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MONTHLY



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DECEMBER 1920

Published By The  
West Virginia Collegiate Institute  
Institute, West Virginia.



# THE WEST VIRGINIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

*Nine Miles from  
Charleston, West Virginia*

ONE OF THE LEADING SCHOOLS  
IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EDUCATION  
OF COLORED YOUTH

Courses—College, Normal, Academic, Commercial, Music, Agriculture, Domestic Arts, Mechanical Trades, Smith-Hughes Teacher-Training in Home Economics.

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# The Institute Monthly

Entered as second-class matter, January 29, 1914, at the post-office at Institute, West Virginia, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. XIII

DECEMBER 1920

Number 2

Devoted to the Interests of The West Virginia Collegiate Institute  
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## EDITORIALS

In this issue, THE MONTHLY presents to its readers a new department, entitled IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION. This department will not be a monthly feature, but will appear from time to time, with a view toward acquainting readers with interesting facts concerning education in the State of West Virginia and concerning Negro education in general.

Institute's football season of 1920 has been remarkably successful and one to which students, alumni and friends may point with pardonable pride. The team was victorious in five of the six games played, and amassed one hundred thirty-six points during the season, against fourteen points as the grand total of the efforts of all opponents. THE MONTHLY takes pleasure in extending most sincere congratulations to the team and school upon the splendid record made. We may say with President Davis, "The team which defeated us defeated everyone else".

### The State Associations

Thanksgiving Day and the following Friday have now taken their niches in the corridors of time. The paeans of gratefulness celebrated by the peoples of these states have been sung.

As an incident to the opportunity offered by the National holiday of allowing a short vacation to teachers, as well as other laborers, the Northern West Virginia Teachers' Association and the West Virginia State Teachers' Association held their respective sessions at Fairmont and Bluefield. There were present seventy-five teachers at Fairmont and one hundred fifty at Bluefield. Out of a total Negro state teaching force of seven hundred, two hundred twenty-five teachers were present. Four hundred seventy-five teachers, or sixty-eight per cent

of all, did not attend either Association. These figures represent only the attendance and not the actual enrollment, for a few more in both Associations sent in their enrollment dues.

We are not sitting in judgment upon the reasons for non-attendance, for unfortunately, the profession of teaching is one against which the barriers of commensurate compensation are raised, and it may be, the question of going or not going was determined not by choice but by grim necessity. If true 'tis a pity and a reflection of discredit upon intelligent people.

Aside from this, however, the teaching force of the State among Negroes is not represented by these bifurcated bodies in the forceful and dignified manner that the most powerful agency for the creation of good should be represented. *In union there is strength* is an age-worn adage that has lost none of its verity with the flight of years. Whatever results that may accrue from any organized effort are measured in terms of greatest success in that effort, and success can be obtained only by a dynamic oneness of purpose, systematic and intelligent direction and the suppression of every element that does not stand for the greatest good for the greatest number. Sectionalism has no place in such a program. Sacrifice, and sacrifice practiced until it hurts, attunes the spirit of the people to push any honorable plan to victory.

Union involves a sacrifice. It is often a sacrifice of ideals and conditions which time and usage have rendered dear and seemingly essential. Lives, property, ideals, and traditions were sacrificed to effect a union of these states; but the one who would doubt that we have been richly repaid for all that was sacrificed, is a hopeless dolt and an imbecile.

Self-interest and convenience must be vanishing quantities in any scheme that has for its motif the public good. These associations have as their motif the highest interest of the race. These interests are bigger than individuals, and belong to no section, but to West Virginia.

A homogeneous program that has behind it the backing and the drive of all the Negro citizenry of a state, can only come from an organization that represents all the Negro citizens of a state. Any other arrangement lacks dignity, robs it of the serious consideration of thoughtful people and retards advance to better things.

West Virginia stands forty-first in educational efficiency in the rating recently made by the Carnegie Foundation. Such a low rating, in view of our boasted wealth and progress, is, to say the least, regrettable. Over one thousand teachers are needed in the state now, and the



education of the children is further marred by the teaching of pseudo-teachers who are not masters of even the elements of the profession.

If the standing of a state is to be raised, the educational agencies, primarily, must do their utmost for it, whole-heartedly and unceasingly. The Northern West Virginia Teachers' Association and the West Virginia State Teachers' Association, the present bodies working separately for this uplift, cannot afford to continue the present status of effort while the cause of Negro education languishes. PUBLIC OPINION IS PUTTING THE CHALLENGE UP TO YOU.—S. H. G.

### The Week of Prayer

The week of prayer, begun by President Davis on Sunday night, December fifth, and concluded Friday morning, December tenth, in the School Chapel was productive of the following results: forty-one confessions of faith, and one hundred and four renewals of faith by those whose steps had wandered afar from the paths that the Master blazed.

The week's meeting was a part of the plan of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. working among colored people to adjust the spiritual life of the school to the temporal.

The leaders of the movement were International Y. M. C. A. Secretary C. H. Tobias, Rev. Mr. M. W. Johnson, and President Davis. Rev. Johnson delivered five addresses on the life, personality, and ministry of Jesus. These were the avenues by which responsive hearts were brought closer to the Master's teachings, and forced to swear anew their vows, or begin for the first time their march towards the City Beautiful. It was further disclosed that there were one hundred and twenty professed christians among the faculty and student body.

Religious awakening can find no better field for service than in and around educational institutions. Christianity should be regarded as the *sine qua non* of every individual, and when it is begun and practiced along with the acquisition of a college education, and the development of character, the world need not worry as to the quality of the future man or woman, who has been trained in such an atmosphere. The scoffer may scorn and question the results of such demonstrations,—every great movement has received a similar reception,—but the mission of the Galilean Carpenter is slowly and surely finding an abiding place in the hearts of the children of men.

THE DOORS OF THE WEST VIRGINIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE ARE ALWAYS OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF JESUS.

### First Negro Woman Notary Public in West Virginia An Alumna of The West Virginia Collegiate Institute

Miss Mamie J. Hopkins, graduate of this institution in the 1913 Commercial class, was recently commissioned a notary public in and for the County of Kanawha. Miss Hopkins thereby enjoys the rare distinction of being the first and only woman of the race so honored.

She is also the first and only Negro woman to hold the position of cashier in a bank in this state. Her training and native qualities fit her for the performance of the duties required by her office. Besides being an efficient business woman, she exercises toward the patrons of the bank that tact and affability so much desired in employees of financial institutions.



Miss Mamie J. Hopkins

Miss Hopkins has served creditably as assistant commercial teacher, stenographer and book-keeper, and auditor of accounts in the West Virginia Collegiate Institute, Bennett College, North Carolina, and the Topeka Industrial Institute, Topeka, Kansas, respectively. She entered her present position after a period of well-balanced experience, and the commendation she has received from experts of the financial world with whom she comes in contact stamps her as a progressive business



woman. By her success she has disproved further the fallacy that the doors of exceptional business enterprise are closed to women of the race.

Her Alma Mater is proud of her advancement.

## "Co-Ed" Romances

**I**N looking over the files of our catalogues recently, we were surprised to note in how many cases the individual names of graduates and former students had been reduced by the legal coalition customary and provided for when

"Two souls with but a single thought"

desire to become one. In the natural course of events, the fancy of young man and maid "lightly turns to thoughts of love" whether in the city's crush, or

"Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife"

The surprise is felt the more because it appears from the lists before us that the tendency to reduce individual names presents a higher rate in this staid educational institution, where fewer numbers of persons come into contact, than it does in the great rush outside. We can but think, as the surprise lessens, of the worry and complicated legislation that co-educational romances cause the dignified faculties of schools. Outside of a quasi-directive influence, how futile is the attempt of any to stem the tide of school-day love.

"No warder at the gate,  
Can let Dan Cupid in  
But, like the sun, o'er all  
He will the castle win,  
And shine along the wall."

In view of the evidence at hand, in terms of numbers and the results of such romances, we believe that we treat too lightly this phase of student life. What to the world may seem a silly example of youthful passion, to the boy and girl may be the all-existing sun that begins and ends their day. In this institution, from the first roll-call of students down to the present time, we find a glistening thread of romance running through student life like the golden thread that enriches and beautifies the warp and woof of some costly tapestry.

We are taught to believe that marriages are made in Heaven, but from the shattered and misshapen product that we see or hear about now and then, we sometimes feel that time and tide have spoiled the

work of the architect. A special providence, however, seems to hover over and preserve the sacredness of the union of those under this survey to a greater degree than is common. With rare exception, each mated pair, of the long list from 1893 to the present, is functioning properly to the demands of moral and social solidarity.

Perhaps it would be interesting to lend concreteness to these claims by choosing from this list as many examples as the limits of this article will permit. All illustrations have been selected from graduates who were schoolmates or formed attachments for each other and allowed these attachments to join their lives "for better or worse". I shall record them as mated. Perhaps, one day, it will give pleasure to some old "grad" or quondam student to know that he is thus remembered.

C. B. Anderson  
Lieut. John Branch  
L. N. Brown  
Merle Brown  
R. L. Brown  
Solomon Brown  
J. V. Clarke  
Austin Crawford  
A. W. Curtis  
Harry S. Davis  
Benjamin J. Deans  
Harry Dixie  
William Eggleston  
Capt. G. E. Ferguson  
Emmett Fulks  
Leroy Hall  
Charles V. Harris  
William Houston  
John Hunter  
George W. Hurt  
Philip Johnson  
Don W. Jones  
Lewis Jones  
Lee R. Jordan  
Dr. W. H. Lowry  
DeWitt Meadows  
Edward Mills  
R. L. Neale  
E. C. Page  
Frederic D. Page  
J. G. Patterson  
Laurence Prillerman  
H. H. Railey  
W. A. Spriggs

Fannie Wilkerson Anderson  
Agnes Toliver Branch  
Lottie Friend Brown  
Manita Carey Brown  
Rosa Harper Brown  
Amanda Norman Brown  
Claudine Washington Clarke  
Nannine Martin Crawford  
Dora Brown Curtis  
Susie Price Davis  
Lena King Dean  
Yetta Jordan Dixie  
Marjory Hester Eggleston  
Lillie Foster Ferguson  
Cynthia Lewis Fulks  
Lucy Qualls Hall  
Allie Berry Harris  
Beatrice Eaves Houston  
Anna Dawson Hunter  
Minnie Howard Hurt  
Mabel Johnson Johnson  
Mae Giles Jones  
Madeline Rodgers Jones  
Arthelia Gore Jordan  
Margaret Mason Lowry  
Adelle Freeman Meadows  
Catherine Chandler Mills  
Virginia Wilson Neale  
Goldie Brown Page  
Minnie Watson Page  
Madeline Harris Patterson  
Estella Arthur Prillerman  
Flavilla Brown Railey  
Amanda Gamble Spriggs



A. C. Spurlock  
L. N. Spurlock  
James C. Taylor  
J. A. Thompson  
Rodger A. Thurston  
Jarvis Woodley  
Ollie Young

Georgia Glover Spurlock  
Gertrude Mills Spurlock  
Sarah Williams Taylor  
Minnie Austin Thompson  
Carrie Jones Thurston  
Dallas Morgan Woodley  
Ollie Thompson Young

Twenty-four of the persons included in my list live in and around Institute. Their life work, their beautiful homes, their growing families prove that with regard to themselves wedded bliss is better than single blessedness.

In the coils of this influence some of the teachers, also, have been caught, and their subjective actions have been directly opposed to their objective teachings. Enamored and obsessed, —just as adolescent boys and girls, — they have tripped along love's primrose path to swear their hymeneal vows.

This is a part of the harvest of romance here, and as we are writing the final words, may we not with reason advance the hypothesis that years of acquaintance spent in student contact, where mind and soul of boy and girl, unfolding as the currents of life run fastest, and mutually recognizing the best qualities of each, do, in a great measure, guarantee a better future understanding of the great game?

Readers, when all is said and done, is it not "Kismet"?—*S. H. G.*

## In the Field of Education

### Atlanta Conference On Negro Education

President Davis attended the Citizens' Conference on Negro Education called by Dr. Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, which was held in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol in Atlanta, Georgia, on November nineteenth and twentieth. Representative men and women of both races attended the sessions and took part in the round table discussions in an eager and enthusiastic way. All seemed bent upon reaching a sane conclusion concerning better methods in Negro education in general and especially in the work of the seventeen Negro Land-Grant Colleges, of

which the West Virginia Collegiate Institute is one.

Adequate preparation of teachers, modernizing of equipment, larger legislative appropriations, the scope of work and the policy of Negro Land-Grant Colleges, and their relation to similar institutions for the White race, were some of the subjects discussed. Through carefully directed questions Commissioner Claxton, who presided at all sessions of the conference, brought out the many points of detail concerning the colleges under discussion.

Some of those taking part in the discussions were: Mrs. John D. Hammond, Georgia; Dr. James H. Dillard, president of the Slater Fund; Mr. M. L. Brittain, State Superintendent of Education in Georgia; State Superintendent Harris of Louisiana; Dr. W. C. John, specialist on Land-Grant College statistics; Mr. McCulloh, secretary of the Southern Sociological Congress; Mr. W. W. Sanders, supervisor of Colored Schools in the state of West Virginia; and Mr. W. T. B. Williams, field agent for the Slater and Jeannes Funds. Other contributors to the conference included representatives from the State Department of Schools of South Carolina, Florida, Texas, Virginia and Maryland. All who took part subscribed to the chief purpose of the conference, which was the desire to ascertain the working basis of Negro Land-Grant Colleges in order to plan courageously and sensibly for their larger usefulness.

Early after the opening of the first session, a Committee on Findings was appointed. Of this committee State Superintendent of Education Harris, of Louisiana, was made Chairman, with the following members: Mr. Phillips of the Department of Education of Florida; Mr. Thompson of the Department of Education of Oklahoma; Dr. J. E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute; Mr. Hale, president of the State Normal School of Tennessee; Mr. Marcus, president of the State School of Oklahoma; Mr. Clement Richardson, president of the State School of Missouri; and Dr. James H. Dillard, president of the Slater Fund. At the last session of the conference, Chairman Harris made the following oral report for the committee:

1. Maximum emphasis must be placed on the development of elementary schools for the masses.
2. A definite program of development of high schools for Negroes should be started at once in Southern states.
3. The work of the Negro Land-Grant Colleges shall be of College grade. In certain Southern state this



policy is to be inaugurated as rapidly as conditions will permit.

4. The purpose of Negro Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges should be to send out solid, sound and well-trained leaders to serve in all lines of work undertaken in the schools.
5. The Negro Land-Grant Colleges should encourage Negroes to be thrifty, to own property and to live in the country. Emphasis is here placed on rural life. The highest trained among the Negroes can contribute most toward the development of an attractive country life.
6. In all schools emphasis should be placed on the teaching of morality, square dealing and honesty.
7. Boards should be appointed to administer the affairs of schools over which there are none.
8. Instruction in Negro Land-Grant Colleges should not be confined to resident students. Extension work for Negroes should center in these colleges, making them of value to the Negro home, farm and community life.
9. There should be a fair distribution of Federal and State funds between Negro and White state institutions. The states are asked to come more strongly to the financial support of Negro Land-Grant Colleges.
10. The committee further asks the indulgence of the chairman to add a statement concerning a matter which has been ruled out of order. It is asked that public sentiment be so moulded in America that the Negro shall receive fair and impartial treatment in the courts, and that there be co-operation on the part of all righteous forces in the country toward breaking lawlessness, whether in the form of lynching or otherwise.

Commissioner Claxton expressed satisfaction over the attendance and the hearty spirit of co-operation manifested. Far-reaching results are expected to accrue from the conference.

### The Northern West Virginia Teachers' Association

The fifteenth annual session of the Northern West Virginia Teachers' Association was called to order promptly at ten o' clock on

Thanksgiving morning, by President W. O. Armstrong, in Trinity M. E. Church, Fairmont. Seventy-five teachers were present, exclusive of others who were represented by having sent in their dues.

The enthusiasm which characterized every preliminary movement early bespoke the spirit that later stamped the association as active in the promotion and support of all measures that stood for standardizing the rural and city schools in methods, teaching and courses. During the course of the meeting, the association put itself on record as unreservedly supporting the state schools in their effort to secure better plants, better adjustment of work, better teachers, and a "living wage" for all employees, commensurate with the dignity and ability of the State and with the service rendered.

The addresses of Superintendent O. G. Wilson on *The Problem of Failures in the School*, Principal G. H. Colebank on *The Meaning Of Democracy between Teacher and Principal*, and Professor Walter Barnes on *The New Teaching of English*, were among the features of the meeting. The last-named speaker is considered, by those who know, to be one of the most erudite and finished teachers of English in the country. The address of Honorable Frank H. Jackson on *Our State Schools* aroused the most discussion and elicited a rising vote of thanks and a special resolution of support of the ideas advanced by the speaker.

The departmental meetings and addresses on special subjects by Professors J. R. Jefferson, J. H. Rainbow and H. D. Hazelwood were dynamic, finished and purposeful. Programs of vocal and instrumental selections were intermingled with the discussions and deliberations of the association.

Professor D. H. Kyle of the Kelly Miller High School of Clarksburg was elected president for the coming year, Miss Cornelia Spears, a teacher in that school, was elected secretary, and Clarksburg was chosen as the next place of meeting.

### Sunday School Work in West Virginia

The recent annual report made to the West Virginia Sunday School Association by Mr. Byrd Prillerman, president emeritus of the West Virginia Collegiate Institute and State Superintendent of Sunday School Work among Negroes, makes the statement that in his opinion, Sunday School Work in this state is being done "on a higher plane . . . than in any other portion of the country". This conclusion is the result of conferences held by Mr. Prillerman with general secretaries of Sunday



School Associations of several states.

Among the activities reported by Superintendent Prillerman are sixty classes in Teacher Training, a Sunday school Teachers' Institute held at this school from June twentieth to twenty-seventh, three regional conventions held at Beckley, Martinsburg and Moundsville, five Young People's Conferences at Huntington, Montgomery, Charleston, Parkersburg and Clarksburg, a county officers' training conference at Clarksburg, and a Christian Workers' Institute at Charleston.

At the close of the report, the following recommendations were submitted:

1. Proper Sunday School organization must be taught, emphasized and perfected if we are to get the most valuable results from the schools.
2. Bible study should be made a prominent feature of all our meetings.
3. Sunday School Teacher Training must continue to be emphasized. *Training for Service* by Herbert Moninger should be used by those who have never taken a course. When this text is completed, the student should be encouraged to enter the Standard Course.
4. Institutes for Christian Workers should be held in various parts of the State. A subcommittee should be appointed to work out this matter in co-operation with the superintendent.
5. Young Peoples' Conferences should be conducted in communities with four-year high schools.
6. The State Convention of the West Virginia Sunday School Association, to be held in Charleston, May 10, 11, and 12, 1921, should be attended by a select delegation of our people. The Sunday Schools should be instructed to send as delegates persons who give promise of developing into efficient Sunday School Workers.
7. The Institute for Sunday School Workers which has been held in connection with the Summer School of the West Virginia Collegiate Institute should be continued.

### The West Virginia State Teachers' Association

The West Virginia State Teachers' Association held its annual meeting in Bluefield, on November twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth, with a banner enrollment of two hundred ninety teachers and an

attendance of about two hundred. The convention, from its first session on Thanksgiving morning to the banquet served on Friday night, was well planned and well directed, and at its close, the unanimous opinion of the teachers present was that a new standard had been set for the future. In both the general and sectional meetings it was evident that teachers had come together with a definite purpose in view, for the sake of information to be gained from associates and leaders in the field of education.

The presence of State Superintendent-Elect G. M. Ford, who addressed the teachers on the second day, was a feature. Mr. Ford promised his support and aid in any effort of the association to better educational conditions in the State of West Virginia. An all-year-round salary, bonuses for length of service and for superior training, and the inauguration of teachers' pensions were among the measures which he outlined as a part of the program which he intends to work out.

Two stirring addresses were delivered during the convention, one by President John W. Davis on *The Elementary Teacher*, the other by Mr. G. E. Haynes of the United States Department of Labor, on *The Signs of the Times*. Both were inspirational, instructive and eloquent.

Mr. H. L. Dickerson, of the Bluefield Colored Institute, was elected president for the ensuing year.

### The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History

The annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History was held in Washington, D. C., on November eighteenth and nineteenth. The purpose of this association, as its name indicates, is to make research into the facts of Negro life and history, both past and present, and to record these facts sympathetically and in permanent form, in order that the Negro may occupy his rightful position in the written history of this country and of the world. Its chief activity at present is the quarterly publication of *The Journal of Negro Life and History*, a scientific magazine which is edited by Dean Carter G. Woodson and which is rapidly gaining prominence as an authoritative source in its field.

At the meeting in Washington, several addresses of note and of particular interest in Negro education and history were delivered. Among these were a lecture on *The Ancient and Medieval Culture of the People of Yorubuland*, by Professor William Hansbury of Straight



College, Louisiana, a paper on *African Folk Lore*, by Mr. Alphonso O. Stafford, a discussion of *The Limits of Philanthropy in Negro Education*, by Professor Kelly Miller of Howard University, an address on *The Economic Basis of the Race Question*, by Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of *The Nation*, and an address on *The Negro Poet*, by Professor Robert T. Kerlin of the Virginia Military Institute. Professor Kerlin recently came into prominence through the publication of *The Voice of the Negro*, a compilation of extracts from Negro newspapers and periodicals for the two months immediately following the race riots in Washington and Chicago.

Many other discussions were held during the course of the meeting, and plans were made for more active endeavor in the sphere of Negro history.

## Football

The close of a very successful football season finds Institute with a promising nucleus for the team which will represent the school in 1921. "Dan" Brown, "Scotty" Brown, Dallas Brown, Smith, Goode, Moore, Wilson, Saunders, Redmond, Eaves, Harris, Drewery and Bowles are Varsity players of no mean caliber, and the school feels that it may safely place its trust in them, with players who will necessarily be developed.

The addition of Fisk University after an absence of two or three years completes a schedule of seven games for 1921, with the Bluefield, Wilberforce and Howard games on the Institute field. Those who know predict for next year a season fully as successful as that of 1920.

The following games have been played by Institute since the last issue.

### Bluefield vs W. V. C. I.

On November thirteenth, the Collegiate Institute football team played the Bluefield Colored Institute eleven, on the Bluefield city athletic grounds. A fair-sized crowd from the city and the towns along the Norfolk and Western Railway as far off as Gary, Welch, and Roanoke, Virginia, witnessed the game.

Although it was expected that the Collegiate Institute would win a decisive victory, the interest in the game was spirited. In the first quarter, the aerial route accounted for three touch-downs. The second quarter was scoreless, and it was in this quarter that the B. C. I. eleven made its stiffest defense. Two more touch-downs were registered by the Collegians in the third quarter, and in the fourth quarter, when all of West Virginia's substitute players were used, another touch-down was chalked up.

Score by quarters:

Bluefield Institute:	0	0	0	0	0
Collegiate Institute:	30	0	13	7	50

The game was free from unsportmanlike conduct, and although the Bluefield eleven was outclassed, it was "game".

### Virginia Normal and Industrial vs W. V. C. I.

In a spectacular contest, featured by fake runs, line plunges and record-breaking forward passes, exhibiting the best brand of football ever witnessed on Lakin Field, West Virginia Collegiate Institute was victorious over Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, on November twentieth, by the score of 37 to 0.

The Virginia eleven was completely outclassed. With a touch-down registered by West Virginia within the first two minutes of play, the Virginians found that they were face to face with an experience similar to that of 1919, when they were defeated on Virginia soil. They came with the determination to wipe out that defeat, if possible, but Collegiate Institute, aided by a soggy field, allowed nothing to remain in the way, and the Virginians were unable to stop the fierce line plunges, or to break up the long passes made by the West Virginia team.

During the game several spectacular end runs and passes of record-breaking yardage were made. One of these passes, of forty yards from Goode to "Scotty" Brown, swept the visitors off of their feet. Every man on the Institute team played a good game. Harris, a second-string man playing his first varsity game, probably deserved more honor than any other individual player. Injuries were numerous, though none of them were serious, and many substitutions were made by both teams.

The line-up used was as follows:

Virginia		West Virginia
Lee	R. T.	Fairfax
Petty	R. G.	Moore



Turner	R. E.	Brown, S.
Thift	C.	Morgan (c)
Tyler	L. T.	Brown, D.
Jefferson	L. G.	Jackson
Nicholas	L. E.	Smith
Sanders	Q. B.	Goode
Baker	R. H.	Eaves
Coates	L. H.	Spriggs
Spratley	F. B.	Redmond

Referee, Lewis of Va. U. Umpire, Gardner of W. Va. Head Linesman, Windle. Timekeeper, Guss. Time of quarters, 12 minutes.

### Wilberforce vs W. V. C. I.

"Turkey Day" at Wilberforce University witnessed the football classic of that staid and venerable seat of learning. For years, the Thanksgiving game between these two school has been the *piece de resistance* of the year, for the game with no institution is esteemed more.

For weeks rumors had reached Institute to the effect that the authorities of the Ohio College were doing all in their power to wipe out their recent defeats by the West Virginia school. At the Louisville-Institute in Louisville, on November sixth, a Wilberforce scout was noticed, with note book and pencil, sketching every play that the Collegians used. To make security more secure, they obtained the service of "Big Jeff," of Ohio University, honorably mentioned as an all Ohio center and recalled as a one-time tackle on Institute's varsity eleven, to show them all he knew.

The game was played before a very large crowd and was one of the hardest fought battles that Institute engaged in this year. It was evident from the kick-off that the Wilberforcians intended to fight to the last ditch. Their efforts were cheered loudly by the large student body and the visitors from the neighboring city of Xenia. The West Virginians, however, had a few sympathizers in the crowd, and a band of colored students from Ohio State University, who had come to witness the fray, cheered Institute to the echo.

The game was full of thrills. At one time, by short passes over the line, by "bucks" off tackle and by short end runs, Wilberforce carried the ball to Institute's one-yard line, where she held for three downs. A forward pass, attempted for the fourth down, fell outside in the end zone. Institute was not again in danger.

Wilberforce's lone touch-down was made in the third quarter by the capture of a forward pass by Sedwick. At the time the pass was started, the referee called an illegal forward pass penalty on Institute. When the whistle blew for the ball to be brought back, Sedwick had run, with no one to hinder, to Institute's goal. The referee gave the Wilberforcians the choice between accepting the penalty or the gain. They chose, of course, the latter. This procedure has since been called null and void by no less an authority than Mr. Walter Camp, who says that the penalty for an illegal forward pass cannot be refused.

Institute's first touch-down was made in the first quarter by a forward pass, Eaves to "Scotty" Brown. The second was made in the fourth quarter by a spectacular play in which Quarter-back Goode recovered his own forward pass after it had been touched by several hands and raced across Wilberforce's goal with the ball.

The game was pronounced the best that had been seen on the campus of Wilberforce University for many years.

The final score was: Institute 13; Wilberforce 7.

### CAMPUS NEWS AND NOTES

The football team of the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute were guests of the school at an informal social held in Glasscock Hall, on the evening of the Virginia game. Goach Puryear's men expressed themselves as highly pleased with the hospitable treatment accorded them.

Mr. Max Yergan, International Y. M. C. A. Secretary for the work in Africa, was a visitor at the school on November twenty-fourth. Mr. Yergan made a chapel talk to the faculty and students, dealing largely with his experiences in China and Africa. He closed by making a touching appeal for assistance to continue and

develop the work in Africa. Over a hundred dollars was subscribed.

The annual Week of Prayer was began at the chapel service of December sixth, with a spirited talk by Rev. M. W. Johnson of Charleston. President Davis had already paved the way on the previous Sunday night by a rousing address that prepared the minds of the student body for the serious consideration of what the week meant. Mr. Johnson spoke at the chapel service each day during the week. At the close of the week, forty-one students signified for the first time their determination to live a Christian life.

Mr. Cahnning H. Tobias, International Y. M. C. A. Secretary for



work among Negro colleges, assisted in conducting the week of Prayer here. Mr. Tobias' presence and talks greatly revived the interest in the "Y" work, and added to its influence for good around the institution.

Mr. J. V. Pierce, in his official capacity of federal field agent for the Smith-Lever work among colored people in the states of South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee and Arkansas, visited the school on December second. He was accompanied by Mr. J. E. Banks, our State agent in this field, with headquarters at Institute.

#### LOCALS AND PERSONALS

Miss Martha Madison, of the Senior Normal Class, was called to the bedside of her dying mother at Clarksburg, during the first part of last month. After a week's absence, she returned to her classes, and was the recipient of many words of condolence from friends and schoolmates.

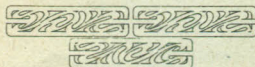
President J. W. Davis and Mr. A. W. Curtis, director of Agriculture, attended the convocation of

Land Grant Colleges, in Atlanta, Georgia, during the third week in November. A report of this Conference will be found elsewhere.

President Davis, Mr. A. W. Curtis, Mr. D. L. Ferguson, Mr. D. A. Lane, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Price represented Institute at the meeting of the West Virginia State Teachers' Association, in Bluefield on November twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth. Mr. S. H. Guss attended the Northern West Virginia Teachers' Association meeting, in Fairmont, on the same days.

Mr. C. E. Mitchell and Miss Fay Hendley, of the faculty, made the trip to Washington for the Howard-Lincoln football game on Thanksgiving Day.

A community Christmas tree, arranged for by a committee consisting of leading citizens of the village, was a feature of the festival of this season. No effort was spared to make the event one of pleasure to all. Christmas carols were sung by the young people, and other special observances were held in keeping with the spirit of the holidays.

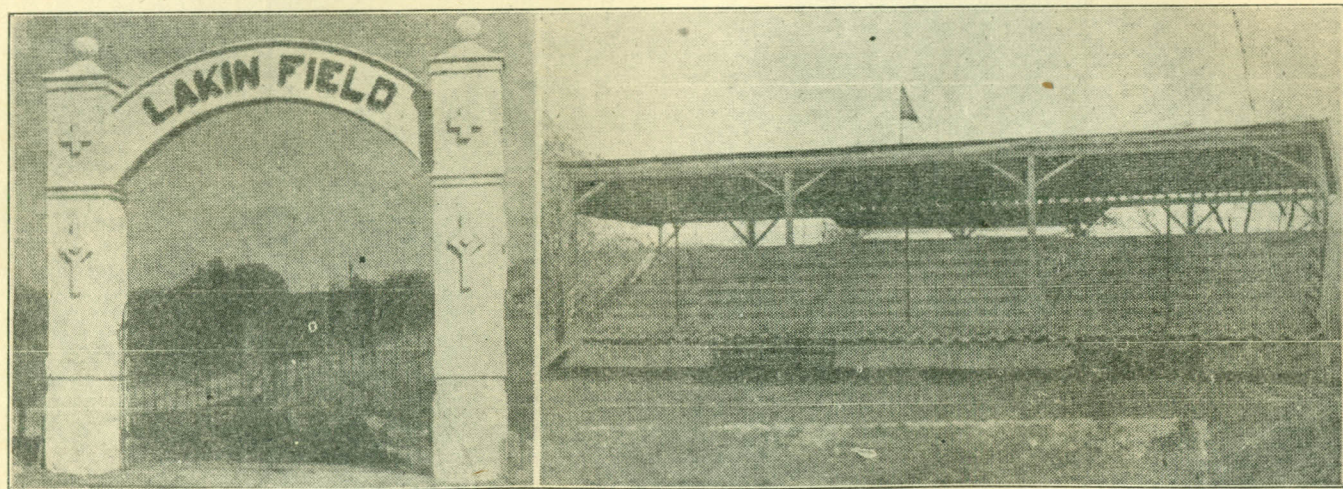






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*For detailed information, write to*  
A. W. CURTIS, *Director of Agriculture,*  
Institute, West Virginia



## Ring Out, Wild Bells

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,  
The flying cloud, the frosty light:  
The year is dying in the night;  
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,  
Ring, happy bells, across the snow:  
The year is going, let him go;  
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,  
For those that here we see no more;  
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,  
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,  
And ancient forms of party strife;  
Ring in the nobler modes of life,  
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,  
The civic slander and the spite;  
Ring in the love of truth and right,  
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring in the valiant man and free  
The larger heart, the kindlier hand  
Ring out the darkness of the land,  
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

*Alfred Lord Tennyson*

