who is this warrior bold deceased?
What glory does he claim?
What honor to his country brought
That merits him this fame?

What valiant deeds did he perform
On Flanders' reeking strand?
Was he like mighty Ajax, chief
Of some heroic band?

Did he into the battle's din
Rush in midst shot and shell
And stay until he lifeless sank
Amid that raging Hell?

What matter what of honor, fame,
He has his country brought?
What matter whether in the strife
Great deed of arms he wrought?

Think not of glory—but a breath!
But think of what he gave:
Ambition, loved ones, even life.
His native land to save.

In him a grateful nation shrines
Her nameless heroes lost;
Reveres her sons who with their life
Paid war's supreme cost.

This tribute breathes a nation's prayer,
That war fore'er may cease;
That o'er this bleeding earth may dawn
A day of lasting peace.

Nov. 11, 1921. LORENZO J. GREENE, '24.
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NEGRO BANKING INSTITUTIONS IN
THE UNITED STATES

By GEORGE W. HINES, A. B.
Assistant Professor in Finance in Howard University

WASHINGTON, D. C.
1924
In his study of Negro problems the writer has been impressed by the paucity of collected facts concerning business enterprises. The inquiry with which this report is concerned was undertaken for the purpose of determining, (1) the causes which led to the establishment of distinct Negro banking institutions in the United States; and (2) the development and present economic status of such enterprises.

The principal sources of data have been: questionnaires and correspondence, publications on various phases of Negro problems, and the reports of the banking divisions of the several state corporation commissions.

George Washington Hines.
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

During the past fifty-six years the Negroes of the United States have organized more than one hundred banks with an estimated capital of fifty millions of dollars. These institutions may be classified as follows:

I. Private banks.
II. Public or chartered banks:
   1. Savings banks.
   2. Trust companies.
   3. Commercial banks.
      (a) State banks.
      (b) National banks.

Since the Negroes are largely wage-earners, their private banks and savings banks have had the greatest development. A potential demand for the commercial bank seems to have arisen within the past twenty years in the South, for there the mass of the Negro population is found and there to a large extent economic agencies and racial antipathy have forced the Negro to promote his own business activities and to look largely to himself for the raising of funds.

While the motivating force of the Negro banker is profit, nevertheless there is that ever-present consciousness of service to his group, the fruition of which is in the distant future. It is generally known that the small farm owned by Negroes in the South, as well as the Negro tenant, has been exploited by a system which takes from him the major part of his earning to pay obligations contracted by the sowing and reaping of one crop to another. This increasing burden of debt, which is never permitted to be paid off, gives ample incentive and justification for a distinct Negro bank. The outstanding need for such an institution will be noted in this paper and observations and supporting data will be presented in an attempt to explain its potency.

A lack of faith in Negro banking institutions, which at one time seemed unsurmountable, is slowly but surely passing away, for wherever one finds a large number of Negroes in cities or country settlements, he will also find a Negro bank or a well formulated plan to organize one. While the bank has not developed so rapidly as some other business activities, it is apparent that the Negro bankers are aware of the fact that larger loans must be available for their patrons; and their next step is to promote a large central bank with facilities to meet the demand for loans too large for any one of the present number of banks to handle. It is significant to note that during the year of 1921 two national banking institutions have received charters and are now open for business.

A systematic study of Negro banking institutions was included in the
Atlanta University Publications No. 12-19, 1907; and from time to time the Negro Year Book reports the number of banks organized, their officers, capital stock and location. Some sporadic reports have found their way into magazines, but no systematic study has been recently made. References available on various phases of the subject are given in the bibliography.

CHAPTER II

EARLY HISTORY

In order to trace the development of the group, an inquiry should be made of its early environment. What were the motives which led to the organization of small social units? What were the forces which guided the movement thru its various stages? What is the evidence that indicates specific tendencies? What then, has been the economic development of the group? What ability and aptitude has it shown in the accumulation of funds for production of goods and to what extent have the ever-present social tendencies retarded the economic progress of the race? Can a distinct Negro banking institution be justified? These and related questions should receive attention, for if the group has possessed any distinct qualities or adeptness it would have ventured into more or less simple forms of business enterprises and in course of time it should have made progress in various business activities.

From 1619 onward, Negro slaves now and then secured their freedom, but it seems that not until the early eighteenth century were there to be found attempts to use money for social or business functions. In many of the small towns in Virginia numerous types of Negro organizations for caring for the sick and burying the dead were developed.

In the early pre-Civil War period many Negroes were skilled in carpentry, plastering, and blacksmithing, having spent long periods of time as apprentices. When they became free, some of them ventured North. The active history of the Negro began, however, in Pennsylvania just after 1780 when the slaves were emancipated. A Register of Trades of Colored People in the City of Philadelphia, was published in 1838. It contained a list of 656 persons engaged in fifty-seven different occupations; among them were: basket makers, bleeders, shoemakers, brass founders, cabinet makers, brush makers, coopers, dyers, hatters, plumbers, tailors, and wheelwrights. (Minton, M. Minton, Md. Early Hist. of Negroes in Business in Philadelphia, 1913, pp. 3-7.)

Perhaps the first attempt at anything like independent economic organization among Negroes was the Free African Society of Philadelphia in 1878. In the natural course of events, it became necessary for this society to take the initiation in almost all things concerning the welfare of
the free people of color. "On the 15th day of the 1st mo, 1790, the balance in the treasury was 42 pounds 9 shillings and 1 pence, and as divers members think a propriety would attend a deposit of this balance in the Bank of North America, he (the Treasurer) is desired to lodge it therein on behalf of the society as soon as convenient and report his performance of the business at the next meeting. Another step was to secure a burial place," for Negroes were not allowed to be buried within the walls of the graveyard, but they were buried on the edge of plantations, with unmarked graves. (Wright, R. R., Jr., The Negro in Pennsylvania, p. 34.) This, the Free African Society of Philadelphia, became the present African Methodist Church. (Cromwell, J. W., The Negro in American History, p. 17.) Similar societies existed in Newport, Rhode Island, and Boston, Massachusetts.

Following closely the development of the Negro church were the various secret orders and beneficial societies. They were simple in form, imposing an initiation fee from $2.50 to $5.00 and a monthly fee of 50 cents, and gave sick dues ranging from $1.50 to $5.00 a month. (Brawley, Benjamin, Social Hist. of the American Negro, p. 241.)

It seems that the field of the greatest achievement of the Negro was in the West along the Ohio river. In 1852, of 3,500 Negroes in Cincinnati, 200 were holders of property valued at $800,000. Among the workers in this city were a landscape artist, nine daguerrotypist, and three bank tellers. Henry Boyd was the proprietor of a bedstead manufactory that employed as many as 25 men. (Clarke, James F., Conditions of the Free Colored People in the U. S., Christian Examiner, March, 1859, pp. 246-265.) Robert Gordon, formerly the slave of a rich yachtsman of Richmond, Va., accumulated several thousand of dollars by selling the slack resulting from the handling of coal. He purchased himself in 1846 and after going to Philadelphia and then to Newburyport finally arrived at Cincinnati with $15,000. A part of his money was invested in the coal business; he employed bookkeepers and had his own wagons, built his own docks on the river, and bought coal by barges. (Woodson, C. G., Jour. of Negro Hist., Vol. I, p. 21.) Samuel T. Wilcox accumulated some $59,000 worth of property in Cincinnati in the grocery business prior to 1859. (Woodson, C. G., Negros of Cincinnati Prior to the Civil War, p. 9-21; Delany, M. R., The Conditions of the Colored People in the U. S., p. 92.)

The foremost and the most wealthy man of business of the race in the country about 1850 was Stephen Smith, of the firm of Smith and Whipper, of Columbia, Pa. He was a lumber merchant but also engaged in real estate and owned more than fifty brick houses in Philadelphia. In the city of New Orleans a few years before the Civil War not less than one-fifth of the taxable property was in the hands of the free people of color. (Clarke, James, F. op. cit., p. 244.)
From the foregoing facts, it may be discerned that Negroes were not only property holders but possessors of cash capital, which with little doubt must have been dispensed thru the local banks of their communities. No evidence has been discovered that there were banks controlled by Negroes prior to the Civil War. This seems to have been the period of individual economic advancement.

CHAPTER III

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BANKING INSTITUTIONS

During the Civil War, military savings banks were established at Beaufort, South Carolina, and Norfolk, Virginia, in order to give the colored troops centered at these points an opportunity to save their pay. The banks were so successful that the friends of the Negro decided to provide an opportunity for all the emancipated slaves to save their earnings. The matter was laid before Congress, and on March 3, 1865, by Congressional enactment, the Freedmen’s Savings Bank and Trust Company was established. Section V of the Act of Incorporation of the Freedmen’s Bank said “that the general business and object of the Corporation hereby created shall be to receive on deposit such sums of money as may from time to time be offered therefor by or on behalf of persons heretofore held in slavery in the United States or their decendent, and to invest the same in stock, bonds, treasury notes and other securities of the United States.” In 1870 an amendment to the charter was secured by which one-half of the funds subject to investment might at the discretion of the trustees be invested, “in bonds and notes secured by mortgage on real estate and double the value of the loan.” This amendment permitted injudicious speculation and caused the suspension of the bank in 1873. During the time that the bank was in existence about $57,000,000 were deposited. There were 61,131 depositors and a balance due to depositors of $3,013,699.00. From time to time payments were made amounting to $1,722,548.00, March, 1896. (Atlanta University Publication No. 12, pp. 107-137.) Sixty-two per cent of the losses have been repaid to the depositors. There were thirty-five branches of the bank, located largely in the South:

- Atlanta, Ga.
- Baltimore, Md.
- Charleston, S. C.
- Columbus, Miss.
- Huntsville, Ala.
- Lexington, Ky.
- Macon, Ga.
- Mobile, Ala.
- Augusta, Ga.
- Beaufort, S. C.
- Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Columbia, Tenn.
- Jacksonville, Fla.
- Lynchburg, Va.
- Memphis, Tenn.
- Montgomery, Ala.
Natchez, Miss. 
New Bern, N. C. 
New York City. 
Richmond, Va. 
Shreveport, La. 
St. Louis, Mo. 
Vicksburg, Miss. 
Nashville, Tenn. 
New Orleans, La. 
Norfolk, Va. 
Raleigh, N. C. 
Savannah, Ga. 
Alexandria, La. 
Tallahassee, Fla. 
Washington, D. C.

Wilmington, N. C.

(Negro Year Book, 1919, pp. 336-337; Report of the Senate Committee to Investigate the Freedmen’s Savings Bank and Trust Co., 1880.)

It is said that Freedmen’s Bank had in its list of incorporators some of the greatest names in America, including Peter Cooper, William Cullen Bryant and John Jay. “This banking institution had made a remarkable start in the development of thrift among black folks which slavery had kept them from knowing. Then in one sad day came the crash—all the hard-earned dollars of the freedmen disappeared; but that was the least of the loss,—all the faith in saving went too, and much of the faith in men; and that was a loss that a Nation which today sneers at Negro shiftlessness has never yet made good. Not even ten additional years of slavery could have done so much to throttle the thrift of the freedmen as the mismanagement and bankruptcy of the series of savings banks chartered by the Nation for their especial aid.” (DuBois, The Soul of Black Folk, p. 37.)

A prominent Senator of the United States made the remark that with all the boasted progress of the colored race it had not a single bank official to its credit. This statement was a spur to several Negroes who believed that the stigma of racial incapacity was unjust and who resolved to start a bank. The same year, October, 1888, the doors of the Capital Savings Bank, the first Negro bank, were opened for business at 804 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C., with a capital stock of $6,000.00, $1,000.00 of which was paid up in cash. From time to time the capital stock was increased until it reached $50,000.00 paid up. The bank was a voluntary association and owned its bank building in the heart of the business section of the city. It stood the strain of the panic of 1893 without asking for outside aid, paying every obligation on demand. (Colored Washington: Efforts for Social Betterment, pp. 16, 19.) The bank did a large business for about sixteen years, but finally failed though bad management and some possible dishonesty. (Atlanta University Studies, No. 12, p. 137; Banker’s Magazine, 29, 936: 36; 14.)
In 1889, the Grand United Order of True Reformers organized a bank in Richmond, Virginia. This bank had its origin in a lynching which occurred in Charlotte County, Virginia. A branch of the Grand United Order of True Reformers had been keeping its funds in a safe of a white man, who had thus an opportunity to see that the Negroes of the county had some money and that they were organizing for some purpose. He decided to break up the organization. A Mr. Browne succeeded in saving the organization and at the same time had his attention called to the need of a colored bank, where colored people could carry on their own business. The idea of the bank was first advanced by W. E. Grant. (Booker T. Washington, The Story of the Negro, Vol. II, p. 215.)

It would seem that the source of the wonderful progress this bank made was due to the unique organization of the Order of True Reformers. This society operated a number of departments:

- Real Estate
- Regalia
- Supply and Records
- Mercantile Stores
- Old Folk's Home

A report dated August 2, 1902, gave total receipts as $899,329.87; total disbursements $820,740.53; amount of cash handled at last report $6,996,459.38; amount of business done for the year $1,616,940.44; total amount of business done to date $8,613,189.82, and an average monthly business of $134,736.70. A bank statement reported April 6, 1906, gave the following items:

**RESOURCES**

- Loans and discounts............................................. $463,564.21
- Stocks & Bonds & Mortgs........................................ 5,000.00
- Furniture & Fixtures.......................................... 2,500.00
- Checks and other cash items................................ 2,555.32
- Due from State Bank and private bankers................. 12,811.24
- Specie, Nickels, cents........................................ 7,150.63
- Paper currency.................................................. 47,866.00

Total ........................................................................ $541,447.40

**LIABILITIES**

- Capital Stock paid in........................................... $100,000.00
- Surplus fund......................................................... 86,972.00
- Undivided profits, less amount paid for interest, expenses and taxes... 27,807.30
- Time certificates of deposits................................. 224,083.21
- Individual deposits subject to check...................... 102,584.89

Total ......................................................................... $541,447.40

After a successful career of twenty years the bank of the True Reformers failed on account of poor management. (Atlanta University Studies, No. 12, 1, 139.)
There was a great deal of difficulty experienced by Negro banks in Virginia because they were not connected with the Clearing House. When white merchants, who had accepted checks upon the Negro banks, threatened to withdraw their deposits unless the "white" banks made some arrangements by which checks on the Negro banks could be cashed, the policy was changed. The voluntary offer of a National bank to act as clearing-house agent seems to have solved the problem. (The Story of the Negro, B. T. Washington, Vol. II, p. 217.)

The Mutual Bank and Trust Company of Chattanooga, Tennessee, was organized in 1889 and after doing business for four years failed during the panic of 1893. The Alabama Penny Savings Bank was organized August, 1890, at Birmingham, Alabama. The promoter and president of the bank was Rev. W. R. Pettiford. He stated that during his pastorate in Birmingham there was a family which had two children. Both of the parents died, and the property left to the children was squandered. The estate was estimated at $10,000.00. The administrator sold to the boy, the elder of the two children, the old horses and carriages in payment for his interest in the estate. To make a bond of $20,000.00, as was necessary in this case, was impossible for any colored people to do. "When I saw our helplessness in the effort to help orphan children in saving the property earned by their parents," said Rev. Pettiford, "I conceived the idea that if we had a strong financial institution which could make bonds and save the property left to the heirs for their benefit, it would greatly help the race."

(Report of the National Negro Business League, 1906, pp. 162-4.)

A report of this bank September 12, 1907, gave the following items:

**RESOURCES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loans and discounts</td>
<td>$210,459.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overdrafts</td>
<td>1,497.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocks and bonds</td>
<td>210.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate</td>
<td>51,122.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture &amp; Fixtures</td>
<td>2,967.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash available</td>
<td>47,341.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** ........................................ $313,488.46

**LIABILITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital Stock</td>
<td>$25,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus</td>
<td>6,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undivided Profits</td>
<td>4,984.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due depositors on certificates</td>
<td>49,611.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due depositors on demand</td>
<td>213,385.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends uncalled for</td>
<td>674.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes payable</td>
<td>13,833.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** ........................................ $313,488.46

There were 9,112 depositors in 1907. The deposits grew from $78,124.21 in
From 1890 to 1900 no record is found of the organization of a Negro bank. Each year from 1901 to 1924 there seems to have been some form of a banking institution promoted, the greatest period of development being from 1914 to 1921. While the early banks were largely private institutions, familiarity with the various kinds of stock sold by industrial corporations and knowledge of the fact that the several states had developed the requirements of public or chartered banks soon led to the development of mutual and stock savings banks as well as trust companies.

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC BASIS

The mass of the Negro population is in the southern states. This means that, to a very large extent antipathy forces him to develop his own business activities without the use of funds supplied by white banking institutions. Obviously, there is a demand for a commercial bank. The functions of such an institution are, in part, to provide (1) mercantile credit as applied to the borrowing operations of jobbers, wholesalers, commission merchants, and retailers in connection with the movement of goods from first producer to ultimate consumer; (2) banking credit, which relates to the process by means of which banking institutions are enabled to attract the funds of depositors and to make loans and create obligations payable on demand, that are not backed by a dollar-for-dollar cash reserve; and (3) capital credit used by manufacturing and producing corporations in procuring the necessary fixed capital required in their business. (The Nature & Functions of Credit, The Financial Org. of Society, University of Chicago, p. 119.)

With reference to the need of a Negro bank, The Crisis points out the fact that, "there are white banks in Texas, in Atlanta and in black Harlem that with millions of Negro money would sooner lend to the devil than to a Negro business enterprise." (Crisis, Jan. 21, p. 102.) Very recently in Seattle, where there are five thousand Negroes, among whom there are several who have deposits to the amount of $7,000 each in white banks, a Negro manufacturing concern, Buffalo Hosiery Corporation, was refused a loan on a $3,000 order for goods. The firm lost the business. (Confidential Interview.) Atlanta University Studies of Negroes in Business Enterprises expresses the need for a Negro bank as "the lack of capital, and exorbitant rates of interest demanded by money lenders, lack of co-operation among the members of the race (secondarily) lack of reliable, efficient helpers and race prejudice." (No. 19, p. 14.)
In Richmond, Virginia, a white banker estimated that two millions of dollars were deposited by Negroes. Personal information confirms the fact that Negro business men cannot secure loans for commercial purposes. Evidences to the same general effect might be multiplied many times.

It is found that a lack of working capital, even for a temporary use, forces a number of enterprises out of business. The Negro merchant is compelled to lose the customary 3% discount for cash, therefore he has to pay 14.4% per annum for use of capital by not being able to secure short time loans from a bank. It follows then, that he is unable to take the advantages of a favorable market to purchase standard commodities. Keen competition tends to put him out of the field or it offers little inducement for an attempt to develop new enterprises.

While the Federal Farm Loan Act permits a farmer to borrow on his farm lands up to as much as fifty per cent of the appraised value of the real estate plus twenty per cent of the permanent insurable improvements, for the purchase of land, it does not furnish the machinery for the trans- action of small daily banking business. Current credit should be provided, based on purchases of such items as fertilizer, machinery and tools.

As to the need of a distinctive institution, the following reasons for the need of a Negro bank are taken from the questionnaires which were sent to the presidents of all the Negro banks and returned to the writer:

"A bank is necessary to every community where our numbers justify same.

"Negro banks are useful and needed because they cause people to save who never go to a white bank. Our bank has caused many colored men to own a home who otherwise would have been without homes.

"A great number of Negroses owning property and making money. A farming country with Negro farmers making good.

"Because the Negro is increasing in independent wealth and it helps in teaching him the habit of thrift and of patronizing the business effort of his own race. Also because in many instances he fails to receive courtesy and consideration from white banks.

"To build and assist racial business enterprises and to offer employment to our own and to secure to a degree financial independence.

"A bank places the Negro more solidly in the commercial world and is an incentive to Negro enterprise making.

"First, because the race needs to be taught to save; second, in order to finance Negro enterprises; thirdly, to save their homes and farms from foreclosure when unable to meet their notes; and to afford a safe and profitable investment for those having money to invest.

"First, as an economic necessity; being able to pool our own resources. Second, to extend credit to the Negro business men and farmers thru this section. The Negro bank has been a life saving station.—Negro farmers who have been doing business with white banks for years have recently been denied credit."

In commenting upon the Negro problem the Commercial and Financial Chronicle stated: "No group of people is more intimately involved in
our national life, and none is more imperfectly understood, than the Negro. The results are in striking agreement as to the gravity of the situation. The attitude of the South toward the Negro, notwithstanding many notable individual exceptions and the manifestation of unlooked for powers and capacity for development in the Negro, has not materially changed, with the result that a condition of strain exists full of peril. Our immediate desire is to set in order some of the evidences that we have of the possibilities of the Negro, which he was not believed to possess, and the denial of which has done so much to create the feeling toward him which is so hard to overcome.

“If we look at him today he constitutes some twelve millions of the population of the United States. These form one-seventh of the working force of the country. Of the three million Negro men, 800,000 are farmers, and 1,000,000 farm laborers. Eighty per cent of the women are in necessary home and industrial work. The war has turned thousands of the men into various manufacturing industries and opened a new era which the labor unions have recognized in admitting them to membership.

“In 1866 the Negroes of the United States owned 12,000 houses, operated 20,000 farms, conducted 2,100 businesses, and had $20,000,000 of accumulated wealth. Fifty years later the number of houses had increased to 600,000, the businesses to 45,000, the operated farms to 981,000 and the wealth to $1,110,000,000. In 1867, 400 Negroes were engaged in 40 lines of business; in 1917, Negroes were engaged in 200 lines, with $50,000,000 invested. Today there are over 70 sound banks in the hands of capable Negro financiers, doing business with their own people.” (Commercial & Financial Chronicle, Jan. 8, ’21, p. 98.) Since the appearance of the Chronicle the writer has collected data showing 80 banks operated by Negroes.

One of the things which has helped to make the Alabama Penny Savings and Loan Company and the other Negro banks succeed, under conditions and difficulties which banks of white people could not survive, is the advantage that Negro bankers have in dealing direct with Negro people—the officers of banks conducted by persons of the other race, are not well acquainted with colored persons who apply for a loan, and therefore, are unable, in most cases, to accommodate them. The colored banker, however, knows his own people, and is thus enabled to extend them credit with discrimination. (The Story of the Negro, Washington, Vol. II, p. 230.)

How far has it been assumed that the Negro puts aside a part of his earnings? Monroe Work writes that the Negroes of the country contributed very liberally to all of the war activities and especially in subscribing for Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps, to the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. War Work. Investigation and estimates are that the Negroes of the United States contributed to the several Liberty Loans,
the Thrift Stamp Drive and the War Work activities more than two hundred twenty-five million dollars. The United States Treasury Department awarded first place among the banks of the country to a Negro bank, the Mutual Savings, Portsmouth, Virginia, which was given a quota of $5,700 to raise and actually raised over $100,000, almost twenty times its quota. In the Fourth Liberty Loan it was assigned $12,500 as its quota and its total subscription was reported to have been $115,000. On account of this splendid record the bank was designated by the United States Treasury as a depository for Government funds. (Negro Year Book, 1919, pp. 4-49.)

The Universal Negro Improvement Association, led by Marcus Garvey, has collected $472,706.72 from its members in a year to be used in developing Negro industries and commercial enterprises. (World’s Work, Dec., 1920; Crisis, Jan., 1921, p. 112.)

Thrift and production are the essentials of real prosperity. The element of thrift is a very important factor for the existence of a Negro bank. Thrift tends to make the group contented and industrious; it reduces individual cases of suffering and there are fewer objects of charity and greatly lessened demand on charitable institutions. The fact that the Negro has pointed with great pride to his share in a banking institution has exercised an influence upon his group which cannot be measured in dollars. Upon the other hand, the habit of putting aside small earnings is growing; it is reflected in the rapid growth of business enterprises in which the Negro bank is playing no small part.

CHAPTER V

CONTEMPORARY EXPERIMENTS

To the narrative of what the Negro is doing in the banking field directly, should be added a portrayal of some movements in a larger scope, for they reflect the hopes, ambitions, attitudes, transitions and determinations of the group. It is not a mooted question, however, as to the part played by the Negro bank.

The tension which had been growing more and more intense in the South reached its climax in 1915. Over night, as it were, the Negro decided he no longer would submit to the incidents of destruction of life and property. This, of course, accompanied the failure of crops, the demand for labor at higher wages in the North and the hope of becoming a citizen. Some five hundred thousand of them moved northward from the black belt to Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Detroit. (Negro Migration During the War, E. J. Scott.) Only a few examples are here given as indicative of the evolution in business enter-
prises following the movement. The outstanding fact is the spirit which the Negro has shown in developing a new form of business enterprise, the corporation.

In New York the leading Negro business men and bankers from all over the country met at the Vanderbilt Hotel and organized the Allied Bankers and Industrial Corporation with a capital of $3,000,000. Backed by business men who control institutions worth several millions, the new corporation, it is said, will eventually include the whole group of Negro banking establishments in the country and will serve as a clearing house for bankers, life, fire insurance and manufacturing companies. (New York Age, Nov., 1920.) A Negro Syndicate purchased apartment houses at a cost of a million and half dollars, which consisted of six large de luxe elevator apartments. The Garvey movement, which was organized to develop industrial enterprises, has put into service between New York and points in the West Indies, two steamships. (World's Work, Dec., 1920.)

In Philadelphia, the Armstrong Association reports 459 businesses operated by Negroes; 14 had a stock of merchandise valued at $1,000 or over and 45 did a gross annual business of more than $5,000 each. The investigation showed that the more productive businesses were in the hands of Negroes who had come from the South.

Among the business enterprises at Memphis are found 6 drug stores, 14 undertaking establishments, 102 restaurants, 85 cleaning and pressing establishments, 4 newspapers, 71 grocery stores and 2 banks. (Memphis Dir'ty.)

The Crisis states that the Negroes of Washington City have been skimming some real cream in the last ten years, but particularly in the last two years since the World War. Taking only the larger investments the following list is amazing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business Enterprise</th>
<th>Investment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Savings Bank</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitelaw Hotel</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Aid Building</td>
<td>$125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Investment Company</td>
<td>$120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. H. Dudley Apartment</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John R. Hawkins Apartment</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y. W. C. A. Building</td>
<td>$225,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supreme Order of Helpers</td>
<td>$23,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murray Brothers' Casino</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luray Apartment</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrift Commercial Company (4 Buildings)</td>
<td>$42,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglass Cooperative League</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Carson's Private Hospital</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeland Apartment</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exeter Apartment</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mu-So-Lit Club House</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tau Delta Sigma Club House</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In listing 110 Negro enterprises, Charles E. Hall finds an aggregate capitalization of thirty million dollars. The list included amusement parks; bakeries; banking, bond, realty, investment, publishing, steamship, coal mining, stove, furniture, fire and life insurance companies, broom, casket, ice and clothing factories; building and loan associations; chain drug stores; chemical laboratories; co-operative grocery and department stores; finance and hotel and housing corporations; steam laundries; theatres; and wholesale commission houses. (Ibid., March, 1921, p. 273.)

Perhaps one of the most outstanding adventures of recent date is the Negroes' entrance into the fire insurance business, for here the possibilities are limitless. The Banker's Fire Insurance Company was chartered by North Carolina July, 1920, and is doing business in North Carolina, Maryland and the District of Columbia. Each member of the board of directors has attained success as a banker, insurance magnate, or financier. The growth in assets of this company from $133,902.30, April 30, 1921, to $164,081.60, September 30, 1921, is indicative of its progress. On September 30, the company issued the following statement:

RESOURCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mortgage Loans on Real Estate</td>
<td>$92,077.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Due and Accrued Thereon</td>
<td>2,166.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loans on Collateral Security</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest Accrued Thereon</td>
<td>45.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonds Owned (Government)</td>
<td>16,397.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest Accrued Thereon</td>
<td>410.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in Office and Banks</td>
<td>29,325.85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bills Receivable</td>
<td>9,562.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agents' Balances</td>
<td>7,061.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Receivable</td>
<td>643.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and Fixtures</td>
<td>2,400.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance Maps</td>
<td>981.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$164,081.66</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LIABILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deposits for Agent's Bonds</td>
<td>$53.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearned Premiums</td>
<td>13,033.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Paid-Up</td>
<td>133,284.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$164,081.66</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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(North Carolina Mutual Life Co., by Dr. Sadie T. Mossell, Nov., 1921.)
### CHAPTER VI

**EXHIBITS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>No. banks</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
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<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>P. 671,096</td>
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<tr>
<td>N. Carolina</td>
<td>P. 697,843</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>P. 1,181,294</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>P. 193,919</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>P. 690,049</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>P. 111,452</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Banks reported 1921. P. = Population.
QUESTIONNAIRE

BANKS

1. Name of bank. Wage Earners Savings Bank (38-60).
2. Location. Savannah, Georgia.
3. When established. October, 1900.
4. Authorized Capital. $50,000.00.
5. What is the number of your depositors? About 18,000.
6. Please indicate what percentage of your depositors are:
   A. Laborers
      a. Skilled. 40%.
      b. Unskilled. 30%.
   B. Professional
      a. Ministers. 2%.
      b. Lawyers. 1%.
      c. School teachers. 3%.
   C. Business Men. 20%.
   D. Farmers. 4%.
   What is the extent of your loans for commercial purposes? 45%.
   A. Less than 90 days. 45%.
   B. More than 90 days. 55%.
   C. Farm Loans. 5%.
8. How do you determine the amount to be loaned to one individual?
   A. By Financial Statements. Yes—To Firms or Corporations.
   B. By Personal knowledge. Endorsed Papers.
   C. By what Security. First Mortgages on Real Estate and Marketable collateral.
9. With what other banks, if any, are you affiliated? None.
10. Of what banking association are you a member National Negro Bankers Ass'n.
     Georgia State Bankers Ass'n.
11. Please attach copy of your January statement and any printed matter showing
development of your bank.
12. How many employees have you? 16.
13. Do you consider that there is a real need for a Negro bank? Yes.
14. Please give your reasons. Husbanding the resources of the race, Racial develop-
    ment financially and commercially.
15. To what member of your force may I write for further information? L. E. Williams, President.

QUESTIONNAIRE

BANKS

1. Name of bank. Solvent Savings Bank & Trust Co.
2. Location. 390 Beale Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
3. When established. 1906.
4. Authorized Capital. $100,000.00.
5. What is the number of your depositors? 19,000.
6. Please indicate what percentage of your depositors are:
   A. Laborers
      a. Skilled. 20%.
      b. Unskilled. 20%.
B. Professional. 10%.
   a. Ministers. 10%.
   b. Lawyers. 2%.
   c. School teachers. 10%.
C. Business Men. 10%.
D. Farmers. 18%.
Total. 100%.

7. Character of Loans. Real Estate, improved city property, farm lands.
   What is the extent of your loans for commercial purposes? 30%.
   A. Less than 90 days. 20%.
   B. More than 90 days. 80%.
   C. Farm Loans. 20%.

8. How do you determine the amount to be loaned to one individual?
   A. By Financial Statements. From his financial statement.
   B. By Personal knowledge. Moral standing.

9. With what other banks, if any, are you affiliated?

10. Of what banking association are you a member? American Bankers Ass'n.
       Tennessee Bankers Ass'n.

11. Please attach copy of your January statement and any printed matter showing
    development of your bank.

12. How many employees have you? 13 employees.

13. Do you consider that there is a real need for a Negro bank? Yes.

14. Please give your reasons. A bank is necessary to every community where our
    numbers justify same.

15. To what member of your force may I write for further information? Cashier.

THE SOLVENT SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO.

Is now the largest bank in the world owned and operated by colored people.
Resources over a million dollars. Condensed statement of the condition of
The Solvent Savings Bank & Trust Co., at the close of business November
15, 1920.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts................................................. $475,617.49
Overdrafts ................................................................. None
Bonds and stocks and warrants..................................... 545.50
Banking house ........................................................... 12,190.00
Furniture and fixtures................................................. 11,005.90
Other real estate....................................................... 18,557.60
Actual cash on hand.................................................. $27,455.91
Due from banks and bankers (on demand).......................... 345,368.62
Exchanges for clearing house........................................ 9,935.74

382,760.27

Due from banks and bankers (not on demand)....................... 63,644.79
Checks and cash items................................................. 1,388.23
Cash items in transit................................................. 139.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit....................... None
Customers' liability account of acceptances........................ None
Other resources:
War Savings Certificates............................................. 2,853.65
U. S. Bonds.............................................................. 137,700.00

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U.S. Certificates of credit ........................................... 30,000.00

Total ................................................................. $1,136,402.46

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in ............................................. $76,520.71
Surplus fund ............................................................ None
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid .................. 16,647.54

Total $93,168.25

Individual deposits subject to check ........................... $327,429.37
Demand certificates of deposit ..................................... None
Due to banks and bankers on demand .............................. None
Cashier's checks ...................................................... 4,033.22
Certified checks ...................................................... 559.00
Due to Clearing House .............................................. None
Unpaid dividends ..................................................... 1,079.34

Total demand deposits .............................................. $333,100.93
Savings deposits ....................................................... 517,534.02
Time certificates of deposit ....................................... 192,599.26

Total deposits ........................................................ 1,043,234.21

Total ................................................................. $1,136,402.46

State of Tennessee, County of Shelby:
I, Bert M. Roddy, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true and gives the actual condition of said bank as shown by the books on file in said bank.

Bert M. Roddy, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 23d day of November, 1920.

M. Thornton, Notary Public.

Officers—J. W. Sanford, President; T. H. Hayes, Vice-President; A. L. Thompson, Vice-President; J. B. Willis, Vice-President; E. W. Irving, Vice-President; Bert M. Roddy, Cashier; A. P. Bentley, Asst. Cashier; Paul Sneed, Asst. Cashier.

STATEMENT SHOWING CONDITION OF ELEVEN NEGRO BANKS IN VIRGINIA, 1919

Banking Division, State Corporation Commission.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts ................................................ $2,066,207.11
Overdrafts .............................................................. 2,722.81
Bonds, securities, etc ............................................... 406,582.62
Banking houses ....................................................... 175,253.99
Other real estate .................................................... 161,793.33
Furniture and fixtures ............................................... 46,832.62
Checks, other cash items ........................................... 22,794.75
Due from National and State Banks ............................... 418,586.57
Actual cash on hand ................................................. 95,288.21
Unpaid subscriptions to capital stock .......................... 25,621.00
Bonds guaranteed ..................................................... 4,500.00
All other items of resource ........................................ 4,284.27

Total ................................................................. $3,430,567.56

<table>
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<tr>
<th>LIABILITIES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital stock paid in</td>
<td>$358,534.00</td>
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<td>Surplus fund</td>
<td>144,408.15</td>
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<td>Undivided profits</td>
<td>311,232.35</td>
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<td>Savings deposits</td>
<td>2,477,975.77</td>
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<tr>
<td>Demand certificates of deposit</td>
<td>910.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time certificates of deposit</td>
<td>6,880.58</td>
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<tr>
<td>Certified checks</td>
<td>15,602.16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cashier's checks outstanding</td>
<td>5,897.49</td>
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<tr>
<td>Due to National and State banks</td>
<td>82,048.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notes and bills rediscounted</td>
<td>161,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bills payable</td>
<td>4,480.50</td>
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<td>Reserved for accrued interest on deposits</td>
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<td>Reserved for accrued taxes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stock subscribed but not paid for</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bonds guaranteed</td>
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<tr>
<td>All other items of liability</td>
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Total ................................................................. $3,430,567.56

Two additional banks were organized 1920.

STATEMENT SHOWING CONDITION OF TWO NEGRO BANKS IN MISSISSIPPI, 1921

Board of Bank Examiners.

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<td>Loans and discounts</td>
<td>$303,177.72</td>
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<td>Overdrafts secured</td>
<td>347.78</td>
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<td>Stocks, bonds, securities</td>
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<td>Warrants, State, County, Municipal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guaranty fund with State Treas</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Banking house and lot</td>
<td>7,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other real estate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Furniture and fixtures</td>
<td>4,280.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Due from other banks</td>
<td>13,731.32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash and items</td>
<td>8,048.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expense accounts</td>
<td>4,483.87</td>
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<tr>
<td>All other items of resource</td>
<td>2,057.82</td>
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Total ................................................................. $342,271.65

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<td>Surplus fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Undivided profits</td>
<td>3,240.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dividends</td>
<td>868.87</td>
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<tr>
<td>Individual deposits subject</td>
<td>73,860.55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Savings deposits</td>
<td>22,440.07</td>
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<td>Time certificates of deposits</td>
<td>50,780.57</td>
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| Description                          | Amount  
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cashier's checks</td>
<td>627.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bills payable</td>
<td>144,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reserves for taxes accrued</td>
<td>933.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>All other items of liability</td>
<td>50,999.99</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$342,971.65</strong></td>
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**STATEMENT SHOWING CONDITION OF SEVEN NEGRO BANKS IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1921**

Banking Division, State Corporation Commission.

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<th>Resources</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>Loans and discounts</td>
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<td>Bonds, securities, etc</td>
<td>22,400.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Overdrafts</td>
<td>2,347.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Banking houses, furniture &amp; fixtures</td>
<td>64,495.49</td>
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<td>Other real estate</td>
<td>13,914.83</td>
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<td>Checks, other cash items</td>
<td>33,836.19</td>
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<td>Due from National &amp; State Banks</td>
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<td>Other resources</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital stock paid in</td>
<td>$179,055.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surplus fund</td>
<td>3,540.87</td>
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<tr>
<td>Undivided profits</td>
<td>11,025.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dividends unpaid</td>
<td>17.36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Savings deposits</td>
<td>368,822.47</td>
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<tr>
<td>Demand certificates of deposit</td>
<td>1,100.00</td>
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<td>Time certificates of deposit</td>
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<td>Certified checks</td>
<td>4,621.42</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cashier's checks outstanding</td>
<td>8,549.79</td>
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<tr>
<td>Due to National &amp; State Banks</td>
<td>20,473.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notes and bill rediscounted</td>
<td>12,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bills payable</td>
<td>13,600.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>All other items of liabilities</td>
<td>349,926.42</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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**EXHIBIT A**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Resources</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time Loans</td>
<td>$704,600.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonds &amp; stock owned by bank</td>
<td>131,475.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Banking house</td>
<td>81,224.89</td>
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<tr>
<td>Furniture and Fixtures</td>
<td>8,498.53</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Real Estate</td>
<td>33,689.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash in Vault and amount deposited in banks</td>
<td>88,907.16</td>
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<td>Cash items</td>
<td>2,257.94</td>
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<td>Other assets not included in the above</td>
<td>838.80</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,053,492.56</strong></td>
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### Liabilities

<table>
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<td>Capital Stock paid in</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surplus Fund</td>
<td>25,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Undivided profits, less current expenses, interest &amp; taxes paid.</td>
<td>6,008.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due unpaid dividends</td>
<td>274.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savings Deposit</td>
<td>799,753.19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Certified Checks</td>
<td>637.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Certificates</td>
<td>170,300.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cashier's Checks</td>
<td>921.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other liabilities</td>
<td>586.97</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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#### EXHIBIT B

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<td>Owes to Depositors Payable on Demand</td>
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<td>Assets to meet any request for payment:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash in Vault &amp; in Banks</td>
<td>$88,907.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Items</td>
<td>2,257.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Loans</td>
<td>704,600.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonds &amp; Stocks</td>
<td>131,475.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banking House</td>
<td>81,224.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Real Estate</td>
<td>35,689.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Assets</td>
<td>9,337.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total to meet indebtedness</strong></td>
<td>1,053,492.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus which becomes the property of the Stockholders after the debts to Depositors are paid</td>
<td>81,871.44</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### CHAPTER VII

#### STATEMENT ANALYSIS

It is obvious that the usual statement of an individual bank as presented does not contain sufficient details for a complete analysis. A statement merely presents a static picture of a bank's condition on a particular day, and should be compared with previous reports to study the true financial history of the bank. The present is an attempt to interpret "one" statement with such additional limited outside information as could be secured. It is selected from a group of several banks which are typical of the institutions under consideration.

In analyzing the statement of a bank it is important to bear in mind these facts: First—That the liabilities of a bank are of two kinds; to depositors and to stockholders. Second—that the assets are of three kinds: those which can be realized on, those of fixed maturity, and those in the nature of investment, such as real estate for banking purposes and high-grade bonds.

Capital shows to what extent the bank is liable to its stockholders for funds furnished by them to begin and conduct a banking business. Ample
capital coupled with satisfactory service and efficient management produces earnings, a portion of which is paid to the stockholders who furnished the capital, the rest being saved and laid aside as surplus and undivided earnings.

Banking surplus is a liability of the bank to its shareholders which arises from and represents the excess value of assets over and above that required to meet all other liabilities, including capital stock and undivided profits. Bank surplus differs from the surplus of most business corporations in that it is sometimes, not infrequently, "paid in," wholly or in part. Very frequently, however, it represents the accumulated earnings of the bank. (Phillips, Bank Credit, p. 23). Surplus acts as a means of providing additional working capital for expanding the business of the bank, and also operates as a bulwark for meeting possible losses. (Willis, H. P., Banking and Business, p. 169). This item, therefore, is a measure of growth, earning power, service, efficiency, conservation in the payment of dividends and other elements of success. An increasing surplus shows that a portion of earning is put back into the business and that the protection afforded by the bank's capital is continually strengthened by growing reinforcement.

Undivided profits is merely the most recent surplus which is kept separate on the books to indicate more closely the bank's progress. These three items, Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, constitute a bulwark of protection to the depositor, for they would have to be entirely wiped out before the depositor could lose a single dollar.

Deposits are liabilities—not assets. They indicate a bank's relative size. They must be compared as a liability to depositors with the liability to stockholders. The test is not the amount of deposits, but rather their comparative relation to the other items of the statement—Liabilities: Deposits to depositors; Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits to stockholders. This combination of capital is of great importance, for the proportion this liability bears to the total deposits, the more the stockholders have at stake, relatively, the stronger is the position held by the depositors, since depositors' rights have precedence. Much depends upon the ratio which the claims of depositors bear to the claims of stockholders, in other words.

The statement under consideration shows liabilities to stockholders of $81,008.65 and liabilities to depositors of $971,622.14, or a relation of combined capital and surplus to demand liabilities of 1 to 11. The proportion of 1 to 4 is regarded as about correct for a bank doing the ordinary type of commercial business. (Lough, E. H., Business Finance, p. 368). It would seem that a careful analysis of this bank's development and future possibilities might warrant an increase of capital. Time loans in this case are large in proportion to the other items. Now, since deposits are increased by the act of a bank, when loans are paid and there is a rough correspondence between the movements of loans and deposits, it would
seem to suggest the contraction of loans, thereby decreasing the above ratio to the accepted ratio.

With reference to the reserves required by the Federal Reserve Act—7 per cent of demand and 3 per cent of time deposits—it is found that there are cash in vault and due from other banks $88,907.16 to meet demand deposits reserve of $56,092.54 and time deposit reserve of $5,109.00; in other words, there are $88,907.16 to meet a total reserve requirement of $61,201.54. This bank, however, is a savings bank and usually no cash reserve is required of such banks. (Harris, R. S., Practical Banking, p. 125). On the other hand, the facts seem to indicate that this bank is doing an ordinary commercial business. If this be true, the reserve requirement is far above the margin of safety. From another view, however, the proportion of cash to demand liabilities is 10 per cent. Experience has fixed this proportion at from 15 to 25 per cent, and the large secondary reserves immediately convertible into cash in this case would most likely meet the test. (Lough, L. H., Business Finance, p. 494). Furthermore, should this bank stop its “discounts” or its investments in new securities, or if it slackens its activity in making such loans, the regular succession of maturing paper will gradually strengthen its reserve. Increase loans, cash goes down and deposits go up; reduce loans, cash increases and deposits fall off. (Phillips, Bank Credit, p. 82).

Among the items observed in this statement is “other real estate” to the amount of $35,689.33. It is not considered a good banking asset, for many private banks and bankers have come to grief by investing in real estate first and second mortgages, tying up deposits payable on demand in a long-time unliquid security. This is of vast importance during the present period of economic unrest.

Exhibit B., presented in the familiar form used by the Corn Exchange Bank of New York, shows that there are $81,871.44 Surplus, which becomes the property of the stockholders after the debts to depositors of $971,622.14 are paid. (See Principles of Business, Gerstenberg, p. 720.)

Exhibit A., the original statement, should convey the fact that the bank represented would be able in the event of liquidation, to meet in full all of its obligations to outside creditors and have sufficient funds remaining to pay shareholders $162.56 on each of the 500 shares of stock outstanding of $100 par value. (See Philips, Bank Credit, p. 28).

Facts seem to indicate that this bank is at least sound and that a continuation of the present policies should bring increased business and success. Some outstanding features of this bank are: A large number of depositors, 20 per cent of whom are business men; 45 per cent of its loans are for commercial purposes and the requirements from borrowers of a financial statement. The bank has a well-equipped building and employs sixteen workers. The standing of the personnel of this bank’s officers and directors is high; the bank is popular in the community, assuring the
improbability of heavy deposit withdrawals. Negro enterprises in general in and around about Savannah are promising.

CHAPTER VIII

CONCLUSION.

In the preceding chapters an attempt has been made to give an outline of the inception and growth of Negro banking institutions, of the development of business enterprises which demanded this growth, and of some of the problems which have been encountered in this growth. Of the 80 banking institutions reported in 1921, only 35 answered questionnaires, with more or less detailed information. Additional information, however, was received from personal interviews, from a limited list of publications and correspondence and from state banking reports.

The origin of the early Negro banks is indicated by their names; for example, the St. Luke's Penny Savings Bank, the Bank of the Grand United Order of the Galilean Fishermen, the True Reformer's Bank, the Knights of Honor Savings Bank and the Bank of the Sons and Daughters of Peace. They were depositories for funds of fraternal organizations. The most important function of these banks was to assist Negroes in buying homes, until about the year 1908. In that year it seems that there were several Negro banks established with a purpose of doing a commercial and savings banking business.

Hoarding and distrust of banks were found to have existed to some extent everywhere within the group. Doubtless these factors will be of less importance, for there is a general change in attitude toward such institutions. In Oklahoma, for example, the deposits of Negro banks were swelled as soon as the deposits were insured. A word of caution must be given, for it is possible that many people may get a false idea of the meaning of guaranty of bank deposits. The States of Nebraska and Washington are confronted with danger because of the small reserve and the large amount at risk in one case and the unscientific concentration of risk in the other. (H. H. Preston, A Crisis in Deposit Guaranty in the State of Washington, Journal of Political Economy, Feb., '22, p. 350).

There is another problem for the Negro banker, namely, to secure a larger share of the money which is now deposited by Negroes in white banks. The older class of Negroes will be loath to give their business to Negro banks, although in many cases they are unable to borrow funds for commercial purposes. The only hope then is in getting the co-operation of the younger Negroes who are developing a race consciousness.

Negro banking institutions are but one factor in the social and economic life of the group; they are not per se to be regarded as a panacea capable
of curing all industrial and social ills. Nevertheless, one cannot approach the problem of the group in question without giving due consideration to the importance of the reactions so apparent. The story of the hare and the tortoise is not without point. Banking mills grind slowly, but they grind exceeding sure.

The time-honored question as to whether the Negro in America could assume the role of leadership—could be educated, could be trained in the various vocations—hast lost its potency. No broad-minded man would challenge the Negro's success in many of the professions and trades. In the field of pharmacy, dentistry, medicine, law and education, where the Negro has applied himself, he has made his mark. To no large extent, however, has the Negro taken the problems of business seriously, that is, he has not prepared himself for a business career as he has in the professions. When the tumult and the shouting dies he will be found competing with other groups in business activities, for he shows a tendency to take the scientific point of the problem by his presence in the American schools and colleges which offer such training. At the same time, he is found entering many kinds of business enterprises—from 2,100 conducted in 1866 to 50,000 in 1921. His affiliation with such banking associations as the Tennessee Bankers, the Old Dominion Bankers, the National Negro Bankers, the Georgia State Bankers and the American Bankers is significant. He is meeting with some success in private, state and savings banks, and he is turning attention to the features of the building loan associations and trust companies. It should be noted that since 1904 a Negro woman has been president of one of these successful banks, with resources of a half million dollars.

It is noted that the trend has been toward the development of the stock savings bank rather than the mutual savings bank. There is at the present, however, a marked tendency toward the development of the trust company which may be retarded by the fact that state and national banks under the Federal Reserve Act were given wider powers to act as trustees, administrators, or registrars of stocks and bonds. (Holdsworth, Money and Banking, p. 317). The outstanding fact signalizing the trend of this activity is the receiving of two charters from the Federal Government to establish national banks. The first one, the Douglass National Bank of Chicago, received its charter April, 1921, and the Boley National Bank of Boley, Oklahoma, which received its charter June, 1921. The latest movement has been the launching of a firm designated as the Allied Bankers and Industrial Corporation, with a capital of $3,750,000. It was established to finance the business and industrial activities of the Colored Race of the United States in particular, and in general to conduct a general financial and investment business and to undertake and carry on any business, transaction or operation usually undertaken or carried on by capitalists, financiers, promoters, factors, contractors, merchants, brokers and underwriters.
There have been several failures among these banks, the causes of which may be considered as circumstances over which the group has no control, such as racial proclivities and panics. Upon the other hand, there were such specific causes as misappropriation of funds, lax methods which did not prohibit the narrowing of the equity in securities held as the bases of ever-increasing loans and loans upon real estate which were not liquid. The most colossal failure of a bank controlled solely by Negroes perhaps was that of the True Reformers Bank of Richmond. It is reported that an officer misappropriated funds. It would seem, moreover, that in the very nature of the structure in this case, a successful career was limited, for it was an attachment of a secret order and hence depended upon the more or less constant increase of membership and the method of assessments for its growth and maintenance. Recently there have been several bank failures; one in Georgia, two in Virginia, one in Kentucky and one in Florida.

Several banks have changed their names; others have reorganized and some have changed from private to state banks. These banking institutions are giving employment to an increasing number of Negro boys and girls as they leave the schools and colleges. It is estimated the 80 banks reported in 1921 are capitalized at about three millions of dollars; have resources of fifteen millions of dollars, and that they do business of some forty millions of dollars a year. It would seem that the near future will demand the organization of a large central bank, for it is obvious that no one of the banks now being operated could supply the funds for large loans for commercial purposes. In Washington, D. C., for example, there are Negro firms which borrow as much as $15,000 annually for working capital. Such amounts of money cannot be furnished by the two Negro banks being operated here. It is reported that the largest loan made by the above banks has never exceeded $5,000.

The analyses of statements secured indicate upon a whole that these banks are in the main in a fair condition financially. They also show a field for the extension of business activities. Here and there were found facts which indicate that a more efficient use of the funds at hand is possible.

The questionnaire shows that the largest group of depositors are laborers, followed by farmers, business men and the professional group. The character of the loans made were classed as commercial and real estate loans. In agricultural communities the largest percentage of loans were made to farmers for a year's time. Less than one-third of these banks require a financial statement as the basis for granting loans. Real estate and Government bonds are generally accepted as security.

There were three banks which reported paid in capital and surplus of $100,000, and three banks with a paid in capital of $103,700, $125,000 and $150,000, respectively. Three banks reported resources over
$1,000,000. With but few exceptions, it was found that the men who promoted and control these banks were successful merchants and professional men.

Several requests were received from the officers of these banks for detailed information as to what the various Negro bankers' problems were found to be and to what extent they were finding a solution for them. A copy of this paper was called for upon several occasions.

The State of Virginia stands out with a Negro population of only 700,000, which owned 1,733,745 acres of land in 1917, valued at $10,986,993, and an assessed value of real and personal property of $43,291,830, and 20 per cent of the Negro banks in the United States. The banking divisions of the state corporation commission reports 11 Negro banks in 1919, with resources of $3,430,567.56; loans and discounts, $2,006,207.11, and bonds and securities, $406,582.62. It also reports capital stock paid in $358,534.00, surplus $144,408.15, and deposits $2,507,266.00.

About 90 per cent of the Negro banks reported in 1923 were located below the Mason and Dixon line.

It is noted that the State of Mississippi, with the largest Negro population save one, the State of Georgia, has only two Negro banks. There were 11 reported in 1903.

Booker T. Washington perhaps expressed the results of this new enterprise among Negroes better than any one else. "In recent years I have had the privilege of visiting nearly every one of the communities where Negro banks are located, and I can state without exaggeration that I have not found a single one of them that did not have the good-will and support of the white business men of the communities in which they are located. In fact, in a number of cases, the white bankers have stated that the starting of a Negro bank has increased the number of Negro depositors in the white banks, because of the general moral uplift which the influence of the colored bank had brought about." (The Story of the Negro, Vol. II, pages 231-233.)

In the City of Washington there are some one hundred and ten thousand Negroes who possess the potential elements for the development of a community. There are to be found among their number the largest group of intelligent colored folk in America; they are engaged in all the common pursuits and many of the more technical and educational vocations. In the vicinity of Florida avenue and Seventh street are Negro establishments which are in the market borrowing working capital to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars per year. Such amount of money can only be secured from white banks and private capitalists by the payment of excessive rates of interest, too large to make it possible for a given industry to succeed. Within the past four years, real estate values have increased 200 per cent, yet today there are within the radius of seven blocks of the above location: 2 florists, 7 apartments, 2 newsstands, 13 barber shops, 6 theaters, 9 restaurants, 4 printing establishments, 3 fu-
nental directors, 2 garages, 2 opticians, 3 wood and coal dealers, 6 paper hangers and painters, 1 tin shop, 1 plumber shop, 2 gents' furnishings, 3 grocery stores, 5 drug stores, 2 music stores, 3 insurance company offices, 1 book store, 2 taxicab companies, 7 real estate offices, 6 lawyers, 10 physicians, 7 dentists, 2 hospitals, 5 hair dressing parlors, 1 fruit dealer, 3 newspapers, 4 jewelers' stores, 5 shoe shining parlors, 3 shoe repair shops, 2 photographer studios, 2 manufacturing establishments, 4 public schools, 1 normal school and 1 university, with 2000 students.

To meet this business activity, there is only an industrial savings bank with a capital stock of $30,565.50 and resources of $522,848.09, whose function is primarily that of investment in long term loans which are confined to high grade bonds and first mortgages on real estate. There is also another bank, the Union Laborers, which operates under a declaration of trust. It is not under the supervision of the Government, therefore no published statement is available. The resources of this bank are estimated at $129,000. It is obvious that the above institutions may serve a good purpose in the community at large in that they promote small savings, but they contribute very little, if any, to a urgent demand for a strong commercial bank.

The Prudential Bank, an incorporated institution, with savings and commercial accounts, was opened August, 1923, with a paid up capital of $29,537.72, in its own building, valued at $59,728.83. The distinctive feature of this bank is that of its commercial accounts. It will no doubt meet a very pressing need for an increasing number of business enterprises in its surrounding community. Examples are replete where Negro business men have been denied commercial credit. If given, it has been at a higher rate of interest than is usual for the risk involved. Added to this is the evasion of the letter and spirit of the law by a "scrupulous bonus system."

In so far as stability goes in human affairs, it seems that Negro banking institutions are surely launched in the United States. This fact becomes more profoundly interesting when it is considered that the race that ventured into a strong competitive business activity only 33 years ago, with practically neither capital nor experience with savings institutions, is today conducting an enterprise of such great utility. Following in the wake of that colossal failure of the Freedmen's Bank, which, to say the least, must needs have daunted the aegis of faith in saving and the aspirations of men, the Negroes themselves marshaled the repellent forces and dared to open a bank. All this took place, where a hard worker with promising crops was encouraged to buy more sugar, extra clothes, perhaps a buggy, but seldom encouraged to save; where cotton was and is currency; where farming was and is the major, if not the only industry; where an accursed system of peonage existed and still flourishes in all its canny and un-American social aspects.

In conclusion, from the foregoing account, it would seem that banking
institutions are taking an increasingly important place in the economic life of the Negro people in the United States.

CHAPTER IX

DIRECTORY OF NEGRO BANKS

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### OKLAHOMA

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### SOUTH CAROLINA

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Workers’ Enterprise Bank .................................. Bennettsville ...E. J. Sawyer

**TENNESSEE**

Fraternal Savings Bank & Trust Co. .................. Memphis ......G. F. Ward
Citizens’ Savings Bank & Trust Co. .................. Nashville ......H. A. Boyd
Solvent Savings Bank & Trust Co. .................. Memphis ......J. W. Sanford
Peoples’ Savings Bank & Trust Co. .................. Nashville ......J. B. Singleton

**TEXAS**

Farmers’ & Citizens’ Savings Bank .................. Palestine ......E. M. Grigg
Farmers’ Improvement Bank .......................... Waco ...........R. L. Smith
Farmers’ & Mechanics Bank .......................... Tyler ..........W. A. Redwine
Fraternal Bank & Trust Co. .......................... Fort Worth ...Thos. Mason
Workmen’s Savings & Loan Co. ....................... Galveston ......Ed. Washington

**VIRGINIA**

Brown Savings Bank ................................. Norfolk ......E. C. Brown
Commercial Bank & Trust Co. ...................... Richmond ......T. C. Erwin
Peoples’ Bank of Petersburg ........................ Petersburg ...
Second State Savings Bank .......................... Richmond ......J. T. Taylor
Nickle Savings Bank ................................. Richmond ......R. F. Taniol
Peoples’ Dime Savings Bank & Trust Co. .......... Staunton ...Sml. Lindsay
Savings Bank of Danville ............................ Danville ......W. Thompson
St. Luke’s Savings Bank ............................. Richmond ......Mrs. M. Walker
Community Savings Bank ............................. Portsmouth . J. F. Proctor
The Phoenix Bank .................................... Suffolk ......J. W. Richardson
Continental Savings Bank ............................ Dendron ........
Metropolitan Bank & Trust Co. ................. Norfolk ......W. M. Rich

**WEST VIRGINIA**

Mutual Savings & Loan Co......................... Charleston ....C. E. Mitchell
HOWARD ALUMNI YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

Dr. Peter Murray Appointed on Community Hospital Staff.

Breaks Down Racial Barrier—First Physician of Our Group to be Admitted as Full-fledged Practicing Doctor in an Institution of Its Kind.

For the first time in the history of the City of New York, one of our physicians has been admitted as a full-fledged member of the courtesy staff of a white hospital, with authority to bring his patients to the hospital for his personal attention alone, and without the guidance of a white surgeon.

Dr. Peter Marshall Murray is the physician to whom this honor has gone. To Dr. Murray goes the thanks of the race he represents for having broken down a heretofore insurmountable barrier. The Community Hospital, located at 17 West 101st Street, is the hospital that has let down the bars in full to a member of our race, the first of its kind in Greater New York.

Under the direction of Walter Crump, of 837 Madison avenue, one of the most liberal and fairest-minded men of the opposite race, a fair attitude has always been taken at Community Hospital towards our physicians, and several have been permitted to operate there, providing white surgeons were in attendance. Dr. Horace E. Ayers, of 9 West Sixty-seventh street, another prominent physician of the opposite race, and also interested in a large measure with the affairs of Community Hospital, has always taken a similar attitude to that of Dr. Crump's in permitting our physicians to operate there. But none have been permitted to go on the courtesy staff of the hospital, thereby enabling them to be full-fledged practicing physicians of the hospital, with authority to conduct their own operations alone and unaided by at-
tending white physicians, until last week, when this right was granted to Dr. Murray.

Means Racial Advancement.

Questioned as to the method employed in gaining the courtesy privilege, hospital physicians said that in granting it to Dr. Murray it was done because he has proven his skill in surgery, and his ability to handle all cases requiring rare judgment and high technical medical knowledge. When more of our physicians qualify in a similar manner, it was said, they, too, would be admitted to the courtesy staff.

Peter Marshall Murray represents the ideal type of man to lay the foundation for future rare advancement. Born in Houma, La., he gained his early education at New Orleans University, winning his A.B. there in 1910. He earned his medical degree at Howard University, graduating from the Howard Medical School in 1914. Because of his high mark at Howard, he was soon made assistant professor of surgery at Freedman's Hospital, a position he held for three years, relinquishing it to become assistant surgeon-in-chief at Freedman's. During his time in Washington he was appointed medical inspector of public schools, a position he held until he resigned from Freedman's in 1921 to come to New York.

Forges to the Top

Arriving in New York in January, 1921, Dr. Murray started in to make his way in the hardest city in the world and to build for himself a practice. Representing the new type of our race, the younger generation, who "get there" by their ability and personality, the young doctor was not long in laying the foundation for a successful future in the world's greatest city. How well he has succeeded may be seen not only in his admittance to operate in Community Hospital, but in that he has succeeded in also being admitted to work unqualifiedly in St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson, N. J., and in the Community Hospital, Montclair, N. J., both white institutions. He also has entree to Dr. H. A. Wade's private hospital in Brooklyn, another white institution. Admittance to all these institutions, where formerly the bars have been held tightly in place against our doctors, has been gained by Dr. Murray entirely on his ability, and leaves for the young men yet to come into the medical fraternity a shining goal at which they may aim.

In the city, Dr. Murray has been a persistent booster of all things that make for race advancement, and has conducted a number of operations at the Booker Washington Sanitarium, as well as at the Wiley Wilson Sanitarium. In Newark, he has done extensive work at the private hospital of Dr. Wright, on High street. Coming to New York practically unknown, except for a few personal friends, Dr. Murray is today chairman of the Harlem Health Conference, a member of the board of directors of the Harlem Branch, New York Tuberculosis Association, a steward of St. Mark's M. E. Church, member of the North Harlem Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society, the North Jersey Medical Association, and of the Howard Medical Reading Society, besides being a Mason, Shriner and member of several other fraternal organizations.

The Harlem Hospital Situation.

For one year Dr. Murray served in the Out Patient Department of the Harlem Hospital, the only department in which our physicians are permitted to serve. In this hospital, located within the heart of the greatest racial center in the United States, the bars are still held tight against our physicians. That this condition should continue to prevail is directly due to the Democratic administration at City Hall, who have so far refused to interfere in the discriminatory actions of the Harlem Hospital.
Board, where the appointments to the hospital staff originate. On this Harlem board are members who have openly declared that so long as they shall remain there a doctor of our race shall never be permitted to become a member of the Harlem Hospital staff.

Harlem Hospital, isolated as it is from downtown influence, with its 85 per cent race patients, offers an ideal training for young doctors. Working on our people, the opportunity of taking chances is excellent, and to cut in members of our group would seem to the white medical men as an imposition. When we shall have reached the point where men like Dr. Murray and others of our group who are competent will be recognized by admittance into Harlem Hospital, another distinct point in race advancement will have been made.

TALCOTT STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
(Organized in 1826).
James A. Wright, D. D., Minister.

Hartford, Conn., February 14, 1924.

Dear Sirs:—Many thanks for the back numbers of The Record. Enclosed please find check for one dollar for subscription. Please see that my name is kept on your mailing list, as I enjoy reading every article. The Record keeps one in close touch with the life of the University, and I hate to miss one issue.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JAMES A. WRIGHT,
Prep. '07, College '11.

25 Brook St.
OBITUARY.

Howard’s Oldest Alumnus Passes Away.

Enoch Homer Grasty, Howard Academy, 1872.

ENOCt'HOMER GRASTY, who enjoyed the distinction of being a member of the first class to graduate from Howard University, died at his home in Culpeper County, Virginia, on Thursday, January 31, in his seventy-eighth year. His illness was brief and almost painless. He was laid to rest in the family plot, located not far from his home, which nestles among the beautiful Virginia hills which he loved so well.

As evidence of the high regard in which he was held as educator, minister of the gospel, and a citizen of worth and influence, his funeral, which occurred Sunday, February 3, was attended by approximately one thousand people, representing every class, creed and color. In church, in school and in community life, Mr. Grasty wielded a strong and wholesome influence. He deserves no small measure of credit for the vigor and sincerity with which he wrestled with the problems of the education and social betterment of our group which had to be met in Virginia—nay, everywhere in the South—during the period from 1875 to 1890. That he was highly successful in his efforts is attested by the fact that he inspired scores of young people to strive to higher achievement, was the beloved pastor of two churches, and was held in the highest esteem as a counsellor by all his fellow-citizens.

His attachment to his Alma Mater was deep and vital. His love for Howard grew with the years. It would be difficult to find any one more highly surcharged with the Howard spirit. As long as he was able to travel, no year passed by in which he did not honor the University with a visit. He made frequent contributions...
to the institution, always without solicitation. The bread for the alumni dinner, during the commencement season, 1921, was made from a barrel of flour which was milled from wheat produced on his farm and which he so thoughtfully presented to the University for that purpose.

The editor, who as one of his pupils, found Mr. Grasty a teacher of unusual charm, tact and inspiration, takes pleasure in reproducing the following discriminating account of his life, written by a member of the editorial staff of The Record, which appeared in the commencement issue, June, 1921, under the caption, "Howard Alumni You Ought to Know":

"There is something fascinating about the pioneer. We sit in rapt attention at the narration of one who witnessed the beginnings of things. Such persons seem to speak with authority because they saw and felt and heard those things concerning which the rest of us are informed only through tradition or the written word. One of the editors of The Record had the delightful experience recently of interviewing a man who knew Howard University in its earliest days, who came under the immediate influence of its devoted founders, who saw the farm transformed into a university and who helped in that transformation.

"Mr. Enoch Homer Grasty was born in Mt. Airy, Pittsylvania County, Virginia, March 1, 1846. He was intimately associated during his early life with General Coleman of the Southern armies. On March 4, 1866, he was married to Miss Fannie Davis of Frederick, Virginia, who had come to Danville as part of the general migration from Northern Virginia toward the South at the approaching collapse of the Confederate armies. The wedding date was selected secretly in honor of the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, and the ceremony was attended by General Coleman and other distinguished officers of the Southern army.

"At the close of the war he left Danville and came to Washington seeking employment and to better his condition. Realizing the need of an education in order to face the new responsibilities, he dreamed of attending Wayland Seminary during the spring of 1867. While engaged as superintendent of the Sunday school of the Second Baptist Church he met a Miss Evans, a Christian philanthropist of Philadelphia, under whose influence he decided to enter Howard University, then in the process of organization. At that time, according to Mr. Grasty's own account, the main building had just been erected, but still sat empty and unoccupied. Miner Hall was in course of construction and Clark Hall had not yet been begun. General Howard's residence, now a dormitory of the University, had just been completed and was occupied. The medical building also was still in course of construction.

"The first class assembled for instruction in Howard University met in an old red frame building on what is now Georgia avenue, approximately one hundred yards southeast of the corner of W street. Mr. Grasty assembled with that class. According to his recollection, the class received its first instruction from Professor A. L. Barber, who was so intimately connected with the early history of Howard University. Professor J. M. Gregory, who for many years was Professor of Latin in the University, was at that time a student-teacher, and from him Mr. Grasty received instruction during those early days.

"The upper rooms of the original building served as dormitory accommodations for a large number of the young men who attended the University. Many of these earned a living while going to school by aiding in the work of clearing the grounds of the University, setting out trees, constructing roads and in the general improvement of the landscape. Mr. Grasty states that he brought with him, on entering the University, no other credentials than a brand new pick and shovel, with which he later dug in person one hundred and fifty holes in which to set out trees now forming such an important feature of the campus. The compensation was 18 cents for each hole. When the main building was ready for occupancy Mr. Grasty was among the
first group to receive instruction. Miss Laud was the teacher of his class. Shortly thereafter Miner Hall was completed and thrown open for the accommodation of students. The young ladies occupied the south end and the young men the north end of the building, pending the completion of the boys' dormitory. When Clark Hall was finished Mr. Grasty was one of the pioneers of that long list of Howard's sons who as the years have gone by lived in that historic old structure.

"After studying in the University for five years, Mr. Grasty was graduated from the preparatory course in May, 1872, the exercises taking place in the old chapel at the west end of the third floor of the main building, General O. O. Howard at that time being President of the University and conducting the graduating exercises.

"On leaving the University Mr. Grasty engaged in teaching first in Kent County, Md., but after two years returned to his native state and took charge of the school in Culpeper County, Virginia. For 40 years he was engaged in the work of education in that vicinity and was retired ten years ago as a state pensioner.

"Howard University considers it a great honor that as a result of this half century of service Mr. Grasty has received the very highest official commendation for his professional services and the highest expression of personal esteem from the citizenry of the community where he has labored so long. For in addition to teaching school he has been pastor of three churches, thereby ministering to the spiritual as well as the intellectual welfare of his contemporaries."
UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Trustee Action, February 5, 1924.

Authorization of the conferring of the varsity "H" upon all those former athletes never having received one, who shall be recommended by Dr. R. E. Jones of Charleston, W. Va., Dean Holmes of the School of Education, and Mr. E. B. Smith, Alumni and Field Secretary of the University. Time and place of conferring will be left to the discretion of the above named committee.

Ex-Chief Justice Stanton J. Peelle retired from the presidency of the Board of Trustees at the annual meeting in June, 1923, and at the semi-annual meeting in February, 1924, in appreciation of the long years of ever-helpful service which Judge Peelle had rendered the University in this capacity, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in behalf of the Board of Trustees, presented Judge Peelle with a beautiful gold-tipped cane. In presenting the cane, Colonel Roosevelt said:

"This is a slight token of the board's appreciation of your character and your services. I think we all recognize that the work which counts for the country and for civilization in general is the work which makes an individual more valuable to himself. Now, Mr. Justice, that is the work you have been doing. For twenty years you have been working with this Board of Trustees. I think it is Humboldt who says: 'What you put into the schools you take out of the nation.' That is the work you have been doing—helping toward education, and therefore helping toward making a generation to grow up from day to day to better and finer citizenship, and, therefore, making a finer and better country."

Judge Peelle responded most graciously, telling of his coming on the board while he was a Justice on the Court of Claims, he later being made Chief Justice under President Roosevelt. He told of the presidential campaign of 1856, and that, though his father was a Democrat, he felt he must differ with his father politically. He early felt the call of the cause of the colored people, and while he could not give money, he could give some service by serving on the Board of Trustees of Howard University, and that he has done faithfully under Dr. Rankin, Dr. Gordon, Dr. Thirkield, Dr. Newman and the present administration. Judge Peelle on February 11 was 81, and he feels that he has reached a point in life when he ought to have some leisure. In closing he said: "If God spares me a little longer, I may be useful in trying to do more work. You have only to command me. I thank you for this token."

Alumni Trustee.

1. There shall be three Alumni Trustees, each elected for a period of three years, one elected each year.

2. No ballots cast for Alumni Trustee shall be carried over from one year to another, but each nomination must be determined by the ballot of the current years.

3. On October 1st, a primary ballot for nomination of six graduates as choice for Trustees be sent out to all the Alumni by a committee composed of two representatives from the Alumni Association, one representative from the Alumni at large, one Alumni Trustee, and the Alumni and Field Secretary of the University, from the office of the Alumni and Field Secretary of the University.

4. Sixty days thereafter, or on December 1st, this same committee shall meet in session in the office of the Alumni and Field Secretary for the purpose of counting the ballots returned and drawing up the final ballot to consist of the six named per-
sons having the largest number of votes; which final ballot will immediately be sent out from the office of Alumni and Field Secretary by this committee to all the Alumni as in the case of the primary ballot.

5. Sixty days thereafter, or February 1st, the committee, as stated above, will meet in the office of Alumni and Field Secretary to open and count the final ballots and declare the three names having the largest number of votes to be presented to the Board of Trustees at the February meeting.

6. The Board of Trustees will elect one of the three alumni nominations at the meeting in June, making formal announcement of their choice at Commencement.

7. Each Trustee thus elected shall serve for a period of three years, when automatically his term expires. He may be eligible for re-election.

**Special**

1. In consideration of the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Waring, and the desire to elect an Alumni Trustee in June, this above mentioned committee is hereby authorized to send out a primary ballot to all the Alumni of the University on February 15th, from the office of Alumni and Field Secretary.

2. Thirty days thereafter this committee of five shall meet in the office of the Alumni and Field Secretary and count the returns from the primary ballot, declaring the six names having the highest votes.

3. Immediately thereafter a final ballot consisting of the six names declared, as above, shall be sent out from the office of Alumni and Field Secretary to all the Alumni by the committee.

4. Thirty days thereafter, on April 23d, the committee as stated above shall again meet in the office of the Alumni and Field Secretary to open, count and select the three names of graduates having the highest votes in the final ballot, which three names shall be presented by mail to each member of the Board of Trustees on or before May 1st.

5. From the three graduates representing the formal nomination of the Alumni, at the June meeting the Board of Trustees will elect one, making announcements at commencement.

**Board of Athletic Control.**

1. A Board of Athletic Control is authorized, such Board to be composed as follows:
   a. Director of Department of Physical Education (necessary to give proper units for graduation).
   b. Three alumni elected by the General Alumni Association.
   c. Three teachers elected by the University Council.
   d. Three students elected by the Student Council.
   e. The Secretary-Treasurer of the University.

2. Said Board shall meet and elect President, Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer, and such other officers and committees as said Board deems needed.

3. Said Board shall have legislative authority
   a. In all matters of intercollegiate athletic games and contests.
   b. Shall be responsible for all expenses relating to such Board, or incurred by reason of its control of such contests.

4. The sources of finances of said Board shall be
   a. Students' athletic fees paid to the University at the time of registration.
   b. Receipts from intercollegiate athletic games and contests.
c. Budget of said Board to be approved by Executive Committee of Board of Trustees of the University.

5. The Treasurer of said Board shall be the Secretary-Treasurer of the University, who shall have absolute custody and control of all moneys. He shall pay out such moneys only on duly authorized vouchers.

6. None of the powers granted to said Board of Athletic Control shall in any way be construed to infringe upon or interfere with the regular work of the Department of Physical Education of the School of Public Health and Hygiene, or any of the regulations of the Board of Trustees in respect to the duties of Secretary-Treasurer.

7. The life of this Board of Athletic Control shall be for two years from the date of Trustee action. At the end of such period, the Trustees will review their action and make further legislation.

8. All meetings of said Board will be held on the campus of the University, unless a special vote, for special reasons, shall locate a meeting in some other city.

The Faculty Committee on Public Lectures, consisting of Professors Gregory, Herring, Burch, Frank Coleman and Dean Slowe, have arranged for a series of four evening lectures by men distinguished in their several fields. The first one was given on January 30 by Professor John Erskine, Professor of English Literature at Columbia University and President of the American Poetry Society. He gave an interesting and illuminating lecture on the subject, "Getting an Education in Spite of our Teachers." Professor Erskine contended that a student's education to a great extent depends upon his own initiative, his own desire to know and upon his will power to follow his desire to successful conclusion. Most of his education must come in spite of all his teachers and their teachings.

The second lecture of the series will be delivered on February 21 by Heywood Broun, Dramatic Editor of the New York World, who will speak on "The American Drama."

Mr. Howard Lectures in Chapel on "The Ministry of Music."

Mr. Wesley Howard, Instructor in Violin and Theory in the Conservatory of Music, gave a very interesting lecture in Chapel on February 11th. The lecture was one of the course of Freshman Lectures, and had for its title "The Ministry of Music."

The lecture was illustrated by the University Orchestra of which Mr. Howard is Associate Conductor. The orchestra played excerpts from the overture to Beethoven's "Egmont." The principal theme as well as the rhythm were pointed out in the beginning of the overture where the tempo is slow, and the theme very pronounced. The audience was told to listen for these two elements in the faster movements of the overture as the orchestra played the complete selection.

The lecture was unique, and included a short talk on the appreciation of music.
SCHOOL OF RELIGION.

THE annual Maynard Prize Debate will take place on Friday, February 15th, in Rankin Memorial Chapel. The subject to be debated is Resolved: That the United States Should Become a Member of the World Court. The affirmative will be supported by Messrs. G. A. Parker and G. E. Roulhac of the Evening Class and the negative by Messrs. J. T. Stanley and C. P. Harris of the Day Class.

The campaign to raise $500,000 for the School of Religion is getting under way. Literature is being distributed and committees formed. All friends of Howard should be ready to respond to the utmost when the direct appeal is made. The great need for the work which the School of Religion is doing is evident to all who investigate the facts. Many of the older northern theological schools have endowments of from one million dollars up to four millions, and are calling for more. The amount which we are seeking is a modest one when the unique place occupied by Howard University in the education of the race is taken into account.

D. B. PRATT.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

College of Medicine.

Dr. Marshall E. Ross, '22, reports continued success in his profession to such an extent that he has been obliged to secure larger offices. He is now located at 30 West 128th Street, New York City.

Dr. Clarence C. Haydell, '22, and Dr. Alvin J. Smith, '23, have passed the Louisiana Medical Board. Dr. Smith has opened offices at 2409 Third Street, New Orleans, La.

Dr. James H. Gunn, '22, has passed the Ohio Medical Board.

Dr. Walter I. Delph and Dr. Marshall E. Ross, both of the Class of 1922, are at present connected with the Harlem Hospital of New York City.

Dr. James T. W. Granaday, '20, has been elected President of the North Harlem Medical Society, New York City.

Dr. James B. Ford, '18, of Jersey City, has been appointed City Physician in charge of Tuberculosis Clinic.

Dr. Peter M. Murray, '14, has been appointed on the Staff of the Community Hospital of New York City. He is the first physician of our group to be admitted as full-fledged practicing doctor in an institution of its kind. Dr. Murray is also connected with St. Joseph's Hospital, Patterson, N. J., and the Community Hospital, Montclair, N. J.

College of Dentistry.

Dr. Alonzo W. Jervey, '18, has recently passed the Pennsylvania Dental Board. He has also passed the Maryland and North Carolina Boards.

Dr. Frank Christmas, Edmund Dingle, Lawrence Downing, James Dillard, Haywood Edney, Joseph Johnson, and George Walker, all of the Class of '22, passed the recent examination before the Pennsylvania Dental Board.

Dr. Edward A. Graham, '23, has passed the Illinois Dental Board.

Dr. Irving Carter, '23, has passed the Texas Dental Board.
DR. WILLIAM T. GRADY, '23, is taking a post-graduate course at the Northwestern University College of Dentistry.

College of Pharmacy.

The College of Pharmacy was visited on January 21st by Dr. A. J. DuMez, Associate Pharmacologist, United States Public Health Service. Dr. DuMez organized the College of Pharmacy in the University of the Philippines and is prominent in the councils of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Dr. DuMez expressed himself as being much pleased by the amount and character of the work now being done in the College of Pharmacy and made several helpful suggestions.

On Thursday, January 31st, the College of Pharmacy was visited by a committee from the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. This committee was composed of Dean Jordan of Purdue University College of Pharmacy, Dean Kelly of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, and Dr. S. L. Hilton of this city.

The committee made a very thorough inspection of the school and seemed satisfied with what they observed. It is probable that their visit will result in the admission of our College of Pharmacy to the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. If this result is attained all the colleges of the School of Medicine will be on a Class A basis.

Faculty.

Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, Professor of Bacteriology and Public Health in the School of Medicine and Director of the School of Public Health, has written a paper on "Public Health Education," which was published in the New York Medical Journal, of January 15, 1924.

Dr. H. A. Fowler, Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases, was one of the consulting physicians of the late Ex-President Woodrow Wilson.

Drs. Parker and Burbank, members of our Medical Faculty, were among the physicians called in to examine Mr. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior.

I am also enclosing copies of articles which appeared in the New York Medical Week and the New York News concerning Dr. Peter M. Murray, Medical '14, which you may care to use.

EDWARD A. BALLOCK, Dean.

In The New York Medical Week of January 5, 1924, is the following letter from Dr. P. M. Murray, Medical '14:

"Editor Public Forum:

"Permit me to call your attention to an error in Medical Week of December 15. The school referred to in your remarks on the "President's Message" is Howard University, situated at Washington, D. C., and not Harvard.

"Howard University is the outstanding Negro Medical School of the country, and is now fully entering upon the period of adequately preparing to meet the pressing needs as referred to in your splendid article. She has recently successfully completed a campaign in which $250,000 was raised, thus securing a like amount from the General Education Board, providing for an endowment of $500,000.

"As an earnest evidence of their own faith and an evidence of their own interest, Negroes contributed of that amount $292,366.35. Among them were one contributing $10,000; one $5,000, and more than 70 $1,000 each.

"You are to be congratulated on having the courage to state your conviction that
'Negro physicians, by virtue of a common fundamental racial tradition and background, could supply the mental and spiritual aspects of medical practice to their people far better than their white colleagues,' and it is the hope of a large and increasing number of proper hospital trained Negro physicians in New York City that you will lend your voice and assistance in solving the same problem right here in Harlem.

"Harlem Hospital could render a tremendously greater service to the 150,000 Negroes of Harlem by contributing to the elevation of the standards of medical practice among their physicians. No group of physicians can keep abreast of modern medicine and give its clientele the benefit of its advances without association with some up-to-date hospital.

"Harlem Hospital should fill this pressing need, and the clarion voice of Medical Week might well be heard on behalf of this worthy purpose.

"P. M. Murray, M.D.,
235 West 135th Street.

"December 22, 1923."

The editorial in the Medical Week comments on this letter as follows:

"In this week's Public Forum is found a letter from a leading colored practitioner of the Harlem district in which he makes an earnest plea for postgraduate opportunities, in local hospitals, for fellow physicians of his race. Serious consideration must be given the reasons advanced for such facilities, whether in existing institutions—as in other cities—in hospitals for colored patients wholly or in part staffed by Negro physicians.

"Closely related is the problem of undergraduate courses for colored medical students, and in this connection we quote from The Howardite for November, 1923:

"'The Howard University School of Medicine, after having been compelled to turn away over 165 students who because of lack of facilities could not be accepted, opened this year with all classes crowded.

"'No greater argument for the appropriation by the Government of the $500,000 recently urged by Secretary of the Interior Work for an addition to the Medical and Dental School of Howard University is needed than to witness the overcrowding now being experienced in the classes and laboratories of these schools.

"'A resume report of the Endowment Campaign for the School of Medicine of Howard University gives many interesting facts which contributed to the securing of a total of $271,212.35 pledged to the endowment fund of the School, of which amount $202,366.35 was pledged by colored people, the balance of $58,846 being pledged by white friends of the University.'

"Honor is due the medical men of African descent who have thus upheld the dignity of their race and earned the respect of their white friends by insuring the necessary facilities to their alma mater for graduating larger and larger numbers to minister their kind."

The letter was called out by an article in the Medical Week of December 15th, which, in commenting upon the President's message, has stated as follows:

"The other question, that of medical care for our Negro population, has been a disturbing one for a number of years. There is no doubt that Negro physicians, by virtue of a common fundamental racial tradition and background, could supply the mental and spiritual aspects of medical practice to their people far better than their white colleagues. Yet the small proportion of higher education and the general lack of financial means to acquire it, among Negroes, has prevented more than a scattering of that race from seeking and obtaining the medical degree.

"In his message President Coolidge took cognizance of this situation as demanding
constructive action and recommended an appropriation of one-half million dollars
to provide Negroes with medical scholarships for Harvard. This is a small amount,
as Government expenditures go, but it would help bring about the graduation of five
hundred colored doctors annually to take care of the medical needs of, and teach sanita-
tion and hygiene to, the Negro race.

"The adoption of the President's recommendation would supply a long-felt need
to our large Negro population at small cost. It is to be hoped that Congress will
act favorably upon it."

SCHOOL OF LAW.

Both joy and sorrow, achievement and loss, characterize the news that has come
since our last communique. This, however, is but a part of "the game called life"
and happy are those among us who can accept it with the Stoic's observation, "what-
ever is is best."

Along the Firing Line.

Henry J. Fugett and Joseph R. Baylor have caused victory to perch upon the
banner of the class of 1923 by passing the bar in Ohio,

Thomas M. Frey and Harold T. Gassaway have shed new lustre upon the es-
chutcheon of the already renowned class of 1922 by running neck and neck with Fugett
and Baylor across the line in Ohio. Frey, lined up with Clayborn George, '17, is not
worrying a bit as the junior member of the firm of Glenn, George & Frey, with offices
in the Erie Building at Cleveland.

Of the four named above suffice it to observe that one was the lad whose fine letter
was featured under the caption "A Successful Failure" in the December number of
THE RECORD. What did I tell you? Even while some of you were reading that letter
its writer was passing over the top in the hard-boiled, rock-ribbed code State of
Ohio—a feat which scores of Ohio's own sons were unable to perform. Didn't I call
the turn?

Incidentally, "Let me admonish the boys who are contemplating coming to this
State," writes one of the quartet, "to come out fully three months before the examina-
tion and take one of the quiz courses given either in Cleveland or Cincinnati."
Whereof, let him who is interested take due note.

Hosea V. McCormick, '23, again plants the Blue and White in the South by pass-
ing the bar in North Carolina. This is pre-eminently enemy territory, and for that
reason the young counsellor is all the more to be congratulated.

Isaiah Lisembey, Samuel D. Matthews and George W. Peterson, ring the changes
with a winning score in the District of Columbia and by so doing join the Ohio
delegation in adding fresh laurels to the class of 1922. Can you beat it? Was there
ever such a class?

Domingo A. Lanauze y Rolon, '23, says all bars look alike to him, and to prove
his thesis he struts his stuff by becoming Attorney Lanauze y Rolon of the District
of Columbia bar.

Ohio is rock-ribbed, New York is tight as an Apache, Pennsylvania is "a pippin,"
but in bar examinations the acid test for the nation is staged in the District of Co-
lumbia. To pull one chestnut out of that cauldron is a feat for any law school; to
pull four is a phenomenon!

George H. Murray, '14, crossed rapiers with no less a swordsman than the general
solicitor of the C. & O. Railway Company before the Interstate Commerce Commis-
sion. It is the Evans case involving the very root and branch of “Jim Crow” regulations as applied to interstate passenger traffic. Murray more than held his own, as will be more fully apparent when the Commission finally hands down its decision.

President Holmes Looks in.

Dr. William T. Holmes, president of Tugaloo College, Tugaloo, Miss., was prominent in a long line of visitors who have graced our halls since last month. Dr. Holmes came in with a chap known as Jimmy Scott of the Senior Class and sat with great fortitude through our lecture on Public Service Companies. Just before the hour closed, Dr. Holmes responded to our introduction by addressing the class in a short but very pleasing talk on “Service.” It was a decidedly happy event, which we were pleased to follow up by showing President Holmes through the plant. He expressed the delight of all those who have preceded him and promised to come again.

On February 2nd Attorney F. D. Tucker, of the Pennsylvania bar, came in with our own beloved Tam Walker, ’85, nestor of the local bar, and registered the greetings of the “profresh” down Philadelphia way. He had nothing but praise for what he heard and saw, and left an invitation for all Howardites to visit him in his offices at 1504 South Street.

On January 18th came Chief Go-Getter James L. Chestnut, of Mariners Harbor and Harlem, N. Y., whose facile pen and bulldog grit have been rewarded by the chiefship of all the Chicago Defenders’ “go-getters” from Maine to North Carolina. Jeemes looked the picture of health and prosperity and said the Alma Mater could depend on him seven days out of every week for a full hand-out whenever anything in his line was wanted.

Dr. U. L. Houston, prize essayist and successful practitioner in the medical profession in the District of Columbia, was a superlatively welcome visitor on the 22nd ultimo—and that, too, in spite of the fact that he is actually the brother of Professor William L. Houston. We’ve known Uly Houston so long and so well (and have given him so many cigars without getting any in return) we would just have to be glad to see him even if we didn’t want to. After being shown through, Dr. Houston promised to come back soon and join the de luxe bunch which in increasing numbers is gracing the sessions of our incomparable Moot Court.

Dr. Edward L. Parks, Professor of Economics and Dean of Men, formerly treasurer of the University, followed on January 24th and brought the greetings of the campus, together with a cordial invitation to participate in a number of interesting events all listed on a tasty card which he left with us.

Another interesting caller was Herbert U. White, ’18, of the Michigan bar, who, although in the city on a sad mission, appropriately refused to leave town without glimpsing once more the Old Nest. Mr. White hails from the automobile capital, Detroit, where with the late Sam Thompson he has built up a flourishing practice. “Detroit is not only the beautiful city of automobiles and money,” said Dr. White, “but is also a land of promise for those who are fit, which of course means particularly Howard graduates, many of whom have found the city worthy of their best efforts. Among these I might mention David Jenkins, ’11, Arthur Turner and Cecil L. Rowlette, ’12, Julian W. Perry, ’18, Benjamin F. Dunning and Willis M. Graves, ’19, and Fred D. Ramsey and Zephyr Moore Ramsey, ’22. Mr. White turned out to be well informed not only on the affairs of his State and city, but gave us a charming account of his rambles on the side from time to time in the course of which he came in contact with John B. Morris, ’15, of Des Moines, Iowa, Samuel T. Kelly, ’14, Webster S. Lyman, ’19, of Columbus, and the Crumplers, Bob and Chester, ’14 and ’16, all of the State of Ohio.
Other callers during the month included Isaiah Lisenby, '22, D. A. Lanauze-Rolon, '23, Samuel D. Matthews, '22, and Mrs. Matthews, Dr. Ferdinand D. Whitby, Mr. George G. Waters, of Hyattsville, Md., and Mrs. Lillian Skinker Malone, '22.

There remains to mention the S. R. O. sign which they are about to hand out in the Moot Court. Judge Houston has succeeded not only in making the practice court a faithful replica of the real thing and as such a vital force in the Law School ensemble, but the court is attracting to itself an increasing attendance who hang in wrap attention on every word that is uttered. Prominent among visitors to the Court have been Mrs. Wilkinson, wife of the registrar of the University, Mrs. James E. Scott, Miss Rasper, Miss Sadie Rice, Miss Royster, Miss Waller and Mr. Rhone.

The New Library.

We have had much to say about our “new library.” There’s a reason, for although the new library is thirteen months old, it is actually newer today than it was in January, 1923.

The New Year opened with a letter of greeting and a check for $10 from Robert Lee Brockenburr, '09, of Indianapolis, with which to buy new books. Next came Hon. George W. Atkinson, '91, of Charleston, member of the Trustee Board, formerly governor of West Virginia and now judge of the U. S. Court of Claims, retired, with a check for $50 and a beautifully bound copy of “The Bench and Bar of West Virginia,” compiled by the Bar Association of his State under the editorship of Judge Atkinson himself. Add to these, a gift of four additional volumes by the Assistant Librarian, Mr. Daniel, and four brand new highly polished hardwood tables, the work of Frank Washington and Remus Hill of the University mechanical staff, and you see why our library is newer than ever. As soon as Mert Daniel can get in his dictionary catalog—phew! we’ll be so new we’ll hardly be able to recognize ourselves.

Beyond the Bar.

The achievements of the month having been made part of the record, we must set down also the losses, pausing a moment to drop a tear at the bier of a fallen brother as we too move on toward the setting sun.

Of St. John Williamson, '06, who on October 27, 1923, passed out at Palestine, Texas, we can not do better than reproduce here the personal tribute we paid him in a letter to his widow as follows:

November 13, 1923.

Mrs. S. J. Williamson,
Palestine, Texas.

My dear Mrs. Williamson:

To the official statement which I am sending as secretary of the Howard University School of Law, I beg to add this expression of my own personal sorrow and regret at the news of the passing of your husband, the late St. John Williamson.

I knew Mr. Williamson and admired him. We were never intimates, but we met during his freshman and my senior year in Howard University, and I formed then the high estimate of his character and ability which has endured to this hour.

Those were stirring times around Howard University. The Alma Mater had been languishing for years and seemed all but dead. Then came a new group, including Bob Bercus of Cleveland, George Ross of Topeka, Charlie Carter and Leroy Goodman of Columbus, St. John Williamson of Palestine, Hank Thomas of Ohio, Ed. Fitzgerald of Baltimore, Ben Gaskins of Washington, D. C., and many others. They, attuning themselves to the changes generally apparent in the University, helped to
give the Old Pile an atmosphere such as it had never known before, and it has been with her ever since.

The community in which he labored, the University from which he graduated and racial group to which he belonged have all sustained a loss in the passing of St. John Williamson; and in so far as such a thing is possible in human affairs they share with you, his widow, the sorrow which is yours.

Very truly yours,

JAMES C. WATERS, JR.
420 5th Street, N. W.

February 11, 1924.

In our note for December we spoke of the visit of Attorney John E. Collins, '02, of the local bar—"you remember: Old Football Collins, who bit the line with Big Jack, Cap. Wash and Devil Dwight Holmes twenty odd years ago." Today he lies with his fathers in shady Laurel Cemetery. Besides enjoying a lucrative practice as a lawyer, Mr. Collins also ranked high in the fraternal circles of the District, having been twice elected to head the local Elks. At the time of his death he was a member of the Athletic Council of the University. Mr. Collins, who was unmarried, died at Freedmen's Hospital on January 30th and was buried at Baltimore, Md., on February 3, 1924.

On February 4, 1924, Samuel G. Thompson, '99, of the Detroit, Mich., bar, passed out at the home of his sister, Mrs. Flossie Wiggins, 704 Q Street, N. W., this city. Mr. Thompson had an interesting career. In 1914 he ran for circuit commissioner at Detroit against the incumbent who had held the place for twenty years and was beaten by only 900 votes. In 1917 he was a candidate for the legislature of his State and lost by only 6 votes. In 1920 he was one of 34 candidates for the judgship of the Recorder's Court at Detroit. The seven candidates receiving the highest votes were declared elected. Mr. Thompson ran ninth. At the bar he was respected by judges and lawyers alike and enjoyed a practice which was almost entirely white. His friend and faithful coadjutor was Herbert U. White, '18, who came on to attend his funeral.

Appropriate letters of condolence in the name of the Dean and Faculty of Law were sent to the sister of Mr. Collins and to Mrs. Thompson, the widow.

JAMES C. WATERS, JR.
UNDERGRADUATE LIFE.

The Howard University Glee Club.

Two recitals have been given this year by the Glee Club under the directorship of Professor Roy W. Tibbs.

On the evening of February 5th the club was presented in a recital at the Campbell M. E. Church before a very appreciative audience. The second concert was given in Baltimore at the Sharp Street M. E. Church. The people of this city enthusiastically applauded the artistic performance of the ensemble. The singing of Protheroe’s Invictus” featured both programs, and was rendered in a finished style with sympathy and feeling.

Messrs. Hemby and Majors are again appearing as soloists with the organization. The Glee Club is a representative organization of Howard University, and in the few years of its existence has earned an enviable reputation.

The Student Recitals of the Conservatory of Music.

In conformance with its usual policy, the Conservatory of Music has presented its students in bi-weekly recitals on Wednesdays at the regular Chapel hour. These recitals are of the highest order, and are well attended by the student body.

The program of January 10th was:

- Gigue in B Flat .................................................. Bach
  Miss Olive Williams.
- Concerto in A Minor (for violin) .......................... Accolay
  Mr. Burgess.
- Romance in F Sharp .......................................... Gruenfeld
  Miss Holden.
- Scherzo in G Flat Minor ....................................... Chopin
  Miss Thorton.

Mr. Burgess is the first violin soloist to appear individually in any of these recitals. The recital of February 6th included some varied and interesting numbers:

- Bourée ......................................................... Bach
  Miss Cardwell.
- Prelude ......................................................... Grieg
  Miss McCullough.
- Serenade ......................................................... Bohn
  Mr. Dean.
- Caprice ......................................................... Schutt
  Miss Olive Williams.
- Duo Concertant ............................................... \textit{de Beriot}
  Mr. Burgess, Mr. Dean.

THE DRAMATIC CLUB.

The Howard Players will present their second group of plays the first week in March in Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel. The plays will include “Wurzel-Flummery,” by A. A. Milne; “Will O’ the Wisps,” by Doris Halman, and “The Interest on the Loans.”

“Wurzel-Flummery” is a comedy in one act which cleverly as well as interestingly shows how money will influence a person, but in this instance the persons do the
most absurd things. The characters are portrayed by the following students: Robert Crawshaw, M.P., Mr. J. Cobb; Margaret Crawshaw (his wife), Miss M. Dumas; Viola Crawshaw (his daughter), Miss R. Dabney; Richard Meriton, M.P., Mr. Lovette; and Denis Clifton, Mr. Stanley. Scene: Robert Crawshaw's town house.

"Will o' the Wisp" is a one-act play whose scene is laid in the land of the end of things. The cast is as follows: The Stray, Miss E. Hoffman, Miss E. White; The Country Woman, Miss A. Turpeau, Miss J. Johnson; The Lady, Miss J. Atkins, Miss L. Gregory; The Maid, Miss R. Jacobs.

The cast of "The Interest on the Loans," which is to be the third play, has not yet been selected.

The Gloucester School of the Little Theatre, Gloucester, Mass., is offering two scholarships to undergraduates of American schools and colleges for its fifth summer session, July and August of 1924.

In their Little Theatre, a picturesque old wharf building nestling among the shipyards and studios, the Gloucester Players last summer produced almost thirty plays which included such pieces as "A Night at An Inn," Dunsany; "Wurzel-Flummery," Milne; "Riders to the Sea," Synge; "The Land of Hearts' Desire," Yeats; and "Moon Tide," Clements. The school connected with the theatre offers courses in stage lighting, scenery, make-up, dancing, public speaking and acting. The seven members of the faculty include Mrs. Florence Evans, Director of the Boston School of Public Speaking; and the Gloucester Evans Players; Miss Florence Cunningham of the Vieux Colombier and founder of the Playhouse-on-the-Moors, and Colin Campbell Clements (author of "Plays for a Folding Theatre," etc.), who with Edna St. Vincent Millay and Eugene O'Neill has been called one of the founders of a new school of American playwriting.

Letters for information concerning the scholarships to the Gloucester School of the Little Theatre should be addressed to Miss Florence Cunningham, 112 Charles Street, Boston.
Pennsylvania's Relay Carnival Will Be the Outstanding Track and Field Event of the Year—Cambridge University, England, Will Be Represented.

Pennsylvania's Thirtieth Annual Relay Race Carnival will this year be finer than ever. Cambridge University, England, has sent word that they will be represented. W. R. Bristowe, the Captain of the Cambridge team, wrote that as yet they had not decided on what distance they will choose. It is probable, however, that they will decide on the two-mile distance as they have in college, Mountain, ex-champion half miler of England; and Lowe, both of whom have run the half mile in 1 minute 55 seconds. It is also said that Griffiths, who won the British half-mile championship last July, is at Cambridge. If he is there, Cambridge should have a wonderful two-mile relay team. Cambridge will compete in one of the medley relay championships on Friday, April 25th, the first day of the meeting. This means that their great athlete, Abrahams, will accompany the team. Abrahams has done 9 4-5 seconds for 100 yards, 21 4-5 seconds for the 220 yards, 49 3-5 seconds for the quarter and 23 feet 8 3-5 inches for the broad jump. He won three events in the Cambridge-Oxford, Harvard-Yale meet last July and is one of the greatest track athletes in the world. Pennsylvania has also invited Eric Liddell of Edinborough, Scotland, the British 100-yards and 220-yards champion, to compete at the Carnival. Liddell holds the British records for the above distance at 9 7-10 seconds and 21 3-5 seconds, respectively. If he accepts, his meeting with the best of our college sprinters will be of the keenest interest.

The University of Havana, Cuba, is sending up a team to the Carnival. Cuba is not strong in track athletics and they will be put in a class race. Occidental College of the Pacific Slope has also stated that they will have a team in the quarter, half and one-mile relay championships. Occidental has a very strong squad of sprinters and will be hard to beat in these events. Canada will also be represented. Thus with Canada, Cuba, England and colleges as far west as California represented, half of the globe will be interested in the results of Pennsylvania's great Carnival. It is probable also that Australia will send a college team, these men being on their way to the Olympic games in Paris next July. The invitations to the schools will go out this week. Judging by the early inquiries, more schools than ever will attend. Last year there were over 450 schools represented. It is going to be very difficult to handle the games in the two days allotted to them.

The Carnival will have been out only a week, and already more than sixty colleges have sent word that they will be on hand. It looks as if last year's record, when 112 colleges competed at the Carnival, will be broken, as many colleges are still to be heard from.

The invitations to the schools will go out this week. Judging by the early inquiries, more schools than ever will attend. Last year there were over 450 schools represented. It is going to be very difficult to handle the games in the two days allotted to them.

The Carnival will be of especial importance this year, because of the keen competition for the Olympic team that will represent this country in Paris this year. The Relay Carnival will give the college athletes of the entire country a chance to show their ability and the results will no doubt have a bearing on the ultimate decision of the Olympic Committee in choosing the American team.

Any schools or colleges desiring to attend the Carnival may do so, as all are invited by writing to the Manager of the Carnival, George W. Orten, 3301 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
An inventory of the achievements of Prof. Louis L. Watson, Director of Physical Education at Howard since January 1923 shows the following: Systematic reorganization of the Department of Physical Education; coached championship Track Team of 1923; coached undefeated Football Team of 1923; restored varsity Basketball at Howard.
VARSITY BASKETBALL REVIVAL A SUCCESS.

What Knute Rockne is to football at Notre Dame, or George Stallings was to professional baseball at Boston; what Lawson Robinson is to track sports at the University of Pennsylvania, or "Pop" Courtney was to rowing at Cornell; what "Spike" Webb is to boxing at the Naval Academy, or "Joe" Weber was to "Ted" Meredith in the last Olympic campaign, Coach "Johnny" Burr bids fair to become to basketball at Howard.

The revived varsity team has been cutting many fancy and variegated capers on the basketball court since its initial defeats by Armstrong and Hampton during the embryonic stages of the season. With two notable exceptions, the squad is composed entirely of freshmen, who, though short on experience in competition, make up this deficiency in loyalty to Howard, enthusiasm for the game, and susceptibility to teaching. This was demonstrated in their second setto with the above mentioned rivals when Howard trounced the Seasiders, 22 to 21, after a bitter uphill fight, and snowed under the school boys by the score, 22 to 14.

Lincoln visited this village on the banks of the Potomac on the afternoon of February 15. She presented a veteran line-up. Coached by the renowned U. S. Young of Loendi fame, she cherished high hopes of pocketing the first victory of the year with her ancient rival. Alas, what a jolt! The Bison Five had developed an appetite for raw meat and proceeded to chew the Lions of Chester into bits. The final score was: Howard, 22; Lincoln, 15. After the first basket, Howard took the lead. The best the visitors could do after that was to tie the count at ten-all at the end of the first half. Trigg tried his best to stave off inevitable defeat, but the sharp shooting of Sewell, Clarkson, and Loton was deadly accurate and the floor work of Carpenter and Morrow was painful to the "orange" supporters. Washington, McCoy and Bundrant, who substituted at various intervals, played well. The line-up follows:

Howard.
Loton.............................. R. F. ..................... Taylor
Morrow............................ L. F. ..................... Pollard
Washington........................ C. ........................ Henry
Clarkson............................ R. G. ..................... Wood
Sewell.............................. L. G. ..................... Trigg


Varsity Schedules for 1924.

Track.
May 3—Interclass Meet, at home.
May 10—Intercollegiate Championship, at home.
May 24—Handicap Meet, at home.
May 30—Howard-Lincoln Dual Meet (tentative).

Baseball.
April 11—Storer College, at home.
April 14—Storer College, at Harpers' Ferry, W. Va.
April 22—St. Paul School, at Lawrenceville, Va.
April 24—Va. Union University, at Richmond, Va.
April 25—Hampton Institute, at Hampton, Va.
May 1—Va. Seminary, at home.
May 5—St. Paul School, at home.
May 8—Va. Normal Institute, at home.
May 12—Va. Union University, at home.
May 15—Hampton Institute, at home.
May 21—Lincoln University, at Chester, Pa.
May 29—Lincoln University, at home.

**Football.**

October 4—A. and T. College, at home.
October 11—St. Paul School, at home.
October 18—Va. Theological Seminary & College, at home.
November 1—Wilberforce University, at Columbus, Ohio.
November 8—Va. Normal & Industrial Institute, at Petersburg, Va.
November 15—Hampton Institute, at home.
November 27—Lincoln University, at home.

In order to recall to memory the achievements of those outstanding athletes who have made athletic history for the Negro both in National and Intercollegiate competition during the past decade as well as to introduce to our readers the conspicuous candidates of our groups for the Paris Olympiad, the writer has jotted down an All-American Negro Track and Field Team, giving the names of our foremost athletes, together with their time, distances, and favorite events.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Time or Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 yd.</td>
<td>Howard Drew...Univ. of California...0:00 3-5, world's rec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220 yd.</td>
<td>Roy Morse...Salem-Crescent A. C...0:22 1-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>440 yd. run.</td>
<td>John Taylor...Univ. of Pennsylvania...0:49 2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>880 yd. run.</td>
<td>Binga Dismond...Univ. of Chicago 1:32 1-5, world's rec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 mile</td>
<td>Ralph Granger...Dartmouth College 4:22 3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120 yd. hurdles</td>
<td>Fritz Pollard...Brown University...0:15 4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220 yd. hurdles</td>
<td>Harry Martin...Howard University...0:24 4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five miles</td>
<td>Earl Johnson...Morgan College...Marathon...Clifton Mitchell...St. Christopher Club...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad jump</td>
<td>New Gourdin...Harvard University...25 ft. 2 in., world rec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High jump</td>
<td>L. Watson...Alphy P. C...6 ft. 3 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammer throw</td>
<td>Ted Cable...Harvard University...165 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-lb. shot</td>
<td>J. Shelbourne...Dartmouth College...45 ft. 1 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Javelin</td>
<td>Charles West...Wash. &amp; Jeff. College...175 ft. 7 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hop, step &amp; jump</td>
<td>De Hart Hubbard...Univ. of Michigan...47 ft. 2 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentathlon</td>
<td>Sol Butler...Dubuque College...</td>
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T. J. A.
COUNTERWEIGHTS.

Reversible.

Teacher: "What is a geyser?"
Pupil: "A waterfall going up."

Full Directions.

College Student (writing home): "How do you spell 'financially'?"
Roommate: "F-i-n-a-n-c-i-a-l-l-y, and there are two 'r's in embarrassed."

A Choice of Evils.

"Bobby," said the teacher sternly, "do you know that you have broken the eighth Commandment by stealing James' apple?"
"Well," explained Bobby, "I might just as well break the eighth and have the apple as to break the tenth and only covet it."

Oversight or Neglect.

It was a sleepy sort of day; the class was about half the usual size and the professor was calling the roll in a half-absent manner. To each name some one had answered "here" until the name Smith was called. Silence reigned supreme for a moment, only to be broken by the professor's voice.
"My word! Hasn't Mr. Smith any friends here?"

Small Denomination.

Jones: "Everything he touches turns to money."
Mrs. Jones: "If he touched you, I suppose you would turn to a German mark."

Deep Dilemma.

"Why is the little fellow crying?"
"Because he can't have a holiday."
"Why can't we have a holiday?"
"Because he doesn't go to school yet."

"Why are you mailing all those empty envelopes?"
"I'm cutting classes in a correspondence school."

Dangerous If Catching.

"So your father is ill. I hope it is nothing contagious."
"So do I. The doctor says he is suffering from overwork."

Four in One.

The youth had been asked to write examples of the indicative, subjunctive and potential moods and an exclamatory sentence. This is what he produced:
"I am trying to pass an English examination. If I answer twenty questions I shall pass. If I answer twelve questions I may pass. Heaven help me!"
So He Walked Right in.

Boss: "Don't you know this is a private office? How much did you pay the office boy to let you in?"

Job Hunting Smith: "I get in free, sir. It says, 'No Admission' on the door."

It is held that a young girl's way of "drooping her eyes to the floor" has in it a hint of coquetry. Perhaps the masculine version of coquetry is a young man's way of dropping his eyebrow to his upper lip.

"Yes, indeed," gurgled Mabel, "I can read William like a book."

"How foolish," piped Dottie spitefully; 'I wouldn't strain my eyes over such small type."

Help!

A Florida paper says the moonlight in that state is so bright that the owls are dying of insomnia.
HOWARD UNIVERSITY CARD FOR ALUMNUS OR FORMER STUDENT.

1. Name .................................................................
   (first name) .....................................................
   (middle name) ..................................................
   (last name) .....................................................

2. Present Address ................................................
   (City) ............................................................
   (State) ...........................................................

   Street Address ................................................

3. Permanent Address ............................................
   (City) ............................................................
   (State) ...........................................................

   Street Address ................................................

4. Date Entered Howard University ............................

5. Number of years at Howard .................................

   Department Entered ...........................................

6. Other Departments Entered .................................

7. Degrees Conferred, if any ..................................

8. Year of Graduation ............................................

   Year Discontinued Course at Howard ........................

9. Occupation or Profession ....................................

10. Business Relations (i.e., connection with business enterprises, banks, etc.) ..........................................

11. Schools Attended Before and After Attending Howard

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