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THE WEST VIRGINIA COLORED INSTITUTE

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DECEMBER

1911

VOL. IV. NO. VII

: : : : Devoted to the Interests of the West Virginia Colored Institute : : : :
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DECEMBER, 1911

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Communications for publication should be given or sent to the Editor, or Managing Editor. All news will reach these columns through the Editors. : : : : : : : :

EDITOR

MANAGING EDITOR

BUSINESS MANAGER

BYRD PRILLERMAN

S. H. GUSS

J. M. CANTY

Editorial

IT IS IN SACK CLOTH AND ASHES THAT WE CRAVE TO ATONE FOR THE lateness of our appearance in this Scholastic year. Many things have combined to retard the issue of this, the official organ of the School, which, doubtless, would not be considered as barriers to a paper published by a regular company in which salaried help was employed. ¶ The school has been handicapped generally up to this point. The installation of a heating system, the removal of an old battery of boilers and replacing them by a battery of modern boilers, and the introduction of gas as a fuel has hindered us to an appreciable extent. ¶ We are conscious that much of the matter in this issue is old, but to the class of readers that THE MONTHLY is primarily designed to reach, and interest, something may be found to make the paper well worth reading. ¶ As in previous years, we offer the columns of THE MONTHLY to the Alumni, Students and friends of the school for the honest expression of their sentiment towards any thing that may be for its advancement. We solicit articles of literary merit upon live issues, and delight to publish the doings of the School's graduates, or those who have come under its influence, if such are ennobling and inspiring.

OUR ENROLLMENT IS NOW 255, AND MORE ARE EXPECTED. APPLICATIONS from many have been refused, because conditions were not complied with.

Sixteenth Annual Commencement

The sixteenth annual commencement of the West Virginia Colored Institute surpassed in interest, numbers, and enthusiasm, any of its former closings. The commencement sermon was preached Sunday, June 4th. by Rev. A. Clayton Powell, D. D., of New York City, subject, "The Significance of small Things." Dr. Powell is a West Virginian. His address to the graduates was plain and practical. He impressed upon the class the value of little things in amassing money, use of time and the deveiopment of character. At the evening service, Rev. C. N. Harris addressed the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, subject, "The Source of Strength in Character Building," text, "The Lord is the Strength of my Life."

Monday evening, a joint meeting of the Jones-Dunbar Literary Society was held. Tuesday evening, "Uncle Rube," by the second year class. Wednesday evening, the closing praise and prayer sevrice was conducted by Prof. E. M. Burgess and Prof. Wm. A. Spriggs. Thursday evening, the oratorical contest was held. The first prize was won by Miss Sedonia Rotan of Fayetteville, subject "Service". The second prize was won by Mr. Dòn W. Jones of Fairmont, subject "Shall the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments be Repealed?". The subjects were so well chosen and delivered that it was difficult for the judges to decide on the merits of the speakers. Friday evening at 7:30, Rev. J. Sylvester Carroll of Charleston delivered an address to the members of the Alumni, subject, "Where Hast Thou Gleaned To-day?" At the close of the Alumni address, President and Mrs. Prillerman held a reception at their home for the graduates and visitors.

Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, final commencement exercises were held in Fleming Hall. On the platform were seated fifty young men and women, who had completed the work of the various departments,

Music for the occasion was rendered by a chorus of about thirty voices, and the Institute Orchestra, which was very enjoyable. The literary parts were practical and well rendered.

The address to the graduates was delivered by Prof. J. F. Marsh, Assistant State Superintendent. Prof. Marsh explained a poem, "The Days," by Emerson, in a way that inspired all who heard him. The James A. Booker Prize of \$15.00 was awarded to Mr. Jesse Fields, who made the highest average in Agricultural subjects. The prize was presented by Prof. W. H. Davis, who enjoys the distinction of being the first teacher of Booker T. Washington.

A large thirty-day clock was presented to the school by the Academic Class. The presentation was made by Prof. S. H. Guss, Principal of the Normal Department.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Thursday and Friday afternoons of commencement week, a match game between the Kentucky Normal of Frankfort and the West Virginia Colored Institute boys was played. Both of these games brought large crowds of visitors to the campus. Much interest was manifest in these two games because Institute had just returned from Wilberforce University where they broke even. Kentucky and Institute also broke even, leaving Institute the champion of the three schools.

DEPARTMENT EXHIBITS TEACHERS' TRAINING DEPARTMENT

The manual training exhibit of basketry, reed and raffia work, stenciled table scarfs, book bags, shoe bags, sofa pillows, raffia pillows, paper cutting, and blackboard decorations for beautifying classrooms was seen in Fleming Hall.

DAWSON HALL.

Visitors were loud in their praise of the work done by the girls of the Domestic Science Department. In the plain sewing department was a display of plain and fancy dresses for children. A double X quilt made of scraps from the department, plain and fancy underwear, men's high grade shirts, kitchen and fancy aprons, house dresses, and

plain shirt waist suits. The Millinery Department had an attractive display of chiffon and flower hats, turbans of straw and pyroxalyn braid, velvet hats and turbans, and also a display of mourning hats and bonnets.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

The girls in this department have been very enthusiastic workers, and have taken pride in their work. A highly creditable display of fancy waists, of persian lawn. One especially attractive messeline waist, one tailored broad cloth skirt, one tailored uniform suit, several crepe dresses of persian lawn and embroidery, one set of fancy underwear, dressing sacques and kimonos.

The young ladies of this year's graduating class were required to make their own dresses. The dresses cost \$1.25 each, including the collar and tie worn with them. A large number of the girls made their own hats at a cost of 50 cents each and seemed to prefer them to the expensive millinery creations.

Much of the material used in the plain sewing, dressmaking and millinery departments was furnished by students and teachers.

COOKING DEPARTMENT

This department had a tempting exhibit of cakes, candies, pies, salads, pickles, preserves, catsup, muffins, and rolls.

BOYS' TRADES BUILDING

Much interest was manifested in the eight department of this building, viz: carpentry, wheelwrighting, printing, painting, blacksmithing, brickmasonry, plastering, and mechanical drawing. The many pretty homes in the village are evidences of the practical uses made of the knowledge gained in the various trades.

This department has sent this year one wagon to a mission school in South Africa, and another to the National Training school at Washington. The wagon sent to Africa was a gift from the White Baptist State Association.

The graduating class was the largest in the history. There were

fifty members from eight states and one from South Africa. The West Virginia Colored Institute is unquestionably growing in numbers, usefulness and public favor. Much credit for its success is due the hearty support given President Prillerman by the State Board of Control and the State Board of Regents. Both these Boards have shown a personal interest in the development of the school and are united in their efforts to make the West Virginia Colored Institute the best of its kind in the country.

President's Prillerman administration has been signally successful. He is a man of clean hands and a clean heart. He has devoted more than thirty years of his life to the education of Negro youth in this state and has the confidence of the people.

It is his one ambition that students going out from the West Virginia Colored Institute shall have such practical industrial training as will make them self-supporting and useful citizens without neglecting the literary and cultural side of their education? It is also his purpose to develop the agricultural department of the school, enlarge its facilities, and encourage more young men to take up practical farming.

Students sent out from Institute are doing good work in this and other states, and as an evidence the President is frequently receiving letters asking for "more like the ones you have sent us."

The following graduates and undergraduates of this year have already been placed, viz, Oliver Wilkerson goes to Bluefield as assistant principal, R. G. Thurston goes to Alabama.

The enrollment for the year reached 265 the largest in its history.

—*Fannie C. Cobb.*

“Where Hast Thou Gleaned Today?”

Address to the Alumni Association of the West Virginia Colored Institute, Friday, June 9th, by Rev. Sylvester Carrol, B. D., Pastor Simpson M. E. Church, Charleston.

It was at the close of the day that Ruth, weary and worn, but with an ephah of barley in her hand, came to her mother-in-law, Naomi. When Naomi saw her she asked the question which I have selected as my subject to-night. “Where hast thou gleaned to-day? and where wroughtest thou?”

A few years ago you who are now members of this Alumni Association were upon the eve of graduation. Your faces were turned towards the broad field of life. Many of you, no doubt, had decided upon some definite line of work and you started with all your power and thought upon the prosecution of that work. Now at the close of a period of work you return to your Alma Mater with a report of what you have done. May the question asked Ruth by her mother-in-law be in your minds at this hour.

Life is an opportunity for rendering service. There is a place in this world every one who is willing to work. No one needs be idle. There is plenty of room in the vineyard while many stand in the marketplace all the day idle. Some one has compared life to a huge stage with doors of opportunities upon all sides. These doors will swing open to each one who has courage enough to push against them. These doors are not open to the self-seeker. They are closed to him who thinks, does and lives only for self. These opportunities are opportunities for rendering service. Our Savior came not into this world to be administered unto but to administer to others. We can learn from nature the lesson of service. The grass, the trees, vegetation, all are for man's comfort and benefit. Our Lord declared that he came to seek and to save that which was lost. And His Whole life is one grand round of service.

From the first miracle to His death and resurrection He was acting for man.

Life is not simply a preparation ground for a future life. Man is not simply to live here in order that he might prepare for death. A part of this life should be given up to preparation for service and the other part to the service itself.

The world wants to know what you can do. Where hast thou gleaned to-day? The world judges largely what you can do by what you have already done. Not what you have dreamed of doing but what you have actually done. Charles Kingsley said, "Do noble things, not dream them all day long, and so make life, death, and that vast forever one grand sweet song." The world has a right to demand something of each one us. Samuel Smiles said, "Very few people can realize the idea that they are of no use in the world. The fact of their existence implies the necessity for their existence. The world is before them. They have their choice of good and evil of usefulness and idleness. What have they done with their time and means? Have they shown the world that their existence has been of any use whatever? Have they made any one the better because of their life? Has their career been a mere matter of idleness and selfishness, of laziness and indifference? Have they been seeking pleasure? Pleasure flies before idleness. Happiness is out of the reach of laziness. Pleasure and happiness, the fruits of work and labor, never of carelessness and indifference." I repeat that the world has a right to demand something of you. Every institution of learning when it gives its students diplomas, expects those graduates to get down to some work, and be of some service to the world. As you look back over those years has your work been such as would bring honor to your Alma Mater?

It has been repeatedly said that the world owes every man a living. The world owes us only in proportion to what we put into the great life of the world. If we put into the life of the world energy, thought and heart we will draw large dividends. But if we put into the life of the world selfishness, self-seeking and the like we will draw a very little out of that life. A little preparation, a little thought, a little energy will bring a very small income to him who puts it into life. But

he who is willing to sacrifice in order that he may prepare himself well for life will find, after all, that he has done the proper thing. Accomplish something of real value and service to man and the world will have faith in your ability to do greater things. Says one, "Great deeds are great legacies, which work with wondrous usury. By what men have done, we learn what men can do. A great career, though balked of its end, is still a landmark of human energy. He who approaches the highest point of the supreme quality of duty is entitled to rank with the most distinguished of his race."

Members of the Alumni Association of the West Virginia Colored Institute, the world is not asking the name of your Alma Mater. Indeed few will ever know that you are a graduate of this or that institution. What the world wants to know of you is what can you do? What service are you prepared to render? These are the important questions that will be asked of you, indeed, if they have not been already asked. What has your Alma Mater done for you? She has simply trained you for a life of service.

Ten years ago this very week my Alma Mater, Morgan College, sent me into the broad field of service. After a specified time of study and preparation she gave me authority to enter upon life with the view of rendering service to my fellowman. My love for my Alma Mater is not shown by what I say of her for I love her old halls, her recitation rooms, the dormitories, and, in short, every part of the old building. But my love for my Alma Mater is shown by what work I do in the world. If my work is poor then I reflect poorly upon her; if good, I bring praise and honor to her name. So you, my friends, honor your Alma Mater by what you do of real worth in this world. In order to render the best service three things are necessary: a strong physical body, a well cultivated mind and a consecrated heart. If any one of these is lacking the service rendered will be defective and not conducive to great good in the life of the world. The following sad event occurred in August of the year 1868:—"An unfortunate young man, who felt that his life was of no use whatever in this world, determined publicly to put an end to it. The event occurred at Capron, Illinois. The man had cultivated his intellect, but nothing more. He

had no idea of duty, virtue, or religion. Being a materialist, he feared no hereafter. He advertised that he would give a lecture, and then shoot himself through the head. The admission to the lecture, and the sensational conclusion was a dollar a head. The amount realized was to be appropriated partly to his funeral expenses, and the rest was to be invested in purchasing the works of three London materialists, which were to be placed in the town library. The hall was crowded. A considerable sum of money was realized. After he had concluded his lecture he drew his Derringer and shot his brains out according to his promise. What a conclusion to an earthly life—rushing red-handed into the presence of his God!" And why this sad and dreadful ending of a life that might have been of great service to his fellowman? It can be told in a few words. Because the mind was cultivated at the expense of the consecration of the heart.

My friends, we are living in an opportune age. I would rather live in these times of the making of our race than in any other period of the race. To be able to contribute to the great work of construction that is going on now in the race is an opportunity of which every Negro man and woman should be proud. How truly has Emerson said, "We live in a new and exceptional age. America is another name for opportunity. Our whole history appears like a last effort of the Divine Providence in behalf of the human race." Yes, I repeat, that I would rather live in this age than in any other. And I might add that I would rather be in the race in which I am than in any other race. Says one, "The present time is the raw material out of which we make whatever we will. Do not brood over the past, or dream of the future, but seize the instant and get your lesson from the hour."

As toilers together in the broad field of service let us ever keep in mind that

"The heights of great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight.
But they, while their companions slept
Were toiling upwards in the night."

Faculty Additions

Miss Lucy Case Smith of Chattanooga Tenn. a graduate of Atlanta University, and a teacher of experience fills the position as teacher of English, formerly held by Miss Jessie F. Embry resigned. Miss Smith's training, experience and ability make her a valuable asset to the educational department of the school.

Harry Davis, of '11 is instructor in painting vice the late Mr. George Collins. Mr. Davis is making good.

Mr. J. B. Bragg resigned the position of Smithing teacher to accept the position of Supt. of Industries in Jackson College, Jackson Miss. We congratulate Mr. Bragg, and deplore that we were compelled to give him up. The vacancy in the Division, has been looked after by the head of the Superintendent of Industries.

THE
STATE
SUMMER
SCHOOL

Begins
June 17
1912

The Lake

To the students and visitors approaching the School from the Station, the most conspicuous and pleasing decoration of the natural scenery that meets the eye, after the rustic bridge has been crossed, is the new lake. Lying to the west of the path, and nestling in the depression between the old gum tree under whose shade the opening ceremonies of the School were first conducted, and the spring, it is a fit setting to complete the picture of that part of the campus.

It was a happy fortune that gave to Prof. Curtis, thro the cooperation of Pres. Prillerman, the opportunity to bring to a pleasing consummation a long cherished desire. During the lull in the summer work of the Agricultural department, the natural depression was deepened, an island formed in its center, and since then the overflow from the spring has made a lake whose beauty is not excelled in a wide radius of search.

The spring and lake will be further beautified as time will admit.

“Good Sanitation”

By Prof. S. L. Wade, Bluefield Institute

SOCIAL COST OF DISEASE.

Every adult citizen owes a debt of gratitude and service to the community in return for time, money and energy expended in his rearing and education. Some one says it requires twenty years and two thousand dollars to transfer the center of gravity from a man's stomach to his brain—a pretty long investment before appreciable dividends are returned to the community. The death of a good strong man is the loss of all that he has cost. His sickness is a serious injury to the productive force of the community; it disarranges the order business and hinders the actions of his associates.

In Mass., in 1892, the average loss of time among working men on account of sickness was seventeen days per man. The estimated loss was \$40,000,000. Much of this loss was preventable by good sanitation.

WAR LESS DESTRUCTIVE THAN PREVENTABLE DISEASE.

England, in twenty-two years of continuous war, lost eighty-thousand lives; in one year of cholera, she lost one hundred and forty-five thousand lives. Two hundred years ago, the death rate in London was eighty one per thousand; now it is twenty-two, in spite of greater crowding. These figures show what can be done by sanitation and they condemn neglect as criminal.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF GOOD SANITARY CONDITIONS

Many of us belong to mutual benefit society, lodges and insurance companies. The rate of premium depends on the average health and length of life of the shareholders or members.

Those who live longest and who are most careful of their health must pay higher rates because of the carelessness, stupidity, gluttony

and immoral living and drunkenness of others.

An economic writer once said that the reason why no great manufacturing establishments requiring consistent labor every day were not erected in the South, was because they had to depend upon the negro for labor, and if a circus should happen to come to town, they would be compelled to shut down; but manufactories are hindered more seriously by the feebleness and irregularity of sick men.

Sanitation is in the interest of all. Fevers which start in a pauper's cellar travel along the drain system and may find their way to the luxurious bathrooms of marble palaces.

DEADLY GASES, the product of ferment in the lower town, find their way to the mansions that crown the hill. ENFEEBLED PEOPLE, victims of defective drains and filthy steets and depressed by the influence of dark rooms and foul air, become addicted to alcohol, and thus bequeath to posterity weakened constitutions, drunkenness, and unwholesome environmens (about the only thing they have to bequeath).

SOURCE OF DISEASE

(a) In towns, our streets and alley often become agencies of destruction. The earth, the pavements, the gutters are frequently covered with a mud which embalms the bacteria in frosty weather and lets them loose when the sun of spring warms them into life. This mud is a composition of organic matters which would be very useful as fertilizer in gardens but becomes deadly when it is out of place. The slush is tracked into houses and brings with it germs of disease and later, illness.

(b) All organic matter, all wastes of the body, if left to decay, are terrible sources of contamination of water and of the air. On isolated farmsteads and villages which have not installed systems of waterworks, the most efficient and practicable methods of restoring organic matter to cultivated soil should be used.

(c) In country places and villages, there is a great danger in the source of drinking water. The filth of the barnyard is drained into the well or spring to poison the family and cattle. Typhoid fever is communicated in this way.

(ex.) In Chicago, the great outbreak of typhoid from 1889—93 led to the extension of the intake pipe in lake Michigan to a distance of four miles from the shore; typhoid mortality fell 159 per 100 thousand to 31 per 100 thousand, in 1894.

(d) Food and milk, necessities of life, become the vehicles of dangerous bacteria. Often the fever travels a long distance from an infected house in the country. The cans which contain the milk are lined with disease germs. "The cause of death is really hidden in the means of life."

(e) FOUL AIR. Public buildings, as court-houses, concert halls, theatres, churches, and school houses are frequently so poorly ventilated as to be destructive of health. Another source of disease is the filthy habit that some animals of the human species have expectorating upon floors, sidewalks and places where the microbes have a chance to fly everywhere, spreading consumption and other diseases.

In country school houses, one may frequently see a single room into which all the children, from 50—75, come, sometime with wet and streaming clothing. The school room should not be a place for airing and drying clothes but a place for teaching. Open closets or halls, provided with hooks, should be provided for airing and drying (in some cases) the outer garments. Cleanliness of body should be insisted upon by teachers, because the exhalations from the skin enter the lungs with the polluted air.

In cities, a spray bath should be established and the young plants well sprayed. When we regard our bodies, as Paul did, as the Temples of the Holy Spirit, we discover that the sanitary art is a kind of worship.

We should assist in organizing and moulding popular sentiment in favor of wise sanitary legislation; should assist boards of health by bringing to their knowledge the existence of unsanitary conditions. We could instruct the poor and ignorant on sanitary questions, and should be living examples of cleanliness; spread abroad among our fellowmen wholesome influences, and make our homes and schools models of good sanitation.

Those of us who have most of the necessities and comforts of well furnished homes can, with difficulty, realize the demoralizing forces operating upon a family of eight or ten who must perform all the func-

tions of daily life in on or two rooms and even take in lodgers.

Bad surroundings make bad characters, men and women who are compelled to be dirty and eat unwholesome and poorly prepared food, become indifferent and forget the luxury or necessity of cleanliness and comfort.

State Summer School
Beginning June 17, 1912

The third annual session of the state Summer School for Colored teachers will be held at The West Virginia Colored Institute, beginning June 17, 1912 and continuing six weeks. State Superintendent Shawkey has made a canvas of the State by correspondence and finds that the teachers are unanimously in favor of a summer school. The majority of them favor the schools being held at Institute. The plans for the coming session have not been definitely made. But it is the purpose of Superintendent Shawkey to make some decided improvements over the previous sessions. There will be two principal lines of work - one for teachers of the elementary schools and the other for principals and high school teachers. An effort is being made to secure some of the ablest teachers in the United States to instruct in this school next summer.

Normal Class of 1910
What They Are Doing

Bridgeford, Rosa B. Teacher, North Fork
Brown, Georgia S. Principal, Sun
Campbell, Bessie Teacher, Wake Forest
Christian, Blanche Teacher, Lawton
Gordon Mary F. Teacher, Vauetta
Hunter, Bessie E. Teacher, Beury
Johnson, Amelia Teacher, Talcott
Johnson, Inez Teacher, Ward
Jones, Carrie Lee Teacher, Dunloop
Lindsay, Jessie L. Teacher, Huntington
Mills, Sumner N. Principal, Kyle
Page, Mary F. Teacher, Landacre
Powell, Lelia Teacher, Buckhannon
Rotan, Eva M. Teacher, Raymoore
Rotan, Pearle Teacher, Fayetteville
Saunders, Emmett B. Principal, Keefer-
ton
Scott, Linda Teacher, Lindsie
Smith, Julia Teacher, Point Pleasant
Taylor, Thomas W. Principal, Buckhan-
nou
Wells, Willa L. Teacher, Salt Sulphur
Wilkerson, Oliver T. Asst. Principal,
Bluefield

—

This represents 100 per cent of the Class, and they are all busy.

Kentucky N. & I. I. Defeated

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
W. V. C. I.	0	0	0	6
K. & N. I. I.	0	0	0	0

W. Va. Institute Team Wins Close Contest From Blue Grass School. Both Teams Lose Chances to Score by Inability to Hold the Ball and Gridiron Battle Results in Several Minor Injuries to Players.

Frankfort, Kentucky, Nov. 11.—The football team of the West Virginia Colored Institute won from Kentucky Normal and industrial Institute here yesterday. Victory came to Institute one and one-half minutes before the close of the game. The Kentucky boys outweighed Institute but were found wanting when it came to speed and knowledge of the game.

Kentucky won the toss and received the ball on her own ten-yard line. Frazier reached back fifteen yards before he was brought to the ground. Kentucky, playing straight football landed on Institute's 10 yard line. Here Institute rallied and held for downs. The ball was carried back to mid-field where Kentucky braced and held for downs. Institute was pushed over the line

for a touchback. The period ended with the ball in Institute's territory.

The second period opened with a long kick by Institute. Kentucky made several successful forward passes that netted considerable gains. Harris received a hard blow on the collar bone and was forced to retire. Charles Davis was sent in and Burks became quarter-back. It was Institute's ball on Kentucky's ten-yard line. Institute carried the ball to Kentucky's one-yard line and was held for downs. A wild pass from her center caused Kentucky to fumble, which ended in a touchback. The period ended with the ball in Kentucky's territory.

The third period was characterized by much punting and many in-

complete forward passes. Goodloe was carried from the field with an injured arm. Frazier received a beautiful forward pass and raced for Institute's territory. He was followed by Hunter, who nailed him as he crossed Institute's 15-yard line. A fumble gave Institute the ball on her own seven-yard line. Hunter used his boot and relieved Institute of her misery. Jones was carried from the field and replaced by Kincaid. With Jones and Harris out of the game Institute was at a loss while Kentucky felt the loss of Goodloe and others. The quarter closed with the odds slightly in Institute's favor.

During the fourth period Kentucky toyed with the ball in Institute territory and exhausted her effective plays. Five minutes before the close of the period Harris was recalled by Institute and Goodloe by Kentucky. The return of Harris gave Institute new spirit. Hunter punted out of danger. Kentucky fumbled and five players pulled and contended for ownership. It was Institute's ball on her own thirty-yard line. A

fumble gave Kentucky the ball. Both teams were about exhausted and the handling of the ball became very slow and inaccurate. The grandstand enjoyed the display of punts, fumbles and incomplete forward passes. Kincaid intercepted Goodloe's forward pass and landed on Kentucky's thirty-yard line. Kentucky held for downs and received the ball on her eleven-yard line. Kentucky kicked and Hunter received the ball on her thirty-five yard line. Davis ran to his assistance and piloted him across Kentucky's goal for a touch-down. Harris kicked goal and closed the game. The line-up.

Institute—6.	Kentucky—0.
Jones.....	L. E. Duncan
Clark.....	L. T. Taylor
Marshall.....	L. G. Scott
Noel.....	C. Langford
Hill.....	R. E. J. Frazier
Lockett.....	R. T. Roe
Patterson.....	R. G. Beatty
Harris.....	Q. B. Goodloe
Burke C. Davis.....	L. H. Brooks
H. Davis.....	R. H. Rankin
Hunter.....	F. B. Frazier
Referee, Reed, of Kentucky. Umpire, Brown of Howard. Time, 15 minute quarters.	

T H E I N S T I T U T E M O N T H L Y

Wilberforce	0	0	0	0
Institute	0	0	0	0

Referee—Dr. Ellis, of Howard University.

This tells the whole story of the great Foot Ball battle between these rival schools on Institute's grounds, November 18th. An irresistible force met an immovable body--That's all.

Lieut. Green, Commandant of Cadets of Wilberforce University, "Billy" Williams, head coach and teacher of civil Engineering, Mr. Carter, secretary to the Supt. of Industries of the University, Mr. York, manager of the foot ball team, Misses Bessie V. Morris, Cooking teacher and Miss Catherine McRoberts, Millinery teacher, and an alumna, were among the gay crowd that came with the Wilberforce boys.

After the game, receptions galore were in order. Misses Morris, and McRoberts gave very interesting talks to the assembled School.

Come again, say we.

Conference of Heads of Negro
Normal, Industrial and Agri-
cultural Schools at Columbus,
Ohio.

Eight states were represented by Negro schools at the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of The Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations at Columbus, Ohio, November 15, 16 and 17. These representatives held a special Conference in Townsend Hall at The Ohio

State University in the afternoons of Nov. 16 and 17. The meeting was called to order by Mr. A. C. Monahan, Specialist of Land Grant College statistics, United States Bureau of Education. President Prillerman, of the West Virginia Colored Institute, was made Chairman, and President Walter S. Buchanan, of The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Normal, Alabama, was made Secretary. The Welcome Address was delivered by President W. O. Thompson of The Ohio state University, and response was made by President

Nathan B. Young, of The Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tallahassee, Florida. United States Commissioner Hon. P. P. Claxton delivered an Address in which he presented some plans by which he hopes to greatly improve the work of the Negro Land Grant Schools. He declared that he is in favor "equal opportunity for all." Mr. R. W. Stimson, special Agent for Agricultural Education for The State Board of Education of Massachusetts, by invitation delivered an address on "Cultural and Vocational Education." The address was most practical and helpful.

Each representative of the schools present then gave a brief synopsis of what his school is doing.

The other subject discussed at the Conference was "Corellation of Academic and Industrial Courses." President Byrd Prillerman was made permanent Chairman of the Conference to make arrangements for the coming year.

The following is the representation by states:

- Alabama, President W. S. Buchanan.
- Delaware, President Jackson.
- Florida, President N. B. Young.
- Mississippi, President Martin.
- North Carolina, President J. B. Dudley.
- Principal T. S. Imborden, Prof. Blu-

- ford.
- West Va., President Byrd Prillerman, Prof. A.W. Curtis.
- Georgia, Prof. P. C. Clark.
- Virginia, President Graham, Hampton Institute.

What the West Virginia Colored Institute is Doing

Paper Read by President Prillerman at a Conference of Negro School Presidents at Columbus, Ohio, June 17, 1911

The West Virginia Colored Institute is developing a sentiment in favor of education both among the white and the colored citizens of the state. This is probably the greatest and best thing the institution is doing.

When this institution was established in 1891, the law regarding district schools required sixteen or more colored children to establish a district public school for colored youth. Since the establishment of this institution, the law has been so modified as to have a similar school for ten or a less number. The West Virginia Colored Institute opened May 3, 1892, with two teachers and twelve students. The institution owned at that time 37 acres of land and one building. Last year there were registered 265 students, 50 of whom grad-

uated from the various courses in June. The first appropriation by the state was \$10,000 for two years; the last appropriation was \$61,550. The institution owns 77 acres of land, eight buildings, and equipment valued at more than \$10,000.

Our literary curriculum embraces three courses: English, Academic, and Normal. The English course is especially adapted for those who have decided to follow the trades; the Academic course is designed for those preparing for college or a profession; the Normal course gives professional training and is designed for those preparing to teach. Aside from the literary work mentioned, commercial training is given as a special course. Students pursuing the commercial studies do not take any other course. Some of the graduates from this Department find employment as clerks, amanuenses, and as teachers of stenography.

In the industrial course girls are taught plain-sewing, dress-making, cooking, and millinery. Boys are taught agriculture, carpentry, printing, blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, masonry, and painting. The girls taking the trades have been most successful at dressmaking; the boys have been most suc-

cessful as carpenters. Several of the boys in carpentry have become contractors.

The great mass of colored people in West Virginia live in the towns and in the coal fields. The sentiment in favor of agriculture has grown, however, until last year there were ten pursuing this course in this institution, five of whom graduated. Only a small per cent of those pursuing the trades follow them for the reason that there is such an imperative demand on this institution for literary teachers, both in the State and with-out. Notwithstanding the large number of Academic and Normal graduates we sent out last year, there are still vacancies for teachers in the schools of West Virginia to-day.

One of our graduates is teaching smithing in South Carolina, and another in Alabama. One is teaching agriculture in Tennessee another in Alabama, another in Virginia. One teaching millinery in Wilberforce University.

It is the purpose of the present administration to make a special effort to develop agriculture in the school and to enlist a greater number of young people in this State in this course of study. It is the line of least resistance for

the Negro. In fact there is room in West Virginia for 50,000 Negro farmers, where they would be ab-

solutely free to develop into the highest type of American citizen.

“Domestic Science”

By Mary E. Eubank, Supt. of Domestic Science

The trend of the world's thought for many years has been the development of science. Astronomy has had centuries of thought applied to its development, and millions spent in observatories and various appliances, trying to determine by systematic reasoning the distances of the stars and the composite matter of the heavenly bodies.

We may notice the laboratories of physical science and observe the advancement of electrical knowledge and appliances, and we behold the scientific command of mind over matter when we see the perfect harnessing of steam to do man's bidding. The gases with their once dreaded and deadly powers are told that “thus far canst thou go and no further.”

This age is truly designated as the scientific age, for it has to its

credit the greatest amount of scientific achievements. But it is only in recent years that we have given thought to the development of domestic science or the science of homemaking.

Home, the dearest spot on earth, that place from which should emanate the saving sentiments of a nation, that spot which should be sacred to each human heart, alas, has not been given the proper consideration. In the last two generations there has been a great industrial evolution which has caused a decided revolution in the affairs of home. This brings us to the study of the laws of homemaking. Perhaps there never was so important a subject so sadly neglected.

For business life, the young man goes through long periods of apprenticeship or take a technical course in whatever branch of busi-

ness he intends to pursue. Not so with the girl. It is thought that she, fresh from her giddy girlhood, without one hour of serious thought of her future life, is perfectly capable of taking up the establishment and management of a home. What a sad mistake, and how often we see it demonstrated right around us.

We fail to see that homemaking is a business, a profession, of the most complex character. Let us consider some of the manifold divisions of homemaking. First, the house with its location, plan, and care. Second, food, its selection, principles, and economy in cooking. Third, clothing, their making and care. Fourth, homecare of the sick, personal hygiene, the study of child-life and the care of children.

THE HOUSES—The old saying, "That home is not merely four walls," is as true as ever, and I advocate a great many more than four walls for the house that is to be the nucleus for the happy home. We should by all means have a house large enough to live in. Large enough to accommodate all the family comfortably and happily, on rainy snowy days. The porches and yards will take care of them on the bright and sunny ones.

It is necessary that women be intelligent upon the subject of house location and house planning. The house where so much time is to be spent should be healthily located and conveniently and prettily arranged. If it be a modern house let the head of the house, I mean the house-mother, be intelligent with regards to the gas and water, plumbing and furnace apparatus. She should understand enough of the principles of their operation to make the proper adjustment of valves to prevent accidents that might have happened where persons are ignorant of these things. If the house be in the country and you cannot afford the modern conveniences but must depend to considerable extent upon natural drainage, locate the house and well on the elevated portion of the lot, and let the stable, pig-sty, and other outhouses be where their drainage will not reach the well nor their offensive odors reach the house. Whether in the country, or in the city, where modern conveniences are easily obtained, the house should contain a kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, or parlor, and bathroom, and a sufficient number of bedrooms to comfortably accommodate all the family. If either of

these rooms is to be dispensed with let it be the sitting room or parlor, by no means the bathroom, for it is necessary for *daily* use. A bride once wrote back to the dear ones at home a description of the home provided by her husband. Among other things she said, "I have the dearest little bathroom—just a treasure in white *enamel*, and I can hardly wait for Saturday to come."

Make your already comfortably located and constructed house pretty with carefully selected paints and furniture. Let the dining-room be bright and cheerful, and the sitting or living room should be a well lighted, well ventilated restful place for happy family meetings. The dining-rooms and bedrooms should if possible have the morning sun; it serves as an elixir for one beginning the day. Its purifying influence is invaluable, and a meal taken where all is cheerful and full of life is far more easily digested and assimilated.

Have sufficient windows and learn to scientifically ventilate the house summer and winter. Arrange the house for thorough heating, so that a generous amount of fresh air may be admitted even on the coldest day. A little more gas, coal, or wood is no more expensive

than the doctor's bill. We are to remember that perfect cleanliness is an ornament to the plainest things, for even the commonest furniture, like cheap clothing, is inviting when in perfect order.

Our next consideration is food. We should know something of the organism of the human body, how it is nourished, how the different elements enter into it and effect the operations of its organ. The chemistry and classification of food, how it grows and is prepared for nourishment. We must learn to scientifically consider what food is best for the child and the convalescent, what is best for the physical laborer, and what food will best promote the condition of the brain worker.

It is usually, and I believe rightfully, considered that the kitchen is a good place to practice economy. The working up of left-overs and the ability of making a variety of appetizing dishes from the same material, is quite an art. In making the menu for any day's meals three points should be considered: first, what was left over from yesterday; second, what is now in the larder; third, what is in season. If we have boiled rice left from yesterday's meal, today use the left-over for

rice fritters for breakfast or rice custard for desert for dinner. Do not throw the bread out because it is stale. Break it into small pieces and put into the oven and let it become crisp; then crumble and crush fine with the rolling-pin; put away in glass jars and use for fritters or croquettes. Sometimes it becomes necessary to use the same kind of food repeatedly. Prepare it differently and it will be relished. For instance, we may have eggs scrambled, poached, dropped, fried, baked, or made into omelets.

Since the family is to be clothed as well as fed, it is necessary that the girls be thoroughly trained in needle work, this is a part of a woman's duty. It matters not whether she be rich or poor. All women will not become clever seamstresses, but with the proper classification and simplifying the various steps in sewing any thinking girl can be taught to do the household sewing and make plain wearing apparels. While others with more talent can learn to master the complicated parts of millinery, dressmaking and tailoring. With these advantages many dollars can be saved; for her own skill can produce the hat or suit for which the milliner, dressmaker, or tailor would demand from five

to twenty-five dollars.

We should make a special study of caring for the sick in the home. Learn emergency remedies to apply while waiting for the physician. How much suffering has endured and lives lost because the mother or sister did not know how to dress the wound or aptly apply the cold sponge to reduce the parching fever.

I hope we can see the pressing need of making special preparation for these exacting duties. The time is fully ripe for this movement in domestic science. Women have been thinking and some good men have been aiding them. The machinery of the household should run as smoothly, as systematically, and as scientifically as any other business concern. Each part of the household should regularly perform its duties in the proper time,— meals on time rooms cleaned and properly arranged, sewing, laundrying when attended to at the right time for recreation.

The family, the house, its furnishings, its cleaning, its needs in mechanical appliances, its ethical necessities, its management, its financial needs, according to the twentieth century conditions must be met by careful preparation systematically and scientifically carried out.

Around the Institute

For the first time in the history of the School there was no Christmas vacation.

Pres. Prillerman was a feature number on the speaking program of the National Baptist Convention at Pittsburgh in August.

Business Manager, C. E. Mitchell has received his commission as Certified Public Accountant. Mr. Mitchell bears this added honor blushinglly.

Since our last issue the quondam Miss Fannie C. Cobb, has forsaken the paths of single blessedness for the velvet ways of wedded bliss. It is now Mdme Fannie Cobb Carter.

The Teachers' Reading Circle has been reopened for the year of 1911 and '12. Normal principal Guss was unanimously chosen as chairman. A critical study of the gems of Tennyson has been the line of work for the fall term.

President Prillerman, accompanied by Messrs, E. M. Burgess, W.

H. Lowry, C. E. Jones, S. H. Guss, D. N. Jones and Wm. Vaughn represented the School and Y. M. C. A. at the Men and Religion Forward Movement held in Charleston.

Rev. Florain, State Secretary for Y. M. C. A. was a welcome visitor the latter part of the fall term. Mr. Florain's advent is always preceded by a feeling of pleasurable expectancy, and followed by an after glow of spiritual comfort. He is to the Institute a messenger of glad tidings and great joy.

At last the Central heating plant has been finished, gas installed, and at this writing everything is lovely. Only the A. B. White Trade Building, Fleming Hall, East and West Halls, MacCorkle and Atkinson Halls are in the circuit. Dawson Hall and the Green House are yet to be provided for.

Madame Azelia Hackley, Messrs Ed. Brigham, and Richard Harrison, songster and dramatic readers respectively, visited the School

during the fall term. Such a rich rare treat of melody and elocution, it has never been our pleasure to enjoy hitherto. The concerts given by them were well appreciated and patronized.

Prof. Clark, agronomist from Bethany College and Mr. Arnold, expert in governmental agriculture from Washington, D. C., visited the school in official capacities. Mr. Arnold has received the Institute on his allotment of agricultural schools for expert advice. It is the intention of the administration to greatly improve the

conditions of the local agricultural plant.

The school was honored by a visit of the full Board of Regents during the past month.

The Board was chaperoned by our honored State Superintendent. The Mechanical and Domestic Science laboratories, the green house, barn, hennery, and other departments of the school were visited and inspected. The school was assembled in honor of the guests, and several instructive talks were listened to.

Stark's Monument Address

[The Monthly takes pleasure in reproducing here the oration delivered by Principal J. Rupert Jefferson at the unveiling of the obelisk erected to the memory of the late Hon. S. W. Starks. It was pronounced by critics to be a gem, and Prin. Jefferson well won a claim to be considered among the eloquent orators of the day.]

Master of Ceremonies, fellow members of the Grand Lodge and Subordinate Lodges of Knights of Pythias of West Virginia, fellow citizens:

There is indeed a peculiar and tender sentiment connected with the memorial. It expresses not only the gratitude and reverence of the living but is a beautiful testimonial of the affection and homage from the dead. The Pythian brothers of S. W. Starks planned this monument. Their love inspired it. Their contributions built it. The present generation shares in its completion and future generations will profit by its lesson. To participate in the dedication of such a monument is a rare and precious privilege. This magnificent shaft erected to his memory will help to inculcate a deeper love of the Order, encourage loyalty, and establish a better Pythian citizenship.

A careful study of the career of S. W. Starks only increases our admiration for his vast and varied abilities. As Grand Chancellor of the State of West Virginia, as founder and president of the Pythian Mutual Investment Association, and finally as Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of N. A., S. A., E. A., A., and A., he has a distinction differing from that of all other illustrious knights. No other name among Pythians bears or can bear such relations to the order. Not only by his patience, sagacity, courage and skill was our order raised to the first and foremost place among the fraternal institutions of our people, but he was the first to put in motion a system of government by which we have steadily grown from an obscure and impoverished organization until to-day our banners float upon every breeze, and our principles find an abiding place in the hearts of thousands—yea tens of thousands of our fellow men.

His was not the boldness of martial display, nor yet the charm of cap-

tivating oratory, by which men are often led, but his calm and steady judgment, his kind and loving heart, won men's support and commanded their confidence by appealing to the best and noblest aspirations of their lives. Indeed, Samuel W. Starks was ever so modest that at no time in his career did his personality seem in the least intrusive. He was far above the temptations of mere power. He would not stoop to base and selfish motives for the sake of personal gain and he would have no honor which the members of the Order did willingly bestow.

Here on this sacred spot, on this memorable day, as we take down from memory's alabaster walls the sad sweet pictures of other days, among them all there is none which causes our hearts to swell with greater pride, our souls to thrill with greater love and admiration than that of S. W. Starks, that matchless, modest leader, whose memory we have assembled to honor here today, and whose tomb we have come to mark with this magnificent memorial, a fine and fitting expression of the abiding love of a grateful and admiring people. The history of this wonderful man is engraved upon the memory of every Pythian, and I shall only refer to such parts of it as will serve best to illustrate his character. Born here in the City of Charleston on the 25th day of April, 1865, just sixteen days after the surrender at Appomatox and the close of the Civil War, it seems that He who was ever mindful of the people which had suffered so long beneath the galling yoke of slavery, was determined to raise up a leader, who by his untiring and unselfish efforts was destined to guide them in their newly found path of freedom and to unite them in one of the strongest organizations the world has ever known.

It is needless for me to trace in detail the career of one whom all of you know so well. Like many other negro youths he had to content himself with meager opportunities for procuring an education. He completed the course of study as laid out in the public schools of the City of Charleston, at that time, and at fourteen years of age began the battle of life with a determination to put to the best possible use his limited knowledge and to supplement it with such additional information as might fall within his grasp. You will recall that starting in the cooper's

shop he was at various times a janitor, supply clerk, telegraph operator, storekeeper, State Librarian, Grand Chancellor and finally Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of N. A., S. A., E., A., A., & A. In all of these positions he conducted himself and performed his duties in such a manner as to command the respect and admiration of those by whom he was employed, and at the zenith of his power and in the fullness of his glory, on the 2nd day of April, 1908, "while eager winds were kissing every sail, he ran against an unseen rock and went down a sunken ship" leaving a saddened world to mourn his untimely end, and a stricken order to bewail the loss of an illustrious chief. But fellow knights, Samuel W. Starks, your lamented chieftain, went down not as a sunken ship, which carries its cargo of precious treasures with it to unfathomable depths. Of course we must admit that the beautiful casket, which contained all that was mortal, all that was mundane, all that was tangible, and all that we loved to behold—to greet—and to grasp of our beloved friend has been lowered into the narrow confines of death; nevertheless we have a consciousness of the fact that he is not dead, but only sleeping. "He has simply lain down by the wayside using his burden for a pillow," while all that was beautiful and great and good in his life remains as a rich heritage to those whom he has left behind, as an inspiration to nobler works and grander deeds.

I might continue at length the story of his life, but an occasion like this is too great, too sacred, for mere individual eulogy. If the heart of him who sleeps beneath this sod could throb and his lids utter words of advice and warning, what think you would be the language of S. W. Starks at this hour? I am sure he would say to us—I have laid the foundation of a great institution. I have endeavored to build it upon the broad and eternal principle of Friendship, Charity and Benevolence. I have labored to concentrate the efforts of my life on one common purpose for the uplift and development of the race. I have at last given my life which I hope has not been given in vain, that you following in my footsteps may be inspired to carry on to completion the great work which I have scarcely begun, until the glorious banner of Pythianism, at once the symbol and the sigh of all that is best and noblest in human thought and human endeavor shall wave over a

happy and contented people.

My friends the life of Starks not only appeals to the members of this Order, as they knew him in a fraternal capacity, but the conduct of the man as he moved among us in the daily avocations of life, true as a husband, devoted as a son, ideal as a brother, loyal as a citizen, stands out today as a glowing tribute to the memory of one who wrought so well for the uplift and betterment of the community in which he lived, that the waves of wholesome influence he set agoing will continue to increase in volume and in power until they shall break only upon the shores of eternity itself.

Here in his home town, where Sam Starks was born and reared it is hardly necessary for me to extol his virtues or to comment extensively upon his life. You all knew him well, sympathized with in his struggles and rejoiced with him in his success.

In the life of every great man there is some particular trait of character which stands out more prominently than all the rest. In the life of Lincoln, among the many other noble virtues which made him the idol of the American people, was that of paternal devotion. It not how busy he was, enthralled by the great responsibilities of State, how burdened by the cares of office, how harrassed by the contending factions of party, how maligned by enemies and forsaken by friends amid the darkest days of rebellion and civil strife, he ever kept the milk of human kindness flowing and his great heart went out in sympathy to those in sorrow and distress. In the life of William McKinley, our martyred president, that man who above all others believed that the voice of the people was the voice of God, that man who felt the shock of battle, and under the call of Lincoln endured all the horrors of a fratricidal war, there was never a time when he was so engrossed by the absorbing cares of the highest office in the gift of the people, that he for one single moment forgot his loving mother or cherished wife. And so in the life of our lamented friend, in whose honor we are here assembled, and whose memory we come to perpetuate today, there was one beautiful trait of character to which I wish to call your especial attention and that was his unbounded love for his mother. I knew him for more than twenty years. I have been with him when as a mere

boy he was a struggling against adversity and endeavoring to succeed. I have observed him in his home, when the greatest incentive to activity was that he might be able to supply it the common necessities of life. I have seen him when fortune had smiled upon his effort and he was able to surround himself with the luxuries and comfort of a palatial home, and in the midst of it all, running through it from beginning to end, like a golden thread in a silver sheen, was that devotion to mother, wife and home, which was ever the ruling and guiding passion of his life. My friend, the lives of the men are but so many pages from the book of life. Let us read and ponder carefully the lessons they would teach.

We can best honor our dead by the emulation of the virtues of his life. Lofty shafts and gilded monuments are but poor expressions of devotion and love of our brother, unless we exemplify his virtues in our lives. Let us glean a lesson from the life of this distinguished Pythian son. Let us here and now dedicate ourselves anew to the work unfinished. Let us go forth to various tasks transferred and transfigured by what we have seen and felt today, and wherever throughout this Grand Domain, a brother or a sister needs our aid or claims our consideration, let us willingly wipe away a tear or lift a burden from a soul oppressed in the name of him, who made it possible for us to be thus bound together.

My friend sleep on,—we lay thee down among the hills that thou didst love so well. Thou hast been missed from the lodge and court and council, and often as we have pondered o'er perplexing questions which have effected the weal and woe of this great institution which thou didst labor for and love, we fain would have had thee with us to ask thy counsel and advice. But thou art gone and the sighing winds of time will sing their sad requiem above thy grave. The relatives, friends and brothers, who survive thee shall one by one follow thee on to that unknown shore. This costly monument, granite though it is, will day by day crumble to dust and like the shifting sands finally pass from this concrete form, so beautiful to behold, and on the wings of the winds be scattered to the four corners of the earth. But the influence of the life thou hast lived among us, will become an ever increasing tower of

strength, against which the ceaseless waves of time will beat in vain,
and it shall become as impregnable as eternity itself.

Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my better days;
None knew thee but to love thee,
Nor named thee but to praise.

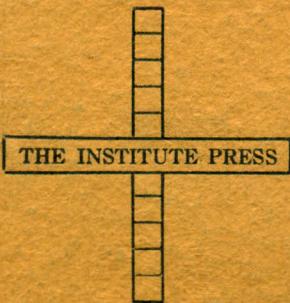
Tears fell when thou wert dying,
From eyes unused to weep,
And long, where thou art lying,
Will tears the cold turf steep.

When hearts whose truth was proven,
Like thine art laid in earth,
There should a wreath be woven,
To tell the world their worth.

And I, who woke each morrow,
To clasp thine hand in mine,
Who shared the joy and sorrow,
Whose weal and woe were thine.

It should be mine to braid it,
Around thy faded brow;
But I've in vain essayed it,
And feel I cannot now.

While memory bids me weep thee,
Nor thoughts nor words are free,
The grief is fixed too deeply,
That mourns a man like thee.



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