

Best of Home

THE INSTITUTE MONTHLY

NOVEMBER 1913 : VOLUME VI. : NUMBER II.

Drillers man
Chosen chairman of
Land Grant Colleges
division
A. W. Curtis at
meeting

THE : INSTITUTE : MONTHLY

VOLUME VI

NUMBER II

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WEST VIRGINIA COLORED INSTITUTE
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N. B. Communications for publication should be given or sent to the Editor, or Managing Editor. All news will reach these columns through the Editors

EDITOR	- - - - -	BYRD PRILLERMAN
MANAGING EDITOR	- - - - -	S. H. GUSS
BUSINESS MANAGER	- - - - -	J. M. CANTY

EDITORIAL

WE HAVE endeavored to give to our readers in this issue, the speeches made by Governor H. D. Hatfield, and Kanawha Co. Prosecuting Attorney, Townsend, at the late unveiling of the Lincoln Bust in the Chapel September 27. We are aware of the fact that these able addresses have received public presentation thru the columns of our state dailys, yet we deem it a duty and a pleasure to grant to our especial coterie of readers, the opportunity to re-read and preserve the generous sentiments that the men of power and eminence feel and express for us.

THE MONTHLY requests you to send by Parcel Post, specimens of your products for competition. We want to see tangible evidences of your skill along your particular line, and we want you to get some of the Prizes. Send them to the Corn Show, in Care of THE MONTHLY, Institute, West Va. If requested, and provided for, all exhibits received will be returned.

AT THE time of going to press, no communication for publication has been received from any graduate of this institution.

THE MONTHLY wants to hear from you. We want to let the world know what you are doing for human uplift.

MR. A. W. CURTIS is completing arrangements for the Second Corn Show, and Industrial Exhibit. We hope that this show, the date of which is given elsewhere in these columns, will be an occasion, to which every graduate of this school who is a producer agriculturally or industrially, will look forward to with special interest.

NOTES

Misses Evangeinne Moss and Eva Bibbs have been called home on account of sickness of parents.

The second annual Corn show of the school will be held in the library, December the eleventh and twelve. Mr. Curtis is putting forth great effort to make this the best. Farmers are invited to bring in their exhibits. A large number of valuable presents will be awarded to the producers of the best products.

The joint meeting of the Literary Societies held the last Friday in the month was very creditable. The selection of participants for the program showed judgment.

President Prillerman was away for two weeks, visiting Washington, D. C., Storer College, New York City and other points. He was re-chosen as chairman of the Negro Division of the Conference of Land Grant Colleges.

The distinction of this selection is fully appreciated by the faculty and the student body.

Mr. A. W. Curtis reports a pleasureable and profitable session of all divisions of the Land Grant College Conference, at which he was present as a delegate.

WATCH FOR INGOMAR.

Dr. Bird of Charleston, will preach the Thanksgiving Sermon at 10:30 a. m., November 27, in Fleming Hall. All are invited to be present.

NOTICE.

A write up of the foot ball between Institute and Wilberforce University will be given in full in our next issue of this paper.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Whose bust was unveiled, Sept. 27, 1913, at the West Virginia Colored Institute

BUST OF LINCOLN UNVEILED

The jubilee year of the American negro's emancipation was fittingly celebrated at the West Virginia Colored Institute Saturday afternoon, September 27, 1913. The special occasion was the unveiling of a bust of Abraham Lincoln donated by the Hon. William Seymour Edwards. The bust is an exact copy of the one that marks the spot where Abraham Lincoln delivered his famous Gettysburg address in 1863, and was constructed by the famous artist, Mr Henry

K. Bush-Brown of Washington, D. C. Hon. William Seymour Edwards, the donor, is the grandson of Arthur Tappan, the first president of the Anti-Slavery Society in America. Mr. Edwards delivered the emancipation address at the West Virginia Colored Institute Jan. 1, 1913, and in the course of his remarks promised to donate this bust as a memorial to Abraham Lincoln. The ceremonies were very simple. The following program was rendered:

Jubilee Song—"I Want to be a Christian".....	School
Prayer.....	Rev. Warner Brown, of Montgomery, West Va.
Song—"Hymn of the West Virginians"— <i>Edwards</i>	School
Introduction.....	President Byrd Prillerman
Presentation.....	Hon. T. C. Townsend, Pros. Atty., of Kanawha County
Acceptance.....	Hon. H. D. Hatfield, Governor of West Virginia
Jubilee Song—"Walkin' in de Light".....	School
	Led by Thurmond Straughter
Remarks.....	Supt. George S. Laidley, Member State Board of Regents
African Dances, Nos. 2 and 4 (Violin)— <i>S. Coleridge-Taylor</i>	Mr. Don W. Jones
School Song— <i>J. McHenry Jones</i>	School
Benediction.....	Rev. J. S. Carroll, of Charleston, West Virginia

It was quite fitting that William Seymours Edwards, Jr., the great-grandson of Arthur Tappan, should pull the string unveiling this memorial to the great emancipator. Besides the 300 students and members of the Faculty gathered to witness the occasion, there was splendid audience of representative citizens from various portions of the state.

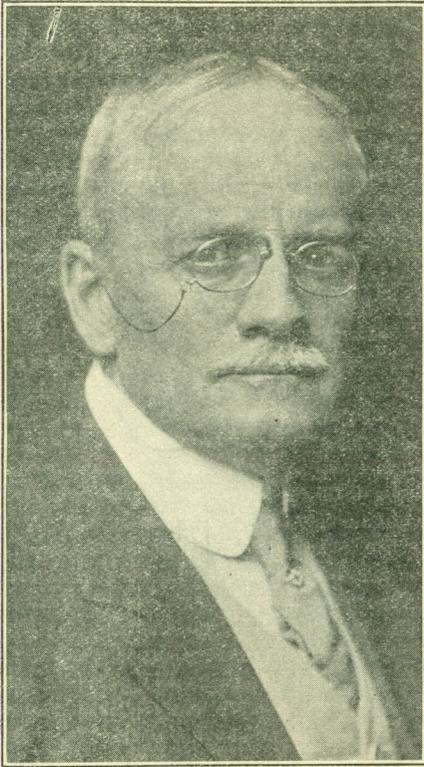
This act on the part of Hon William Seymour Edwards is the first important donation made to this institution. It is hoped that it is

the beginning of much good in this direction, for the institution stands very much in need of Christian Association buildings and a Carnegie library.

The school is crowded to its utmost capacity, there being registered on the 7th day of October 320 students from nine states and three foreign countries. However the Board of Control is making preparations to relieve congestion and make room for others who wish to enter.

—*The Educator.*





HON. WILLIAM SEYMOUR EDWARDS

Who Donated the Bust of Abraham Lincoln to the West Virginia Colored Institute.

ELOQUENT ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR H. D. HATFIELD

In Accepting on Behalf of the State of the Statue of Abraham Lincoln. Presented to the West Virginia Colored Institute by Colonel William Seymour Edwards, September 27, 1913.

For two hundred years your race was subjected to the chains of slavery and oppression. In this period of time every human tie that bound your people was destroyed by the bloody, brutal hand of avarice and greed. What if the great emancipator could look upon the wonderful achievements that have been accomplished by you as a people since his deliverance of your race from the bonds of slavery placed you as a race in a position to conspire and aspire as a free people to the goal of achievements to which every human mind aspires in this great world of human endeavor and energy.

"Through the ingenuity of this noble character, Lincoln, upon whose wonderful achievements of all nations look with wonder and admiration, you can assure your boys and girls of a liberal education and to them are the avenues of every profession open. Responsible positions have been filled by your people, and to the achievements of the shining lights that represent your race in these positions you can point with pride and admiration.

"You can compare the past with the present and look, I am sure, with a great deal of pride on the changes that have been inaugurated in the past fifty years and the wonderful strides that have been made towards the education and uplifting of your people. Your accomplishments have indeed been marvelous. Let us here give a short resume of what you have accomplished in part since 1863 as given by statistics. With less than 5 per cent who could read and write at the close of the war of 1863-5, at the beginning of 1891 you had 52 normal schools, which had an average attendance of 10,042 pupils, 47 secondary schools with 11,837 pupils, 25 universities with an enrollment of 8,396; 25 schools of theology with an attendance of 755, five law schools; five medical schools; 16 schools for deaf and blind, to say nothing of the universities in the northern states that admit your race upon the same requirements as other nationalities are admitted. In this period the fact stands out prominently that there are 24,150 colored teachers instructing 1,324,937 pupils, or an average of one teacher to every 53 pupil, a concrete exemplification of the effort that is made by your people toward liberal education. This is indeed commendable and worthy of encouragement by every patriotic citizen regardless of his race or color.

"The rapid strides made by the colored people of our own state as taken from statistics I am sure will be interesting to those who have not had occasion to investigate and who are not acquainted with the wonderful progress made by them in the last few

years.

"In 1870, 4,336 colored children were enumerated by the school department of our state; ten years later 6,319, and in 1912, 17,483; with a daily attendance of 7,797, with 613 colored teachers at a monthly salary of \$49, amounting to a yearly expenditure of \$137,000, as against 117 teachers with a monthly salary of \$26.64 and an annual expenditure of \$12,000 per annum in the year 1870; in 1880 records reveal the fact that the per capita of the state school fund allowed for the education of colored children was only 70 per cent of that allowed per capita for white children. At the present time no discrimination is made in the per capita* of expenditure for the maintenance of schools.

"West Virginia's colored citizen have made more rapid progress in the education of their children than any where else taking the United States as a general average. The illiteracy among the colored race in West Virginia in 1880 was 55 per cent; in 1910 it was 20.3 per cent; in the United States as a whole in 1880 it was 51.62 per cent; in 1910 it was 30.4. In 1890 the colored people had in the United States 100 schools of academic standing conferring degrees in arts or science or in some profession; in 1911 statistics show that they increased these institutions to 388.

"We are particularly proud of the great developments and accomplishments of this institution, which was created by the legislature of 1891. Its rapid growth has indeed been marvelous, and today we can see the results of the work of this institution in its boys and girls scattered throughout the whole continent of North America and in foreign countries.

"The total enrollment last year was 277 pupils; the enrollment this year exceeds 300, with a prospect of applications for admittance touching the 400 mark. The great demand for more room to accommodate the increasing attendance of this institution is visible on every side, and I have no doubt that the legislature will recognize the merits of the great work that is being accomplished in this school through those in control. I shall do my part in this matter.

"I congratulate you upon these great achievements. I predict more wonderful accomplishments for your people in the next half century of your freedom than you have experienced in the first half century.

"I am glad to know of the increased enrollment of your schools. It speaks well for the school and those who have it in charge. It also indicates the awakening of the colored citizenship as to their duties toward their children. The bright faces present augur well for the future of your race. We are your friends and well wishers, and you may be assured this institution will have my substantial support during my administration.

"It is indeed thoughtful, generous and commendable of the donor, Colonel William Seymour Edwards, to present you with this magnificent bronze bust of the great emancipator. It is very kind of him to present it to your institution, and I am sure I can say that every colored man in West Virginia will appreciate the magnanimity shown by Colonel Edwards' thoughtfulness, and these expressions will be voiced by every black man's son and by every black man's daughter throughout this commonwealth.

"As governor of West Virginia I accept this beautiful handiwork of art from Colonel Edwards, on behalf of this institution and its alumni, and to Colonel Edwards I wish to extend my sincere thanks upon the part of the state for his kind generosity. No

more fitting adornment could be asked for in any institution where the true American abides and where he received his inspiration for life's battle, than to gaze upon such a noble human form, whose face was always noted for its solemnity, whose every act was marked with fixedness of purpose, whose magnificent statue, a demonstration of fairness and force of character, is not unlike a promontory of the sea against which the waves beat constantly, yet it sails out while about are those swelling waves still and quiet. So it was in dealing with the difficult problems with which this noble man, whose memory and teachings are sacred to the heart and hearthstone of every true loyal American citizen, was able to cope with perplexing problems. His untimely death cast a gloom which hovered over the homes of a continent of free people extending from sea to sea. The efforts of this noble man gave to the American people a new inspiration and a new energy to battle with selfishness and greed, and since his time the pendulum has been swinging slowly but surely from oppression, plutocracy, oligarchy, and from the established trend of wealth and its influence used to bring about laws for the protection of property rights with absolute neglect as to the protection of human rights.

In every controversy, in every vocation of life, in every intricate problem that is presented to the American people by the statesmen and by the orators, you will find their arguments based upon the teachings and acts of this noble character, and from his life new generations, and especially the present generation, incline toward more equity, guaranteeing to each and every home, regardless of the humbleness of the occupant, the same that are entertained by those whose lives have been more fortunate; to the boy whose home may have been a hovel or a lodge, whose parentage is of the humblest citizenship. Who is it that can say after the achievements of this noble character that the chance of the boy who comes from humble parentage is not equal to his whose parents have been more fortunate? To the child of the low, the rich and the poor alike, may fall the civic wreath; this is the lesson to be learned from the history and accomplishments of our martyred Lincoln.

To you this statue should have the solemnity of an ordinance. When we look upon the familiar features so deftly presented by the cunning and skillful artist who wrought this magnificent piece of statuary so in keeping with the lean pale face and laden eye, care worn with the responsibilities of a great nation of people, who was struck down at a time when the tide of fortune and achievements wrought by him was just beginning to turn and to reveal to the American people by his accomplishments the greatness of his deeds, which were almost superhuman and startled the civilized world and brought peace and protection to the flag and the principles of government which had been adopted and maintained, and which are so vividly pictured in recorded history by the fathers of generations past.

"In conclusion, I wish to address a few remarks to the boys and girls.

"You may not be aware of this fact, but it will come to you later in life, that the time spent within these walls will be to you in the future the most precious period of your whole existence. I admonish you to leave no effort unmade, be obedient, adhere to the directions of those who have been placed here to guide you in your daily work. Shun the idle and the wrong, and apply yourself to the task that is given to you. By so doing you will reap your reward when you have passed from youth to manhood

and womanhood, to battle with the strenuities of life. And after you have achieved success, which you are sure to do if you properly apply yourself, in the declining period of your life you can look back on a well spent career; you can review with pride and admiration your accomplishments and the many difficult problems which confronted you and which you met and faced boldly and mastered by the training you received in your youthful days in this institution."



ADDRESS OF HON. T. C. TOWNSEND

On the occasion of the unveiling of the Bust of Abraham Lincoln, presented to the West Virginia Colored Institute by Hon. William Seymour Edwards, grandson of Arthur Tappan, the first president of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Mr. President, members of the faculty and students of the West Virginia Colored Institute, and distinguished friends from abroad:

It is a very happy circumstance that brings us here together today and I am sure that I voice the sentiment of all within the sound of my voice, when I say that we equally regret the absence of Hon. William Seymour Edwards to whose liberality and thoughtfulness this meeting together of so many friends of education is due.

And I may say here that I am with you as the personal and special representative of Col. Edwards, who has asked me to come down here and talk to you in his stead, for he is too ill to leave his couch and be with you in person as he would wish to be—and he has furthermore evidenced his confidence in his friend and representative by entrusting to my care his only son, William Seymour Edwards, Jr., who has come down with me to help represent his father and to participate in the ceremonies of the afternoon by pulling the cord which will unveil his father's gift.

Some of the thoughts I shall express to you today are my own, while others have been suggested to me by the donor of this splendid bust of Abraham Lincoln. In his absence let us not forget to invoke the aid of divine providence that he may be soon restored to perfect health and that he may continue for many years to come, his life of usefulness. Col. Edwards has spent his life so far with a degree of unselfishness that is exceptional among men. He has the correct view of life, that no one can live for himself alone but his best deeds are in helping his fellowmen. The divine attribute of charity dominates his character to an extent seldom found among men of means. He has built school houses, endowed colleges, erected churches, hired teachers and fed coal miners in times of industrial conflict. To know him is to love him for the good he has done.

The people of West Virginia are pretty much like the people of the neighboring state of Kentucky, and it does not matter whether our faces are white or black, for we are descended from just about the same kind of stock in one state that prevails in the other. The greatest son of Kentucky is Abraham Lincoln, for while he lived his middle life in Illinois, he none the less, sprung from the loins of Kentucky parentage and possessed all those traits which mark the mountain people of Kentucky and West Virginia.

And among those traits there was none keener than love for the old home and

the home people and the desire to always lend them a hand to build them up. If, today, Abraham Lincoln could look out of these windows and behold your noble buildings, your extensive campus, your out-lying farms with their barns and green houses and agricultural equipment, your shops and forges, and your many instrumentalities for teaching the young colored men and women who attend here, that industrial knowledge which makes for independent manhood and womanhood, I am sure that he would be delighted as I am, as Governor Hatfield is, and all of us are, with the prospect that greets our vision.

While we are all Americans, yet we descended from different geographical portions of the earth's surface, some of us here in Kanawha, come from England, from France, from Germany, from Switzerland, from Spain and Italy, from Greece and Austria, from Russia, the Balkan States, and from different parts of the Continent of Europe; others there are who come from different sections of the Continent of Asia, from Palestine, from Syria and from China, while most of you are descended from the races that occupy perhaps the greatest continent of them all—the Continent of Africa, a continent from whose mysterious past the world has now and then caught glimpses of great achievement—for the Egyptians were from Africa and the Pharaohs dwelt in Africa, and the Queen of Sheba, who visited Solomon and distributed gifts to the temple at Jerusalem, came from Africa—she was probably as black and as proud and as beautiful as any African Queen may ever hope to be.

In Roman times, great soldiers and pro-counsels led triumphant Roman armies, who were sprung from Africa, when black men of wealth and power led white armies to success.

In the middle centuries between the days of the fall of the Roman Empire and the up-rising of the great Kingdoms and Monarchies of today, there was yet again Africans, who, as great preachers, as great generals and as men of knowledge, wealth and authority, bore forward the splendid record of African achievement.

In later times, when modern science is binding together the most distant portions of the globe with bonds of steel, when intelligence is flashed through the mysterious potency of the etheric waves in instantaneous procession throughout the globe, the development of the continent of Africa and almost innumerable resources bide fair to mark the progress and achievement of the world in the immediate centuries to come.

Col. Edwards told me not long ago of talking with an Englishman just back from South Africa, who had belonged to the English soldiery some twenty years ago, when the great chief Cetewayo, King of the Zulus dared to march to battle against the guns of modern science with his thousands of spear armed soldiers regimented into battalions called Impis, and he said to here those thousand of stalwart six foot Zulus stamp their feet upon the ground to the measured beating of their gigantic war drums, sounded like the thunder of the heavens and even stirred terror in the hearts of modern armed white men.

These regiments now no longer live by war, but have become peaceful tillers of the soil and their kindred the Bantu people, are today coming forward as the hope of Africa and it may be possible that some day they will be the hope of the civilized world.

Already the African Methodist Church is sending preachers and bishops over to

these millions of sturdy kindred, and the spirit of freedom now burning in the hearts of our Afro-American people, is arousing these slumbering millions to new conceptions of the power of divine guidance and the power that comes from the religious training and unification in spiritual matters that is being taught them by these missionaries, which you and millions more of you are sending forth for their enlightenment.

Indeed, it now begins to be born in upon men's minds that perhaps the greatest mission which God will ever give into the hands of the American negro is that of teaching and transmitting the civilization here acquired to the teeming millions of the African continent, thereby giving to them that start upward and forward, which shall lead in coming centuries to their achievement of power and prestige never yet excelled by the races of any continent upon the globe.

I am looking far, when I talk of these great possibilities being within the grasp of you, young men and women, here now within the sound of my voice, of your children and your children's children, but none the less, I am within the bounds of reason and of probability in declaring that to the American negro, God in his majesty, has given and will give the leadership of his kindred races in Africa and in the world.

In America, the progress of your people has been extraordinary. No race through the lasting centuries of history, has made more splendid progress in the acquirement of the art and science of modern civilization, than have the negroes upon the American Continent, since that memorable day when Abraham Lincoln, the unveiling of whose splendid bust, we are met here to honor, issued that epoch making proclamation declaring slavery forever at an end and you and your children free.

It is too trifling a thing, to go into mere statistics and tell how many millions of colored children are now attending public schools; how many colored men have now already won distinction in the arts, and sciences, in the trades, and in all commercial callings; how much land they now own; how much money they have saved up, how many schools and colleges of high rank they fill, for all these things go as a matter of course. Every colored child now goes to school, as a matter of course, and then attends an institution like this if he can, and he generally can if he wills, and having the will and gaining knowledge, he becomes master of his own career.

You have it in your hands, studying here under President Prillerman, to so acquire knowledge and learn skill in the handicrafts, that you can assure yourself of becoming a respected and influencing force in the citizenship of your state and nation, and many of you doubtless will achieve these high places, but you cannot achieve unless you labor and work, and work continuously, with brain as well as muscle, for nothing comes to any man in this world without the expenditure of energy and toil.

You all know the life of Abraham Lincoln, his proclamation of emancipation, his state papers and his noble words at Gettysburg are well known to every child upon this continent, and to you especially, they are as sacred and well beloved as the teachings of holy scripture.

This head and bust of Abraham Lincoln, which you here today receive, are the facsimile and duplicate, cast from the same mold as the great bronze head, which the United States Government liberally paid the distinguished sculptor, H. K. Bush-Brown, to create and place at Gettysburg upon the identical spot where Lincoln stood when he

made that brief address which has become enshrined in American literature as the more perfect and gifted expression of the spiritual conception of liberty than anything ever uttered by the mouth of man.

Through the generosity of Col. Edwards, we now have here within these walls the same noble countenance as marks the field of Gettysburg.

Young men, when you look upon this countenance, remember that God sent Abraham Lincoln to make you free, and remember likewise that freedom came not as an empty gift but as a precious jewel of an inestimable worth. It lies with you to show the spirit of Abraham Lincoln, which I trust will hover amidst these walls with a certainty and interest never before experienced, to show that spirit that you are, indeed, worthy of the gift of American citizenship, and that if an emergency shall ever arise, you will give your lives in gladness to the salvation of the Republic and the preservation of the Priceless assurance of liberty to mankind for which it stands.

May this noble bust of Abraham Lincoln, given you by the grandson of Arthur Tappan, the first President of the American Anti-Slavery Society, be an inspiration to you, to your children, and to all of us through our lives and even onward to our children and to our children's children through generations of this Republic yet unborn.

Passing for a moment to Lincoln as a personality. History tells us that Lincoln was unlike, not only the average of his fellow men, but stands alone and apart from all well known characters in history. Since his assassination there has been an incessant attempt to compare him with others, but it has resulted in a barren and fruitless undertaking and such will continue so, until the ready writer lays down his pen and writes no more. His counterpart among the living and the dead, has rarely existed, even in few particulars. When asked if he was eloquent as Patrick Henry or Daniel O. Connell, the world will answer no, and if it is further asked wheather he was a master of rhetoric, as as was McCauly or Ruskin the world will point to the school house in the woods on the pioneer border where he alone had teachers, and yet his inaugral addresses, his state papers and his ten minutes' oration delivered over the newly made graves of Gettysburg will carry his name further and higher in the pages of history, as an orator and writer, than the name of any person who lived in the preceeding or present cenury.

When we say that Lincoln was without ancestry, without prototype, without counterpart and without comparison, we are prepared to accept him as one chosen and guided by a higher power for the time and events wherein he lived and died. As a leader of men Abraham Lincoln was not magnetic; was not eloquent in the same sense that Douglas was eloquent; was absolutely indifferent to show or parade; apparently cold and critical with his subjects; caring but little, if at all, for enthusiasm; resting entirely for success on his great common sense; the inflexibility of his will, has invincible candor and the justice of his cause.

Whether in his cabin home in Kentuckey or Indiana; steering a flat boat down the Mississippi River; watching the auctioning of slaves in the New Orleans slave market and declaring as a youth that if he ever had an opportunity to hit that institution he would hit it hard; or making rails in the groves of Illinois; a captain in the Black Hawk war or carrying the post office of Salem village in his hat; handling a surveyor's chain or trafficking in the cheap contents of a dry goods store: a member of Congress; making

figures on a shovel by the light of a pine torch or President of the United States; in whatsoever position he was called to fill he met every duty so readily, so easily, so naturally and with so much of reserve power within himself that the world came to do homage to his wonderful career and ceased to be surprised at anything that happened to his fame or fortune or at any achievement that might come from his teeming and versatile brain.

He was a self-conscious giant at all times. He had a clear mental vision; a distinct mental chart of his purposes and aims, but he never imparted his confidence to any one. His closest friends and most confidential advisers never knew when his master utterances were to be made or what act of his would next be preformed. As a lawyer he never asked advice from his fellow attorneys or consulted with them about such legal questions as were involved in his own cases. As a public speaker he astounded and disappointed his friends and politicians by propounding to Doughlas the question which defeated himself for the United States Senate, elected Douglas, broke away from Douglas his political strength in the South and elected Lincoln President of the United States in 1860. He astounded the world with a new and dangerous application of the old aphorism "that a house divided against itself cannot stand." He took his position solitary and alone without asking the advice of any one and refusing it when offered. Life long friends turned pale with dread of political disaster, yet no sooner were these words spoken than they were received as true by every follower of the great organization of which he was a leader. He was the most self-reliant and self-composed public man, whose name can now be pointed out on the pages of history. He shared the deepest resources of his mind and the inmost purposes of his life with no living human being. When he issued the Emaucipation Proclamation and by a single stroke of his pen caused a whole race to breathe the air of liberty, to taste and enjoy their own and to bind themselves together by the ties of unbroken homes; he prepared the instrument alone in his own handwriting and when ready to issue it, he asked the advice of none, but called his cabinet together and said here it is. Not a single element of vanity or self-conceit was ever manifested in his daily walk of life. He determined for himself all questions presented for his own consideration. This was not from an unsocial habit, but from an inherent self-reliance. He was secretive, not because he was distrustful of others, but because he was unconscious of the necessity which others feel for help. The strength and resources of a self-conscious, intellectual giant manifested itself in every utterance. Those who were close to him in courts, in cabinets and in councils of state often thought they were directing his course and guiding his purposes, when in point of fact he was sole, absolute and supreme master under all circumstances and invaiably carried them with him to the point originally fixed in his own mind. Measuring him by what he did, he towers above any man who has lived for two thousand years. His life furnishes an inspiration and a hope for every youth in the land.

The Declaration of Independence provided "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Lincoln construed this language of the Declaration of Independence to include the the negro as well as the white man, and established its true meaning so deep in our governmental fabric that the Air of America shal

always be free.

I know of no more appropriate way to close my remarks and no better message to leave with you than the words spoken by Lincoln in one of his speeches; and which every boy and girl, young man and young woman can well afford to make the rule of his life. "I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true, I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to what light I have. I will stand with anybody that stands right; stand with him while he is right and part with him when he goes wrong."



A LETTER FROM AN ALUMNUS,

Dental Student of Iowa State University,

[The following coming from a former teacher and graduate of the school, proves that some in the great body of Institute's Alumni recall their Alma Matter. As a quondam quarter of note, a sprinter of promising ability, and a former coach of the grid iron squads, his anxiety, as expressed below, may be a little more ardent than those who have never felt the thud and tug of the battling elevens on the foot ball field.

The spirit of loyalty diffused thru the letter ought to arouse the smoldering spark in the breast of every grad whose fealty has waned by time and distance.

To those who recall Commandant Lowry, the humor expressed in the letter will be immediately contagious—Ed.]

Kappa Sigma House,
Iowa City, Iowa,
Nov. 2, 1913

Mr. A. G. Brown
Institute W. Va.

Dear friend Brown:

I am all stirred up about the game with Wilberforce. I wish I could be there to see the Institute give Wilberforce a good drubbing, she needs it badly. I do not know the members of the Institute team but I have confidence in them, because they are Institute boys, I know Institute is going to win. I hope that they will tackle the Wilberforce boys so hard that before the game closes each will stop when he sees an Institute player coming to tackle, pass him the ball, and apologize for being in the way.

Brown you haven't any idea how a fellow can become worked over his home team. Iowa plays Indiana Saturday but that game does not appeal to me like the coming Institute game. Of course I want to see Iowa win but Institute first and then Iowa,

Well to make a long story short we must win. If Institute loses

and Iowa loses there will be a quiet soul in Iowa. According to the usual custom, the Dean will suspend work for a day, in the dental college of the State University of Iowa, the flags will hang at half mass over the university buildings, the junior class will meet and pass resolution, a contribution will be asked for the purchase of flowers; and a woman in West Virginia will be a widow.

I shall declare a fast beginning Nov. 6th at sundown, and shall not break the fast until Nov. 7th at sundown. My face shall be turned towards the East my thoughts shall be of the gridiron in Charleston, and my sympathy shall be with the conquering heroes of "Dear old Institute."

Respectfully,
W. H. Lowry.



Summer School

AT THE WEST VA. COLORED INSTITUTE

Begins June 15, 1914
and Lasts Six
Weeks

TWO MAIN COURSES:
Teachers' Review and Professional.
EXPENSES LOW

FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION,
WRITE

HON. M. P. SHAWKEY, Charleston, W. Va.
or
PROF. BYRD PRILLERMAN,
Institute, W. Va.

The Week at Institute

THE DAILY SCHEDULE

Rising Bugle	5:30 a. m.
Breakfast	6:30
Study Period	7:00-8:05
Chapel	8:30
Recitations	8:30-12:00
Dinner	12:10
Library	12:45-1:16
Recitations	1:30-4:10
Military Drill	4:15-4:45
Supper	5:00
Evening Study Period	6:30-9:30
Lights Out	10:00

THE WEEKLY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY EVENING PRAYER MEETING	6:30
LITERARY SOCIETIES—FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS...	6:30

THE SABBATH DAY

Young Men's Christian Association	8:15 A. M.
Sabbath School	9:30 " "
Young Women's Christian Association	1:3 P. M
Song and Prayer Service.....	6:30 " "

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