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GENERAL ELECTRIC

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Washington, D. C.

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Editorials

AT HOWARD.

Do you know where the air is purest,

Where the sweetest breezes blow?

Can you guess where the trees are greenest,

And the sunshine the brightest I know?

Do you feel that in all earth's dominion

No skies ever seem quite so blue

As the vaulted skies at old Howard,

Dear Mother of me and of you?

Nowhere do the lads seem so stalwart,

Nowhere are the maidens so fair;

Nowhere is the ivy so hallowed,

Nowhere are the blossoms so rare.

To us no birds sing so sweetly,

Nor such vistas charm the view

As when love brings us visions of Howard,

Dear Mother of me and of you.

You remember the glorious sunsets

That painted the west with gold.

And you know of the silvery moonlight

With the tales of love that it told.

Did ever stars shine so brightly?

Did ever hearts beat so true,

As the stars and the hearts at Howard,

Dear Mother of me and of you?
The years slip by in succession,
Life's struggle is taking its toll,
The pictures of days that are dead and are gone
Grow distant and dimmer and old.
And we wish that the wheels would turn backward
To cancel the years and renew
The dear college days at old Howard,
Dear Mother of me and of you.

Let us turn from our work-a-day bondage
And throw daily duties aside.
Let us join in the throng and be festive
While life and love yet abide.
Let us sing once again "Alma Mater"
Once again pledge the White and the Blue.
Let's go back now and then to old Howard,
Dear Mother of me and of you.

D. O. W. Holmes, '01.

Those few lines express my feelings and I hope all of the children of Alma Mater feel just about the same way. Whether you do or not you would if you were here. For here we are again with the same signs as of old pointing toward Commencement Day and the closing of another year. You know the signs. Old cock robin pulling worms out of the grass and the red-headed woodpecker beating his tattoo in some old tree reminds us that Winter has gone, Spring is here and the last days of the college year just in the offering.

Do you remember when you were a senior just how you felt when this season came around? And do you remember how we acted and what we thought? Well, the kids are just the same today. The styles of clothing may have changed and they may see more yellow money than we did but in all the essentials they are just the same as we were, no better and no worse in heart. It would be a great tonic for you to see them and to just be here.

Have you ever been back at commencement since leaving? Go to the big game every year? Well, that's great. It shows that you are a loyal son ready to back the team. But that isn't like commencement. The game is thrilling and exciting and leaves a residue of enthusiasm and loyalty. Commencement is impressive leaving a feeling of love and adoration. Try it if you have never done so. If you have, you know already. The meetings, the luncheons, the entertainments and finally the academic procession with the commencement ceremonials of which you will be a part—all these will do your soul good and send you home renewed in heart and in spirit. Come back to Alma Mater for loves sake.

"There she stands for truth and right
Sending forth her rays of light,"
and waiting to welcome you to her loving heart.
COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT HOWARD, 1925.

The attention of the alumni and friends of Howard University is called to following features of the program for commencement week:

Commencement June 5th, 3:30 p. m., in the grove. Commencement orator Dr. James E. Shepard, President of North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, N. C. The usual festivities, class reunions, tree planting, etc.

Alumni meeting evening of June 4th, 8 p. m. A play or great public entertainment will be given by the English and Musical Departments of the University.

Corner stone laying for the New Gymnasium will take place during commencement week.

Baccalaureate Sunday, May 31st. The President will preach.

THE HAMPTON-TUSKEGEE DRIVE IN WASHINGTON.

Negro schools and colleges have generally been regarded as experiments. Philanthropists, while willing to contribute generous current support, have been loath to provide for their permanent endowment. Aside from the Gammon Theological Seminary, there is not a single Negro institution of learning of any type, that does not live from year to year by current solicitations. No school can function to the best advantage on such vicarious basis of support. The most hopeful indication in the educational outlook of the Negro race is the marked recent tendency to make permanent provision for several of the most favored Negro institutions. The Hampton-Tuskegee Drive for the adequate endowment of these nationally known institutions is well on the way towards accomplishment. The amount in sight is not less than seven million dollars to be divided equally between the two schools.

At the suggestion of Ex-President Taft, President, Hampton Board of Trustees, Dean Kelly Miller has undertaken to head up the drive among the colored population of the national capital. His efforts have been crowned with unexpected success. His allotted quota has already been oversubscribed.

A most interesting and significant feature of the drive has been the cheerful cooperation of the advocates of the several phases of Negro education. All sensible educators have come to realize the folly of division. The education of the Negro is a unitary program divided into differentiated parts to suit time, place, circumstances and conditions. Through a most happy confluence of circumstances, Howard University, Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes and the colored public schools of the city of Washington, through their chief representatives united in this great consummation. The three essential phases of Negro education were brought into closer harmony and mutual understanding than has ever occurred at
any other time or place. The public schools typifying the foundation, Hampton and Tuskegee the practical application and Howard University the cultural and professional aspects of education joined in happy accord. All who are genuinely interested in Negro education will rejoice in the success of the Hampton-Tuskegee Drive.

K. M.

THE CHALLENGE OF YOUTH.

The Victorian Age has become to the Intelligensia what the mother-in-law joke is to the proletariat, a source of perennial amusement. Whatever may be said in contravention of this point of view, it cannot be denied that this perfectly respectable period of recent history was not conspicuous for frankness. Open discussion openly arrived at was not part of its milieu. The discrepancy between theory and practice may have been glimpsed but it was not spoken of in polite society. Good form was something quite otherwise.

By a curious coincidence, the Industrial Revolution had wrought its perfect work at the time when all the Christian nations felt called upon to hurl themselves at each other's throats. Education, too, was far advanced and more people were thinking than ever before in the history of the world. It is not to be wondered at that, "first off" as they say in New Jersey, the thought should flash into the heads of Youth that a lamentable hiatus existed between theory and practice.

The condition of the world in 1914 reminds one of the tale of Blue Beard's wives. For years and years, Youth had been told not to look into the locked chamber. Then all of a sudden, without preliminary warning, the door was thrown open wide and all kinds of skeletons were discovered hanging behind its perfectly decorous exterior. One can only picture the naughty joy which Youth experienced as it fell upon that forbidden ground. There was sex for instance. No wonder such a proscribed toy proved a great fascination, no wonder that no aspect of the subject, taboo for generations, was left uninvestigated. The sex novel, the sex play, the sex movie, have all been exploited with gusto. Youth has fairly shrieked with the joy of emancipation until now, worn out by its own energy, what was euphoniously called "Realism" seems to be dying of its own over-exertion. "Romance" with a capital "R" is coming into its own once more. But Youth will not soon forget that it found its elders camouflaging one of the basic facts of life.

Organized religion afforded another ground for discovery. Here the hiatus between theory and practice was especially pronounced. Ideals of the highest were accompanied by acts of the basest sort. Prayers were offered unblushingly not to "God the Father of all Mankind," but to some kind of tribal god who could be counted on to fight for his own. Men were driven from their pupils for preaching love for one's enemies and the pulpit vied with the press in glorifying might as right. - All of which
has become perfectly patent to Youth trained in the scientific laboratory to see things as they are. Is it to be wondered at that preaching and praying have ceased to interest large numbers of Youth? Their cry has become "Let us reconcile theory and practice. Tell me what a man does and I will tell you whether or not he is a Christian."

Big Business as another field of exploration was thrust upon Youth's vision. What with war scandals and business depressions, Youth could hardly fail to notice that the much vaunted virtue, patriotism, did not outlast the signing of the armistice.

And the academic world? What of it? Here Youth has found its chief field for thought since it forms a very intimate part of the whole. For the academic world could hardly exist without Youth. Whatever the war may have done in making the world safe for democracy, Youth soon discovered that the college world had become a much pleasanter place for autocracy. One by one the strongholds of the colonial tradition are being questioned and, if little is being accomplished, Youth is sharpening its spurs for struggles in the larger world of affairs.

Youth is having a good time with the jam pot which its elders said was not there and which Youth found hidden behind the staid boxes of cereal on the back shelf. With its face all smeared with the non-existent jam, Youth is asking its elders what they intend to do about it. In the face of such audacity the plight of the older generation would be humorous were it not so pathetic. "This was not what I did in my youth" is heard on all sides, a lament which seems to imply that the older generation is such a perfect product that no improvement is desirable. The old formula, Q.E.D. is the only answer to this remark, in the face of the present chaotic condition of the universe. In view of the very real danger of the breakdown of civilization itself, the older generation has certainly no cause for boasting.

There has always been a natural jealousy between the generations. Youth is constantly striving for high places and the present incumbents of the seats of the mighty are not ready to resign. Just an age-long struggle which bids fair to outlast the world. No one is especially to blame but it seems as if the struggle might be sweetened if the older generation were more inclined to welcome Youth to its councils. Surely there is glory enough for all. What if Youth is energetic and pushing, such traits are a good tonic for those who are beginning to stand still rather than to struggle on. Competition is the spur of life and the challenge of Youth is just the spur which the older generation needs. Achievement in any field will always appeal to Youth. That years unadorned with either beauty of character or nobleness of life, that a life notable only for its chronological age, can command respect is a passing superstition. Youth is demanding and has a right to demand that the older generation should point the way. Is it doing it?

M. McL.
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
STUDIES IN HISTORY

Published under the direction of
The Department of History
Walter Dyson, Editor

No. 6 May, 1925

DOCUMENT 1. A REPRINT

Annual Catalogue of the Normal and Preparatory Department of Howard University,
Washington, D. C., 1867

DOCUMENT 2. A REPRINT

Connecticut Normal School, Established at New Britain in 1850

By

WALTER DYSON, A. M.

Howard University Press
Washington, D. C.
1925

These Studies, to be published from time to time, will comprise works of original research by teachers of Howard University and by students in the Department of History. The studies will also include collections of documents, bibliographies, and reprints of rare tracts.
The first of the following documents (Document I) is a reprint of the first annual catalogue of Howard University. It is called the "Annual Catalogue of the Normal and Preparatory Department of Howard University." The original document is in the possession of Professor George William Cook, a Dean of the University. It is a paper-back booklet of fourteen pages, each 8¾ x 5½ inches. It was issued during September, 1867. In this particular copy, there occur several curious interpolations.

For example, some one has stricken out the name of Reverend Charles B. Boynton, as President of the Board of Trustees and substituted that of Reverend Byron Sunderland. Someone has stricken out the name of E. M. Cushman as Secretary of the Board of Trustees, and added that of Reverend E. W. Robinson. The same one has stricken out the name of Reverend Edward F. Williams as Principal of the Normal and Preparatory Department and added that of A. L. Barber. James B. Hutchinson, E. M. Cushman, and Reverend Charles B. Boynton have been eliminated as Trustees of the University, and Reverend D. W. Anderson, Reverend John W. Alvord and Honorable Hugh L. Bond have been added to the Board. Doubt has been thrown around the date of publication of this catalogue by adding at the bottom of the front-cover page "Sept. 1867."

The identity of the person responsible for these modifications is easily established. A comparison of the handwriting on the document with that in other records of that period, including a personal letter, forces us to the conclusion that Reverend E. W. Robinson is the one responsible for the notations. Robinson was the Secretary of the Board of Trustees from December 20, 1867, to April 9, 1869.

Why Robinson made these changes is not easy to determine. It is almost impossible to establish a sufficient motive. Was he attempting to make a catalogue published for the term of school which closed in August, 1867, serve as a catalogue for the year 1867-1868? 1 If so, why did he eliminate any one who was in office a part of that period and add others who, like the ones eliminated, were also in office but a part of that time? Why did he eliminate Hutchinson as a member of the Board of Trustees, who served from March 19, 1867, to March 2, 1868, and add Alvord, who was not appointed until May 4, 1868? Why did he eliminate Boynton who served from March 19, 1867 to January 11, 1868, and add Bond who was not appointed until May 4, 1868? Why did he eliminate Cushman who served from March 19, 1867 to March 2, 1868, and add Anderson, who was not appointed until April 6, 1868? Why was Barber made Principal of the Normal and Preparatory Department instead of Williams who served from May 1, 1867 to September 17, 1867,—especially since Barber was not appointed to that office until April 13, 1868? And finally, why did Robinson substitute his own name for that of Cushman as Secretary of the Board of Trustees? Robinson was elected Secretary on December 20, 1867,—too late for his name to appear in this catalogue which, as shown below, was issued not later than October 7 of that year.

Whatever the motive for assigning September, 1868, as the date of publication, it is evident that that date is incorrect. This first catalogue of Howard University was published between September 10, 1867, and October 7 of the same year. These limits are established as follows: First, on September 10, 1867, the Board of Trustees appointed a Committee on Catalogue. Second, this catalogue as published announces in its calendar the fall term "To commence on the first Wednesday of October, closing on the 24th of December,

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1. No catalogue can be found for this year, 1867-1868.
1867." Third, every item published in this catalogue is in existence on or before September 10, 1867, while no addition made by Robinson, with possibly one exception, could have been correctly made on or before that date. The one exception is the substitution of the name of Sunderland for that of Boynton as President of the Board. Sunderland was elected to that office on that very day, September 10, 1867. Fourth, and most convincing is the fact that the expression "Washington, D. C., 1867" appears in print upon the front-cover page of the document.

Remember, therefore, as you read the document that it is an accurate record of the first session of Howard University—a Summer Session. Note, among other things, that Boynton is not the President of Howard University, but is the President of the Board of Trustees; that the preparatory course of study is not modern, but rather medieval; that the normal course is more modern. Bookkeeping, voice culture, physiology, and practice teaching are familiar subjects. Bookkeeping, let me suggest, is the germ of the Commercial Department, established in 1869; voice culture, the germ of the Department of Music, established in 1870; physiology,—to one who recalls that the first plan of Howard University provided for a Theological Seminary with a chair of physiology and hygiene in it,—appears as the germ of the Medical Department, established in 1868. Natural theology and practice teaching are self explanatory. A Theological Department was opened formally in 1871. More than a quarter of a century later, in 1899, a Department of Pedagogy was established.

In 1871, when the Board of Trustees reorganized the Theological Studies, it also reorganized the Normal and Preparatory Department. The latter was divided into a Normal Department and a Preparatory Department. The Preparatory Department continued under that name until 1906, when it became the Academy of the University. This was a change in name only. In 1919 the Academy was abolished and, at the same time, all secondary work in the University. The Normal Department, on the other hand, continued as such from 1871 to 1899 when it was divided into an English Department and a Department of Pedagogy. The Department of Pedagogy in 1901 became the Teachers College. Since 1919 the pedagogical work at the University has been organized under the School of Education. This is a school of collegiate grade and confers the degrees of A. B. in Education and B. S. in Education.

A brief statement concerning the file of catalogues at Howard University may be fitting. The University has issued an annual catalogue, with two or three exceptions, since its opening. No number can be found in the file for the year 1867-1868, or for the year 1870-1871, or for the year 1872-1873. There is some evidence to the effect that no number was issued during those years. The evidence, however, is not conclusive. For the two-year period 1874-1876 one number was issued, that in February of 1876. For the two-year period 1876-1878 one number was issued, that in March of 1878. At first the Trustees appointed a special committee composed of members of the Board to issue the catalogue. Later the President of the University, as a committee of one, issued them. Since 1910 a standing committee composed of members of the Faculty has been appointed from time to time by the President as a Committee on Catalogue. At present this committee edits material which is collected and passed upon by another standing committee of the Faculty—the Curriculum Committee. The material before published is approved by the Faculty.

The second document following (Document 2) is a reprint of an announcement of the "Connecticut Normal School, established at New Britain in 1850." This document is found in the records of Howard University and refers to the
work done in that school at the time the Normal Department of Howard University was opened, May 1, 1867. For convenience, I refer to the two parts of this document as A and B. A is a folder of four pages, each 9 1/4 x 6 inches. B is a single sheet 7 1/4 x 4 1/2 inches, printed on one side. This sheet has been pasted to the folder.

This document (Document 2) is reproduced along with the first catalogue of Howard University for purposes of comparison. The schools differed widely in location and in student body. It is interesting to know, however, that, while Howard University was established for the education of Freedmen primarily, it opened with all white pupils—five girls, daughters of two members of the Board of Trustees. Their names appear in the roster of students. They were Sarah S. Nichols, Lydia B. Nichols, Matilda A. Nichols, Sarah M. Robinson, Emily E. Robinson and Mary L. Robinson. When comparing the curricula of the two schools, note especially upon what subjects of study the emphasis was placed.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Alumni Catalogue of Howard University with list of Incorporators, Trustees and other Employees, 1867-1896.

Minutes of the Board of Trustees of Howard University.

File of Catalogues at Howard University.

2. Miss Emily E. Robinson and Miss Mary L. Robinson, living at present in Washington, D. C., inform me that the six persons named above were members of the first class rather than five of them only, as stated by J. B. Johnson in Historical Papers, 1895, page 18.
ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF THE

NORMAL AND PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT

OF

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1867

(a) SEPT., 1868
ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF THE

NORMAL AND PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT

OF

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1867

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NOTE: The following symbols inserted by the editor indicate the eliminations and additions made in Document I by Mr. Robinson: (e) = was eliminated, (a) = was added.
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* At the close of the term, the engagement of the Rev. E. F. Williams as Principal unexpectedly terminated, and John H. Combs, A. M., a graduate of Union College, N. Y., was appointed to fill the vacancy.
### NORMAL AND PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

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<td>Claren. Malone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles F. Malord</td>
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<td>George W. Mulford</td>
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<td>Robert Morris</td>
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<td>Simeon L. Nelson</td>
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<td>Horace N. Parke</td>
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<td>Richard H. Reed</td>
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<td>John M. Shipping</td>
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<tr>
<td>John A. Simms</td>
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<td>Arthur A. Smith</td>
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<td>Ferman G. Shadd</td>
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<td>Simon P. Smith</td>
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<td>George M. Smith</td>
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<td>Thomas H. Scott</td>
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<td>John I. Smallwood</td>
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<td>Edward A. Saroy</td>
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<td>Charles Shorter</td>
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### Howard University Record

#### Night School—Males.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry Cuney</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Aims</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urich Daily</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Green</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>William Hill</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Peter Page</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas C. Roy</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry C. Stokley</td>
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<tr>
<td>James H. Waugh</td>
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#### Female Department.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isabella Brooks</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irena Berkley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harriet M. Brown</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mannie N. Brown</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emma N. Dorster</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kittie Frazier</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brassille Gibson</td>
<td>Jamestown, N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavinia Lewis</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Lewis</td>
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<td>Mary Martin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matilda A. Nichols</td>
<td>Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<td>Lydia B. Nichols</td>
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<td>Sarah S. Nichols</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rebecca A. Perry</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary L. Reed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarah M. Robinson</td>
<td>Bethany, Conn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emily E. Robinson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary L. Robinson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Stokley</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Martha C. Simms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amelia S. Tilghman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Ward</td>
<td>Mysos, Penn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachel Wood</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Julianna Wilson</td>
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#### Night School—Females.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emma Gray</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lucinda Morris</td>
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<tr>
<td>Category</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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COURSE OF STUDY.

PREPARATORY.

First Year.

Latin.—Latin Lessons and Grammar, (Harkness); Caesar (Hanson’s or Andrews’) commenced.

Mathematics.—Arithmetic, (Stoddard’s).

History and Geography.—Roman History, (Sewell’s); Ancient Geography.

Second Year.

Latin.—Caesar finished; Sallust’s Catiline, (Hanson’s or Andrews’); Cicero’s Orations (Hanson’s or Andrews’) commenced; Latin Prose Composition through the year.

Greek.—Greek lessons and Grammar, (Harkness); Xenophon’s Anabasis (Boise’s) commenced.

Antiquities.—Roman, (Bojesen’s).

Mathematics.—Algebra (Robinson’s University Edition) commenced.

Third Year.

Latin.—Cicero’s Orations finished; Virgil’s Aeneid (Frieze’s) with Prosody and Scanning; Virgil’s Bucolics and Georgics, (Andrews’).

Greek.—Xenophon’s Anabasis continued through the third book; Homer’s Iliad, (Owen’s), four books; Greek Prose Composition (Arnold’s) through the year.

History and Geography.—Grecian History, (Sewell’s); Ancient Geography.

Antiquities.—Grecian, (Bojesen’s).

Mathematics.—Algebra continued.

Bible Lessons.—Weekly through the Course.
NORMAL.

First Year.

Arithmetic, (Stoddard's); Algebra, (Robinson's University Edition); English Grammar (Kerl's) with analysis; Physical Geography, (Guyot's); Geometry (Loomis') commenced; Roman History, (Sewell's); Bookkeeping; Etymology, Prefixes and Suffixes.

Second Year.

Natural Philosophy, (Loomis'); Geometry finished; English Literature, (Shaw's); Constitution of the United States, (Alden); Rhetoric, (Day's); Botany, (Gray's); Trigonometry with applications to mensuration of heights and distances; Navigation and Surveying, (Loomis'); Physiology, (Hooker's); Vocal Music.

Third Year.

Logic, (Whately's); Chemistry, (Porter's); Astronomy, (Loomis'); Natural Theology, (Paley's); Mineralogy and Geology, (Hitchcock and Dana); Mental Science, (Haven's); Modern History, (Wilson's); Moral Science, (Hickock's); Political Economy, (Perry's); Butler's Analogy, and Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Bible Lessons.—Weekly throughout the Course.
HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT.

The urgent and increasing demand for teachers and ministers to labor for the benefit of persons lately made free by the war, called a few earnest friends of freedom together in Washington to devise some plan of help for this destitute class. After mutual interchange of views, no plan was deemed more practicable or more needed than the establishment of an institution of learning of the higher grade, at the National Capital, which should be free to all persons possessing the requisite mental qualifications. Such was the beginning of "Howard University."

At the last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress a charter of the most liberal provisions was given to the University, specifying the following Departments, viz: Normal and Preparatory, Collegiate, Theological, Medical, Law, and Agriculture.

Immediately upon the passage of the act of incorporation the corporators organized by the appointment of a Board of Trustees with proper officers, and at once began to provide for the opening of the Normal and Preparatory Department.

NORMAL AND PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

This Department was opened on the first of last May with five pupils, in a building leased by the Freedmen's Bureau for that purpose, located on 7th Street near the northern limits of the city.

The Reverend Edward F. Williams, a graduate of Yale College and Princeton Theological Seminary, was appointed Principal; and the school steadily increased in numbers and interest to the close of the first term. The list of pupils in this catalogue gives the number in attendance during that time.

The large increase of pupils required an increase in the corps of instruction; and to supply this need the Trustees appointed Miss Julia A. Lord, of Portland, Me., who had successfully labored in one of the higher Departments of a graded colored school in Washington City, Assistant Teacher.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Soon after the opening of the Normal and Preparatory Department, an opportunity offered for the purchase of a fine tract of land adjacent to the Normal School building. The farm comprised one hundred and fifty acres, eligibly situated on the heights of 7th street north.

The Trustees made the purchase, and immediately ordered a survey of the tract, laying out the same in lots to be put into the market,
reserving at the same time ample grounds for the purposes of the University, parks, etc. The sale of lots was rapid, bringing prices largely in excess of the purchase money.

Upon the crowning summit of the heights, overlooking the city and surrounding country, in plain view of the Washington public buildings, the University buildings are now being erected, which, when finished, will be an ornament to the Capital. The progress already made leads to the hope that they will be ready for occupancy at an early day.

ORGANIZATION

Of the Collegiate and Professional Departments of the University.

In the Collegiate, Theological, and Medical Departments, the preliminary steps have been taken towards a complete organization. Some of the chairs of instruction have already been filled; and it is the hope of the Trustees that all Departments of the University will soon be in working order.

COURSE OF STUDY.

A reference to the Course of Study of the Normal and Preparatory Department will show that it is designed to be both extensive and thorough, embracing all the branches of a solid English education, or requisite for admission to college.

The greatest care has been taken in the selection of text books, and new ones will be introduced when positive advantage can be gained by so doing.

A course of instruction will be submitted for the higher Departments of the University as soon as they are fully organized.

TERMS AND VACATION.

There will be, annually, three terms:

Fall term commencing first Wednesday in October;
Winter term, first Wednesday in January;
Summer term, first Wednesday in April.

TUITION AND BOARD.

The tuition is one dollar per month, to be paid monthly in advance. Arrangements have been made by the Trustees for remitting a part or the whole of the tuition in case of indigent students.

A boarding house near the institution has been provided, where
the students can be furnished with good board at reasonable rates. A limited number of rooms for the use of students from abroad will be provided in the Normal school building.

ADMISSION.

Application for admission to the school may be made in person to the Principal, or by letter to the President of the Board of Trustees, or to any member of the Executive Committee.

The privileges of the institution are open to all persons over thirteen years of age who can pass a satisfactory examination in Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Elementary Geography and Arithmetic.

CABINET AND LIBRARY.

A beginning for a library has already been made; and it is hoped that through the liberality of the friends of the University a library, worthy of an institution truly national, will soon be secured.

The school has, also, access to a cabinet of several hundred specimens of minerals, both American and foreign. Contributions for the Library and the Department of Natural History are earnestly solicited from our friends at a distance. Each specimen for the museum should be plainly marked, designating its locality and history, with the donor's name, which will be appropriately noticed in the archives of the institution.

ENCOURAGEMENTS FOR THE FUTURE.

During the past term a number of young men have attended the school who are either already licensed ministers, or who have the ministry in view.

Several of the members of the Normal Department have gone out to teach for the Winter, hoping again to avail themselves of the advantages afforded by the school in the coming Spring.

In fine, the most sanguine hopes of the friends of the school have been more than realized thus far. What we now need is the complete endowment of the University; and may we not hope that even this will be accomplished upon a scale commensurate with the importance of the enterprise at no distant day.
CALENDAR.

Fall Term—To commence on the first Wednesday of October, closing on the 24th of December, 1867.

Winter Term—To commence on the second day of January, 1868, closing on the last Wednesday in March.

Summer Term—To commence the first Wednesday in April, closing on the last Wednesday in June, 1868.
CONNECTICUT NORMAL SCHOOL,
Established at New Britain in 1850.

Trustees.
The State Board of Education:—
His Excellency, JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, Hartford.
His Honor, OLIVER F. WINCHESTER, New Haven.
Professor THOMAS A. THATCHER, New Haven.
Hon. ELISHA CARPENTER, Wethersfield.
GEORGE M. WOODRUFF, Esq., Litchfield.
ALFRED COIT, Esq., New London.

Secretary.
Rev. BIRDSEY G. NORTHRUP, New Haven.

Instructors.
HOMER B. SPRAGUE, M.A.
Principal.

JOHN N. BARTLETT,
Associate.

MISS C. A. COMSTOCK,
(Late of the Massachusetts Normal School, Bridgewater),
Assistant.

LOUIS BAIL,
Instructor in Drawing.
STATEMENT.

The management of this institution is entrusted to a Principal (with his associate teachers), who is held responsible for its order and discipline, subject to the Board of Education. Its object is to train young men and women to take charge of the Common Schools of Connecticut. More than two thousand persons, most of them ladies, are now engaged in the public schools of the state. In consequence of the changes which are continually occurring, there is a steady demand for teachers in every part of the state, and it is a constant complaint that so few of those who offer themselves for employment are thoroughly qualified for the work. The compensation paid good teachers is increasing, and the moral inducements to labor in this direction for the benefit of the state and nation, were never stronger than they are at present.

Regulations.

1. No person shall be admitted as a member of the school without having first signed an explicit declaration of an intention to become qualified to teach in public schools, and to engage in that employment in the state of Connecticut. Every pupil shall also subscribe a pledge to be loyal to the interests of the school while a member, and to be faithfully observant of its rules of order and discipline.

2. As a general rule, candidates must enter the third Tuesday in September, and remain at least a year. They may be received, however, at the beginning of the winter term, January 2d, 1867, and at the beginning of the summer term, April 16th, 1867. All candidates and pupils must be present on the morning of the first day. No candidate will be received after that day unless in special cases for extraordinary reasons; and no pupil will be allowed to quit school during the continuance of a term, except in case of sickness or some other unforseen necessity.

3. Study hours extend from nine to twelve and from half-past one to half-past three. There is no session on Saturday. Study hours out of school extend from half-past four to half-past five, and from seven to nine P. M.; these hours are to be faithfully devoted to the objects for which they are set apart. Students are to retire at or before half-past ten o'clock, when lights must be extinguished. No pupil shall leave town without special permission from the Principal.

4. Unexcused or deliberate absence or tardiness shall be treated as a grave misdemeanor. If several times wilfully repeated, the Principal shall suspend the delinquent.
5. For any pointed opposition to authority, gross misconduct, or such continued neglect of study as makes the pupil a hindrance to the class, the Principal may suspend the offender. In all cases of suspension, notice shall immediately be given of the fact to the Secretary of the Board.

Calendar.

1. The school year commences the third Tuesday of September, and comprises forty weeks of actual instruction.
2. The winter term, 1867, commences on Wednesday, January 2d, 1867, and closes Friday, April 5th.
3. The summer term, 1867, commences on Tuesday, April 16th, and closes Friday, July 12th.
4. The fall term, 1867, commences on Tuesday, September 17th, and closes Friday, December 20th.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

1. Candidates must in all cases present the certificate required by law of the Acting School Visitor of the town where the pupil's home is.
2. The standard of qualifications for admission will be gradually raised, so as to insure a more thorough preparation on the part of candidates, and to make the school in an increasing degree an institution for training in the strictly professional studies, the theory and practice of teaching.
3. For the present, candidates will be required to pass a thorough written examination in common Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, the History of the United States, and in Spelling.

COURSE OF STUDY.

1. The course continues through three years, and it is of great importance that pupils remain, if possible, through that entire period.
2. The first year is mainly spent in a thorough review of the studies taught in common schools, with special attention to the best and most recent methods of instruction. A certificate will be awarded to those who pass creditably through this year; also to those who complete successfully the studies of the second year.
3. The studies of the second and third years will be to some extent similar to those taught in the higher rooms of graded schools and in high schools. Much attention will be given to methods of instruction and school economy.
4. Throughout the course special attention will be paid to the study of the English Language, in its History, Literature, and Grammar. Prominence will be given to the art of Reading, and to English Composition. Vocal Music, Drawing, and Light Gymnastics will be taught.
Lectures will be given by distinguished gentlemen during the present winter term on the History and Institutions of Connecticut.

5. The best methods of instruction will be the subject of frequent and regular lessons. Classes of children from the public schools of New Britain will be brought in for daily training, each Normal pupil in succession conducting the teaching exercise in presence of the whole Normal class. Opportunities will be afforded for visiting, under the direction of the teachers, some of the best schools in the state.

6. Those only who complete with credit a three years course or its equivalent will receive the Diploma of the School and be enrolled as Graduates.

Text Books.

1. The requisite text books are furnished gratuitously by the state. It is earnestly recommended to pupils to bring with them any text books they may possess, to be used for reference.

2. A large library is accessible to the pupils. Distinguished friends of education and liberal gentlemen are from time to time making valuable donations of books; and they may rest assured that their generosity is thankfully appreciated and well bestowed.

3. The institution is furnished with valuable philosophical and chemical apparatus, and a large collection of minerals, fossils, etc.

Expenses.

No charge being made for tuition or books, the necessary expenses, aside from board, are extremely slight. Board can be obtained in excellent families at prices varying from $4.75 to $5.25 per week, including fuel, lights and washing. Some of the young gentlemen and young ladies board in clubs at greatly reduced rates. Efforts will be made to assist meritorious pupils in such a way as will reduce the cost of living.

For further information letters may be addressed to the Principal of the School at New Britain.
## CONNECTICUT NORMAL SCHOOL.

### Course of Study.

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<tr>
<td>1st term</td>
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<td>Arithmetic and Geometry</td>
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<td>U. S. History and Civil Polity</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Latin</td>
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Written Examinations weekly throughout the course.
Gymnastic or Calisthenic Exercises, Reading, Spelling, Mental Arithmetic, and Object Lessons, daily throughout the course.
Penmanship, Drawing, and Vocal Music weekly.
Public Rhetorical Exercises at stated times.
Lectures on History, Science, Literature, Art and Morals, by distinguished speakers, throughout the course.
Lectures by Rev. B. G. Northrop, Secretary of the Board of Education, on Mental Philosophy, Methods of Instruction, &c.

*Optional.
AN OCCUPATIONAL STUDY OF NEGRO LABOR

By

J. Flipper Derricotte

OUTLINE.

An Occupational Study of Negro Labor.

INTRODUCTION.

I. The Purpose of the Study.
   A. To ascertain the approximate number of Negro laborers in a certain group of Southern and Northern cities.
   B. To ascertain the occupational group distribution of Negro laborers in a certain group of Southern and Northern cities.
   C. To ascertain the relative changes in the different occupational groups (decade 1910-1920) in a certain group of Southern and Northern cities.

II. The Scope of the Study.
   A. Geographical:
      1. The South—by a representative group of cities.
      2. The North—by a representative group of cities.
   B. Numerical:
      1. The South—by approximately 325,000 Negro laborers.
      2. The North—by approximately 325,000 Negro laborers.
   C. Chronological:

III. The Method of Study.
   A. The use of facts brought out in the Census surveys of 1910 and 1920.
   B. The use of newly compiled rates based on the Census data.
   C. The use of deductions and inductions based on the facts observed.

BODY.

I. The Number and Per Cent. Distribution of Negro Laborers.
   A. In certain cities of the South: 1910 and 1920.
   B. In certain cities of the North: 1910 and 1920.

II. An Occupational Group Distribution of Negro Laborers.
   A. In certain cities of the South: 1910 and 1920.
   B. In certain cities of the North: 1910 and 1920.

III. The Relative Changes in the Different Occupational Groups of Negro Laborers.
   A. In certain cities of the South: 1910 and 1920.
   B. In certain cities of the North: 1910 and 1920.

SUMMARY.

I. The Number and Per Cent. Distribution of Negro Laborers as of 1910 and 1920 in the Southern and Northern Cities Studied.

II. The Occupational Group Distribution of Negro Laborers as of 1910 and 1920 in the Southern and Northern Cities Studied.

III. The Relative Changes in the Different Occupational Groups of Negro Laborers (decade 1910-1920) in the Southern and Northern Cities Studied.

Editor's Note.—The chief interest of this paper will probably be found to consist in the attempt made to give something like a true perspective of a group tendency to adjust itself to a new environment. It is significant to note that a group of workers moving north since 1914 have found employment in mills, factories, and stockyards rather than in hotels, office buildings and domestic service. The paper was prepared as a part of my class work in sociology. Professor Geo. W. Hines, Howard University.
AN OCCUPATIONAL STUDY OF NEGRO LABOR.

By J. Flipper Derricotte, Sociology 27 (Modern Labor Problems),
Howard University, Washington, D. C.

The Purpose of the Study.

The principal purpose of this study can be divided into three parts which are as follows: (1) to ascertain the approximate number of Negro laborers in a certain group of Southern and Northern cities; (2) to ascertain the occupational group distribution of Negro laborers in a certain group of Southern and Northern cities; and (3) to ascertain the relative changes in the different occupational groups (decade 1910-1920) in a certain group of Southern and Northern cities. Stated in a brief way, then, it can be said that the principal purpose of the study is to answer queries as to the number, occupational group, and progress of Negro laborers in certain Southern and Northern cities during the decade 1910-1920 according to the latest available reports of the U. S. Census Bureau.

The Scope of the Study.

Geographically, the scope of this study includes the South by considering a representative group of cities—namely, Atlanta, Ga., Nashville, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Baltimore, Md., Birmingham, Ala., Richmond, Va., and the District of Columbia; and it includes the North by considering a representative group of cities—namely, Chicago, Ill., Cleveland, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, Detroit, Mich., Philadelphia, Pa., Pittsburgh, Pa., and New York City.

Numerically, the scope of this study includes for 1910, 236,424 male and 181,241 female workers; and for 1920, it includes 375,060 male and 225,287 female workers proportionately distributed in the geographical areas hereinbefore named.1

Chronologically, the scope of this study includes a period preceding the World War, before the Negro migration from the South—Census data of 1910; and a period following the World War, after a number of the Negro migrants had settled in the North—Census data of 1920.

The Method of the Study.

The method employed in this study to ascertain the data that will answer the enumerated questions on Negro labor can be divided into three parts which are as follows: (1) the use of facts brought out in the Census surveys of 1910 and 1920; (2) the use of newly compiled rates based on the Census data; and (3) the use of deductions and inductions based on the facts observed.

It can be seen from the preceding paragraphs that the purpose of this study is well founded; that the geographical areas and numbers considered are representative of the Negro labor group; and that the chronological

1. See Table I for a detail distribution of the workers as of 1910 and 1920 in certain Southern and Northern cities.
periods of the study are based on the most recent Census data. Moreover, the procedure followed was one of the surest methods by which a statistical study of fact could be made and presented.

The Geographical, Numerical, and Per Cent. Distribution of the Workers.

Table I* shows the geographical, numerical, and per cent distribution of the Negro workers 10 years of age and over that were considered in this study. From this table one can see that the percentage of Negro male workers (total) in the Southern group of cities decreased from 56.8 in 1910 to 43.7 in 1920. The greatest decrease was from 21.6 in 1910 to 12.9 in 1920 for the District of Columbia. Louisville, Ky., came next with a decrease from 11.3 in 1910 to 9.0 in 1920. However, Baltimore, Md., the most northern city of the Southern group, had an increase from 21.1 in 1910 to 24.3 in 1920. Several other cities of the Southern group had increases, but the majority of them had decreases of Negro male workers in gainful occupations.

The table also shows that the percentage of Negro female workers (total) in the Southern group of cities decreased from 63.1 in 1910 to 52.9 in 1920. The greatest decrease was from 9.2 in 1910 to 7.7 in 1920 for Nashville, Tenn. Both Baltimore, Md., and the District of Columbia had slight increases of approximately 1 per cent each. Although several of the cities of the Southern group had decreases, the majority of them had increases of Negro female workers in gainful occupations.

On the other hand, Table I shows that the percentage of Negro male workers (total) in the Northern group of cities increased from 43.2 in 1910 to 56.3 in 1920. The most marked increase was from 11.0 in 1910 to 21.4 in 1920 for Chicago, Ill. New York City and Philadelphia, Pa., had decreases as follows: the former city from 32.4 in 1910 to 26.8 in 1920 and the latter city from 28.9 in 1910 to 24.1 in 1920.

In addition to the preceding facts, the table shows that the percentage of Negro female workers (total) in the Northern group of cities increased from 36.9 in 1910 to 47.1 in 1920. The most marked increase was from 13.3 in 1910 to 19.3 in 1920 for Chicago, Ill. Both New York City and Philadelphia, Pa., had decreases which were as follows: the former city from 39.4 in 1910 to 37.6 in 1920 and the latter city from 33.7 in 1910 to 25.8 in 1920. Although several of the cities of the Northern group had decreases, the majority of them had increases of Negro female workers in gainful occupations.

Figure 1* shows graphically the data presented in Table I and pictures rather vividly the geographical, numerical, and per cent distribution of the Negro workers that were considered in this study.

* Several pages over.
An Occupational Group Distribution of the Workers—By Cities.

When considering the occupational group distribution data of Negro workers 10 years of age and over that were gainfully employed in 1910 and 1920, it was found quite evident that Negro workers are well represented in all the occupational groups, except Agricultural and Extractionsal occupations which are not, necessarily, city jobs.

The greatest number of male workers however are engaged in Manufacturing and Mechanical occupations, whereas the greatest number of female workers are found in Domestic and Personal Service occupations. This statement holds true for both the cities of the South and the cities of the North; but a number of marked decreases have taken place in the number of female workers engaged in Domestic and Personal Service occupations during the decade 1910-1920 in the cities of the South as well as in the cities of the North.

Labor Composition of the Southern Cities.

Of the Southern group of cities, Richmond, Va., had the largest percentage (35.1) of Negro male workers in Manufacturing and Mechanical occupations for 1910, but Birmingham, Ala., led in 1920 with 50.6 per cent of its male workers engaged in Manufacturing and Mechanical work.

Richmond, Va., also had the largest percentage (16.8) of Negro female workers engaged in Manufacturing and Mechanical occupations in 1910, but Louisville, Ky., led in 1920 with 26.3 per cent of its female workers engaged in Manufacturing and Mechanical work.

Baltimore, Md., stood highest in the Transportation group (male workers) in both 1910 and 1920. The percentages were 21.0 in 1910 and 25.1 in 1920.

Nashville, Tenn., led the Trade group of male workers in both 1910 (14.7) and 1920 (14.7) and also had the largest percentage (1.5) of female workers in the Trade group for 1920, whereas Richmond, Va., led in 1910 with 1.0 per cent of its female workers engaged in occupations of the Trade group.

The District of Columbia was first of the Public Service group (male workers) in both 1910 (4.7) and 1920 (10.4) and also came first (.9) with female workers in Public Service occupations in 1920.

Although the District of Columbia led the Professional Service group of male workers (2.2) and female workers (2.8) in 1910, Nashville, Tenn., led the male group in 1920 with 3.2 per cent and Birmingham, Ala., led the female group in 1920 with a percentage of 3.6.

As for male Domestic and Personal Service workers, the District of Columbia stood highest in 1910 (24.4) and 1920 (21.7), but Baltimore, Md., led the female group (89.9) in 1910 and Atlanta, Ga., stood highest in 1920 with 87.1 per cent of its female workers engaged in Domestic and Personal Service occupations.
In 1910, the District of Columbia had the largest percentage (4.8) of male workers in Clerical occupations and also led (2.3) for female workers of this type in 1920, whereas Richmond, Va., lead (1.2) the female group in 1910.

**Labor Composition of the Northern Cities.**

Of the Northern group of cities, Pittsburgh, Pa., had the largest percentage (28.8) of Negro male workers in Manufacturing and Mechanical occupations for 1910, but Cleveland, Ohio, led in 1920 with 63.2 per cent of its male workers engaged in Manufacturing and Mechanical work. Chicago, Ill., led the female group of Manufacturing and Mechanical workers in 1910 (11.2), but New York City came first in 1920 (22.6).

Philadelphia, Pa., had the largest percentage (19.2) of male workers in the Transportation group in 1910, but New York City headed the list in 1920 with 21.6 per cent of its male workers engaged in occupations of the Transportation group.

As for the female workers engaged in occupations of the Transportation group, Cleveland, Ohio, and New York City tied (.1) in 1910, whereas Chicago, Ill., led (1.2) in 1920.

Philadelphia, Pa., also led (11.5) the Trade group of male workers in 1910, but Chicago, Ill., stood highest in 1920 with 18.8 per cent of its male workers engaged in occupations of the Trade group. Cleveland, Ohio, and Chicago, Ill., tied (1.1) for the female workers in occupations of the Trade group in 1910, but in 1920 Chicago, Ill., led with 4.5 per cent of its female workers in occupations of this type.

Columbus, Ohio, had the largest percentage (2.8) of male workers in the Professional Service group of occupations in 1910, but Philadelphia, Pa., came first in 1920 with 3.3 per cent of its male workers engaged in Professional Service work.

As for the female workers of the Professional Service group, Chicago, Ill., had the largest percentage in both 1910 (3.6) and 1920 (3.4).

In 1910, Chicago, Ill., led the Northern group of cities with 51.1 per cent of its male workers engaged in Domestic and Personal Service occupations, but New York City came first in 1920 with 37.4 per cent of its male workers engaged in Domestic and Personal Service occupations. Philadelphia, Pa., had the largest percentage (89.9) of female Domestic and Personal workers in 1910, but Pittsburgh, Pa., headed the list of cities in 1920 with 87.3 per cent of its female workers engaged in work of this type.

As for male workers engaged in Clerical Occupations, New York City stood highest in both 1910 (4.6) and 1920 (6.5), however, Chicago, Ill., had the largest percentage of female Clerical workers in both 1910 (1.8) and 1920 (5.4).

Several other facts relative to the occupational group distribution of the Negro workers considered in this study were noted; but they need not be mentioned here.
Relative Changes in the Different Occupational Groups.

The relative changes in the different occupational groups were also noted when considering the data on the Negro workers 10 years of age and over that were gainfully employed in 1910 and 1920. Such changes were listed according to an occupational classification, by city and sex, in order to ascertain the relative changes in the different occupational groups for each sex during the decade 1910-1920 in each of the various cities included in this study.

Relative Changes in the Southern Group of Cities.

Domestic and Personal Service.—Two of the cities of the Southern group, the District of Columbia and Baltimore, Md., had decreases of male workers engaged in Domestic and Personal Service occupations. The former city dropped from 24.4 in 1910 to 21.7 in 1920 and the latter city dropped from 20.8 in 1910 to 17.3 in 1920. On the other hand, the other five cities of the Southern group had increases of male workers engaged in Domestic and Personal Service occupations which were as follows: Atlanta, Ga., from 17.0 in 1910 to 19.3 in 1920; Nashville, Tenn., from 17.1 to 18.2; Louisville, Ky., from 19.6 to 20.3; Birmingham, Ala., from 8.7 to 9.7; and Richmond, Va, from 13.4 in 1910 to 15.4 in 1920.

As for the female workers of the Domestic and Personal Service group, all of the cities of the Southern group had decreases. The most marked decrease was for Louisville, Ky., which dropped from 81.2 in 1910 to 69.6 in 1920. Baltimore, Md. (dropped from 89.9 in 1910 to 85.3 in 1920), and Richmond, Va. (from 86.4 in 1910 to 84.2 in 1920), came next. Atlanta, Ga., dropped from 88.4 in 1910 to 87.1 in 1920; Nashville, Tenn., from 87.0 to 85.0; the District of Columbia from 86.4 to 84.2; and Birmingham, Ala., from 88.8 in 1910 to 86.7 in 1920.

Manufacturing and Mechanical Occupations.—All of the cities of the Southern group had increases of Negro male workers in Manufacturing and Mechanical occupations. The most marked increase was for Atlanta, Ga., which was from 20.8 in 1910 to 37.1 in 1920. Nashville, Tenn. (rose from 19.4 in 1910 to 39.1 in 1920), and Louisville, Ky. (from 26.5 in 1910 to 42.5 in 1920), came next. The District of Columbia rose from 21.0 in 1910 to 25.9 in 1920; Baltimore, Md., from 22.5 to 40.7; Birmingham, Ala., from 38.1 to 50.6; and Richmond, Va., from 35.1 in 1910 to 47.4 in 1920. As for the female workers in Manufacturing and Mechanical occupations, all of the cities of the Southern group, except the District of Columbia, had increases. The most marked increase was for Atlanta, Ga., which rose from 4.0 in 1910 to 6.9 in 1920. Nashville, Tenn. (rose from 4.6 in 1910 to 8.1 in 1920), and Louisville, Ky. (from 12.3 in 1910 to 26.3 in 1920), came next. Baltimore, Md., rose from 5.8 in 1910 to 10.4 in 1920; Birmingham, Ala., from 4.2 to 6.7; and Richmond, Va.,
from 16.8 in 1910 to 25.8 in 1920. The District of Columbia had a decrease of female workers in manufacturing and mechanical occupations. It dropped from 7.3 in 1910 to 7.1 in 1920.

**Transportation Group.**—All of the cities of the Southern group, except Birmingham, Ala., had increases of male workers in the Transportation group of occupations. The most marked increase was for Nashville, Tenn., which was from 11.4 in 1910 to 19.2 in 1920. Richmond, Va. (rose from 11.5 in 1910 to 19.2 in 1920), and Baltimore, Md. (from 21.0 in 1910 to 25.1 in 1920), came next. Atlanta, Ga., rose from 15.7 in 1910 to 20.4 in 1920; Louisville, Ky., from 17.5 to 17.9; and the District of Columbia, from 18.3 in 1910 to 19.0 in 1920. Birmingham, Ala., dropped from 17.9 in 1910 to 17.3 in 1920.

**Relative Changes in the Northern Group of Cities.**

**Domestic and Personal Service.**—All of the cities of the Northern group, except Pittsburgh, Pa., had decreases of male workers engaged in Domestic and Personal Service occupations. The most marked decrease was for Chicago, Ill., which was from 51.1 in 1910 to 28.1 in 1920. Detroit, Mich. (dropped from 33.4 in 1910 to 14.1 in 1920), and Cleveland, Ohio (from 30.0 in 1910 to 15.1 in 1920), came next. Columbus, Ohio, dropped from 24.3 in 1910 to 17.2 in 1920; Philadelphia, Pa., from 28.8 to 18.5; and New York City, from 49.0 in 1910 to 37.4 in 1920. Pittsburgh, Pa., had an increase from 10.3 in 1910 to 22.2 in 1920 for its male workers engaged in Domestic and Personal Service occupations.

As for the female workers of the Domestic and Personal group of occupations, all of the cities of the Northern group, except Detroit, Mich., had decreases. The most marked decrease was for New York City which was from 86.0 in 1910 to 71.5 in 1920. Chicago, Ill. (dropped from 78.4 in 1910 to 63.8 in 1920), and Philadelphia, Pa. (from 89.9 in 1910 to 80.4 in 1920), came next. Cleveland, Ohio, dropped from 81.1 in 1910 to 77.8 in 1920; Columbus, Ohio, did not change (84.0 in both 1910 and 1920); and Pittsburgh, Pa., dropped from 88.5 in 1910 to 87.3 in 1920. Detroit, Mich., had an increase of female Domestic and Personal Service workers which was from 78.0 in 1910 to 80.0 in 1920.

**Manufacturing and Mechanical Occupations.**—All of the cities of the Northern group had increases of both male and female workers engaged in manufacturing and mechanical occupations. The most marked increase for male workers was for Detroit, Mich., which was from 17.4 in 1910 to 70.1 in 1920. Pittsburgh, Pa. (jumped from 28.8 in 1910 to 52.9 in 1920), and Columbus, Ohio (from 29.1 in 1910 to 54.0 in 1920), came next. Chicago, Ill., had an increase from 16.7 in 1910 to 36.1 in 1920; Cleveland, Ohio, from 21.6 to 63.2; and Philadelphia, Pa., from 25.1 in 1910 to 44.7 in 1920.

As for the female workers of the manufacturing and mechanical group of occupations, New York City had the most marked increase which was from 9.2 in 1910 to 22.6 in 1920. Chicago, Ill. (rose from 11.2 in 1910 to 39.8 in 1920).
### Table 1

**NEED WORKERS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER**

**PERCENT OF INCREASE AND DECREASE IN EACH OF THE SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS FOR SEVEN SOUTHERN CITIES AND FOR SEVEN NORTHERN CITIES. CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX: 1920 AND 1930.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Southern Group</th>
<th>Northern Group</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1920 to 1930</td>
<td>1920 to 1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>10 to 20</td>
<td>20 to 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>10 to 20</td>
<td>20 to 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: This group includes the Southern Cities and the District of Columbia.*

**Figures:**

- **Southern Group:** [Image of Southern Group Figures]
- **Northern Group:** [Image of Northern Group Figures]

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to 21.5 in 1920), and Philadelphia, Pa. (from 5.7 in 1910 to 11.5 in 1920), came next. Cleveland, Ohio, had an increase from 10.0 in 1910 to 14.1 in 1920; Columbus, Ohio, from 4.6 to 9.5; Detroit, Mich., from 7.7 to 12.3; and Pittsburgh, Pa., from 6.0 in 1910 to 6.7 in 1920.

Transportation Group.—Three cities of the Northern group, New York City, Columbus, Ohio, and Philadelphia, Pa., had increases of male workers in the Transportation group of occupations. Of the three cities, New York City had the largest increase which was from 15.7 in 1910 to 21.6 in 1920. Columbus, Ohio (rose from 12.5 in 1910 to 15.6 in 1920), and Philadelphia, Pa. (from 19.2 in 1910 to 19.9 in 1920), came next. The other four cities of the Northern group had decreases which were as follows: Chicago, Ill., from 10.0 in 1910 to 7.6 in 1920; Cleveland, Ohio, from 11.8 to 10.4; Detroit, Mich., from 7.7 to 7.2; and Pittsburgh, Pa., from 13.4 in 1910 to 12.4 in 1920.

As for the female workers of the Transportation group of occupations, all of the cities of the Northern group had increases. The most marked increase was for Chicago, Ill., which was from zero in 1910 to 1.2 in 1920. Cleveland, Ohio, advanced from .1 in 1910 to .4 in 1920 and New York City rose from .1 in 1910 to 1.0 in 1920. Columbus, Ohio (.4 in 1920); Detroit, Mich. (.9 in 1920); Philadelphia, Pa. (.4 in 1920); and Pittsburgh, Pa. (.1 in 1920), had increases of female workers in the Transportation group of occupations, whereas all of these cities reported 0.00 or less than 0.05 for female workers of this type in 1910.

The data for Trade, Public Service, Professional Service, and Clerical Occupations reveal rather interesting information as to the relative changes in the different occupational groups during the decade 1910-1920 in both the Southern and Northern cities of this study. Such data are particularly interesting for the various occupational groups into which Negro workers, some migrants, have been recently admitted.

Figures 2, 3, and 4 show graphically several phases of the facts noted from the data and the barograms picture rather vividly the relative changes discussed in the preceding paragraphs.

Summary.

1. The percentage of Negro male workers (total) in the Southern group of cities decreased from 56.8 in 1910 to 43.7 in 1920 and the percentage of female workers (total) in the Southern group of cities dropped from 63.1 in 1910 to 52.9 in 1920. On the other hand, the percentage of Negro male workers (total) in the Northern group of cities increased from 43.2 in 1910 to 56.3 in 1920 and the percentage of female workers (total) in the Northern group of cities jumped from 36.9 in 1910 to 47.1 in 1920. (See Table I and Figure 1.)

2. It can readily be seen from Table II and III that Negro workers are well represented in all of the occupational groups, except Agricultural and Extractional occupations which are not, necessarily, city jobs. The greatest number of male workers, however, are engaged in Manufacturing and
Mechanical occupations whereas the greatest number of female workers are found in the Domestic and Personal Service group of occupations. This statement holds true for the cities of the South as well as for those of the North.

In 1920, the percentages of male workers in Manufacturing and Mechanical occupations ran from 25.9 (District of Columbia) to 50.6 (Birmingham, Ala.) for cities of the Southern group; and from 21.4 (New York City) to 70.1 (Detroit, Mich.) for cities of the Northern group. As for the female workers engaged in Domestic and Personal Service occupations, in 1920 the percentages ran from 69.2 (Richmond, Va.) to 87.1 (Atlanta, Ga.) for cities of the Southern group; and from 63.8 (Chicago, Ill.) to 87.3 (Pittsburgh, Pa.) for cities of the Northern group. However, the percentages for both the male and female workers of these occupational groups show considerable changes in comparison with the data of 1910. (See Figures 2, 3, and 4).

3. As to the relative changes in the different occupational groups during the decade 1910-1920, the Manufacturing and Mechanical group (male workers) and the Domestic and Personal Service group (female workers) had the largest number of changes for both the Southern and Northern cities studied. For the Manufacturing and Mechanical group (male workers), the most marked change for the Southern group of cities was for Nashville, Tenn., which was from 19.4 in 1910 to 39.1 in 1920; and for the Northern group of cities, the most marked change was for Detroit, Mich., which was from 17.4 in 1910 to 70.1 in 1920. For the Domestic and Personal Service group (female workers), the most marked change for the Southern group of cities was for Louisville, Ky., which was from 81.2 in 1910 to 69.6 in 1920; and for the Northern group of cities, the most marked change was for Chicago, Ill., which was from 78.4 in 1910 to 63.8 in 1920. (See Figures 2, 3, and 4).

The other occupational groups had minor changes, particularly, the occupational groups into which Negro workers were recently admitted in representative numbers in both the Southern and Northern cities considered in this study.

4. From the data of this study one other important conclusion can be drawn and that is "Negro migrants from the country to the city or from the South to the North and vice versa are not entering the unskilled occupations of a Domestic and Personal Service type as heretofore; but they are engaging in a more skilled group of occupations of a Manufacturing and Mechanical nature."
Editor of The Record,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: I have been requested to send you the enclosed programme of the Charter Day exercises and ask if you will please publish the same in the next issue of The Record.

Wishing you great success.

Very truly yours,
M. G. Alexander.

The Detroit Alumni Chapter of Howard University held its first Annual Charter Day Banquet at the Melrose Tea Room on Monday evening, the 2nd day of March, 1925.

The banquet was interspersed with speeches, songs and yells. The president, Dr. James W. Ames, opened the program of the evening and appointed Attorney Benjamin F. Dunning toastmaster.

Reminiscences of the various Schools were delivered by the following:

- **Law**—Attorney Herbert U. White.
- **Literary**—Attorney Horace G. Taylor.
- **Engineering**—Percival R. Piper.
- **Commerce and Finance**—Lyman Burris.
- **Journalism**—Attorney Arthur L. Turner.
- **Physical Education**—Harold A. Bledsoe.
- **Dental Surgery**—Dr. J. H. Pookrum.
- **Medicine**—Dr. James W. Ames.
- **Work of the Detroit Alumni Chapter**—Attorney Julian W. Perry.
- **Impressions of an Observer**—Miss Prudence E. Beasley.

The guests of the evening were Mrs. James W. Ames, Miss Prudence E. Beasley, Mrs. Lyman Burris, Miss Bonnie Osborne, Miss Gladys Humes and Mrs. J. H. Pookrum.

Mrs. Lee T. Clay was the only lady Howardite present. Other Howardites present were Phillip T. Scott, Attorney Cecil L. Rowlette, Attorney Willis M. Graves.

J. W. Ames, M. D., President.
CHI DELTA MU CONVENTION.

The fourth annual convention of the Chi Delta Mu Fraternity met in New York City from April 14th to April 16th, at Madame Walker's Studio. Delegates from the fourteen Chapters were present and discussed plans for the future welfare of the organization.

The progress of this organization has been slow but steady. It was organized at Howard Medical School in 1913 by Dr. E. C. Terry, Assistant Professor of Medicine at Howard Medical School, Washington, D.C., and Dr. Charles Humbert, Pathologist at the Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama. At present Chapters are located in the following cities: Washington, Kansas City, St. Louis, Newark, Boston, Nashville, New York, Roanoke, Virginia, Baltimore, and Chicago. Some of the most prominent Medical men are members of this organization.

The purpose of the Fraternity is to unite men of the Medical professions of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy into a closer relationship so that the highest degree of efficiency and scientific ability might be developed.

The convention was opened by the retiring Grand President, Dr. Leroy Baxter of Newark, New Jersey. Dr. Baxter made a stirring speech in which he admonished the men to uphold the lofty ideals of the organization. The most important issue of the convention was the discussion of a provision for hospital appointments for future Medical graduates. A committee was appointed to make recommendations to the Grand Chapter in order that the hundreds of yearly Medical graduates might secure internships in various class A Hospitals. The various delegates all gave reports of progress from their respective Chapters.

The only entertainment was a Smoker given in Newark by the members of the Delta Chapter. This was given Thursday evening at the Cotton Building. Tables were set with various articles prepared by Newark's most celebrated culinary artist. The feature of the evening was a vocal solo by Dr. (Bubber) Parks accompanied by Dr. (Bull) Terry. At an early hour in the morning the Chi song was sung with enthusiasm and expression.

The officers of the Grand Chapter for the ensuing year are as follows:

Grand President, Dr. E. C. Terry, Lambda; Grand Vice President, Dr. F. M. Hopkins, Nu; Grand Secretary, Dr. W. Barnett, Gamma; Grand Treasurer, Dr. W. C. McNeil, Lambda; Grand Chaplain, Dr. E. Broch, Delta; Grand Sergeant-at-arms, Dr. T. E. Jones, Lambda; Grand Organizer, Dr. W. L. Baxter, Delta; Grand Editor in chief of the Dragon, Dr. B. P. Hurst, Lambda; Grand Business Manager of the Dragon, Dr. W. C. McNeil, Lambda; Grand Auditor, Dr. S. L. Cork, Lambda.

Before the closing of the convention the President spoke at length on the growth of the Dragon, the official organ of the Fraternity. This periodical is edited by Dr. B. P. Hurst of Washington, D.C., and Pathologist to Freedmen's Hospital. The newly elected officers rendered speeches and pledged themselves to support all the movements of the organization. After a heated debate between the delegates from St. Louis and Philadelphia, the meeting place for next year was selected to be Philadelphia, during Easter Week.

HOWARD READING CLUB BANQUETS DEAN BALLOCH.

On Friday evening, April 17th, the members of the Howard Reading Club, which is composed of graduates of Howard Medical School, banqueted their dean, Edward Balloch. He has been teaching at Howard for forty-five years, yet this is the first time that any group of Howard alumni has so honored him.

The banquet was given at the 5th Avenue Banquet Rooms, which are located at 5th Avenue and 23rd Street. It was the most impressive affair ever given by any group of medical men in New York City. The Master of ceremonies was Dr. P. M. Murray, who presided quite fittingly.

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Several interesting things occurred during the evening. Dean Balloch spoke of his pleasant relations at Howard. When Dr. Powell presented him with a token, a Howard Gold Watch, he almost broke down with emotion. Dr. O'Hanlan, Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital, spoke of his connection with Colored Internes at Bellevue. He felt that they would always be represented there, because they did efficient work. He further stated that Colored doctors must eventually be in Harlem Hospital, and he remarked that he could not see why Colored people themselves objected to the presence of Colored doctors in Harlem Hospital. So far most of the objection has come from Colored residents of Harlem.

Dr. Crump, one of our leading New York surgeons paid a wonderful tribute to Dr. S. L. Carson, of Washington. He had seen Dr. Carson operate in Washington, and remarked if it were necessary for him to have an operation, he would not object to Carson. This was a very strong statement for a man of Dr. Crump’s eminence to make.

Dr. C. Burbant, now professor of Medicine, eulogized the life of the late Professor Henry Parker, who for many years taught at Howard. He said Dr. Parker was both an inspiration to himself and the student body.

The following Doctors were present:

**Members:**


**Invited guests:**


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**UNIVERSITY NOTES**

**Distinguished Howard Trustee Passes Away.**

G. W. ATKINSON DEAD. HAD NOTABLE CAREER.

*West Virginian Was Governor, Representative and Judge Among Other Positions.*

George Wesley Atkinson, former Governor and Representative from West Virginia, and for many years a leader in Republican politics, died of pneumonia at his home in Charleston, W. Va., Saturday, April 4. Mr. Atkinson had also served as a judge of the Court of Claims in the District of Columbia and had held other important positions.

He was born in Charleston, June 29, 1845, attended the public schools and was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1870. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1875 and moved to Wheeling in 1877.

He served as a United States marshal for the district of West Virginia for four years and later for six years as postmaster at Charleston. He was for four years a revenue agent for the Treasury Department, and later was elected to the Fifty-first Congress, and in 1897 was elected Governor of West Virginia.
Afterward he served as a United States district attorney and was appointed a judge of the Court of Claims in the District in 1905.

Mr. Atkinson was numbered among the most popular Republican leaders in his State. His son, Rev. Dr. George W. Atkinson, Jr., is rector of the Church of the Incarnation, Episcopal, in this city.

Judge Atkinson was during his entire career devoted to the interests of Howard University and as an active member of its trustee board for several years used his fine personality and untiring energy to promote the highest welfare of the institution. He was an honorary trustee at the time of his death. He was graduated from Howard University Law School as a member of the Class of 1891.

Professor Davis Lectures at Shaw University.

Dr. Edward P. Davis, professor of German at Howard University, delivered a public lecture at Shaw University on Friday night, April 3, 1925. The following comment appeared in News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C., Saturday morning, April 4, 1925:

**Negro Philologist Lectures at Shaw.**

*Dr. Edward Porter Davis Speaks Here On "Why We Speak As We Do."*

Tracing in scholarly fashion the development of language and particularly the English language, Dr. Edward Porter Davis, professor of Germanic Languages, of Howard University, last night delivered the principal address at the Douglass Memorial Scholarship exercises of the Iota chapter of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity at Shaw University.

The subject of Dr. Davis' lecture was "Why We Speak as We Do." R. B. Fleming presided over the meeting. Dean W. S. Turner made a brief talk. Dr. Davis was introduced by E. D. Johnson. The Shaw University orchestra played several selections, including the Negro National Anthem in which the audience which filled the chapel joined.

"We speak as we do because of our inheritances," declared Dr. Davis. "Human speech is the expression of thought and emotion and it could not exist except in society, the more complex our society, the more complex our speech." He declared that language was limited to making one's self understandable to one's fellows.

He declared that as a vehicle for expression the English language is not excelled and never has been. It is spoken by more people than any other tongue since the beginning of the world. He traced the development of the English language and showed how certain words have come into the language, the changes in language and words.

Dr. Davis received his doctorate of philosophy from Chicago University and has spent some time in Germany. While pursuing his course at Chicago, Dr. Davis was the recipient of one of the graduate teaching fellowships and was chairman of the society for the study of Teutonic languages.

A similar account of Professor Davis' lecture appeared in the Raleigh Times, Saturday, April 4, 1925.

During the past few years several trunks, miscellaneous boxes, etc., have accumulated in the basement of the Clark Hall Dormitory of the University. The Trustees of the University have authorized the sale by public auction of any and all such goods remaining after May 15, 1925.

Anyone who may have left property of this nature during his occupancy in Clark Hall is urged to call at or communicate with Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer, of the University for purposes of identification and withdrawal before the above date.

*Emmett J. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer.*
THE SCHOOL OF RELIGION.

Calls for well-trained men continue to come from the field. Massachusetts and Virginia, Michigan and Georgia and the British West Indies are the latest to appeal to us.

The School of Religion has recently received two boxes of valuable books from Mrs. Anna F. Knapp of Auburndale, Mass. Interest in our work is growing and we are winning many friends in various parts of the country.

Dr. Sterling N. Brown, Director of the Extension Department, has been temporarily released from class work in order that he may devote his entire time to forwarding the financial campaign. Baltimore, Cleveland and New York City are now centers of greatest effort, though returns are coming in from the Washington churches. For the last three months some Washington church has opened its doors to us on nearly every Sunday.

A letter, setting forth the advantages to be obtained by students at the Howard University School of Religion, is being sent to the graduating classes of the leading Negro schools of the country. With new courses of study and an enlarged faculty the School is prepared to render a wider service. The need for this service was never greater as the following statement will, in part, show:

"Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."

America presents many challenges to the heroic in the Christian youth in her schools and colleges. We note a few of them.

I. THE CHALLENGE OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

1. About $500,000,000 were lost in a single recent year by bonding and security companies through embezzlement, etc.
2. About $1,000,000 are lost each day in fraudulent get-rich-quick schemes, bogus stocks, etc.
3. "There has been during the past three or four years, too many frenzied somersault capers tossed up by so-called big Negro business concerns. We particularly refer to the Mississippi Life Insurance Company's failure, the failure of the Standard Life of Atlanta, the True Reformers Bank of Richmond, the recent bank failure in Washington, and now, the one least suspected of all, Brown and Stevens, Bankers of Philadelphia." Quotation from Negro Press.
4. Much of our business is conducted, not according to the principles of Christian ethics, but according to the laws of the jungle. "Industrial War" and "Our Pagan Business" are not meaningless phrases.

II. THE CHALLENGE OF THE HOME.

1. The last United States Bulletin On Marriage and Divorce reports one divorce for every seven and six-tenths marriages. 148,815 divorces in 1922!
2. "The present total of 667,000 child marriages (i. e. marriages of those less than 16 years of age) is being increased by thousands yearly."

III. THE CHALLENGE OF RACE HATRED.

So long as Negroes are excluded from full rights and privileges as citizens in any section of the nation and are deprived of educational and other advantages, the seeds of strife and disruption are being sown for a harvest of disaster.

IV. THE CHALLENGING OF LAWLESSNESS.

1. Government reports show over 1,000,000 convictions for crime annually in the United States.
2. There are about 9,000 homicides annually, or 16 times as many pro rata in the U. S. as in England, which has about 200 homicides annually.

3. Disrespect for law is widespread among all classes, as lynchings, bootlegging and frequent hold-ups prove.

4. Recent investigations show that the average age at which serious crime was committed in 1923 was about seven years less than the average for the same crimes in 1913. E. g., robbery in 1913, 28 years; in 1923, 21 years; murder in 1913, 32 years; in 1923, 26 years.

WHAT ANSWER WILL THE YOUTH OF TODAY MAKE TO THESE CHALLENGES?

Each challenge is a clear call for sacrificial service. Each threatened danger is a divine opportunity for heroism of the highest kind. “Our civilization is a race between education and catastrophe.” As millions of our bravest and best youth sprang eagerly to the defense of democracy in the great war, will not other millions now enlist in the greater war for justice and human brotherhood?

**Will You Not Prayerfully Consider Your Part in the Tomorrow of America?**

The security of your property, the purity of your home and the welfare of your children will largely depend upon the type of men and women among whom you will live. It is the duty of each to do all in his power to make that type the best possible.

**OUR FAILURES ARE NOT IN THE REALM OF THE MATERIAL, BUT IN THAT OF THE SPIRITUAL.** “Mere intelligence can never save our world.” The religion of Jesus Christ is the only hope of humanity. The salvation of America depends upon the development of Christian character. The development of Christian character is the task of the church. Every church should be a recruiting station for the enlistment of its choicest young people in Christian service. But “a religious leadership which is adequate to meet the present crisis in religion and in our social life needs to be more carefully trained than the leadership in any other line of human endeavor.”

Scientific training and personal devotion to Jesus must be secured as a foundation for the largest usefulness in Christian service. The hope of the future lies with the young people who are receiving this scientific training in the schools and who dedicate their lives to the service of Jesus Christ.

“Nothing great in the way of progress is or ever will be achieved in human society without leadership.”

“And I heard the voice of the Lord, saying, ‘Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?’ Then I said, ‘Here am I; send me.’

“Follow thou me.”

D. B. Pratt, Dean.

**SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.**

Dr. A. M. Curtis, Professor of Surgery, has just returned from Florida where he held clinics in Surgery in both St. Petersburg and Jacksonville under the auspices of the Florida State Medical Society.

Dr. A. B. Jackson, Professor of Public Health; Dr. P. B. Lennox, Associate Professor of Pathology, and Dr. W. M. Lane, Assistant Professor of Surgery, have been in Tuskegee attending the Annual Clinic held at the Tuskegee Hospital.
The Interstate Dental Association has set April 25th for the Annual Lecture given to our Senior Dental Students by one of their number. Dr. B. F. Brown of Baltimore is the member chosen for this year, and we are looking forward to a most enjoyable meeting.

We are expecting a visit on April 14th by Dr. A. de Waart, Director of the Government Medical School of Batavia. Dr. de Waart is visiting some of the medical schools of this country as the guest of the Rockefeller Foundation. He has professed a particular desire to visit our Medical School as he feels that it may be helpful to him in the important work which his institution is doing in the Dutch East Indies.

Dr. Roscoe DeWitt Pinkett, Pharmacy '13, was born in Virginia near Washington, D. C. He was educated in the public and high schools of the District of Columbia. In the Fall of 1910 he entered the College of Pharmacy of Howard University and was graduated in 1913 with the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy. He passed an examination before the District of Columbia Board of Pharmacy and was registered in October, 1913.

In 1914 he was employed at the French Street Pharmacy of Wilmington, Delaware, under Dr. S. G. Elbert. In 1914 he took over the interests of the Benjamin’s Pharmacy located at the northwest corner of Fourth and N Streets, Washington, D. C., and was successfully employed in business until he was drafted in the Army in 1917, where he served fifteen months in the Medical Division.

In 1919 he returned to resume duties in his store, which was similar to starting anew. After a number of toilsome years of close and tireless application to a growing business, he succeeded in securing the valuable property at New Jersey Avenue and N Streets, N. W., and erecting a modern building with a large store and dwelling apartments on the first floor and other apartments above.

The pharmacy at the new location is well equipped and stocked with all modern and up-to-date conveniences and was opened for business to the public on February 15, 1925.

Dr. Pinkett is considered one of the successful pharmacists of the District of Columbia, the reward to which his untiring effort, good management, and foresight in overcoming the great obstacles entitles him.

The Faculty and Alumni of the College of Pharmacy of Howard University wish him good luck and much prosperity.

Mr. Joseph Lewin Payne, O. B. E., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., L. D. S. England, a member of the Board of Examiners in Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, accompanied by Mr. J. B. Parfitt, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., L. D. S. England, were recent visitors to our Dental College.

A Committee of the Board of Trustees has been appointed to fix a location for our new Medical Building, appropriation for which was made by Congress. It is proposed to go ahead with this new building as fast as possible.

At the invitation of the Howard Reading Club of New York, Dr. E. A. Balloch, Dean of the School of Medicine, is to read a paper before that club on Friday, April 17th.

April 4, 1925.

Edward A. Balloch, Dean.
The month that has passed since our last memorandum appeared has not been less interesting than those which preceded it. It brought glad tidings and along with these the opening of Spring. It brought also its share of sorrow—perhaps even a bit more than one month ought fairly to claim in that behalf—yet, after all is not this Life's age-old way?

Mopped Up!!—That's All.

What it takes to mop up the boys—and the girls, too, if you please—really pack it with 'em. Fer ninst:

"Love and Calhoun passed the bar. Others failed." This is the wording of a telegram which came on March 18th signed "E. J. Graham," '10, of whom we have been delighted to make mention in these notes once or twice before. Graham is Alma Mater's chief sentinel in the West Virginia sector. Could ye think of a more likely representative to fill that important office?

"Calhoun" means Stewart A. Calhoun, Esq., of Keystone, W. Va., when he's at home, just about now Chief Justice of the Tau Delta Sigma Chapter in Washington, D. C., and buck private in the ranks of the group soon to become the "Class of 1925." S. A. came in one evening and eased the Chair one of those time-honored bits o' bunk that he had a very important matter to look after down home and he wanted the Chair to assure him 'twould be O. K. to cut classes for about a week. We told him we'd been listening to that old one so long that unless he could uncork something fresh we'd be compelled to list him as a candidate for next year's class. Then he turned on his brass tacks line and quietly 'fessed up that he had designs on a certain pig iron bar examining board and his intention was to scalp 'em clean and pretty or never return to 5th Street. Did he git 'em? All I've got to say is he's back; and its Counsellor Calhoun, when you get time, please!

"Love" means John W. Love, Esq., of the District of Columbia and North Carolina bars, member of the epochal class of 1922 and "champeen" bar-pass of the world. Fact is, the only thing John likes better'n a bar (I mean a law bar, you understand) is two of 'em, for passing bars is a type of recreation to him. Attorney Love from the home of his brother, Julius H. Love, Esq., '12, at Montgomery, sends "Best wishes always for a greater Howard." Mr. Love will open offices shortly at Clarksburg.

From Missouri no telegram came because our sentinels out there failed to act. Is it possible they were asleep on post? Perish the thought. Anyway, the mail came and it brought the St. Louis Argus for April 4, 1925. No use carrying coals to Newcastle. We'll let the Argus report in her own style:

"FIRST RACE WOMAN TO BE ADMITTED TO MISSOURI BAR.

As a result of the State Bar Examination held at St. Louis University, February 23, 24 and 25, which 243 persons took, 138 were reported passed while 105 failed, one of the largest percentage of failures on record. Among the successful candidates were two St. Louis Negroes, Mrs. Zephyr Moore Ramsey, a member of the staff of the St. Louis Argus, and Dr. J. T. Edwards. Mrs. Ramsey has the honor of being the first woman attorney of her race in the State of Missouri.

Mrs. Ramsey, a Californian, is the daughter of the late James C. Moore, educator and principal of Livingston College, Salisbury, N. C., and Mrs. Moore, pioneer citizens of Pasadena, California, formerly residents of Knoxville, Tennessee. She is the wife of Attorney Fred D. Ramsey, local manager of the National Benefit Life Insurance Company. Mrs. Ramsey received her early education in Pasa-
She took her college and law work in Howard University, finishing in 1922. She will practice in this city. Mrs. Ramsey is a member of the Epsilon Sigma Iota Law Sorority."

Illinois, not to be outdone by Missouri, West Virginia or any other member of the sisterhood, wants to know, "What fault ye got to find with me?"

Oscar C. Brown, '22, and Sydney Brown, who took his freshman and sophomore work as a member of the class with which Oscar C. graduated, have passed the Illinois bar and are about to open offices in Chicago. ("They will succeed."—The Chair.)

This happy intelligence is conveyed to us in a superlatively modest letter from Chicago under date of April 13th and signed by one who is himself a successful graduate of this law school. For reasons of his own our writer laid us under the duty of not publishing any portion of his letter which reads in part as follows:

"I am glad to see that you are following very closely the requirements of the various states for admission to practice law therein. It seems that the general tendency is to make every requirement very high. So, it is fortunate that they have you there to "look out for the boys," for God knows they need it as do all students who finish law and think they know something and think they are prepared for everything. Sydney Brown, who took his first years at Howard and his last one at Northwestern, and his brother, Oscar, were successful in the recent examinations here. In Sydney's case Northwestern recognized his two years' work at Howard and gave him his LL. B. upon his successfully completing one year's work."

Ordinarily, we faithfully respect a request not to publish. For that reason we withhold publication of the writer's name, but we have published the paragraph quoted above because we want the uninitiate, particularly those who are undergraduates, to have the benefit of this expert testimony on the part of one who has traveled the road and also because we want the record to show affirmatively as coming from sources other than my own pen, the fact that two years of work at the Howard University School of Law was recognized for full credit toward a degree by the great law school over which Dean Wigmore presides at Northwestern University.

Last, but not least, Illinois bids us know also that she has accorded further recognition to the worth of our work by appointing Alonzo E. Tansil, '19, of the Chicago bar, to the position of assistant state's attorney for Cook county. The appointment, which was made by State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, will be particularly gratifying to Washingtonians for the reason that Mrs. Tansil is none other than the brilliant Rena Burrell, a product of this heath. It was Mrs. Tansil's nephew, Charlie Drew, who distinguished himself as a football star at Amherst last fall.

The foregoing, of course, is all fine and dandy, but after all no more than the Chair expected. These "Studies in Performance" add lustre to the already bright escutcheon of Alma Mater, and in a letter to each of these graduates the faculty has recorded its sentiments accordingly. To Counsellor Tansil we extend congratulations, while to the others we extend congratulations coupled with the right hand of fellowship, and a hearty welcome into the craft.

Glad Hands and True.

The past month has distinguished itself in bringing to the law school the most numerous galaxy of admiring visitors ever seen in these halls on occasions in no sense extraordinary.

Prominent among these were Attorney and Mrs. Samuel B. Horovitz, of Boston. These two genial spirits came in with Professor Dr. Charlie Houston whom they knew during their joint school days in Beantown and who was, of course, delighted to pilot them through the law school. So pleased were they with what they saw and
heard that they expressed a desire to come back and see something of the plant in operation, a thing which they did that very afternoon when they graced the proceedings of the Moot Court. (Of this, by the way, we shall write further.) Counsellor Horovitz is one of the attorneys for the Legal Aid Society whose beneficent activities in behalf of poor suitors in the city of Boston have become the pride of Massachusetts and the astonishment of a large part of the civilized world.

Another interesting visitor was Charlie Shaw, former lieutenant and adjutant in the A. E. F. Charlie had recently blown into Washington from Atlanta where he was one of the moguls of the Standard Life Insurance Company. With the retirement of his personal friend and chief, Mr. Perry, the genial Charlie decided to accept a long-standing call to a post of even larger importance in the organization presided over by Mr. S. W. Rutherford, The National Benefit, in this city. Except for looking a wee bit less like a boy, it was the same Charlie who took his A. B. degree at Howard University some years ago.

Henry E. Baker, '81, was the caller whose visit was the bright spot which marked the 6th day of April. Forty-nine years in the service of the Federal Government, all in the Patent Office, where his present billet of assistant examiner carries with it one of the biggest salaries received by any member of that galaxy of high-priced experts, such is but part of the record to which this son of Alma Mater can point with pride. Mr. Baker promised to return soon and spend an evening listening in on the class work.

Joseph B. Allen, College '04, stopped in just to say hello, and we made him stay an hour. Ye see, Joe and the Chair were members of the same class on "The Hill," and naturally when we get together matters pertaining to yesteryear are bound to come up. Among these, for instance, is the fact that whenever called upon to recite Joe had always studied the lesson on the page just beyond. Just how he was prepared to pull a perfect 36 as to what was on page 201 and be as innocent as a babe of any knowledge at all of the lesson on page 200, is a mystery which no member of the class has to this day been able to solve, while the inimitable Joe himself refuses to vouchsafe a solitary word by way of light. Come again, Joe, come often. We like to have you around.

Other callers during the month were Joe Settle, '16, Omego J. C. Ware, '24 and Rev. Samuel A. Young, Theol. '23, of the B. Y. P. U., this city. Rev. Young looked us over from tip to toe and left saying that while he had been proud all along of his Alma Mater, now that he had seen her School of Law, he was prouder than ever. He was shown through by Counsellor E. C. Dickson, '24, of the local bar.

Echoes from Africa.

A copy of "West Africa," for the week of Saturday, January 24, 1925, has served to bring in one or two interesting echoes from that very section of the Dark Continent where H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is now sojourning. The paper is frankly a journal published in the interest of the British South African trade, with special reference to Nigeria and the West Coast generally. Interspersed among the dry items advertising wet goods of every sort and kind, together with memoranda of sailings to the uttermost part of the earth, "West Africa" carries a goodly number of personal and other "human interest" notes such as tend to take it out of the dusty, musty category of a straight commercial reporter. There are many illustrations in almost all of which "the colored brother" shares the limelight with the others, while in some instances the picture is of himself alone. Thus, on page 13, we find a half-tone of a barrister in full English court regalia, beneath which is this wording:
“Mr. Felix Olawale Lucas, one of West Africa’s new barristers, who sailed for Lagos on January 10th. Mr. Lucas is a Yoruba. He was educated at King’s College, Lagos, and worked for the Nigerian Government from 1915 to 1922, when he came to Middle Temple to study law. He was called to the bar on November 17th last.” On page 14 are other half-tones such as no one need be ashamed of. One of these reproduces the pictures of three young men, the wording beneath running thus: “Three students from West Africa at Howard University, in Washington. Mr. Emmanuel Adewakun, of Lagos (sitting), is studying engineering. Mr. H. E. Ani-Okokon (center) and Willie E. Ebito, both of Calabar, are studying law.” The last named brings the echo to our own door, for he is none other than Mr. Fred Etirn Ebito whose work to date, as one of those now doing first-year work in this school, has been pursued with entire credit to the young man himself and to those who have sought to promote his advancement. It is to Mr. Ebito, indeed, that we are indebted for our glimpse into this, for us, unusual publication.

The Chariot Swings Low.

The clock on the mantel beating out the little lives of men made no stop in its inexorable pounding, but included in its nullifying sweep, two of Alma Mater’s own sons.

On April 6, 1925, passed out peacefully at his late residence in Charleston, W. Va., George Wesley Atkinson, of the class of 1891. He had a distinguished career which was marked by an enthusiastic interest in Howard University and an unflagging loyalty to this school as his law Alma Mater.

Taking his place in public life after his graduation from Wesleyan University, in 1870, Wes. Atkinson as he came to be familiarly known throughout West Virginia where he was born in 1845, served as a United States marshal for the district of West Virginia for four years and later for six years as postmaster at Charleston. He was for four years a revenue agent for the Treasury Department, and later was elected to the Fifty-first Congress, and in 1897 he capped his career by becoming governor of his State.

Afterward he served as a United States district attorney and was appointed a judge of the Court of Claims in the District in 1905. From this post he passed into retirement in 1916.

Judge Atkinson was for many years a member of the Board of Trustees of Howard University and at one time was a vice-president of the general alumni association. Among the acts which marked the last year of his lifetime was the gift of a copy of “The Bench and Bar of West Virginia” and a check for $50.00 as a donation to the law school library.

On April 9th, like a flash of lightning, within an hour of the moment he received from my own hands his grade showing that he had passed in his recent examination in Evidence, Arthur Leon Boykin, of the Middle Class, received his last summons and his earthly career thus came to a close. It was a shock to us all. Born at Cotton Plant, Ark., in 1898, Mr. Boykin had barely passed the 27th year of his life. His father is a farmer. After completing one year at the Frelinghuysen University law school, Mr. Boykin sought and obtained permission to continue his law studies at this school, and it was to discuss certain matters pertaining to his admission here that he had called to see us just before leaving the building never again to return.

Mr. Boykin was a member of the Tau Delta Sigma and it was at the chapter house of that fraternity in Rhode Island Avenue that he breathed his last. Services over his remains were conducted at the “Frat House” on the 11th instant. Chief Justice Stewart A. Calhoun was master of ceremonies. Frater Charles E. Stewart of
the Freshman Class, pastor of Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, delivered the eulogy. The secretary of the law school as spokesman for the Faculty of Law, said he had come to register the meanest thing the faculty could say about Arthur L. Boykin and that was that he had left behind him an unblemished record. Passed in all subjects to date, a perfect attendance score, tuition paid in full, many a time the only member of his class to be ready with the lesson, safe in the confidence of his teachers and in the esteem of his fellows in the student corps, such is the record Arthur Boykin was able to achieve in the brief space of six months and nine days of his first year as a student in the Howard University School of Law.

The worst we could say of him was that he played the law school game fair and square, and left a spotless record. Who shall say that he did not play the game of life itself in the same manner?

The remains were given in charge to Undertaker McGuire who shipped them to the family home at Fort Smith.

JAMES C. WATERS, JR.

THE ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES FOR NEGRO YOUTH
MEETS AT SHAW.

The Association of Colleges for Negro Youth held its annual meeting on April tenth and eleventh, 1925, at Raleigh, North Carolina, as guests of Shaw University. The membership of the association with the names of the representatives present at the meeting is as follows:

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia,
Professor J. P. Whittaker.
Benedict College, Columbia, South Carolina,
President C. B. Antisdel.
Bishop College, Marshall, Texas,
President M. W. Maxson.
Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee,
No representative.
Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Dean D. O. W. Holmes.
Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tennessee,
Dean H. M. Telford.
Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia,
Dean S. H. Archer.
Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina,
President J. L. Peacock.
Lincoln University, Pennsylvania,
No representative.
Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama,
Dean J. T. Cater.
Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia,
President Wm. J. Clarke.
Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio,
President G. H. Jones.
Wiley University, Marshall, Texas,
Dean V. E. Daniel.
Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, North Carolina,
President H. K. McCrorey.

After the usual greetings the first session was called to order at one-thirty o’clock by President J. L. Peacock. The first order of business was the consideration of the applications of colleges for membership. Reports were given by the several
committees appointed in 1924 to investigate Clarke University and Morris Brown University of Atlanta and Paine College of Augusta, Georgia. Since the association had under advisement the question of becoming a national accrediting body, it was deemed inadvisable to take immediate action upon the applications of these schools. Action was, therefore, postponed pending the determination of the advisability of the assumption of an accrediting function.

The second item on the program was a definite consideration of the following questions.

1. Do we really wish to become a national accrediting association?
2. If so, can we plan definitely at this meeting a method of procedure?
3. Do we wish to increase our requirements for membership?

During the discussion of the first question it was brought out that there is a definite need for an accrediting body dealing with the colleges for Negroes to serve as an authority on the standing and classification of Negro schools of collegiate grade, its function and standards being similar to those of the other accrediting organization in the United States. It was also pointed out that since the American Medical Association attempts to classify the Negro Colleges, some authoritative body should be able to furnish details to this association as the basis for such classification. After a rather exhaustive discussion it was also definitely decided

first, that we do wish to become a national accrediting association;
second, that such a body should classify the Negro colleges into three groups;
third, that the basis of classification should be objective;
fourth, that the highest class should fulfill requirements equivalent to those already established by the recognized accrediting bodies as standards for first-class colleges.

The discussion of this important problem led to number three of the agenda dealing with the proposed second investigation of colleges for Negroes by the Phelp-Stokes Foundation. Dr. T. J. Woofter of that organization was present at the morning session on Saturday and gave some valuable information and advice with reference to approved procedure in the examination and classification of colleges. He stated that the Phelp-Stokes Foundation, realizing that the former report had become obsolete, is very anxious to make a second investigation of Negro schools, particularly those on the collegiate level, in order that a new report might bring up to date the data concerning these institutions and show the splendid improvement that has been made since 1916 when the first report was issued. Dr. Woofter also advised the association to start immediately upon the program of establishing standards and gathering data for the program of classifying the Negro colleges, expressing the opinion that the Phelp-Stokes Foundation would be glad to cooperate with such an organization in carrying forward this work.

As a result of these deliberations the association appointed as a committee of three to carry out this program, Dean D. O. W. Holmes of Howard University as Chairman associated with President Wm. J. Clarke of Virginia Union University and Dean H. M. Telford of Knoxville College. During this discussion the association was favored with remarks from several members of the State Department of Education of North Carolina including Mr. N. C. Newbold, Director of the division of Negro education, Mr. J. E. Hillman, Assistant Director and Mr. W. A. Robinson, Supervisor of Teacher-training and High Schools. These gentlemen explained the procedure that had been followed in classifying the colleges of North Carolina and adjoining states for the purpose of issuing the different grades of teacher certificates for the state. Lists showing this classification were distributed among the members of the body.

Item number four was as follows:

New problems in student life at our institution or new aspects of old problems:

a. Discipline. Changes? Student participation New Freedom?
b. Fraternities.
c. Freshman Week.
The discussion of these problems gave opportunity for an extensive comparison by the representatives of the different colleges of methods of student control. Since in the very nature of things each college must be a law unto itself in such matters no action of a definite nature was taken. It was brought out that Freshman Week or some similar provision to acquaint the new students with the activities and ideals of the college is gaining in popularity.

The meeting as a whole was unusually fruitful in the way of definite accomplishments. The entertainment by Shaw University was fully up to the standard and highly appreciated by the guests. Between the sessions President Peacock conducted the delegates on an inspection tour of the new Science Hall now nearing completion. The joint invitation of Wiley University and Bishop College of Marshall, Texas, to hold the meeting there next year was accepted with thanks by a unanimous vote.

UNDERGRADUATE LIFE

The Stylus.

In 1916, Professors Gregory and Locke organized a group of young people into a club, which they called the Stylus. The name itself signifies the general purpose of this organization. Perhaps the founders of the Stylus had in mind some such idea as the Writers’ Guild of New York. Whatever may have been their ideal, the Stylus has, in its smaller way, approached that splendid organization.

At present the Stylus is staging its second competition of the year. There are many reasons why Howard students of ability should try out for membership. There is much in the soul and in the life of the Negro which is crying for expression; this is one of the principle things which the Stylus aims to do, this studying and encouraging of our own inner lives. That the Stylus might better do this, it admitted art students into its ranks.

Hence, it is seen that the Stylus is an organization of an unusual and unique type. It has had as its guests and has as some of its honorary members the greatest artists of our race. The majority of its younger members also is engaging in literature or art work. Consequently, we feel that our appeal for membership and quality is a worthy one whose effect is not limited to the Stylus nor to Howard University, but to the Negro race and to civilization.

M. C. H.

Howard University Choral Society Presents the Messiah
At Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

The Howard University Choral Society rendered Handel’s Oratorio, “The Messiah,” before a very large and appreciative audience Tuesday evening, March 24th, in the Orchem Theater, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The Choral Society appeared under the auspices of the Capital Street Presbyterian Church of Harrisburg, of which Rev. J. Vance McIver is pastor. The arrangements were handled by a committee of which Dr. Charles H. Crampton, a graduate of Howard University and resident of Harrisburg, was chairman.

The Choral Society was conducted by Miss Lulu Vere Childers, Director of the School of Music of Howard University, and the accompanists were Mr. R. W. Tibbs and Miss Cleo M. Dickerson. Among the soloists were Florence Cole Talbert,
soprano; Marion Anderson, contralto; Ernest Hemby, tenor, and Frank Harrison, bass-baritone. Howard students who formed the chorus were:


Among the Howard graduates and friends who greeted and made welcome the Choral Society were Attorney W. Justin Carter, Sr., President of the General Alumni Association of Howard University; Mr. William Jefferson, Dr. Charles H. Crampton, Rev. J. Vance McIver, and Attorney W. Justin Carter, Jr.

Evidence of the delight which the singing brought to the audience was shown by the cordial and continual applause at each intermission.

Howard Players Present Drama.

The Howard University Players presented as their big play of the year, “The Servant in the House,” a social drama, with the theme of brotherhood, by Charles Rann Kennedy, Friday evening, March 27th, at 8:30 o'clock, in Rankin Memorial Chapel. This well-balanced play, with its deep human appeal, its sharp contrast in character, and its swift movement toward a great climax, offered a great chance to the splendid cast for character portrayal.

The plot unfolds a bitter and stiff conflict between a woman who is blindly and madly in love with her husband, and the husband who wishes to free himself from a bondage of lies and hypocrisy. “The Servant in the House” is one of the great and popular plays of the American stage; it is dramatic art with a great underlying truth—brotherhood. Everything was done in the way of setting to give to it its rustic but cultural atmosphere.

The Most Reverend, the Lord Bishop of Lancashire was played by Earl Dumas, ’27; the Vicar, the Rev. William Smith, played by Frederick French, ’25; Margaret Fletcher, ’26, took the part of Auntie; and Earlyne Harper, ’25, the part of Mary.

The comedy was furnished by Charles Williams, ’26, who was in the role of Robert, the scavenger, and J. Macklin, who took the part of Rogers, the page boy; while Marvyn Coy, ’26, took the part of Manson, the servant.

College Jazz Artists in Demand. “California Ramblers” Want University Talent.

“The California Ramblers,” famous New York dance orchestra composed largely of university men, is organizing a number of jazz bands and is scouring the neighboring colleges and prep schools for talent.

“College trained musicians are in great demand,” said Arthur Hand, of 1674 Broadway, New York, leader of the “California Ramblers” today, “and we are on the lookout for personnel to form several collegiate combinations for different types of dance work.”
"The California Ramblers" are exclusive Columbia recording artists who are exceptionally popular in college circles where they play for fraternity dances and other exclusive society functions.

Notice to Students.

The Stratford Company, publishers, are preparing for publication the second volume of The Best College Short Stories.

All students who wish to submit their stories for examination with a view to their inclusion in this volume are requested to forward their manuscripts, prior to July 15, 1925, to The Stratford Company, Publishers, Editorial Department, 234-240 Boylston Street, Boston 9, Mass.

ATHLETIC ODDS AND ENDS.

Spaulding Hall Vanishes?

What disposition shall be made of Spaulding Hall when the new gymnasium is completed next autumn? That is the question which is agitating sport fans and sport critics alike. The former, inspired by sentimental reminiscences of bygone years, when the gray walls of the old athletic shrine echoed the footsteps of mighty heroes, would perpetuate the historic structure as a monument to the men who here laid the foundation for Howard's premier position in Negro athletics. The latter, regarding the gray brick building as an eyesore—a thing entirely repulsive to their aesthetic senses, would raze the sport citadel, leaving nothing but a green lawn to remind the old "grads" of their former rendezvous.

One sultry afternoon, not long ago, while this problem was weighing heavily upon his mind, the writer, having fallen into a deep slumber, dreamed the following dream. Spaulding Hall had been revamped into a recreational center for men—something akin to the "Harvard Union" at Cambridge, Mass. The outer walls were trimmed nattily in a new coat of red paint with black penciling. The main entrance, facing the reservoir, was reached by way of a porch, which extended all the way across its front. There was also a rear entrance from the campus. The building was supervised by a Y. M. C. A. secretary who also was the dean of men. On the first floor was a large assembly room, equipped with a radio outfit and furnished with collapsible chairs which could be removed at will to make room for "weekly receptions" to which the "co-eds" were invited. In this room, the men of the campus held their round tables, symposiums and pep fests. Here also various male organizations held weekly convocations. At the time of my visitation, a crowded audience was listening to a lecture by Scott Nearing, the radical socialist. Scattered among the spectators was a liberal sprinkling of teachers and professors who rubbed elbows with the students in a democratic comradeship which was both fraternal and uplifting. Several undergraduates stood aside in the narrow hallway where I stood to make room for a stately middle-aged gentleman who bowed courteously and passed down the aisle towards the rostrum. At the sight of prexy, the rabble broke loose into a spontaneous acclaim that radiated true affection and genuine sympathy.

After the assembly, I visited the second floor which contained a faculty rest room, office of the dean of men, a reading room and a billiard hall. The former was comfortably furnished in mahogany with leather upholstery. Reclining in a corner on a large divan, two instructors were seriously discussing "the infinite capacity of the student's mind to resist the entrance of knowledge." Across the hallway, in the room formerly occupied by the Record, was a cozy reading room, well equipped with
magazines and periodicals. The band room had been converted into an up-to-date billiard parlor, having four tables, one of which was reserved exclusively for members of the faculty.

I was about to enter the office of the dean of men, when a shrill toll from the school bell aroused me out of my siesta and disillusioned my dreams of a "Howard Union."

Along with the celebrities who will strut their wares before the critical gaze of the Washington populace at the National Open Championships at Howard on May 2, said luminaries to include the far-famed Olympic triumvirate, De Hart Hubbard, "Ned" Gourdin and Charles West, will come representatives of a unique group, who hold the premier place in Negro athletics in America. The St. Christopher Club of New York City has developed more athletes of national renown than any other race organization. Not only in track and field sports but also in basketball, tennis, and boxing, the red and black machine (as the club is nationally known) has gone far in open competitions with the best white organizations of this country. The Jenkin brothers, Fial, of basketball fame; Mitchell, Morris and Goff, marathoners; Ponteau, Cohen, boxing experts; the Granger brothers, Weissiger and Sherman, are but few of the outstanding products of the 133 St. Parrish House. In recent years, St. Christopher has sent three prominent athletes to Howard. The first, Dr. Hudson (Huddy) Oliver, basketball captain, is generally rated the greatest Negro forward of all times. T. Anderson, the weightman, and Joe Carter, the sprinter, conclude the trio. The St. Christopher Club is sponsored by the St. Phillip's Protestant Episcopal Church of which Rev. Huchins C. Bishop is rector and Rev. Shelton Bishop, his son, is curate.

Rumblings of discontent are heard in the camp of the fair "coeds" whenever the question of athletics is broached. What roils the ladies most is the miserly provision made for their athletic recreation in comparison with facilities afforded the men. Two back-door tennis courts and a baseball diamond that straddles a boardwalk, or vice-versa, are not enough, they claim. Remove the cobwebs from the masculine mind and give the girls a larger slice of the athletic pie. Thank you.

The Class of 1925 furnished additional proof of their chesty claim to position No. 1 among the great athletic classes which have hibernated at Howard by winning the Annual Interclass Meet on the afternoon of Emancipation Day. The final score was: Seniors 44, Freshmen 42, Juniors 24, Sophomores 16. The set-to between the Medical School and the College Department scheduled for April 18 promises to be a pippin. With Carter, Branch, Jason, Lee, Wyndon, Nichols and Waring, the Medics appear to have a preponderance of superiority in the running events. However, this advantage is easily offset by the "Hill's" admitted strength in the field events. The meet will most likely be won by the team with the best reserve material.

After all the ballyhoo about Bob Miller has died away and the politicians and reformers have become reconciled to their deep seated suspicions that Howard and Lincoln suffer with exaggerated craniums, there still will remain a very live coal on somebody's lingula, namely, the dictum by Dr. E. P. Davis, president of the Board of Athletic Control, to wit: "we are forced to this step by the impossibility of reconciling collegiate and high school standards in the association."

Coach Watson frankly admits that Howard's chances in the mile relay at the University of Pennsylvania Carnival on April 25 are very remote. Luckily, however, our relay prospects are not the criteria of the Bisons' strength in the cinder path game. The interclass meet demonstrated conclusively that the Blue and White outfit of
1925 is the best balanced outfit in the history of the junior sport. Shevlin, Stevens, and Whitted are clearing the bar at 11 feet in the pole vault; Bundrant, Whitted and Green have records of 5 feet 8 inches or better in the high jump; Anderson, Doaks, West and Miller command the situation in the weight events; Carter, Mc-Knight, Bright, Jones, Nichols, Parker, the Pendleton brothers, Wyndon and Warring form a great all-around combination in the track events.

The Board of Athletic Control has Oked matches between Howard's tennis teams and representatives of Lincoln University, also between the former and the Monument City Club of Baltimore. M. Goff and C. Walker, who have upheld Howard's name in tournament play for the past two years, are still in college and going great. Misses B. Chism and G. Jameson are showing up well in the ladies' singles. A school tournament will be held on the campus early in May.

Our baseball team has returned home from their first swing around the circuit. During this jaunt, Coach Burr's disciples took the scalps of Livingston College, 14 to 9, but lost two hair-line decisions to State Normal and Durham College by scores of 9 to 8 and 11 to 10, respectively. The latter game required twelve innings to break the deadlock. The same teams will play return games at Howard within the next fortnight. Lincoln University has scheduled a home and home game to be played some time in May. If a third game is necessary, most likely it will be decided on a neutral ground. One of the features of commencement week will be an international clash between Howard and the Osaka Mainichi, all-star team of Tokio, Japan, on June 4. Those who saw the ten-inning clash between Howard and the Meiji team last year when the Bisons pocketed an uphill victory over the Japanese by the narrow margin of 4-3, know that the Nipponese are graduate students in Uncle Sam's favorite outdoor pastime. The squad which made the excursion into the "sundown country" were: Robinson and Wharton, catchers; Downing, Slade and Roy, pitchers; Simpson, first base; Codwell, second base; Munroe, shortstop; Townsend, third base; L. Baylor (captain), right field; T. Smith, center field; H. Payne, left field; F. Bryant, utility. Coach Johnny Burr, who is another Bill Dobbie when it comes to predicting winners, is enthusiastic over the way the team is shaping up. This fact alone should convert every pessimist into a militant optimist.

T. J. A.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

DEPLORES ATHLETIC TREND IN COLLEGES.


By the Associated Press.

New York, March 30.—Domination by athletics of the intellectual life of American colleges and universities was deplored by Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of teaching, in his annual report, made public yesterday.

He also appealed for "simplification of our overloaded educational machinery," because, he said, "liberal education does not consist in imparting knowledge, but in training the ideals and powers of the mind."

Dr. Pritchett expressed hope for educational development in this country. "Whatever may be the weakness in our American system of education," he said in the
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report, "there is sincere ground for the belief that our people will find their way to a system of schools that will make for good citizenship and that will promote a high quality of human life."

Too Much Athletics.

Discussing college athletics, he said:

"Today the outside activities of the college overshadow and run counter to the intellectual life. Athletics, in large measure professional in its method and organization, fills a larger place in the eyes of students and even of the public than any other one interest.

"No scholar in the undergraduate life of one of our universities or colleges would expect to receive the recognition or appreciation given to a successful football player. A dozen new activities call for the time and energy of the students. The college is no longer distinctively an intellectual agency.

"No reasonable man will object to the employment of these activities, for example, athletics, in their due perspective. But when they are allowed to dominate the intellectual life of the colleges they become abuses.

"The paid coach, the professional organization of college athletics, and the demoralization of students by participation in the use of extravagant sums of money constitute a reproach to American colleges and to those who govern them."

TWO BILLIONS IS ESTIMATED NEGRO WEALTH.

Rapid Progress of Race Revealed in Sociological Survey.

Two billions of dollars is the present estimated wealth of Negroes in the United States, according to a recent survey made for the Research Section of the American Sociological Society by Prof. Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute. The wealth of the group in 1912 was estimated at seven hundred millions.

The survey reveals great progress also in the matter of Negro education, the amount expended for this purpose by all agencies having been about $40,000,000 in 1924, as against $13,576,561 in 1912. Up to 1912 five thousand Negroes had completed college courses. Since that time, the number has doubled. The demand for educated Negroes has been rapidly increasing in all lines, according to Dr. Work.

The race has made decided gains also in the matter of health. The death rate, which was 22.9 per thousand in 1912, had fallen to 15.7 in 1922, or a decrease of 31 per cent. A study of mortality among 1,800,000 Negro policy holders of the Metropolitan Insurance Company shows that their life expectancy increased from 41.3 years in 1912 to 46.9 years in 1922. For the whole colored group, the life span has increased in the same period from 35 years to 40 years.

The survey calls attention to the recent heavy movement of Negroes from rural communities to the city and from the South to the North. As a result, there are now almost a million more Negroes living in cities than there were thirteen years ago, and over half a million more living in the North than at that time. This shift has been accompanied by a large-scale entrance of the Negro into industry, the 1920 census reporting 332,249 Negroes engaged in skilled and semi-skilled work.

The survey points out a decided growth of independence in politics on the part of Negroes and an increasing tendency in many localities to vote the Democratic ticket. It calls attention also to the growing tendency, particularly in the South, to deal with the problems of race adjustment on the basis of understanding and cooperation. This policy, according to the survey, has been found "of mutual benefit to both groups and to the whole community."

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COOPERATION FOR THE COMMON GOOD.

W. W. ALEXANDER,

Director Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Atlanta, Ga.

Recently there developed in the South the well-founded conviction that cooperation is the method by which the racial groups here in America will achieve a better life and larger mutual appreciation. For five years the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, composed of influential white and Negro citizens, has worked systematically to discover in each community white and colored leaders who would accept conference and cooperation as the method of dealing with common interests.

The response to this effort has been encouraging. Public officials in most instances have been sympathetic. The most influential papers have given whole-hearted support. Church bodies have given unqualified approval. Especially encouraging is the growth of cooperation between white and colored women. Hundreds of interracial committees are now in existence.

Slowly the idea is spreading. It works. Never before were there so many white and Negro men and women sincerely seeking to understand their common life and through common effort to enrich the life of all. The community chests of Richmond, Norfolk, Atlanta, Savannah and Louisville include sums for the support of this work. Some of the great Southern church boards are also giving it financial support.

The most important result of this method is the better interracial attitude engendered as a by-product. Fellowship in work has been found the surest way to that appreciation and sympathy which alone can displace indifference and suspicion.
COUNTERWEIGHTS

Sure Cure.

Bill—How can I cure a sleep-walking habit?
Doc—Sprinkle tacks on the floor.

A Large Exception.

“At least once in my life I was glad to be down and out.”
“And when was that?”
“After my first trip in an airplane.”

Short-sighted Lady (in grocery)—Is that the head cheese over there?
Salesman—No, ma’am; that’s one of his assistants.

A man said to another man, “What’s going on?” and the other man said, “I am.”

Ethics Professor (on entering the class room)—Good morning, gentlemen. I shall
lecture today on the subject of Liars. How many of you have read the twenty-fifth
chapter of the text book? Practically the entire class raised their hands.
Ethics Professor—Good! You are the very group I am glad to talk to. There is
no twenty-fifth chapter!

Just Their Size.

A gentleman walked into our shoe store accompanied by three small children. Of
course I was all attention. “What can I do for you today?” I asked.
He replied, “I want to see some shoes for these children.”

After fitting several pairs of shoes to the little feet I inquired: “Do any of these
suit?” And he answered: “Oh, I only wanted to find out what sizes they wear. I
am going to order the shoes from a mail order house.”

Short and Sweet.

A traveling salesman starting on his trip was induced by his wife to don woolen
underwear. After being out a few days, the weather warmed up, and he sent the
following telegram to his wife: “S. O. S. B. V. D. C. O. D. P. D. Q.”

An ancient car chugged painfully up to the gate at the races. The gate keeper de-
manding the usual fee for automobiles, called:
“A dollar for the car.”
The owner looked up with a pathetic smile of relief and said:
“Sold!”
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