



The Institute
Monthly

Institute, West Virginia
February, 1911

Commencement Schedule

Sermon to Graduates
June 4.

Sermon to Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A.
Sunday Evening, June 4.

The Jones' Society Annual,
Monday Evening, June 5.

The President's Reception to Class of 1911,
June 6.

The Dunbar Society Annual,
Wednesday Evening, June 7.

Junior Oratorical Contest,
Thursday Evening, June 8.

Alumni Reunion,
Friday Evening, June 9.

Commencement Saturday, 10 A. M.,
June 10.

FEBRUARY, 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

Editorials

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IS DUE. THIS MEANS YOU.

DON'T FORGET THE SUMMER SCHOOL. SEE ADD ON INSIDE OF rear cover.

WE CONGRATULATE BROTHER MCGHEE FOR THE SUCCESSFUL passage of the measure that makes a Colored Orphan's Home and Industrial School under state control possible in W. Va. ¶ The Passage of this bill was the happy culmination of almost eighteen years of constant pleading and sacrifice on the part of Rev. McGhee, and a battle to overcome the aspersions of the muck rakers against the sincerity of his motives.

WE HAVE REPEATEDLY ASKED IN THESE COLUMNS FOR THE PRESENTATION of matter from the Alumni, teachers and students that is of interest to the school, or that will tend to aid the work we are trying to do here. We have gladly thrown our pages open to receive all worthy contributions, and we are glad to give the friend, the budding essayist, novelist or "some mute inglorious Milton" an opportunity to make himself known to the world. ¶ We do hope, above all, to receive from those immediate and obligated as much good cheer as the amount of local happenings they so cheerfully send to the county papers. ¶ Alumni throughout the state, let us hear from you. You are doubtless doing something; let us know what it is. Let us have something aside from a rap.

"THIS EXPRESSION OF GOOD WILL FOR US IS CLIPPED FROM THE *McDowell Times*, the leading Negro journal of our Southern borders.

¶ In another column in this issue will be found a resume of the work the West Virginia Colored Institute is accomplishing. President Prillerman is making good. It is the right man in the right place. The world is looking to day, for the man who delivers the goods and this is just what Professor Prillerman is doing. The innovation of new and substantial ideas is marking his administration. He is at heart and by nature especially endowed as a teacher. Coupled with this he is sincere and clean and that means everything. In fact it means all. It is the policy that wins and the method, which, when adopted, lives. THE TIMES congratulates this institution, and makes haste to add its approval to the work of its present President."

THE RECORDS OF THE LAST SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF OUR commonwealth are now a part of the history of the State and nation. The closing scenes and incidents of its last night, the 24th, inst., filled with humor and mock solemnity, were no indications of the serious and momentous deliberations that had been proposed, passed or rejected on the floors of the different houses. ¶ The friends that the school had in this body of law-makers showed by their activity in promoting legislation of interest to it, that they believed in the destiny of the school, and the work that it is trying to do. ¶ Few in this world get all that they desire, but THE MONTHLY feels caused to publicly manifest our gratitude, although all we asked for was not granted. Our rapid growth has rendered our accommodations for students almost inadequate, and we did hope for an increase of dormitory conditions, and the erection of a suitable dining hall, which had been asked for by President Prillerman, ¶ An Agricultural building had also been listed among the number of our necessities, and we yet live in hope that this much-needed edifice will be added to our plant. ¶ We are sure that the erection of such a building would be the very thing needed to give Agriculture among the Negroes of West Virginia that start and development which only will carry it profitably throughout the state. ¶ THE MONTHLY yet lives in hope.

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Washington

President Byrd Prillerman and wife received the following invitation announcing the celebration of the 25th anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Washington.

1886

1911

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Washington

request the honor of your presence at the

Celebration of the

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary

of their marriage

on the evening of the twenty-first of January

nineteen hundred eleven

at eight o'clock

Tuskegee Institute

Mr. Washington was for a number of years employed in this city in the United States Government office. He married Miss Susie Miller and went to Tuskegee to take up his work as Superintendent of Industries.

Mr. and Mrs. Washington have many friends in West Virginia who wish them many more years of marital bliss. Long life, health, and happiness to Mr. and Mrs. John H. Washington.

National Corn Exposition

Prof. A. W. Curtis, head of the agricultural department, was among the few Negro Agronomists who thought it worth while to spend a few days at the fourth Annual Session of the National Corn Exposition, on the State Exposition Grounds in the Capital City of Ohio. He thus briefly reports scenes and incidents of the Exposition:

At the opening exercises, Jan. 30, 8 p.m., in the Exposition Auditorium, a very large crowd assembled to listen to the welcome addresses of Gov. Harmon of Ohio, Mayor Marshall, of Columbus, Mr. Pretzman and John Y. Bassell, president and secretary respectively of the local Chamber of Commerce, and the responses to these addresses by President E. D. Funk and secretary G. H. Stevenson of the National Corn Exposition Board.

Tuesday the 31, was National Live Stock Day. The Committee had spared no effort to provide a program of especial interest to the live stock industry. To insure this, speakers of national and in-

ternational reputation had been secured.

Wednesday, February 1, the program was in the hands of the Breeders' Association. February the 2nd, the National Dairy Day, was one of the big days of the Exposition. The governor of Michigan was the principal speaker of the day. At night the Ohio State Dairymen's Association tendered a banquet of 1500 plates, at which Governor Harmon feature speaker, addressed the crowded tables on "The Old-Fashioned Dairy."

Honorable Jno. Nichols of Ohio was toast master.

On February 3, corn was King, and Hons. G. P. Holden of Iowa; C. G. Williams of Ohio, and W. J. Spillman of the Department of Commerce were the principal speakers. At the banquet in the evening, over 1500 guests sat at the table to have King Corn served to them in various tempting forms.

At this banquet, the Ohio Corn Improvement Association being hosts, Secretary of Agriculture, James E. Wilson, spoke on "The Evolution of American Agricult-

ure." Senator Burton of Ohio and Clapp of Minnesota also spoke while Governor Harmon presided at the request of toast master Sandles, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

The program of Feb. 4, presented a notable trinity of men that has occasioned the use of as much printer's ink as any other three characters in modern life—Gifford Pinchot, ex chief of the National forestry department, James R. Garfield, and W.C. Brown, president of the N. Y. Central R.R.

On the 6th routine business was chiefly the order, and the 7th was noted for the holding of a rural life conference, and a vast mass meeting over which Dr. L. H. Bailey, the foremost authority in the country on agricultural matters presided. In the afternoon, Dr. Bailey delivered an interesting address on "Commercial Cooperation in the Rural Community."

February 8, was given over to the presentation of Y. M. C. A. work in rural districts, Work of the Church and Country Life, Home Mission Board, and discussions of problems relating to the schools. These matters were ably discussed by men of national reputation, holding respectively the positions of International Secretary of the Rural Y. M. C. A. Depart-

ment, Superintendent of the Church and Country Life Board of Home Mission of the Presbyterian Church, and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

It was left for Friday, February 10, to have for its chief attraction both the topic and the man to whom the common people look for a betterment of the price of food conditions. "*Cooperation between Producer and Consumer*," brought together representatives from the cooperative organizations of every part of our country, and these spiritedly joined in the discussions.

In the afternoon, the Exposition's guest of honor, was his Excellency William H. Taft, President of the U. S. The president addressed over four thousand people in the auditorium on his pet measure, "The Reciprocity Treaty with Canada."

It was quite an inspiration to see the greatest men of our nation meet at Columbus to honor and encourage the production of King Corn, our greatest of all Agricultural products. Corn was displayed in all its glory at the exposition.

On Ohio Day, Dr. W. O. Thompson, president of Ohio State University, said, "We have now in the city of Columbus the greatest exhibit that has ever been shown in

the state of Ohio in the interest of progressive development in agriculture. If you have not seen this exposition you will not understand what I am talking about; but if you have, you appreciate the fruthfulness of the statement, that one of the greatest educational exhibits of our times is now available to the central portion of the Ohio Valley.

The Exposition was all that it was hoped for except in financial returns. No one seeing the wonderful exhibits, the convincing demonstrations, and the indisputable evidence of a world wide interest in all things pertaining to the soil, could longer say, "There is nothing in scientific agriculture." It was indeed an inspiration from and educational and economic point to witness what a wonderful improvement has been made in both the quality and yield of corn.

Twenty five state Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations exhibited the leading products of their respective states produced by scientific methods of farming. The great United States Government had brought as a fitting offering to King Corn, the finest soil products of the nation for inspection and study. No better means for taking a short course in agriculture could have been provided than that furnished by this Exposition.

The prizes for the best products were awarded solely to farmers. Agricultural Colleges and experiment Stations were absolutely prohibited from contesting for prizes.

These same Colleges and Stations however, had been the cause of the successful scientific farming on the part of the farmer exhibitors, who returned to their homes with many new and useful ideas on production to attempt the coming season.

Indiana took first prize in exhibits on soil and crops; Michigan received prizes on small grains and potatoes; Maryland led with chickens; North Carolina had a unique display of cotton from the seed to the cloth; Ohio had sixty varieties of wheat and oats, and Canada took the first prize with wheat.

R. E. James of Charlestown, Ill., won the \$1,000.00 prize for the best ear of corn. A detailed discription of this ear has been given in the big dailies and weeklies so frequently that I will not include it here.

Roy D Clore, 19, of Franklin, Md., won the \$1,000.00 prize for the ten best ears of corn in the world. The contest for the best bushel of oats was close between Canada and the United States, Canada won by one pound.

The expressions of approval of all that was shown and done for the farmers by the newspapers, and

visiting farmers was most hearty.

The education derived from visiting such Congress of exhibits, far

Literary

"Virginia Dreams," a little book of poems from the pen of Maggie Pogue Johnson of Covington, Virginia has come to our table in its passage on its mission through the land.

Its story is told in the legend on the title page—"Lyrics for the Idle Hour," "Tales of the Time told in Rhyme."

The most of the poems are written in the vernacular; a few in circumspet English. "Krismas Dinah," "When daddy cums from wuk," "Dat Mule of Brudder Wright's" dialect efforts touching upon scenes and incidents connected with the lives of members of the race in the Old Dominion, contain promising elements of future possibilities.

In the main the numbers are short, as though her muse delighted in brief airy flights. A few, however, are rather extended. Three—one to Dr. W. H. Sheppard written in a serious vein, and two written in dialect to Dr. Booker T. Washington and Prof. Byrd Prillerman—are panegyrics in behalf of the

outweighs the outlay of money incurred by attendance thereupon.

lives and characters of the three mentioned gentlemen.

Space forbids excerpts from any of the poems.

The Visit of President McDonald of Storer College

On account of President H. T. McDonald being in the Captal City the week of this inst., ending with Saturday, the 18th, the opportunity was presented of having him yield to the cordial invitation of President Prillerman to spend Sunday the 16th at Institute.

President McDonald was prevailed upon to address the Sabbath School in the morning, and at 6:30 p. m. he delivered an interesting sermon to the student body, faculty and friends from the village.

His treatment of the Savior's Sermon on the Mount was forceful, unique and impressive. The lessons drawn from it will remain with us like the memory of a blessed benediction.

A man's enemies have no power to harm him, if he is true to himself and loyal to God.—*John B. Gough.*

Fist Athletic Rally by the Little People

Under the direction of Misses Jessie Lindsey and Bessie Campbell of the Senior Normal Class, an amusing, Indian Drill was held in Hazlewood Hall the night of the 10th, inst. for the benefit of the Athletic Association.

Great credit is due the ladies for the successful performance of each boy and girl in the numbers of the drill.

The boys were arrayed in blankets, feathered war bonnets, warpaint, tomahawks and all the remaining paraphernalia that goes to make a full fledged buck.

The girls, as hunting maidens, were dressed as indian maidens even down to the bow and arrow.

John McDowell, as Big Chief, led his braves through all the genuflections and contortions of the ghost and war dance, and vied in the fervor of the dance, with a full fledged brave.

The songs were appropriate, and tunefully rendered.

The drill of the Indian huntresses was beautiful and picturesque. Miss Laura Martin, as an

Indian princess, led her sister maidens with a precision and finish that called forth much praise.

Appended is the program in full.

PART I

TEN LITTLE INJUNS

John McDowell, Chief

Braves

Moses Lindsey	Clifford Harris
John Moss	Edgar Beech
Jacob Johnson	William Spriggs
Romeo Ferguson	John Robinson
Stuart Calhoun	Lawrence Prillerman

PART II

Chorus—"Rainbow" Indian Braves
Chorus—"Storm Cloud" Indian Squaws
Chorus—"Red Wing" Braves and Squaws
chorus—"Silver Bell" Indian Squaws

PART III

INDIAN HUNTRESS DRILL

Laura Martin, Indian Princess

Marcia Canty	Mary Bowles
Encil Fortner	Amy Turner
Myrtle Woody	Hilda Allen
Eva Bruce	Lula Lipscomb
Harriet Lipscomb	Eunice Jones
Lavelia Lewis	Mosetta Page
Blanche Fletcher	Goldie Friend

was a victim of the great white plague.

She was accompanied by her brother Hughston Brown.

THE MONTHLY extends condolence.

Mrs. M. Blanche Tyler, nee Jeffries, and Miss. Lizzie Hopkins, both teachers in the Charleston City School, were pleasant callers at the Institute, the 29 ult.

Mrs. Tyler, who suprised her many friends by becoming the bride of Atty. U. G. Tyler, of Baltimore, Christmas, will be rembered as having once been our matron.

Mdme Tyler was the recipient of many wishes, for future happiness by her many friends.

Miss Holloway, International Secretary for Y. W. C. A. Visits Local Branch

Miss Celia H. Holloway National Secretary of the Y. W. C. A. spent three days here, Feb. 2-6 with the Y. W. C. A. of this Institution. The private and public talks given the students were a source of inspiration.

Miss Holloway is a young woman of charming personality, versatile, brilliant and intensely earnest and interested in her work. Her visit will certainly encourage

the young women to greater effort.

She spoke generally of the large good the Association is doing and she especially emphasized the necessity of giving more attention to physical training, the value of out-door exercises for developing strong bodies and the relation of of strong minds to strong bodies.

Miss Holloway gives her attention to Y. W. C. A. work in schools but some city work is done where organizations are already effected. She spoke of the pressing need of Secretaries and her inability to supply such need because of the lack of preparedness among our young women. Miss Holloway points out to our young women that there is a greater lack of fitness than a lack of opportunity. She is especially anxious to secure two good Secretaries at once for the city work at Norfolk, Va., and St. Louis, Mo.

The young ladies were particularly pleased with the plans and suggestions of Miss Holloway for athletic sports and they will proceed at once to raise funds to buy equipments for tennis, croquet, and basket ball.

Miss Holloway left Monday morning for Jefferson City, Mo. She will go later to St. Louis to assist in the city work for a while.

Athletic Association Rally by the Class of 1913

"Uncle Rube."

The endeavor of each Second Year Class, dating back for a period of two years, to do something dramatically to assure and prolong athletic activity, has almost become recognized as an annual requirement. The effort of the Class of '13, the night of the 24th inst., but gave conclusive evidence that these attempts ought to be raised to the dignity of serious consideration of the powers that be.

Under the management of Commandant W. H. Lowry, "*Uncle Rube*," a bucolic effusion in four acts from the pen of Charles Townsend, was put on the boards to a full and appreciative house.

The generous applause accorded the various actors was strong testimony that the realism and humorous scenes of farm life were understood and appreciated; for "one touch of nature makes the

whole world kin."

Of course love, virtue, evil were interwoven in a tangled skein throughout the story, with virtue and love conquering in the end, as they have done through the course of ages.

After all is said and done, and no other word of praise is ever said concerning the histrionic ability of the cast from the leading lady to the heavy, sufficient praise is it to class the performance as a vehicle in which Lafayette Campbell, as "*Uncle Rube*" rode into the hearts of his audience as a portrayer of those independent, honest, and generous qualities that orators and poets delight to ascribe to the horny handed sons of the soil.

His conception of the part and rendition of his lines was a great surprise to the many who witnessed the performance.

The orchestra furnished the

music for the occasion. Appended is the cast:

CAST OF CHARACTERS:

Reuben Rodney, a Justice of the Peace, School Trustee, and a master hand at swappin horses

LAFAYETTE CAMPBELL

Deacon Smailey,.....A smooth old villian

THURMOND STRAUGHTER

Mark, his son.....A Promising Rascal

ROBERT LEE

Gordon Gray.....A Young Artist

JOHN HENDERSON

Upson Asterbill,.....A New York swell

ARTHUR NOEL

Ike,.....A hired man

FRANK H. MARSHALL

Bub Green,.....A young rustic

WILLIAM SMITH

Bill Tappan,.....A constable

WILLIAM VAUGHAN

Milicent Lee,....."The pretty school ma'am"

MISS LENA KING

Mrs. Maria Bunn,.....A charming widow

MISS VERLIE COBBS

Taggs,.....A waif from New York

MISS ALICE BERRY

Among the Societies

The Jones-Dunbar Literary Society has been divided as per suggestion in our last issue. The division that retained, with one exception, the old officers, chose for its name "The Jones Literary Society." The other division styled itself the "Dunbar Literary Society." Of the former Roy C Wade, '12, is the president, and T. W. Taylor, '11 Normal, is the presiding officer of the latter. The societies meet Friday and Saturday nights of each week respectively.

The meetings are reported to be more harmonious and profitable. A few misguided ones attempted to foment insubordination to the decree of separation, but happily the advice of wiser and cooler heads prevailed.

The impromptu program given by the Dunbar Society at its first meeting, was noted for a spirit, style and freedom of restraint in its performance, that has been long wanting in the combined body, but earnestly desired.

The Class Lyceums which are

observed at least once a week in the class rooms, are meriting the conservative praise of the teachers who have them in charge. The work of this term has been devoted to rendition of English and American gems of prose and poetry. Longfellow, Bryant, Shakespeare, Byron, Webster, and Lincoln, have been chief among those studied and presented. The student's comments and criticism on the merits or demerits of each performer is developing an intelligent expression of opinion, and inspiring each with that confidence and self-reliance in speaking which can be possessed only for good.

The Teachers' Reading club which has been meeting for the past month in the president's library, has been making a critical study of the masterpieces of the American poets, and statesmen whose birthday have fallen in the month from November, 1910 to the present time. The meetings have been largely attended and interest has been very keen.

The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Societies are holding weekly meetings which are well attended.

He Dug.

He wanted a job and, like every one else,
He wanted a good one, you know;
Where his clothes would not soil and his
hands would keep clean,
And the salary mustn't be low.

He asked for a pen, but they gave him a
spade,
And he half turned away with a shrug,
But he altered his mind and, seizing the
spade—he dug!

He worked with a will that is bound to
succeed,
And the months and the years went
along.

The way it was rough and the labor was
hard,
But his heart he kept filled with a song.

Some jeered him and sneered at the task,
but he plugged
Just as hard as he ever could plug;
Their words never seemed to disturb him
a bit—as he dug.

The day came at last when they called for
the spade
And gave him a pen in its place.
The joy of achievement was sweet to his
taste
And victory shone on his face.

We can't always get what we hope for at
first,
Success cuts many queer jigs,
But one thing sure—a man will succeed
—If he digs.

—LEWIS E. THAYER.

NO WONDER

Our attention was called a short time ago to a clipping from a New York Metropolitan journal in which some one, from the Capital City of Ohio, had attempted to notify the world that there was local discontent because a handsome new school house had been erected to house Negro children and to be presided over by a Negro principal and a choice corps of Negro assistants.

The article might not have excited more than local interest if in the article the reasons had not been alleged that the intelligent Negro citizens of Columbus feared that under Negro teachers the quality of the school would deteriorate.

It is not generally known that the principal of the discussed school, together with her corps of teachers, with rare exceptions, have been for years teaching in the Columbus Schools, the white and Negro children.

This teaching has been done to the entire satisfaction of the City superintendent and the board of education. The Superintendent still has supervision; hence, does it not seem rather fanciful to urge retrogression as one of the causes for discontent?

As for the other objection—segregation in opposition to the statua-

tory laws—a number of the patrons most concerned in the East Side demand it. Who shall be listened to?

We wonder, after all, when and where shall a belief in our potential worth as a race be established?

No Nation can come to its full measure of self respect and greatness without recognizing, once and for all, that it is through itself, by itself, and for itself, the battle must be won.

The Universities, Colleges and Normal School are indiscriminately turning out white and black men and women who must be measured by the same standard to secure given positions. Since it is thus, may not competency exist among those who have been tried and found worthy, although possessed of a black skin?

It may be also that race pride, a failing virtue in some sections of our country, may be brought to full fruition by the work of competent Negro teachers.

The proportion of whites and blacks in the United States is ten to one; in the northern states, the proportion of Negroes to whites is in some respects, almost a negligible quantity. Is it not then but a worthy hope, one deserving of the laudable ambition of any race, to look

forward to the time when the Negro boys and girls in the common schools, wherever a sufficient number may be enrolled to form a school, shall be taught self-pride patriotism, honesty, usefulness, ideas, and all that makes the unpeered American citizen the foremost factor in the world's progress, by the men and women of the race, who can feel with them and for them, in a manner that none other than those whose heart beats pulse the same blood can feel?

In the meanwhile, the school exists, and it may be stated seemingly irrelevant that politics throws its tentacles around many strange issues to accomplish its results.

—A RACE LOVER.

Exchanges

The current issue of *The Parthenon* contains many helpful suggestions of things to be done in case of fires or accidents. The observance of them would often save life and property. Some "Don'ts" that would save "Do's", from the same periodical, are deserving of thoughtful consideration and serious adoption.

The *National Negro School News*, in its January number, contains a fine cut of President Prillerman

and Dr. L. B. Moore, Dean Teachers' College, Washington, D. C.

The March number of *The Sodal-ian* Wilberforce—University—will be over fifty pages in size. It will be profusely illustrated, and devoted to the pushing of greater Wilberforce.

When first he came to see her,
He had a timid heart,
An evening in the parlor
They sat this far apart
But as their love grew stronger
And they knew the joy of a kiss
Of evenings in the parlor
They sat just like this!

A number of St. Louis men have signed a petition for incorporation of the Dunbar, normal, Industrial and Agricultural School for young Negro men and women.

The term for colored schools ended in and around Annapolis, Md., on January 31, for lack of money. Colored citizens and some white are trying to raise enough to reopen the schools and keep the children off the streets.

I have the utmost respect for the man who errs, regrets it, and afterwards lives it down. I have no sympathy or respect for the man who never errs; but is ever a model of virtue. A model when you come to think of it, is only a cheap imitation.

Hampton Farmers' Conference

Hampton, Va., Feb. 10—The annual two-day session of the Hampton Institute Farmers' Conference, including a remarkably fine exhibition of Negro farmers' home and field products, directed by Charles K. Graham and Roy R. Clark of the Hampton Agricultural Department, brought together in most helpful relation some 500 white and colored men, who are daily improving home, farm, school, and community life throughout the South.

About two hundred dollars were distributed among Negro adults and children for prize exhibits of corn and cereals, vegetables, canned and preserved fruits, domestic arts and science goods, and public school manual training.

John B. Pierce, Wellville, Va., a Hampton graduate who has been most helpful to Virginia Negro farmers as a demonstration agent, delivered a forceful, Christian, common-sense plea for improving the country schools and homes. He urged the Hampton students to make unusual sacrifice for their race.

Hon. William H. Mann, the agricultural governor of Virginia, Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, Washington, D.

C., the master spirit of the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Farm Work, Prof. William D. Hurd, the director of extension work at the Massachusetts Agricultural College; Amherst, Mass., Dr. Nelson A. Mayo, the well-known veterinarian of Blackburg, Va., T. O. Sandy, Burkville, Va., state agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture these men spoke word of hope and wisdom.

Members of the Hampton Agricultural Department delivered helpful and practical addresses on Potato Raising, "Fertilizer," "Hog Diseases," "Poultry Production," "Flies and Mosquitoes," and "Bee Culture."

Governor Mann said: "We have in Virginia 25,612,000 acres of land. We are cultivating less than 4,000,000. We have not people in Virginia—only 2,061,000. If we had as many people in proportion as Massachusetts, 12,000,000, Virginia would be the empire state of the Union.

"If the farmers of Virginia averaged 61 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels of to the acre,

as did the boys who understood the demonstration work for 1610, Virginia alone would produce annually 150,000,000 bushels of corn.

Dr. Knapp declared that the United States loses every year two billion dollars through losses by agricultural shortcomings that can be remedied. The demonstration work, corn clubs for boys, and canning and poultry clubs for girls, have increased the people's earning power and make them better citizens.

Professor Hurd spoke on "Transition in Agriculture" and "Corn Production." He advocates deep soil preparation and shallow cultivation for corn.

Thomas C. Walker, Gloucester, Va., a Hampton graduate and lawyer-farmer who has helped his people buy and improve land, urged farmers to secure property while they have the opportunity.

Hampton Institute is making possible the extension of Gen. S. C. Armstrong's ideas through its annual Farmers' Conference.



Washington's Anniversary

The Father of Our Country's Memory Fittingly Observed.

Hon. E. L. Long, State Treasurer, Orator of the Day.

The annual observance of the natal day of America's greatest warrior, the United State's first president and astute statesman, was fittingly celebrated in the afternoon of the 22nd inst. at the West Virginia Colored Institute.

In the plan of teaching patriotism to the student body, cognizance is always taken of the recurrence of these days that mark the birth of great Americans. The committee had prepared a choice program from a literary and musical standpoint, and this but served as a preliminary to the speech of the occasion, the address of the State Treasurer, Hon. E. L. Long.

It was not the first time that the School had been honored by the presence of the State Treasurer and the applause that his advent into the Hall occasioned, was a pleasing tribute to the good impression that his presence and speech of last commencement had produced.

He spoke for nearly an hour spiritedly and enthusiastically, eu-

logizing the virtues of the great Virginian, who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. From his many admirable qualities, he deduced many sterling general principles which he exhorted the boys and girls to adopt as the basic foundations of useful lives.

The many encouraging words that our honored guest left with us, will be treasured as precious among the things that will raise us to higher levels of living and thinking.

—THE PROGRAM—

- The Star Spraugled Banner. School
- Recitation. "Freedom's Flag"
Myrtle Irving.
- Chorus. "The Stars and Stripes Forever"
- Recitation. Conelley Jones
- Cornet Solo. "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp"
Don W. Jones.
- Recitation "We'll Fling the Starry
Banner Out"
Hugheston Brown.
- Columbia the Gem of the Ocean
School

- Washington to His Soldiers
David C. Deans
- Chorus March of Our Nation
- Address
Hon. E. L. Long, State Treasurer.
- America School

The Everlasting Negro.

Among the leading things that Cincinnati is frequently doing along educational lines, is the recent establishment of a Supernormal School, or a school for the precocious boy or girl, who in his books or mental attainments outranks the grade to which age entitles him.

Cincinnati led other cities in establishing, three years ago, a school for the mental opposite of the above—a school for the Subnormals, or those unfortunates whose age is above and whose mental ability is below the requirements of a given grade.

What to do with these classes of students has been a puzzle to many an educator, and the eyes of educational America are eagerly watching what will be the result of the

innovation.

The feature about this first undertaking of interest to us is, that conspicuous among the twenty five pupils selected from the great city of Cincinnati to become members of this very select school, is a little Negro boy—Alfred Andrews, a news boy. He won his place for recognition as one of the supernormals by the same brilliant, mental qualifications as those possessed by the Swiss, Greek, Italian and native-born white American boys and girls that compose the class.

The qualities shown by these children are indicative of those that will make the future man or woman—the man or woman who is to be moulder of thought, creator of opinions and things, leader of principles and people. subjects of profound respect by somebody, somehow, somewhere.

Why wonder we, since it is thus, that we may be everlasting; in the way if we stand between a principle and vaunting ambition; but out of the void will come defenders, although such defense may be engendered by a modicum of expediency.



Lincoln Memorial

The birthday of the great Emancipator and humanitarian was befittingly observed the night of the twelfth inst. in Hazlewood Hall.

The committee for the occasion had secured Atty. T. G. Nutter, as orator.

The other numbers of the program were few, but appropriate for the occasion, as will be seen, they were the literary land marks connected with the things uttered or liked by him, that mentioned or read brings to the grateful hearts of the world, the homely features, the God like deeds, and the Christ like character of the man.

The address of attorney Nutter, was not only a brilliant tribute to the memory of Lincoln, but was also an earnest entreaty to the audience to adopt those characteristics from his life that stand for great moral stepping stones, and incentives for self development, and make of them the means of rising from obscurity to, at least, a passing notice.

Mr. Nutter showed by his accurate statement of mental and financial development, that the

race for whom Lincoln poured out his life had not been wholly ungrateful for the sacrifice that had been made for them. The speaker forcefully employed the student body to cultivate self reliance.

The following program was rendered.

Singing	-----	School
Prayer	-----	Pres Prillerman
Lincoln's Cettysburg Speech	-----	Jesse Fields
Dr. Stockton's Prayer at Gettysburg	-----	Prof. S. H. Guss
Singing	-----	School
"Oh Why Should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud?"	-----	Rosa Bridgeford
"The Death of Lincoln"	-----	Bryant Eva Rotan
The Address of the Evening	-----	ATTY. T. G. NUTTER,

The Hon. W. C. Floraine, recently elected State Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. is scheduled to spend a day with us March 26.

Around the Institute

W. A. Spriggs, Jr., was on the sick list for a few days.

Mrs. C. E. Mitchell has been too indisposed to attend her music classes for a few days.

Attys. Ralph White of Keystone and J. M. Ellis of Oak Hill, were business callers the 18th inst.

Miss. Agatha Alexander made a flying visit to Pt. Pleasant, Friday, the 17th inst to see parents and friends.

Prof. Collins, teacher in painting is seriously ill at his residence on Institute Heights. His recovery is devoutly hoped for.

Pres. Prillerman spent three days in the city during the last days of the legislature, in the interest of matters of vital importance to the School.

Harvey Peters, class of '14, was called home, the 23d inst. by telephone. He received the sad intelligence, that one of his little sisters had been seriously burned.

Rev. J. W. Robinson, of St. Albans was the guest of the religious

committee the 19th inst. Rev. Robinson preached a forceful sermon at 11 o'clock to the students and faculty.

H. B. Hundley, Grand Master of the A. F. of A. M. of W. Va. was the guest of Mr. C. E. Mitchell, at dinner the 19th inst. The Grand Master made a decided impression while here.

Little Miss. Lillian Guss, a member of juvenile department of the school, who was seriously ill for two weeks, is rapidly convalescing, and will be able soon to resume her school work.

We learn from *The East Tennessee News* that Miss Virginia Cleveland, formerly stenographer to the president, has accepted a similar position in Knoxville, Tenn., in the offices of Drs. Green and Johnson. *The News* speaks very laudatory of Miss Cleveland and we wish her the greatest success.

Mrs. Mattie Prillerman wife of the President, was called, the 20th inst to attend the funeral of her nephew Robert Pack of London. The youth

Excerpts

From President Prillerman's Report to the Board of Control

History

In order that the State might share the benefit of an appropriation made by Congress, August 30, 1860, known as "The Morrill Act," and which provided that no state should enjoy the benefit of said Act until adequate provisions were made for education of the colored youth of the State, the Legislature passed an act in 1891, establishing the West Virginia Colored Institute.

The State Board of Public Works accordingly purchased thirty-one acres of ground in what is known as "The Cabble Settlement," eight miles below Charleston, now Institute, and in 1892 erected the first Academic Building, now known as the Fleming Hall.

Grounds

The grounds of the institution comprise seventy-seven on the north side of the Kanawha River, eight miles below Charleston. Near the school is the village of "Institute," populated by colored people. The location is one of the best of the state educational institutions.

Buildings

The following buildings belong to the institution: Fleming Hall, President's Home, West Hall, Atkinson Hall, A. B. White Trades Building, Dawson Hall, Green-House, and barn.

Fleming Hall is the oldest building and was erected by the State Board of Public Works at a cost of \$10,000. The building is 83 feet long and 76 feet wide, constructed of brick and stone. The basement contains the Dairy and Chemical Laboratory. The first floor contains the office of the President and seven recitation rooms. On the second there is a commodious assembly room and two recitation rooms.

MacCorkle Hall is a beautiful large building, 106 feet long, and 50 feet wide, accommodating 100 girls. The rooms are large, well-furnished, and supplied with every modern convenience. The first floor is divided into kitchen, dining hall, parlors, and the sleeping apartments of the matron.

West Hall was formerly a dormitory for young men, but it is now occupied by the Agricultural Department, the School Library, the Y.M.C.A., and the family of the Superintendent of Mechanical Industries.

Atkinson Hall is the young men's dormitory. Accommodations are in this building for one-hundred students and the instructors in charge.

The A. B. White Trades School is a two story brick building, 229 feet in its greatest length, and 144 feet in its greatest width, with ornamentation of stone, and roofed with slate. This building contains the industries for the boys, and is one of the largest and most convenient buildings of its kind in the country. Aside from the two-story part of this building, is a basement boiler room, 49x38 feet. This contains two 50-h. p. boilers.

Dawson Hall, a building 80x50 feet, and four stories high, including the basement, is situated on the west side of the campus north of MacCorkle Hall. It is in every way a spacious, modern up-to-date building, and contains eleven large dormitory rooms in the attic, and rooms for the Division of Dressmaking, Plain Sewing, Millinery, Cooking and Laundry, which constitute the Department of Domestic Science and Arts.

Equipment.

Most of the buildings are fairly well equipped for the purpose for which they are used. The Trade School has a good supply of machinery and apparatus necessary for instruction in the various mechanical and industrial arts that are taught.

The school is at present in charge of President Byrd Prillerman, he having succeeded President J. McHenry Jones, who died September 22 1909.

The attendance of the Institute has been substantially increasing, the past year having been the largest in its history.

Attendance 1910-1911.

Total enrollment	262	
Males	109	
Females	153	
	Male	Female
(a) Preparatory Classes	40	48
(b) Normal Classes (including students in the Normal Training of Teachers)	65	93
(c) Short or special course	2	5
Total counting none twice	107	146
Number in all other departments (excluding duplicates)	2	7
Number of students in Agriculture	10	
" " " " Carpentry	17	
" " " " Blacksmithing	13	
" " " " Wheelwrighting	8	
" " " " Bricklaying	13	
" " " " Painting	3	
" " " " Printing	16	
" " " " Plastering	13	
" " " " Sewing	92	
" " " " Cooking	74	
" " " " Millinery	6	
" " " " Laundering	5	
" " " " Commercial	9	
" " " " Military	93	

N. B.-- Many of the girl students take two trades.

Changes

The literary classes had been carrying from five to six subjects, and the recitation periods ran from twenty-five to thirty-five minutes each. We have so modified this system as to allow the members of the advanced classes to carry not more than four subjects. The periods run forty-five minutes. The lower classes are not allowed to carry more than five subjects including spelling. These periods run forty minutes each. The morning session begins at 8:10 and closes at 12:00. The afternoon session begins at 1:30 and closes at 4:10. The spelling classes begins at 1:10 P. M.

We have adopted three literary courses of study—English, Academic and Normal. The English Course is especially designed for students tak-

ing the trade who wish only an English education. The Academic Course is designed for those who may wish to prepare for college or the professions. The Normal Course is especially adapted for the training of teachers. The first two courses cover four years, and the last course five years. For a more particular description of these courses, I refer you to the catalog. By approval of Board of Regents, we allow the industrial work to count one third on a diploma from any course.

Health at the Institution

We had fairly good health at the school last year. We had one case of diphtheria and this proved fatal. The victim was little Mildred Jackson who died March 26th and was buried on the morning of the 27th. She was the first student to die on the school premises in the history of the institution. We were in a quandary as to where we would bury her as we had no authority to bury her on the school ground. I recommend that some portion of the school ground be set aside for burial purposes in cases of emergency.

School Uniforms

By approval of the Board of Regents, we have adopted a school uniform for both male and female student. The Cadets had formerly been furnished uniforms by the state, but the last appropriation for this purpose was so small that we could not buy uniforms. If we intend to comply with the law creating the cadet corps, it is very necessary that the state provide the necessary equipments.

Lectures

We had a most excellent course of lectures and entertainments this year at a cost of only Ten Dollars to the state. It would be well, however, for the Board to have a stipulated sum set aside for this. We are so situated that we can not take advantage of this kind of improvement to be had at Charleston. Our only opportunity for improvement by means of lectures and recitals is to bring them to us.

Athletics

We have no gymnasium, but our boys and girls have practice at outdoor sports, when the weather is favorable. We have a fine base ball

team. It played the State Normal School at Frankfort, Kentucky, May 13th, and won in two games. This is the first time in the history of our school that our ball team has played out of the state. We played Wilberforce University on our own grounds May 30th and 31st, and won both games. The ball team was much encouraged by the recognition you paid in granting suits last spring.

We are very much in need of an enclosed athletic field that we may collect gate receipts.

Religious Organizations

We have a sabbath school, Young Women's Christian Association, and Young Men's Christian Association for the moral and religious improvement of our students. The Sabbath School is conducted wholly by the teachers of the institution. Many of them are very faithful as workers in both Sabbath School and the other religious organizations. The Christian Organizations among the students have been addressed this year by some of the most cultured men and women of our race.

Salary for Teachers

I have asked that the Board of Regents adopt a system or standard for teachers' salary. I think that we should have a minimum and a maximum salary. We have members of our Faculty who have been teaching here for more than ten years on the same salary. I think that if these teachers are not worth any more than when they were first employed, they must be worthless. If we wish to have the best Negro school in this country, we must have the best teachers, and if we are to have the best teachers, we must pay the best salaries.

Other Buildings Needed

I have all ready spoken of the crowded conditions of the dormitories. We are very much in need of a dining hall and store-room. I recommend that we ask for a new dining hall with a store room in connection. This would give more room in McCorkle Hall for girls. The work of the Agricultural Department would be greatly promoted by the erection of an agricultural building. In order to keep faith with the United States Government, we must erect this building. I think that an effort should be made to make agriculture the leading industry in this school. It is

the line of least resistance for the American Negro. When he raises a fine horse or cow no one asks the color of the owner, but what is the price of the animal. By the census of 1900, the Negro farmer of West Virginia led in the percent of Negro farmers in this country, who found there own land. We stood seventy-six per cent.

Roads, Walks, and Grounds

Very little has been done here in the way of building roads and walks. We need an appropriation for roads, walks, and improvement of our grounds. I should be glad to have a committee from the board to visit this institution and go over this matter with me.

Sewerage and Outlet

We have no outlet for our sewerage. We can buy the ten acres of land through which the natural drainage runs from the school to the river for One Thousand and Fifty Dollars (\$1,050.00). I submitted this proposition to the board last winter, and took option on the land by your order. We need more land for the support of the school, if we intend to teach agriculture.

Central Heating Plant

We need a central heating plant. Two of the men employed here spend much of their time hauling coal for the buildings. A central heating plant would be a great saving in both labor and fuel, and I think would ensure more substantial comfort in the winter. We should take advantage of the first opportunity to put in natural gas.

Water Supply

Our water supply has been very deficient, but the Board has put in a system to the river which we hope may prove satisfactory. For lack of water the laundry has not done much good since it has been installed. The laundry arrangement is one of the most unsatisfactory things about the school. By your permission and advice, we hope to put a well equipped hand laundry in McCorkle hall in the near future.

Student Labor

I wish to call your attention to our student labor system. Some criticism has been made because damage has been sustained by some of

the boys firing. But, if we measure the great saving to the state in the way of repairs made by the boys and the opportunities offered poor boys to attend school, we shall find student labor more helpful to the institution than damaging. Our boys make much of the furniture and do almost all the repairing around the school. It is impossible to give them instruction in the trades without at sometime causing damage. It must not be expected that any industry in an educational institution can be self-sustaining. We should no more expect to make money on a boy who is studying agriculture than we would on one who is studying Arithmetic and Grammar. The return to the state must be found in a better farmer.

Advantages of Industrial Training

From my long experience in this school, I am convinced that the system of education used here is the best that can be devised. The student learns to work with his hands while he learns to study books. In some cases where the student gets very little out of books, he gets much out of his trade. In a few instances, some of our best scholars are most proficient workmen. This applies to both girls and boys. The time spent at their trades seems to detract very little, if any, from the scholarship of the energetic student. We find that the students who come to us from Pennsylvania and Ohio are no more proficient than those who have gone through our preparatory course.

Our graduates compare favorably with those from our best schools. Many of them are laboring in this state as laweyrs, doctors, ministers, of the gospel, teachers in our public schools, blacksmiths, printers, carpenters, dairymen, dressmakers, stenographers, cooks and housekeepers. Many of them are teaching in industrial schools in other states.



The State's Gift to the Institute

The Appropriations for the West Virginia Colored Institute for the Biennial Period Ending September

30th, 1912, are as follows:

For Current Expense	\$ 7 500 00	\$ 7 500 00
For Repairs and Improvements	3 000 00	3 000 00
For Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Employes	17 500 00	17 500 00
For Buildings and Land	1 050 00	
	\$29 050 00	\$28 000 00

Teachers' Review

at

W. Va. Colored Institute

Eight Weeks Review for Teachers in the Common Branches.

Book-keeping' General History, Agriculture, are among the number.

Accommodations Provided for all. Board Cheap.

March 20 === May 12

State
Summer School
For Teachers

At the West Virginia
Colored Institute

June 19th, 1911
And Lasts
Six Weeks

Printed by the Students of the Division of Printing
at the West Virginia Colored Institute

