

The TUSKEGEE STUDENT

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER THIRTEENTH, MCMXV

V. 27, N 23



THE SWEET POTATO CROP

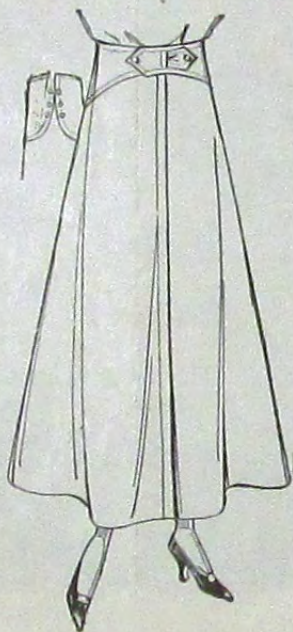
Which is now being harvested by students of the Farm Crops Division of the Tuskegee Institute. The yield this year will be, Mr. Bridgeforth, Director, says, about fifteen thousand bushels. The Farm Crops Division is very happy over this splendid achievement.



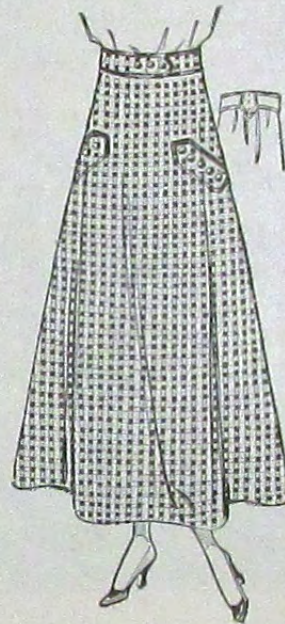
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THE TUSKEGEE STUDENT

(Devoted to the Interest of Students and Graduates)
of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute)

Vol. 27

TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1915

No. 23

On Team Work

The Principal's Sunday Evening Talk to the Students in the
Institute Chapel, Sunday Evening, October 17, 1915

Stenographically Reported

Every large and successful business, or other organization, has been built up by what has been called "team-work," not by one individual, but by a number of individuals working together. In what I shall attempt to say tonight, I want to emphasize the importance of team-work in an institution like this—people working together with a common end in view.

We have an illustration in the business or industrial world of what can be accomplished by team-work in the Panama canal, which has been completed at so large an expense. Perhaps there has never been in history an illustration which represents so perfectly how it is possible for a number of individuals to accomplish what seemed to have been an impossible task a few years ago simply by working together. They learned how to do team-work.

We have another illustration of it in the case of the great Standard Oil Company. A great many people think that has been built up by one man, Mr. Rockefeller. That is far from true. It has been built up through the co-operation, through sacrifices, through the unselfishness of a number of individuals working together as one man. * * * * * Then, though I do not wish to speak too much in praise of this institution, Tuskegee Institute has been built up, and been sustained largely through the co-operation of a number of individuals who have been willing to stand by it, who have been willing to sacrifice their all, nearly; who have pinned their faith to it, who have worked in season and out of season in order that it might succeed. Thus far, I think there are few institutions in the history of the country that can present a more perfect example in the form of team-work than is true of this institution. But it is most important that this team-work continue, if we are to continue to hold our own, if we are to continue to grow—so far as the future is concerned.

Let me illustrate by a few hasty and rude sketches what we can accomplish through team-work,—what I mean by team-work: I very much wish that there might exist throughout the institution a spirit that would make it impossible for any person not to be on time in keeping an engagement—on time

at his class, on time at the drill, on time at any stated appointment.

At West Point, where I was a few weeks ago, the Adjutant told me the thing they strove most for was to bring about team-work in the matter of promptness, to let it be felt when a student enters that institution until he graduates that it is most disgraceful for him to be late or to be tardy. You will find that spirit running all through that institution and you can find illustrations of the same thing in every large and successful institution and enterprise. I wish we might have it exhibited here more and more each year—the matter of team-work—in our sports. If we are going to play some other institution in football, or basketball, let us have team-work and let the whole institution stand back of the Tuskegee team. Let us stand by it with our prayers, with our yells, and with everything else, and in that way you learn to do team-work and you will take that spirit with you and when you go out into the world and organize a school of your own, or a Young Men's Christian Association of your own, you will find that having learned how to do team-work here, you will take that same spirit with you into other enterprises.

I hope, too, we may have team-work more and more each year in the matter of keeping down expenses. You can realize when there is a large number of people gathered together, all consuming something and few producing anything, what it means in the matter of keeping down expenses for each individual to do his part. I hope throughout this institution we shall have the spirit that shall say from morning until night:

"I am not going to be responsible for any expense that might be cut off."

"I am going to put my thought and conscience into it and I am not going to be the cause of any extra expense being placed upon this institution, even though it be to the amount of a half-cent."

Remember if all of us can save through some effort of our own even half a cent each day for the institution it will mean a great deal at the end of the year.

We want to have team-work in the direction of keeping down waste. That is the same thing as useless expense. If each one will make up his mind that he is going to help the general spirit of economy in the dining

room, in the kitchen, in the class room, economy everywhere,—it will tell immensely in running the institution in so far as finances are concerned. Above all, it will help you lay the foundation for something that will be useful for you all through life.

Then we want to have the spirit that shall bring about team-work in the matter of cleanliness. Let us have a clean institution. Let us have no department of the institution that we would be ashamed at any time, night or day, to throw open to the public. Let us not have to clean up when some visitors are coming,—when the Trustees, or somebody else, are coming, but let us have the institution clean in every corner from morning until night, from the beginning of one season to the end of that season.

Then, as I intimated a few nights ago, we not only want the institution to be clean, but we want to go further than that. We want to have the grounds beautiful; we want to have the yards beautiful; we want to have the class rooms beautiful. We want to have everything beautiful that the students touch here, for in beauty there is always great inspiration.

We want to have such a team-work as shall make it impossible for a student to remain here and be comfortable if he is not doing honest work. We shall want to make it so uncomfortable for every student here who is not doing honest work that he will say: "I had better get out of this place. This is not the place for me." And when I say honest work, I mean honest work on the farm, in the shop, in the class room. Make it impossible for any student to learn here who goes to his classes day by day pretending to know something that he does not know, pretending to have studied a lesson that he has not studied. Make it impossible for a student to slip by in his examinations, who will pretend to have done that which he has not done.

Happily the world has at last reached the point where it no longer feels that in order for a person to be a great scholar, he has got to master a number of text books, that he has got to read a certain number of foreign languages, but the world has come to the conclusion that the person who has learned to use his mind,—whether it has come about through the use of a tool or through the use of any other implement—that the person who has mastered something, who understands what he is doing, who is master of himself in the class room, out in the world, master of himself everywhere, that person is a scholar.

We want to have such team-work here that shall make it impossible for any student to remain connected with the institution who is dishonest in the matter of the use of other people's property. In plain language, every

year we have too many students here who steal, who have not learned that other people's property cannot be used by them without their permission, without their consent. We have too many students who slide in here, who slip in here in one way and another, and begin by taking little things at first, a postage stamp, then a pencil perhaps, a book, then ten cents, and so on. Let us make it impossible for a student to stay here who is guilty of stealing and that means that you must consider more and more that this institution is your home and all of us part of one great big family. Every student who disgraces this family by stealing, by dishonesty, by weaknesses in any of these directions, is just as much disgracing you as if he were a part of your own blood and kin.

Let us have, then, running throughout the institution team-work in the direction of seeing that no dishonest student is permitted to stay here. In the same direction we want to have such team-work that shall make it absolutely impossible for an unclean character to be here, unclean in his morals, unclean in his living, unclean in his actions, in any direction—and going along with that we want to have such team-work here that it shall be

impossible for a student to stay here who habitually tells untruths, falsehoods; who deceives. Let us have such team-work as shall put a premium upon truth and shall make it so disagreeable for every student who utters an untruth, who utters a lie, that he cannot stay at Tuskegee in peace. As I said a minute ago, in proportion as we have the reputation for truth-telling, we shall have an institution that shall make every one of you proud to be a member of it.

Then we want to have team-work, not only in the directions to which I have referred, but most of all, highest of all, we want to have team-work in our spiritual life, in our religious life, everywhere, in the prayer meetings, in the preaching services, in every devotional exercise, in the Young Men's Christian Association, in the Young Women's Christian Association, in the Bible School, everywhere, we want to have team-work, all working together in the direction which shall bring about the highest spiritual usefulness in this institution.

We can get it by each one forgetting his own personal ambitions, forgetting selfishness, forgetting all that stands in the way of perfect team-work.

with pride to know that one colored man has been thus honored in an American city. Rochester is the home of the Eastman Kodak Co., where about 3,800 persons furnish us with Kodak material. Four carloads of cotton are used per week in making films. About 3,000 tons of ice or the equivalent in cold storage is used each day as much of this output must be manufactured at low temperature. The Vacuum Oil Co. of Rochester is a great plant where fine lubricating oils are made and stored and the subjects of oil testing, oil refining and uses and abuses of lubrication are extensive studies. Providence, R. I., was our next stop and much of the sight-seeing was made through the cotton mill and woolen mill districts of New England. A visit to many of these textile mills shows that the child labor problem has not been settled in some of these towns. Many small girls and boys still earn their livelihood in the mills. Providence, the home of Corliss, the father of the modern steam engine is a most beautiful city. It was in Providence that the famous centennial engine was built forty years ago by Corliss and the once great shops are still there.

A most interesting machine noted in Providence was one for wrapping loaves of bread with a paper wrapper and tying a knot in the cord which was used as a binder. Although far in the East, Providence numbers among its inhabitants a few Tuskegee graduates. I heard of their work and they were well spoken of by prominent people.

It is always pleasing to note the interest taken even by strangers in a Tuskegee teacher when he is on "the road" and this is one of the things which makes his work and struggles worth while.

H. E. Thomas.

A Quest for Modern Methods

Some Observations Made in Large Power Plants in the North

One of the requirements of industrial education is to know how the world does its work, and it has been well said that this can be found out best in the American work shop. To better equip myself for work here at Tuskegee Institute, I have made several journeys in the last eighteen months to follow the trail of modern industry and to study the methods of leading factories.

On my way to Chicago University some days ago several stops were made at enterprising cities in the Middle West. At South Bend, Indiana, where the Studebaker Wagon Works are busily engaged on a million dollar order for heavy wagons for the European battlefields and also a large order for military saddles, much is to be learned in rapid vehicle construction.

Five miles away in the beautiful village of Mishawauka are the remarkable works of the Dodge Manufacturing Co., known the country over for its "industrial betterment" ideas, and its unique rope drive mechanism.

The foundry practice as well as the machine shop output of this company is recognized by the leading engineers.

It is surprising how rapidly some of the manufacturing establishments have grown in this country. Nine years ago the fine shops of the Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company were not dreamed of. A young inventor started experiments in a barn at Dayton, Ohio, on electric starters for automobiles, and they occupy spacious shops at present with eleven hundred of the most intelligent looking workmen a traveler would wish to meet, and over six hundred electric starters are made each day.

In this part of the country much encouragement is held out to the small industries. In some cases free building sites are granted, in others exemption from taxation is offered and in one town a fine concrete building with grassy lawn, elevators and steam heat has been built to accommodate many small industries which have no home. Indianapolis was the first city where a considerable number of colored people could be seen, and the splendid new Y. M. C. A. building should be an inspiration to the colored boys. Much of interest may be found in the colored schools there, and several teachers told me that their success was due in no small degree to the ideas they had borrowed from Tuskegee Institute. At least I recognized much there that was suggestive of Tuskegee.

At Chicago we found another modern Y. M. C. A. building where are housed one hundred and fifteen young colored men among whom are a number of former Tuskegee boys.

A study of the power plants of Chicago University, the Otis Building and the Lumber Exchange Building, proved interesting.

It would require a week to see the establishment of Sears, Roebuck and Co., where ten railway cars are loaded with goods at one time, where thirty-five thousand orders are filled each day, where 100 carloads of just wall paper are kept in stock and where eleven thousand people work hard to fill the orders from people throughout the entire country.

This is a large country, for it takes eighteen hours by fast train to go from Chicago to Rochester, N. Y., the former home of Frederick Douglass, and where his monument is conspicuous on the public square. It fills us

The Five Rules of Living

First: You shall learn to desire nothing in the world so much but that you can be happy without it.

Second: You shall seek that which you desire only by such means as are fair and lawful, and this will leave you without bitterness toward men or shame before God.

Third: You shall take pleasure in the time while you are seeking, even though you obtain not immediately that which you seek; for the purpose of a journey is not only to arrive at the goal, but also to find enjoyment by the way.

Fourth: When you attain that which you have desired, you shall think more of the kindness of your fortune than of the greatness of your skill. This will make you grateful, and ready to share with others that which Providence hath bestowed upon you; and truly this is both reasonable and profitable, for it is but little that any of us would catch in this world were not luck better than our deserts.

Fifth: When you smoke your pipe with a good conscience, trouble not yourself because there are men in the world who will find fault with you for so doing. If you wait for a pleasure at which no sour-complexioned soul hath ever girded, you will wait long, and go through life with a sad and anxious mind. But I think that God is best pleased with us when we give little heed to scoffers, and enjoy His gifts with thankfulness and an easy heart.—From "The Ruling Passion," by Henry Van Dyke.

Madam Paderewski's Appeal for Polish Victims

Madam Helena Paderewski, wife of the famous pianist, has addressed a letter to Dr. Booker T. Washington, of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, making an appeal for the Polish victims of the European War. The letter is sent to the press with the thought that there may be those among the Negro people who may feel disposed to respond to Madam Paderewski's appeal.

An organization known as the Polish Victims' Relief Fund has been organized, with headquarters in Aeolian Building, 33 West 42nd Street, New York City. Madam Paderewski's letter follows:

New York, October 26, 1915.

My dear Mr. Washington:

I am writing you a very personal letter on a subject that is close to my heart and I know the message it carries will find a response in your generous sympathy. It is with great pleasure that I recall our meeting, some years ago, and I have watched the success of your work among your people with sincere satisfaction, for I have always been an advocate of the principles for which you stand, the uplift of the colored race.

It is because I know you have ever directed your broad influence towards the most worthy causes that I am asking you in the name of the starving babies and their helpless mothers, to tell your people that we need them in our work of sending food and medicine to Poland. We need, my dear Sir, even the smallest contribution that your beloved followers may offer, and I beg of you to make an appeal to your people. Tell them, for they may not all know as well as you, yourself, that it was a Pole—Kosciusko—who, in addition to fighting for American liberty, gave that which he needed himself to help the colored race. As you will recall, after refusing the grant of land offered him in recognition of his services in the War of the Revolution, he returned to Poland, not wishing to accept a reward for doing what he considered a sublime duty to those in need. Later, after eight years, when he again visited America, he was given a pension as General in the American Army. With the back pay during his absence, the sum amounted to about \$15,000.00. Although poor himself, he felt deep compassion for the neglected colored children and, with the money given him, he established the first school in America devoted exclusively to the education of the colored youth.

I am sure you know the story in all its details, but I desire the colored people of America to know that today the descendants of the man who—unasked—aided them, plead for a crust of bread, a spoonful of milk for their hungry children. Tell them this and God will bless and prosper you in your telling and they in their giving. Do not think that small amounts are useless—five cents may save a life. I am sending Mr. Paderewski's appeal but conditions, today, are worse than when it was written. Will you help Poland? Will you do it now?

Please reply to Hotel Gotham.

Yours in work for humanity,
(Signed) Helena Paderewski.

Dr. Booker T. Washington,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

Annual Report Freedmen's Hospital

A copy of the Annual Report of the Surgeon-in-Chief of the Freedmen's Hospital, at Washington, D. C., to the Secretary of the Interior has been received and is a record of substantial progress made by this old and important institution.

During the year ending June 30th, 3,348 patients were received at the Hospital, as against 3,335 the preceding year. Of the total number admitted, only 285 were pay patients, showing what a splendid service this institution is rendering to its community. Of the 3,036 indigent patients received, 1,389 were residents of the States, and 1,674 were from the District of Columbia. The report also shows that 256 deaths occurred from all causes, as against 276 the year before. The report

says, "This is not regarded as a very high death-rate when it is remembered that a large number of patients come from homes surrounded by the worst sanitary conditions, half-fed, improperly clothed, and seeking Hospital treatment as a last resort."

During the 21 years of its existence, the Freedmen's Hospital has sent out 263 young women who are actively engaged in serving their respective communities.

Dr. W. A. Warfield is the Surgeon-in-Chief.

The Health of School Children

It is Only Recently that We Have Ventured to Apply Rational Methods to Our Most Important Crops

By Woods Hutchinson, A. M., M. D., the world's foremost writer on medical subjects

The habit or institution of taking stock at annual or semi-annual intervals, finding out just where we stand and whether the balance is in our favor or against us, is one of the first fundamentals of good business policy. For the farmer a rough approximation to stock-taking comes automatically every fall when he counts the bushels of grain in his granaries, the tons of hay in his stacks and the number of cattle and hogs which can be made fat enough for market before Christmas.

But it is only just recently and then only in a half-hearted, half-frightened way that we have ventured to apply these rational and helpful methods to our most valuable and important crop, the leading staple in every country in the world, which never fails and seldom fluctuates more than a fraction of a per cent from year to year—the bumper crop of children which we garner into our school-houses every fall.

Until just recently the State was content to take these annual armies of children just as they came and pretty much for granted. It thought it had done its full duty, indeed most commendably well, by them when it had provided a seat on a bench in a more or less warmed and less or more ventilated room, with a place in a class, a slate and a few books. A child was a child just exactly like all other children; if he wasn't, he must be made so by formal molds and rigid discipline, and if he didn't happen to fit the mold or profit by the discipline, so much the worse for him.

Gradually, however, it dawned upon school authorities—through the protests of intelligent, clear-eyed teachers, a few meddling doctors and nurses, and eccentric and presumptuous parents, who dared to blaspheme sacred curriculum and butt into the cloistered shades where programmes and standards were created—that one child really did differ from another of the same annual crop, that each had his own special mental and physical ability and aptitudes and inborn tendencies, to which his natural powers were handed down or crippled by disease, by poor eyesight, deafness, by malnutrition and by physical defects.

Nor is the amount of actual crippling and lowering of children's school powers by these removable defects a trifle or a matter of mere

academic interest. On the contrary, the actual figures are on the face of them appalling.

For instance, the Children's Welfare Bureau of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor challenges our attention by the statement that of the army of school children who are entering public schools in New York this year, nearly a million strong, seventy-five per cent or nearly 700,000 are suffering from physical defects which need the attention and care of a physician.

Of course, we can somewhat reassure ourselves by remembering that only a comparatively small proportion of these are grave or serious defects such as would shorten life or undermine the constitution. Well on toward half the number, for instance, consist of decayed, missing or malformed teeth; a fifth a sixth would be adenoids, and an almost equal number defects of eyesight requiring of glasses.

It would be a modest and moderate thing that the health and efficiency of our children and their vigor and up-to-date life could be increased at least if not thirty-five per cent by intelligent attention to their physical defects. Cleaning, filling and removing adenoids and consequent cure of ear and eye defects, and the astigmatic really let their eyes see the world as it is, and the aching and burning of the eyes would be a thing of the past. And the same thing could be said of the other physical defects which are so common among our school children.

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METT J. SCOTT.....Editor
BON L. HOLSEY.....Associate Editor

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1915

DR. A. M. CURTIS, JR., A GRADUATE OF THE Howard Medical School, Washington, D. C., after a year's internship in the celebrated Freedman's Hospital, at Washington, D. C., comes to Tuskegee Institute as House Physician. Dr. Curtis is the son of the well-known surgeon and physician of the same name who has such a distinguished record of achievement in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. Another son, Dr. Arthur Curtis, is also a graduate of Howard Medical School, and is practicing in Washington. This appointment creates a new position and strengthens Dr. Kenney's work in John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital. Dr. Curtis will devote himself, particularly to supplementing Dr. Kenney's efforts to bring up the health condition of the student body. Miss Nellie M. Larsen, of Chicago, Illinois, who has gained wide experience at the Lincoln Hospital in New York City, has been appointed Head Nurse.

Mr. JACOB J. JONES, A GRADUATE OF Tuskegee Institute, Class of 1901, also a graduate of the Law Department of Howard University, Washington, D. C., stopped over to visit Tuskegee Institute a few days ago en route to Macomb, Georgia. Mr. Jones is practicing at the law in that State. He enjoys the confidence of both white and colored citizens alike. In addition to practicing law, he raises thoroughbred chickens and has recently taken thirty prizes at four shows held in Oklahoma. Princeton, Washington visited his beautiful home in Macomb, Oklahoma, the National Negro Business League, during the National Negro Business League convention in Washington, D. C., two years ago, and were

astonished to find so many beautiful chickens comprised in Mr. Jones' collection.

THE SUNDAY EVENING BAND CONCERTS RENDERED in the Adler Band Stand each Sunday evening add much to the attractiveness of the life here at Tuskegee Institute. It is an interesting sight, each Sunday afternoon during fair weather, to see the students and teachers, and visitors from the town of Tuskegee, both white and colored, listening to the numbers rendered by the Band. The new Bandmaster, Captain Frank L. Drye, has already infused considerable enthusiasm into the young men who compose the Band, and very satisfactory results have so far been achieved. We are printing in another column a sample program so as to give some idea as to the nature of the Sunday evening Band Concerts.

MR. JULIUS ROSENWALD, OF CHICAGO, Trustee of the School, is scheduled to spend Wednesday and Thursday of this week at the Institute, coming here from Nashville, where he will be present during the inauguration of the new President of Fisk University. Mr. Rosenwald often complains that he is so busy during the Mid-winter Meetings of the Board of Trustees, that he has no time to see the school as he desires,—hence this unofficial trip at this time. He will also see something of the schools which have been built, and are being built in Macon County, generally known and referred to as Rosenwald Rural School-houses.

MR. J. A. BEBBINGTON, OF BEBBINGTON, Higson and Company, Chartered Accountants, New York City, auditor of the Tuskegee Institute, in a delirium from typhoid fever, jumped from the fourth story of a hospital window, Brooklyn, Wednesday morning of last week, and was killed. Mr. Bebbington's passing is sincerely regretted by all connected with the Institute. He was a painstaking, conscientious and amiable gentleman, who helped all of us here with whom he came in contact.

MR. CHARLES H. FEARING, ASSOCIATE Director of the Division of Campaign Publicity, was called to Washington, D. C., last week, to attend the funeral of his father, Mr. Warren G. Fearing, who for forty years was a valued employee in the Treasury Building. The sympathy of the community is with Mr. Fearing and his family in their bereavement.

REV. FREDERICK GRIGGS, SECRETARY, Department of Education, General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, Washington, D. C., visited the school the latter part of last week and was shown over the Institute grounds. Mr. Griggs visited the various departments of the school—at work—and expressed himself as being highly pleased with the work as it is being carried on.

MR. SCOTT, SECRETARY OF THE INSTITUTE, is in Nashville, Tennessee, this week representing the Institute at the Inaugural Exercises in connection with the installation of Dr. Fayette Avery McKenzie, as President of Fisk University. Dr. McKenzie is Fisk's fourth President in the forty-nine (49) years of its history.

A VERY UNIQUE BULLETIN BOARD HAS BEEN built near the Academic Building for the use of the Division of Education. Activities of the various Departments and Divisions are to be posted there. This is particularly helpful to the new teachers and students and valuable information for all.

MR. T. M. CAMPBELL, IN CHARGE OF THE Smith-Lever work, left last week for Hampton Institute where he will attend the Hampton Conference, which is held annually in the interest of the farmers of Virginia.

REV. G. LAKE IMES, DEAN OF PHELPS HALL Bible Training School, has been North during the past two weeks, having gone to New Haven, Connecticut, on a special mission for the school.

Football

Tuskegee suffered a very disastrous defeat at the hands of Montgomery State Normal, Oct. 29, but recovered some of her former prestige by holding the strong Talladega team to a 6 to 6 tie-score on November 5th. at Birmingham.

In the Montgomery game the team displayed all of those common faults of arrested development, stage fright and lack of harmonious adjustment. The team lost on fumbles, fumbles, such as might have been easily avoided under a steadier temperament, and a nicer judgment.

Montgomery owes both touchdowns against Tuskegee to fumbles; first on Tuskegee's 45-yard line, and again on the goal line when an unwise attempt was made to bring the ball out.

During the week that preceded the Talladega game a more liberal counsel influenced the coaching system, and the team responded with much enthusiasm and determination.

Talladega always offers a hard game and Tuskegee was not only playing away from home but had a very uncomfortable reflection from the two games previously played.

The team now, under the dual system of coaching, appears to be acquiring a more efficient co-ordination of the elements of the game, and may yet give better account of itself against its most aggressive antagonists, Morehouse College and Fisk University.

J. L. W.

Senior Rhetoricals

"Come and see the witches dance" was the invitation on the posters announcing the Seniors' Hallowe'en Rhetoricals for last Wednesday evening.

The following interesting program was rendered:

"The Origin of Hallowe'en," Marie Scott.
"Wynken, Blynken and Nod," Blanche Anderson.

"The Old Clock on the Stairs," Randolph Miller.

Thirteen Young Ladies Seek Their Fortunes, Pauline Wiley, the fortune teller.

Thirteen Young Men Seek Their Fortunes, Bertha Carlisle, the fortune teller.

"A Spectre," Bates Bruce.
The Witches' Dance.

Mahommed Yohari

Mohammed Yohari has arrived at Tuskegee. He comes with high credentials; in fact, no less an individual than Former President, Theodore Roosevelt commends Mohammed Yohari to the good offices of the officers of the Institute. He reached here a few days ago wearing a Red Fez Turban, and the latest American clothing.

Mohammed Yohari met the Colonel in far-off Africa, and, when he turned up in New York, at once sought his erstwhile friend, begging for an opportunity to remain in America and secure an education. He is at Tuskegee to remain, he says, until he graduates.

Colonel Roosevelt gave him an autograph letter of introduction to Principal Washington, reading as follows:

Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, N. Y.,
October 17, 1915.

My dear Dr. Washington:

The bearer, Mohammed Yohari, was known to me, favorably, in Africa as one of Mr. Cherry Kearton's attendants. He suddenly turned up in New York, as a sequel to wanderings of which he will tell you, and came out to me. I have been boarding him.

I offered to ship him back to Mozambique, but he begged so hard to be given a chance to go to school here, paying his way by any work to which he is set, that I send him to you. He speaks English, and in Africa I found him hardworking, respectful and self-respectful, and intelligent.

Will you try him and see whether he can earn his keep while studying so as to fit himself for work here? He evidently hates to go back to Africa where he might sink to the beehive-hut stage of existence again.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Theodore Roosevelt.

To
Dr. Booker T. Washington, Principal,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Mohammed Yohari may yet be heard from. At any rate Tuskegee Institute is going to give him the "chance" so eagerly sought at Colonel Roosevelt's hands.

Miss Hagan's Recital

In another column appears the program of the Piano Recital given by Miss Helen E. Hagan of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in the Institute Chapel, Monday evening, November 1st.

As a concert pianist, Miss Hagan fully met the expectation of the large audience which gathered to listen to her spirited playing. Students and teachers alike were most anxious to see and hear this young woman who had been so successful in musical directions.

In 1902, she received the degree, "Mus. B." from Yale University, winning at the same time the Samuel Simon Sanford Fellowship, providing for foreign study. Miss Hagan is a "prize student" of the Yale Department of Music. Under her teacher, Prof. Stanley Knight, she acquired a sound and thorough command of the best modern technic, and plays with authority and true concert form. Her studies in composition were at the same time directed by Dr. Horatio Parker.

The Schola Cantorum at Paris, France, gave her a diploma in 1914, and with Blanche Silva, the prominent piano pedagogue, and Vincent D'Indy, the eminent French composer, it has given her talents, the touch, the poise and the maturity of the truly great musician.

Miss Hagan's faultless technique, her soulful interpretation of the several numbers, and her readiness to respond to encores commended her to the audience, which most enthusiastically welcomed and applauded her. Students and teachers of the school also showed their pleasure by presenting her with huge bouquets of flowers. Following the concert, Miss Simmons gave a reception in Miss Hagan's honor in the gymnasium of the Academic Building.

The young men of the Quintet rendered several selections and were compelled to respond several times to the encores from the large audience.

The Quintet Leaves for the East

The Tuskegee Quintet with Captain Alvin J. Neely in charge, left November 2nd for a tour of the New England States. At the request of some of the representative white and colored people of Athens, Georgia, they stopped over in that city and gave a recital for the benefit of the Judia C. Jackson Model Training School.

Mr. C. B. Hosmer, who is the Advance Representative of the Quintet has already made quite a number of engagements for the Quintet in important centers, and it is expected that their itinerary through this section will cover a number of months.

Business League Meeting

On Thursday night, November 4th, the Local Negro Business League of Tuskegee met in the Council Room in the Administration Building. A large number of members were present, and among the subjects discussed were, "Would an Undertaking Business Pay in Tuskegee," and "The Prospects of Establishing a Meat Market in Tuskegee."

Mr. E. T. Attwell presented a proposition from a friend of his, who is a successful undertaker, and who has expressed a willingness to invest in an undertaking business in Tuskegee, provided the right man is secured to look after it. This proposition offers a splendid opportunity, and the prospects are that we shall very soon have an undertaking business owned and operated by our own people in this county.

Mr. William A. Gaillard read an interesting paper bearing upon the prospects of the meat business in this community.

The meeting was altogether helpful.

Literary Scouts Meet

October meeting of the Literary Scout tion, composed of graduates of Tuskegee Institute, was held in Dorothy Hall October 27, at 8 o'clock p. m. The meeting took the form of a Hallowe'en party and as a farewell reception to the president of the organization, Captain Neely, who left here early in November to accompany the Octet to the New England States in the interest of the school.

Hallowe'en lanterns, ferns and native plants were used with decided effect in decorating the room for the occasion. Captain V. H. Daniel read a carefully prepared paper, "The Education of the Child and Its Health." He

brought out a mass of vitally interesting information. He had prepared several charts illustrating his talk which was thought-provoking and listened to with pleasure.

The Octet rendered three pleasing selections. A very appetizing repast was served by the young women of the Domestic Science Department, under the supervision of Mrs. Lorena C. Taylor.

Mr. Robert H. Hamilton, chairman; Miss Beatrice M. Graine, Mr. John L. Anderson, Miss Ogarita E. Garrett, Mr. R. S. Pompey, Mr. Joseph M. Dugas and Mr. William Wiley composed the entertainment committee.

Twentieth Century Club

On Tuesday night, November 2nd, the members of the Twentieth Century Club met at the residence of Mr. E. T. Attwell, where the first meeting of the year was held. A full course dinner was enjoyed by those present after which Mr. Clement Richardson read a paper bearing upon his experience in holding County Institutes during the past summer.

All present listened to Mr. Richardson's paper with pleasure and profit, as he related many of his unusual experiences in attempting to reach and help our people in the Rural Districts. At the request of Mr. Logan, portions of this paper were read during the Sunday evening exercises on November 7th. We shall publish extracts from this paper in our next issue.

Texas Grants Permanent Teachers' Certificates

To Graduates of Tuskegee Institute

By a recent action of the State Department of Education of Texas, graduates of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute who are citizens of Texas may receive permanent teachers' certificates in that State.

This decision of the State Department of Education applies to graduates of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for the year 1908 and subsequent to that date.

Those persons who are at present citizens of Texas may receive a permanent State certificate by making proper application to the State Department of Education at Austin.

There are now altogether something over 100 graduates of Tuskegee Institute who will have the opportunity of taking advantage of this decision.

Thomas J. Pillow is regularly employed as demonstrator for the Western Motor Car Company of Los Angeles, California. His picture was shown in the last issue of "Motor" showing him with a group of representatives sent out by the California Automobile Club to mark the western end of the trans-continental highway.

The Royal Life Insurance Company of Chicago, Illinois, has inaugurated a department for colored people with Frank L. Gillespie of Chicago as superintendent. In addition to giving him this responsible position, the officers of the company presented him with a gold watch as a token of appreciation for his long and faithful service with them.

Make Yourself: A Convincing Speaker or Writer

Be Honored
and Admired

Dr. Booker T. Washington says:

"When one feels from the bottom of his feet to the top of his head that he has something to say that is going to help some individual or some cause, then let him say it; and in delivering his message I do not believe that many of the artificial rules of elocution can, under such circumstances, help him very much."

You cannot have something to say unless you have facts "at your finger's point."

The Negro Year Book

contains the most valuable classified information and any person who reads it carefully will find themselves growing in power and prestige. You will be looked up to, honored and admired because you know.

The Syracuse Post Standard says of The Negro Year Book:

"If those who believed, as Carlyle did, that the black man would always need a master, could have foreseen the publication in 1914 of such figures as the Negro Year Book contains, all but the most stubborn would have been convinced."

By Mail 35c

Special Offer

For SIXTY-FIVE CENTS we will send you a copy of the Negro Year Book and have your name entered for a full year's subscription to THE TUSKEGEE STUDENT. The Student contains Dr. Washington's Sunday Night Talks.

Address:

Negro Year Book Co.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Macon County Fair

The present period in the history of the South has been well styled, "The Transitory Period," which means a time when the farmers are abandoning the all-cotton crop and giving more attention to diversification. Farming methods are being adjusted to meet the needs and demands of the time. Behind all this agitation for readjustment there is the basic law of self-preservation. The thinkers of the South realize that by taking advantage of its vast natural resources the South will be enabled to make the substantial strides towards that goal of economic achievement which means permanent and enduring progress.

County Fairs are interesting because they are expressive of the thinkings of the people; and the Fairs which have been held this year have been closely watched to see what has been the effect of the nation-wide agitation for diversified crops and living at home.

King Cotton has always been more or less treacherous, and last year when the crisis came he was "weighed in the balance and found wanting." Notwithstanding this there were many farmers with deep rooted convictions, backed up by generations of confidence in cotton, who were still unshaken, and it was for this reason that press and public, who have been waging incessant war against the South's one-crop system looked forward to the County Fairs with almost feverish anxiety to see what might be the trend in farming methods. Their faith in the judgment of the farmers has been sustained, and today the South is at the threshold of a future ripe with promise.

The Macon County Fair, which was held at Tuskegee, Alabama, from October 26th-30th, like many others, showed that the pendulum of farming methods is swinging in the right direction. Among the exhibits in the colored people's department three or four deserve special mention, because they showed how the farmers, who are after all the backbone of the nation, and therefore its biggest problem—may protect themselves against that day when cotton fails to produce its expected results, by giving them a substantial crop of those things which will insure them comfortable living at home.

First, let us call attention to the demonstration of Prof. Geo. W. Carver, Director of the Experiment Station of Tuskegee Institute, who showed by actual results how the farmers may live comfortably this winter from products grown on their own farms. His showcase was filled with home-grown products cooked and prepared temptingly in a dozen different styles. In the jars upon the shelves in his booth, there were the same home-grown products dried, canned, pickled and preserved, and to cap it all he served a cup of delicious coffee made with dried kidney beans, and treated in some simple fashion. Commenting on Professor Carver's booth, the Montgomery Advertiser says, "To see which makes one wonder why he has been so blind to their use for so many years."

Another booth which was attractive in its simplicity and yet important in its results was the booth called the "Home-Made Home." In this booth there were all sorts of home-made furniture built from drygoods boxes. To look

Miss Helen E. Hagan

In Piano Recital

Assisted by the Institute Quintette

Tuskegee Normal
and Industrial Institute Chapel
7:30 O'clock

Monday Evening, November 1, 1915



1

REVERIE: Roberts

Institute Orchestra—Capt. Frank Drye
Conductor

2-3-4

PRELUDE IN C SHARP MINOR: Rachmoninoff

"O LIEB" (O LOVE): Liszt

MOMENTO GIOIOSO: Moszkowski

Miss Hagan

5

The Quintette

6

SCHERZO IN B FLAT MINOR: Chopin

Miss Hagan

7

The Quintette

8

"LET US CHEER THE WEARY TRAVELER"

"BAMBOULA" (African Dance)

Coleridge-Taylor

Miss Hagan

9

The Quintette

10

RONDO CAPRICCIOSO: Mendelssohn

Miss Hagan

at it, it seemed almost impossible to believe that such beautiful and attractive pieces of furniture could be made from boxes which ordinarily have been thrown away.

By all means let us have more women with the skill and saving instinct of Mrs. J. W. Hansard of the Chehaw community. In the booth of general exhibits it was an especial delight to see what wonderful things she has been able to do with cotton. There were six large bed spreads, and it was astonishing to read the following inscription on the tags: "This spread was made by Mrs. Hansard. She grew, picked and spun the cotton, and then crocheted it." Women of the South of the type of Mrs. Hansard are not usually overtaken by disaster when cotton falls to six cents, for they can easily adapt themselves to whatever conditions they find themselves in, and make the best of it.

Those who attended the fair were also initiated into the mysteries of the "fireless cooker. Miss Jaunita Coleman showed how one may be easily made with a lard bucket

and excelsior, or cotton. When fireless-cookers sold for \$4.98, f. o. b., Kalamazoo, they were regarded as a luxury, but now that they may be made on the back porch, at a cost of 25 cents, and a little time, it is certain that they will become a necessity, in that women who live on the farm may now work all day and then come home to dinner and serve their families steaming hot, boiled food, without any sacrifice of time from the field.

Of course, all the exhibits were creditable, and there were many of them. We have only singled out these particular examples because of the special bearing they have upon the "live at home" doctrine which is lifting up the South to its rightful place of power and im-

portance, and making its people happy and prosperous.

The most important result of the Macon County Fair is the practical lessons it gives in the way that both white and colored people may co-operate for service to their communities.

The white and colored people here worked together for the common good. The white people watched the colored people's exhibits with interest and the colored people scrutinized the exhibits of the white people with equal interest.

For the success of the exhibits of the colored people, special gratitude must be tendered to Messrs. T. M. Campbell, G. R. Bridgeforth, Frank West, G. W. Carver, C. W. Greene, R. C. Atkins, George D. White, H. W. Seals, Matthew Wood, W. F. Robinson, W. A. Richardson, M. D. Garner, N. D. Ricks, E. W. Cummings, E. J. Bruce, Misses N. Jaunita Coleman, S. L. Woodall, Bertie Thompson, Charma Abbott, Mrs. Cornelia Vivian, Mrs. C. C. Owens and Mrs. John Whittaker.

List of Prize Winners will appear in next issue.

Southern Attitude Toward the Negro

If the Northern States had all been sunk in the sea before our Civil War, the Southern States would have freed the Negro sooner or later. A pre-requisite to the settlement of the race problem is that we shall treat it precisely as if the Negro had been freed by Southern legislation. I believe that we are at bottom more interested in these weaker people than we are willing to admit, and that the time is coming when our best people will speak out. I hope to see the day when our teachers will prepare our children for the right attitude toward the Negro by telling them all about his African home, the conditions which have delayed his development there, the opportunity which his presence in our midst gives us to raise him, the obligation of every person of the higher race to bear with him and to help him. I believe that such talks will have real effect on the lives of these children and help them to deal with their own problems of right and wrong, of God and the soul. Let their maxim be "Noblesse oblige." Is not this the way to fit our children for the maintenance of white ascendancy?

We sincerely wish to improve the Negro—for his good and for our own—but we do not stop to consider that self-respect is as essential to his improvement as it is to ours. It is God's way of pointing the upward path. The matter must be explained to our people in order that the white man with whom the Negro may be brought in contact shall understand that it is not manly to humiliate him.—Bolton Smith of Nashville in the Southern Workman.

The Royal Messenger, published at Helena, Arkansas, is probably the first of the colored newspapers to guarantee its advertisements. They are careful to exclude all unreliable advertisements from their columns and then agree to make good any losses their readers may sustain by reason of dishonesty on the part of their advertisers.

Band Concert

Rendered by The Tuskegee Institute Band
Adler Band Stand, Sunday

November Seventh

at 4:15 p. m.



The PROGRAM

1

March

ALBANIAN—Hall

2

Waltzes

SYMPHIA—Holzman

3

Trio for Horns

VISIONS—Hayes Performed by
Timothy Alfred, Wm. Smith,
Wm. Benford

4

Plantation Echoes

- (a) MASSA'S IN THE COLD, COLD GROUND
- (b) OLD BLACK JOE
- (c) OLD FOLKS AT HOME

5

Grand Selection from

IL TROVATORE—Verdi

6

March

DUNLAP COMMANDERY—Hall

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

It would indeed be wonderful if music were found where there is no taste for it.

—Mendelssohn

Capt. FRANK L. DRYE,
Bandmaster

Greenwood Lots For Sale

I offer for sale two choice lots, 84 by 175 feet each, in SOUTH GREENWOOD. Both on Washington Street and about two blocks from Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. A most desirable location and a splendid chance for a family to afford its children unusual educational opportunities. Terms \$350 cash. Call on or address:

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Principal Officers: Booker T. Washington, Principal; Warren Logan, Treasurer; Emmett J. Scott, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of October, 1915.

Signed (Seal) WARREN LOGAN,
Notary Public.
My Commission expires September 12th, 1916.

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Little Stories About Our Advertisers

GOTTLIEB BROTHERS

Every city, no matter how large or small, has its bargain store. New York, Philadelphia, Chicago have not only their big stores where exclusive people trade, but they also have a big store which reaches not only the exclusive trade, but also the trade of the people of small means who must, of necessity find bargains in merchandise.

The store of Gottlieb Brothers is remarkable, not only in the splendid bargains which they offer from time to time, but also in the quality of merchandise which is always to be found there. Gottlieb Brothers are progressive merchants. In the summer time when the weather is scorching hot they always provide free ice water for the public, and the service of their clerks is prompt and efficient.

No matter where you trade regularly you should always include Gottlieb Brothers in your shopping list, and you will always find there good goods at bargain prices.

William E. Buck of Galveston, Texas, a colored representative of the American National Insurance Company has been awarded a free trip to the Panama-Pacific Exposition for writing the most insurance in his district.

At the recent El Paso County Fair held at Callahan, Colorado, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hopper were awarded first prize for the best oats, hay and potatoes exhibited. They were the only colored people to enter the contests.

The Coming of Democracy

By Dr. Frank Crane, in the New York Globe.

There is but one lesson for the world to learn—democracy.

The only cure for the shortcomings of democracy is more democracy.

The failures of democracy have in themselves more of the seed of evolution than the successes of absolutism.

Democracy is the ferment of the world. It shall not cease until the whole be leavened.

Democracy demands general intelligence, the education of all children, the manhood of the least and poorest citizen, the enfranchisement of all women; autocracy's strength rests upon the serf, the moujik, the ignorant rabble; tyranny is made possible by servile unintelligence.

The citizen does not exist for the State; the State exists for the citizen.

The problems of modern life are but phases of the one problem of the spread of democracy.

That is what all the welter of business means, the struggle of government with trusts, the clamor of labor unions, the unending strife that accompanies production. At bottom signifies the people coming into their own; it indicates the sure march of justice unto "the least of these my brethren."

The line wavers. Violence, wrong, egotism, stubbornness, greed, have their way here and there. But slowly democracy advances, as in a battle of the trenches.

Democracy moves forward with the slowness of the tide, with the imperceptibility of the procession of the equinoxes, but it does move.

The sure-footedness of democracy, the inevitability of its going forward, is what we mean when we say—God.

Democracy is permeating. We are getting it in the school-room; the wisest teachers are not rulers, they are guiding their pupils in self-government.

We are in the beginnings of a stupendous world-revolution. Mankind is coming of age.

America, the foremost exponent of democracy, is the most prosperous of nations. England is rapidly upheaving through its crusts of caste, is really becoming a democracy. France will never turn back from republicanism. Under the iron lid of despotism in Russia and Germany the people are seething. Even Japan and China are astir.

As the people come into self-consciousness wars shall become absurd, for no people hates another people. War means lack of self-government, it is the stupidity of absolutism.

When democracy shall arrive it will sail no battleships, drill no armies, build no forts.

Germans and Frenchmen shall shake hands over the grave of fictitious hate of Germany and France.

East and West shall no longer plot as rivals, but plan as partners.

Come, democracy, breath of the living God, advancing feet of the multitude learning to keep step, rising sun of intelligence, clean west wind of liberty, justice and humanity, blowing away all noxious vapors from stagnant pools of ancient fraud, day of hope, scattering the long night of despair!

For men to men shall brothers be
For a' that and a' that.

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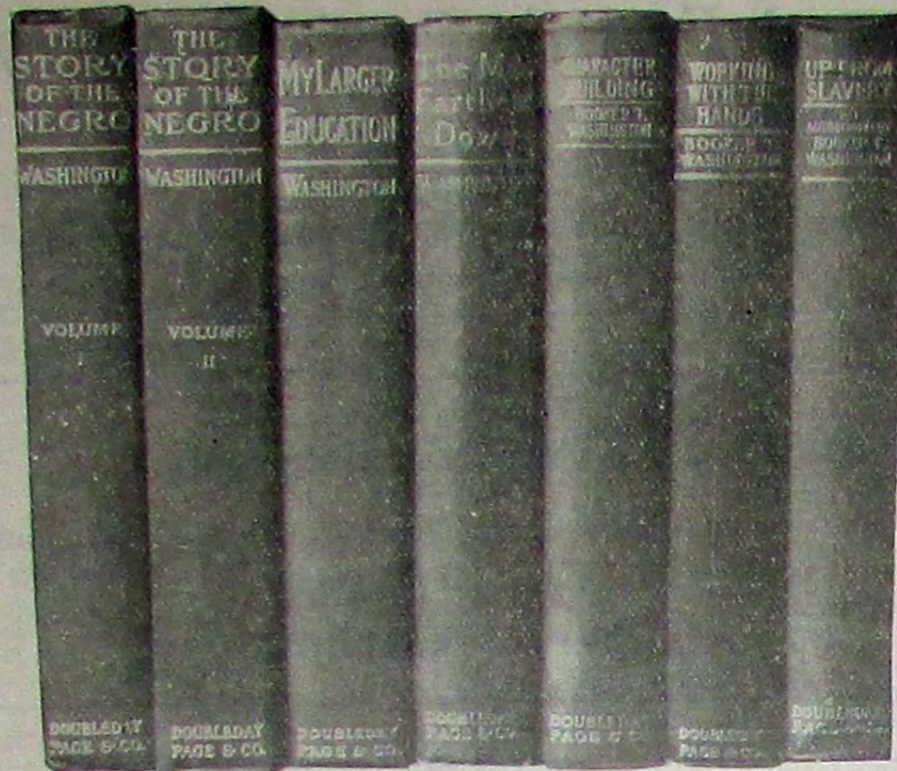
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The above quotation is from a letter received from one of the graduates who left school some ten or more years ago. It indicates how valuable THE TUSKEGEE STUDENT is to those who have attended the Tuskegee Institute. THE STUDENT is the inspirational link between school and student.

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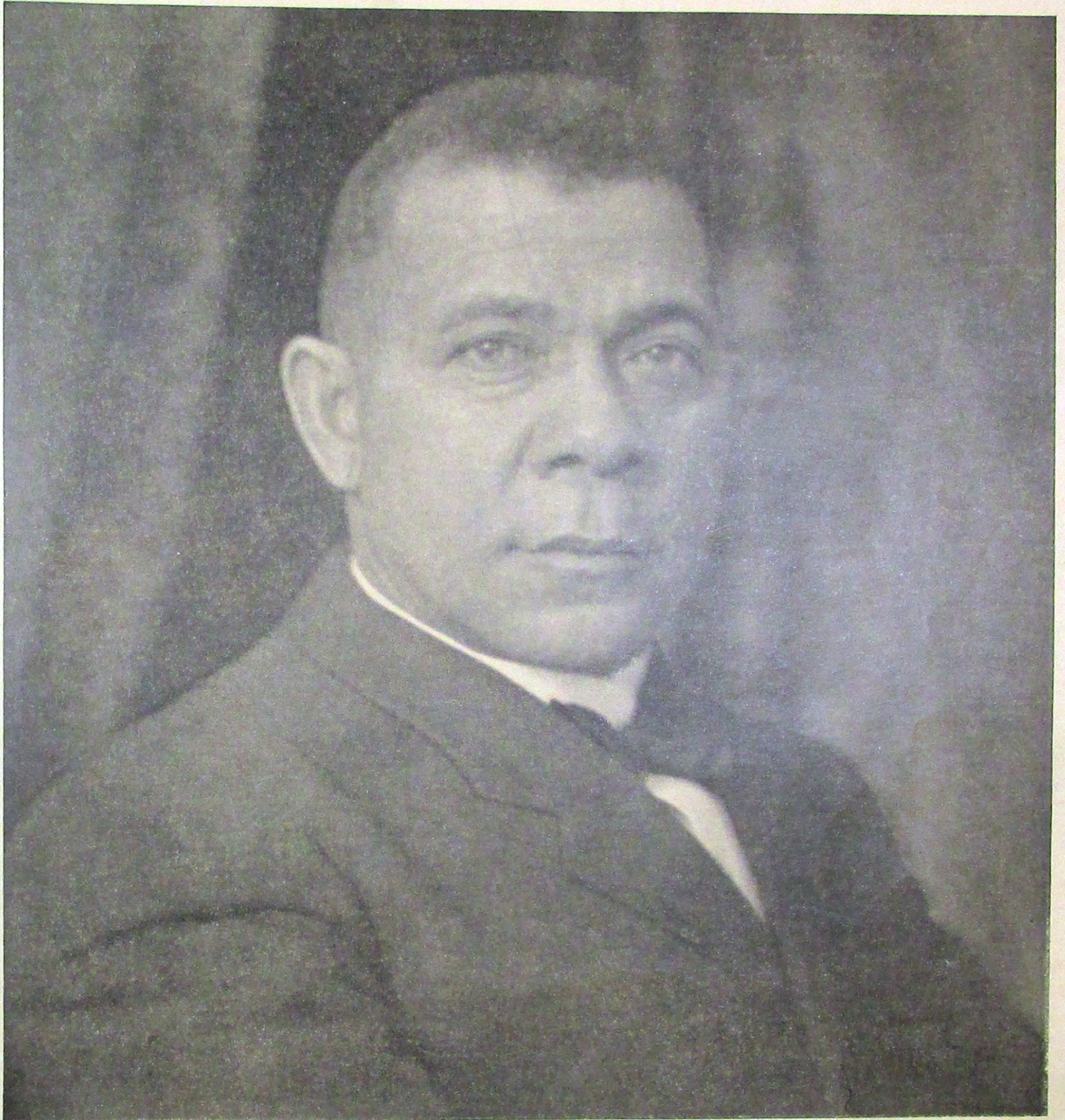
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Volume 27

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Number 24

Saturday, November 27, 1915



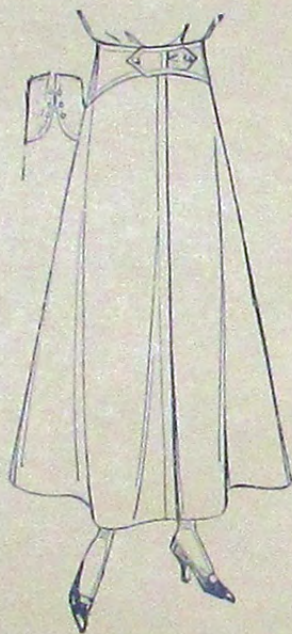
TUSKEGEE'S FOUNDER AND BUILDER



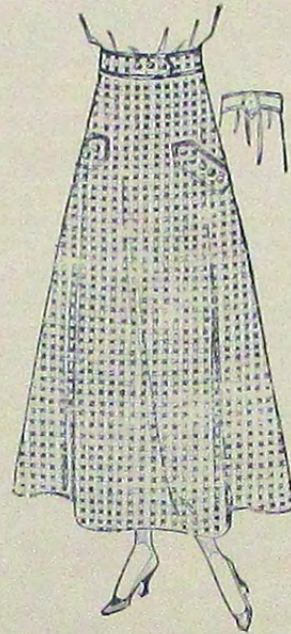
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SHOES

Queen Quality SHOES

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Two charming
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models---in solid
colors, stripes
and plaids
Specially priced
\$6.50



High top boots, in all leathers, is Fashion's decree for Milady's footwear this Fall and Winter. We have them in the famous Queen Quality, which OF COURSE means the most for your money.



Queen Quality SHOE



THE TUSKEGEE STUDENT

(Devoted to the Interest of Students and Graduates
of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute)

Vol. 27

TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1915

No. 24

The Grim Reaper Summons Our Beloved Principal

Principal Washington, after physical breakdown as the result of overwork passed away four hours after reaching Tuskegee from New York Hospital---Hundreds of prominent Americans, White and Colored, gathered from all parts of the country---Simplicity marked Funeral Services

Principal Booker T. Washington died here at Tuskegee Institute, Sunday morning, November 14, at 4:45 o'clock. He had suffered a nervous breakdown in New York City the week previous.

Realizing his condition, he determined to make the long trip South so that he might bear out his oft-repeated statement that "he had been born in the South, had lived in the South, and expected to die and be buried in the South." He reached here attended by Mrs. Washington; Mr. Hunt, traveling stenographer, and Dr. Kenney, Saturday midnight and quietly passed away four hours later. He left New York Friday afternoon, November 13, at four o'clock on the New York, Atlanta and New Orleans Limited train.

Principal Washington had been in failing health for several months prior to his death, but the efforts of the Trustees and Officers of the Tuskegee Institute to persuade him to take a needed vacation went unheeded. During the month of September he spent a week on the Mobile Bay as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Allen, fishing and resting, and appeared to be greatly strengthened by the outing. His reserve force was not equal, however, to the increasing burdens of carrying on the work of Tuskegee and helping to shoulder the burdens of the race.

On the 23rd of October he left here to attend the annual meeting of the American Missionary Association which was held in conjunction with the National Conference of Congregational Churches in New Haven, Connecticut, and on the evening of October 25th, spoke before this meeting in Woolsey Hall, Yale University. This was his last public appearance.

So marked was his decline and so frequent the return of the nervous headaches which were sapping his vitality, that Hon. Seth Low, Mr. William G. Willcox, and Mr. Frank Trumbull, prominent New York members of the

Institute Board of Trustees, finally persuaded him to go to St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, for examination and treatment. In an interview with newspaper reporters, Dr. W. A. Bastedo, the expert selected by the Trustees, said he "was completely worn out, and in addition was suffering from nervous exhaustion and arterio-sclerosis."

As soon as the announcement of his death had been telegraphed to the Associated Press, telegrams began to pour into Tuskegee from every section of the country—North, South, East and West joining in one united tribute of regret.

Arrangements were at once made for the funeral services to be held Wednesday, November 17.

The following from the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser describes how the Institute community felt the blow when it descended:

Through the years, it has been the ideal of organization and efficiency at the school that nothing shall disturb the orderly working of all parts of the institution. So far as the letter of this ideal is concerned, nothing is out of gear at Tuskegee; but the spirit broke down—broke down completely when the man who founded Tuskegee passed away this morning. Mechanically, bells, calling the school to its duties, have been rung and routine work taken up, but the heart is out of things. From the humblest pupil up through the faculty and the bereaved family at the Institute, to the white and colored citizens of the town of Tuskegee, there is the feeling of personal loss. Nobody is hiding his tears. Nobody is free from gloom. Nobody can talk about the great loss which the school, the race and the country have sustained.

Silently, the student lines formed for Sunday morning inspection for Chapel service; but there was no band music for the parade grounds; and yet in the quiet and calm of the Sabbath day, the band played a sacred march to the Chapel, because the Principal would have had it so.

The Sunday morning sermon by Chaplain Whittaker was in behalf of "Bleeding Armenia," because it was what the late Dr. Washington had wanted done. But the sweetness was gone from the songs of the students to-

day; and when the choir sang: "Still, Still With Thee," hearts broke.

Believed In the South

Principal Washington's life was dedicated to the education and uplift of his race and the promotion of better relations between Negroes and whites throughout the country.

In season and out, he carried the message of economic fitness for the Negro and of peace between the races. In particular, he hoped, he believed that in the South the Negro would, at last, find his greatest opportunity; and he was, to the end, a friend of the South. With his passing, this section and the whole country has lost a great friend.

The Tuskegee educator's life was replete with many unselfish activities in behalf of his race. Possessing rare executive and constructive ability, he devoted himself with much of self-sacrifice to the upbuilding and regeneration of his race along moral, material and educational lines. The National Negro Business League, composed of Negro business men and women, is the product of his creative genius and has come to a place of commanding influence in the life of the Negro people.

Tributes To His Life

William G. Willcox, treasurer of the Investment Committee of the Board of Trustees, sent the following telegram from New York City to Secretary Emmett J. Scott:

"Please express my deepest sympathy to all the teachers and pupils of the Institute in their great loss. Dr. Washington's death is a national calamity, but his spirit will still live to inspire and carry forward his great work; and those left behind must bravely and loyally take up the great trust which now falls upon their shoulders."

Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of Tuskegee Institute, and the confidential secretary of the deceased for eighteen years, said, speaking of him:

"The glory of the life which came to an end here this morning was its dedication to the service of both races, North and South. He will be remembered as an educational enthusiast whose sympathies and activities were broad enough to include all races and all movements looking to the betterment of mankind."

Isaac Fisher, president of the Tuskegee Alumni Association, said:

Dr. Charles D. Washington, Cleveland Washington, Harold Washington, and Misses Lilla and Margaret Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Booker C. Washington, Mrs. Norma W. Davis, Miss Bertha Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. A. Johnston.

Miss Clara Johnston.

Mr. Scoville Johnston.

Mr. Benjamin Johnston.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Murray and family.

Miss Laura Murray Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Simmons, Miss Alice C. Simmons, Mr. Roscoe C. Simmons.

Merchants Close Business Places

In the midst of the sorrow which bowed our hearts all of last week, probably no incident was more touching than the action of the merchants of the town of Tuskegee, who, upon invitation of Mayor E. W. Thompson, closed their places of business for the whole of the morning and attended the burial services at the Chapel with their families, relatives and friends.

It was a great tribute to the life work of the devoted Principal of Tuskegee Institute that his white neighbors,—judges, bankers, lawyers, physicians, editors, merchants, planters—in fact, men representing every phase of life in the little community—were present at the obsequies. One whole section of the Chapel was literally crowded with these white friends, many of whom came from out of town but had lived here in other years, and who came to Tuskegee so as to be present during the funeral services. Montgomery, Opelika, Birmingham and other cities were well represented in this audience of white friends.

At a time like this it is satisfactory to recall that the man who always stood for peace between the races in the South, and who esteemed the friendship of his white neighbors at home far above all else, should have been the recipient of an outpouring of respect such as was shown him.

It will also be a tender recollection in the future that the agreement to close their places of business was personally signed by all the merchants and business men of Tuskegee, and that the City Council headed by the Mayor of the town was present in a body.

"We, the undersigned Merchants and Business Men of Tuskegee, agree to close our places of business on Wednesday morning, November 17, on account of the funeral services of Dr. Booker T. Washington,—the hour to be announced later.

E. W. Thompson, Mayor.

Macon County Bank.

Bank of Tuskegee.

W. P. Dowling.

Fort and Rush.

C. M. Howard Drug Co.

R. M. Boyd.

L. J. Brown.

G. C. Wright.

W. T. Laslie.

A. S. Danner.

G. B. Edwards.

Conner Bros.

J. M. Hearn.

C. W. Hare.

Wm. P. Cobb.

W. E. Huddleston.

Johnston Bros. Drug Co.

C. W. Abercrombie.

Braswell-Fort-Worrell Company.

R. H. Motley.

H. H. Curtright.

M. Steinberg.

A. J. Wilborn.

Farmers' State Bank.

Drs. Johnston and Johnston.

Laslie and Preer.

B. K. Thomas.

Lewis Drug and Seed Store.

J. T. Lenn.

Gottlieb Bros.

Hurt Bros.

G. C. Thompson.

Hearn Bros. and Davis.

A. G. McAndrew.

Hendon and Mullin.

A. E. Kelley.

Drakeford and Co.

M. O. Danner.

J. M. Johnson.

The John H. Drakeford Agency.

Nor will it be forgotten in the future that the eulogy which he who has gone from us would most have appreciated came from the little newspaper published in the town where he lived and labored for so many years.

The Tuskegee News editorial, to which reference is here made, follows:

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON IS DEAD

From the Tuskegee News, Mr. Charles W. Hare, Editor, and Trustee

While in New York Principal Booker T. Washington for the first time realized that his days on earth were nearly over, and it was but the natural thing that his heart should yearn to get back to Tuskegee, that he might die in sight of the school where his life's best part had been spent, so in spite of his enfeebled condition he was granted permission to come home. When the train reached Chehaw Saturday night he roused enough to realize that he was in sight of Tuskegee and then relapsed into unconsciousness from which he did not awake, except for a brief moment after he reached his residence, and at a few minutes to five o'clock Sunday morning his soul went home to its Maker.

No words from our pen are needed to convince our readers that the Tuskegee Institute and the Negro race has lost one of their greatest and wisest leaders. The world knows that. But to all of the people, white and black, of Tuskegee and Macon County his death comes as a great personal loss.

For twenty years it has been our honored privilege to be in the very closest touch with him in his work. His honesty and uprightness of purpose, his sincere desire to be of distinct benefit to both races, his singleness of devotion to the one work has always profoundly impressed us. He loved Tuskegee, the people, the interests, and Macon County at large. How we have seen his whole being light up as he has noted or heard of the achievement of some person of this county.

He had a holy ambition to see Macon County first in all things, but especially to have her citizenship live in peace with one another. And it was largely due to his influence that for over twenty years there has been no friction between the races in Macon County.

He accomplished more for the promotion of peace and good will between the North and South than any man of either race. It was through his masterful strategy and his inoffensive diplomacy that educational workers of the North and of the South were brought together to work out just how each section might co-operate with the other helpfully in educating both races in the South. It was

he who brought William J. Baldwin, Jr., Robt. C. Ogden, Seth Low, Dr. Butterick, John D. Rockefeller, Julius Rosenwald and many other noble men and women through whose generosity our whole South is being helped in routing the clouds of illiteracy. He helped the Southern white man to interpret his own interests in the former slave race. He helped us to find ourselves in this great matter of lifting a backward race and at the same time saving ourselves.

Booker Washington knew and loved the South as few men could, and though he is dead, yet we of both races are going forward with a deeper sense of our responsibilities and with a clearer vision of our duty than would have been possible had not that unselfish man lived and wrought among us.

His works in increasing strength and glory will go on benefiting the wide, wide world, because they were built upon the foundations of faith in God and love for all mankind.

From all parts of the world telegrams, letters and messages are coming to the family of Booker T. Washington expressing the deepest sympathy for their great loss and paying the very highest tributes to the great usefulness of that marvelous worker for righteousness. The leading officials, teachers of the colleges and schools of all grades both white and colored throughout the State of Alabama are especially testifying to his great value as an apostle for more sane and safe methods of educating the youth. All leaders of thought give him praise for his leadership in dignifying labor. For his every word was to impress the truth that the man who could efficiently and honestly toil, no matter what his line, was a royal citizen who in time would command not only a competency, but at the same time have the highest respect of good men and women. This one lesson eternally dinned into his students and others to whom he made his appeals is now being recognized as never before.

Others pay tribute to his power and influence as a peace maker between the races. He came frankly to the white man and appealed to him for justice to his weaker brother. He argued that the very power and greatness of the Southern white man could not allow him to do a little thing, no matter how aggravating the weaknesses of the Negroes might be. He urged his own race to patience, industry, honesty, frugality and sobriety, and in thunder tones showed them the wisdom of so living as to merit the friendship of the best white people in their communities. He would say in effect: The confidence and friendship of your white neighbor, next door, is worth to you more than the friendship of thousands afar off.

Locally almost to a man our own Tuskegee and Macon County citizens are realizing as never before just how wonderfully the man had worked for himself a place in the confidence and esteem of this community and county. In a thousand ways his influence for helpfulness has been felt and everybody mourns his going away.

As an expression of respect for his life and work every business place in Tuskegee closed during the hours of his funeral and burial exercises and most of our white citizens attended the ceremonies, the City Council headed by the Mayor going in a body.

Some estimate that fully ten thousand people were present at his funeral Wednesday, former students, friends of both races, and others interested in the work of the deceased and the great institution which he fostered, gathered from all parts of the United States to pay the last tribute to his mortal remains. Floral tributes from admiring friends and sympathizers were received from Maine to California, the immense bower practically covered the rostrum of the Chapel. At high noon his remains were lowered into the grave, and to the sound of taps his mortal being was laid to rest and Booker T. Washington will walk no more upon earth but the great spirit he has labored to instill into the hearts of the people will and can never die.

Let no one feel that the work of Booker

"With the death of Dr. Washington, closes one complete chapter of Negro history. The whole world is poorer today because he has gone."

Treasurer Warren Logan, with Dr. Washington almost since the founding of the school, is acting principal.

Mr. Isaac Fisher, class of 1898, editor of the Negro Farmer, prepared for the Montgomery Advertiser a report from which we take the following extract:

Dr. Booker T. Washington, most famous Negro in the world, the man who climbed "Up from Slavery," until he stood before kings and nobles in Europe and had received more distinguished honors in America than have ever been accorded any other Negro was buried at Tuskegee Wednesday with the same simplicity and lack of studied pomp and ceremony with which God's own hand buried Moses in the land of Moab.

No labored eulogies; no boastings of his great work; no gorgeous trappings of horses; no streaming banners; no mysterious ceremonies of lodges—just the usual line of teachers, trustees, graduates, students and visitors which so often marched to the chapel just as it did Wednesday, and the simple and impressive—impressive because simple—service for the dead, said for the humblest, said so often for those who die, in all walks of life.

If there was aught out of the ordinary, it was the great crowd of Negro leaders from all parts of the continent, the hosts of whites, the multitudes of the simple country folk whom Dr. Washington loved so well, the garden of flowers and plants sent in offering to the dead, a casket before which student guards changed watch every few minutes during the entire service and the tears which fell from all faces—fell like rain.

But any other kind of service less simple would have mocked the kind of life that Dr. Washington had lived.

Program of Services

At high noon Tuesday the remains of the distinguished Negro leader were placed into a hearse driven by students and escorted from "The Oaks" by Vice-Principal Warren Logan and Secretary Emmett J. Scott, and a guard of forty-four officers of the student battalions to the Institute Chapel where it lay in state until Wednesday. Thousands gazed into the casket where the dead chieftain lay.

At twenty minutes after ten Wednesday morning, a procession line, composed of trustees, faculty, alumni, visitors, honorary and active pall-bearers, and students began to move slowly from "The Oaks" toward the chapel. The line was long and moved to muffled drums; but the procession ended at last.

Inside, the building was packed to suffocation. Chaplain John W. Whittaker and Dean G. L. Imes of the Phelps Hall Bible School, conducted the exercises.

Softly the choir began singing a Negro melody: "We shall Walk Through the Valley and Shadow of Death in Peace." No songs were so sweet to Dr. Washington as these melodies of his race. Before the sweetness of the song had dissolved, the Chaplain was intoning the simple words of the most simple burial service. A pause, and the school was singing "How Firm a Foundation." More reading of the burial service and the choir rendered Cardinal Newman's deathless classic—"Lead Kindly Light Amid the Encircling Gloom."

Here prayer was made by Dr. H. B. Friswell, president of Hampton Institute and one of Dr. Washington's former teachers. Once more the choir sang a melody, this time two in number, "Tell all my Father's Children Don't You Grieve For me;" and "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot" and the tears were falling fast.

"Taps" Are Sounded

At this point, Secretary Scott read a telegram of consolation from President Seth

Low of New York, of the board of trustees, in which the support of that body was unqualifiedly promised to the school and its friends. Trustee Wm. G. Willcox of New York next brought a strong message of encouragement.

"Still, Still with Thee" was next rendered, the benediction pronounced and the casket and audience moved to a vault, just outside of the Chapel and specially constructed for the sad purpose of the day.

Briefly, the last words of the burial service were said, the Institute Bandmaster stood at the head of the vault and sounded "taps" and a heavy-hearted crowd turned slowly and sadly away from the tomb of their prophet.

An unusual honor was accorded this leader of his people by Mayor E. W. Thompson of the town of Tuskegee. Mayor Thompson personally carried a petition to all the business houses of the town and asked them to agree to close their stores during the funeral services. All were glad to do so.

Throughout the town there was general sadness and there were none who had aught but the kindest words about Dr. Washington's life.

A Pathetic Incident

But most pathetic of all was the sight of the humble and unlettered colored people of the cotton fields who literally packed the school grounds. They had sustained a loss which they did not know how to voice. You could see them looking into every face near them for encouragement to say how much they were hurt and would miss their devoted friend.

Unless the visitors Wednesday had been with Dr. Washington through a quarter of a century and observed how much he loved these simple poor of his race, how anxiously he worked to help them, he could not understand how broken-hearted these older colored people were. In the past, when they have come to Tuskegee, Dr. Washington has treated them as if they were princes. They were thinking of this when they gazed for the last time upon his silent form.

One old couple, themselves near the sunset of life, walked a long, long distance to be here. Piteously, the man approached one of the instructors and with trembling lips and eyes that overflowed asked: "Do you reckon they will let us see Booker?" and he hurried to explain: "We have come so fur jes' to see him de las' time. Do you reckon they will mind us looking at him?" They were especially escorted to the casket and given their heart's desire; for Dr. Washington's love for them when he was here cannot be described.

Remarks of Mr. Scott, Secretary

At the funeral the only words spoken, aside from the officiating ministers, were the following remarks by Mr. Scott, Secretary, prefacing the reading of Mr. Low's telegram, and Mr. Willcox's message from the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Scott said:

"In obedience to Mr. Washington's wishes, and in response to his specific request, we have kept these exercises absolutely simple,—just as he would have us keep them. We here have felt that this day is a day too sacred to have even an eulogy imposed upon it. We here have felt, as was said of Sir Christopher Wren, one of the earliest and greatest of English architects: 'If you would find his monument, look about you'—at these buildings and grounds, at this out-pouring of love, this tribute of affection and respect.

"Literally, from the ends of the continent there have come to cheer the wife and the children and those of us who have labored here with him, hundreds of messages testifying to a nation's loss, to the loss which has befallen a race.

"His wife, and Mr. Logan, Vice-Principal of the institution, and others of us, have felt that from the great sheaf of messages which have come here, the one from the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Low, who is prevented from being here today, should at least be read; it is not our purpose to read one single other one, aside from Mr. Low's; and then to have a message from the Board of Trustees brought by Mr. William G. Willcox, of New York City, who, with Dr. Schieffelin, has journeyed all the long way from New York City to mourn with us today."

Mr. Low's telegram follows:

Katonah, New York,
November 14, 1915.

Warren Logan, Vice-Principal,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

On behalf of the Board of Trustees I send to you and through you to the officers, teachers and students of the Tuskegee Institute our warmest sympathy in the death of the school's great founder, Booker T. Washington. In his death the country has lost a great patriot and the Negro race an inspiring leader. It is now the hour to show without his magnetic presence, by your loyalty to the school and to his high ideals how truly you have caught the inspiration of his spirit and of his devoted life of service. The Trustees will not fail you in your hour of need and we count confidently on your loyal co-operation in keeping Tuskegee a worthy memorial of the great man with whom you have worked so long and well.

(Signed) SETH LOW,
Chairman, Board of Trustees.

Mr. Willcox's Remarks

Mr. Willcox, when presented, spoke as follows:

My dear friends: In this sad hour I must say a word of encouragement and confidence and hope and faith to the Officers, Teachers and Students of the Institute.

Dr. Schieffelin and I have come to you not only to bring the heartfelt sympathy of our Board of Trustees, which Mr. Low has so beautifully expressed in his telegram, not only to join in this beautiful tribute to a personal friend of every member of our Board but also and especially to you, the absolute confidence of the Trustees of the Institute in its future growth and usefulness.

This is no time for a eulogy of Dr. Washington's life and work. The future will fairly estimate its value and will gratefully accord to him a high place among the truly great men of our beloved country. You who have so splendidly upheld his hands and without whose loyal and unselfish co-operation his great work never could have been accomplished may well feel a solemn pride in the public appreciation which is even now voiced throughout the entire land.

But today our hearts are full of our own great loss, and as we clasp each other's hands in sympathy we wonder and perchance rebel at the strange dispensation which has taken from us our beloved leader when to our finite eyes he seemed so indispensable, and when we had reasonably looked forward to another twenty years of his wise and forceful leadership. Perhaps we are even tempted to say to ourselves, how is it possible that the work should go on without him?

But let us take courage and look forward with absolute confidence and faith. The great work to which Dr. Washington devoted his life is now firmly established in the confidence of both races. It cannot go backward; it must and shall go forward.

In the forward march of civilization and human progress it often appears that a great leader arises, bearing aloft the standard of his high ideals and presses forward with his enthusiastic followers, storming one stronghold after another—ignorance and prejudice and injustice; but when he falls and the col-

ors drop from his hands, even while his sorrowing friends are hesitating and perhaps wavering, a new leader takes his place and carries forward the triumphant banner to new achievements and victories.

In the providence of God it must be that Dr. Washington's great work was finished and that in His infinite wisdom, the time had come when the inspiration of his death and increased responsibilities which must now be felt so keenly by all of us who are left behind could do more for the progress of his high ideals than many added years of his personal work and leadership could have accomplished.

Let us take heart and press forward, therefore, with fresh courage and enthusiasm and with a high resolve to prove worthy of the great trust which now falls upon our shoulders. In the work before us, the cause is everything, the individual is nothing. There is no room for personal ambition, jealousy or factional difference. Whether our part in the work be exalted or humble, let us each be proud to have a share in Dr. Washington's work and in God's work for the progress of the colored race. The crisis demands as never before unselfish, disinterested and loyal cooperation. The Trustees will not fail you, and they know you will not fail them. Together we shall carry forward the great work for the Institute and for the entire colored race. This new bond of sympathy will draw the two races together more closely than ever before and friends of both races will redouble their interest and support.

With his simplicity of nature, modesty and humility, few could care less than Dr. Washington for any more personal monument or memorial. With his enthusiasm and confidence and pride in the progress of his people, few could care more than he for a memorial expressed in increased devotion and loyalty to this great cause. If we would show our appreciation of his life and honor his memory as he himself would wish, we shall make his death the occasion for renewed consecration to the high ideals of which his life was such an example, and in which his memory will be such an inspiration.

Prayer by Dr. H. B. Frissell, Principal of the Hampton Institute

Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory. Lord thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations. Before the mountains were brought forth or ever thou hadst formed the earth or sun, even from everlasting to everlasting thou art God. Thou art our Father and we Thy children. Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him. We thank thee that all things work together for good to them that love God. We thank thee today for Christ our Master. That though he was in the form of God, he humbled himself and took upon him the form of a servant and was made obedient until death, even the death on the Cross. We thank thee for his life of service, that he went about doing good; that he healed the sick, that he gave sight to the blind, that he made the lame to walk. And we thank thee for all the saints who from their labors rest, who have followed in his footsteps and have done his work. We thank thee for thy servant whom thou has called home, for his life of faith. That he endured as seeing him who is invisible. That like thy servants of old who chose to share ill treatment with the people of God rather than enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season. That he counted the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures of Egypt. That he looked unto the recompense of the reward. We thank thee for the life of love that he lived, that no man, white or black, or North or South, could drag him down so low as to make him hate him. And that he taught men everywhere to love one another. That he preached the gospel of peace and good will. We thank thee for his life of meekness, that his life was one of humility; that he did not think of himself more highly than he ought to think. And we thank thee for the inherit-

ance that was his because of his meekness. We thank thee that he did inherit the earth. For his loving friends, for his devoted co-workers and pupils, for this great school. We thank thee for his life of service; that he made blind eyes to see; that he, like his Master, made lame men to walk; that he, too, brought liberty to the captives. We thank thee for the thousands of better homes and farms that he made possible. We thank thee for the better schools and churches; we thank thee for the thousands of purer and better lives which he helped to create. And now we ask thy blessing on thy handmaiden to whom thou hast sent this great affliction. We thank thee that thou hast given to her these years of service with him. We pray for thy blessings upon the sons and the daughter and the grandchildren. We pray thee for the officers and co-workers in this great institution, and for the pupils of the school, and for the thousands who have gone out from this place who today mourn the loss of a father and a friend. And now we dedicate ourselves anew to the work to which thy servant gave his life. Help us to realize the high and holy calling that was his and is ours. Help us that we may carry on the work to which he gave his life. Support us all the day long of this troublous life until the shadows lengthen and the evening comes, and the busy world is hushed and the fever of life is over and our work is done, then in thy mercy grant us a safe lodging and a holy rest and peace at last with Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

No more beautiful prayer has ever been offered here than Dr. Frissell's touching supplication for guidance in the hour of gloom which envelopes the Tuskegee Institute community.

Active Pall Bearers

The active pall-bearers were:

Mr. J. H. Palmer, representing the Executive Council.
Mr. C. W. Greene, representing the Faculty.
Major M. D. Garner and Captain W. A. Richardson, representing the Tuskegee Institute Alumni Association.
Torbert Pace and James Carlin, representing the Tuskegee Institute student body.

Honorary Pall Bearers

The honorary pall bearers at Dr. Washington's funeral were:

Mr. Warren Logan, Treasurer.
Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary.
Mr. R. R. Taylor, Director of Mechanical Industries, representing the Executive Council of the Tuskegee Institute.
Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Washington, District of Columbia.
Hon. Whitefield McKinlay, Washington, District of Columbia.
Hon. J. C. Napier, Nashville, Tenn.
Mr. Charles Banks, Mound Bayou, Miss.
Dr. George C. Hall, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Victor H. Tulane, Montgomery, Ala.
Mr. W. C. Grodon, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. J. B. Bell, Houston, Texas.
Mr. R. B. Hudson, Selma, Ala.
Dr. U. G. Mason, Birmingham, Ala.
Mr. Clarence W. Allen, Mobile, Ala.
Dr. S. E. Courtney, Boston, Mass.
Dr. James B. Dudley, Greensboro, N. C.
Mr. A. F. Herndon, Atlanta, Ga.
Mr. C. C. Cater, Atlanta, Ga.
Dr. George William Cook, Washington, District of Columbia.
Mr. G. W. Franklin, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Mr. H. T. Kealing, Quindaro, Kan.
Mr. W. T. Andrews, Sumter, S. C.
Mr. Walter L. Cohen, New Orleans, La.

Mr. John M. Wright, Topeka, Kan.
Mr. A. E. Manning, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mr. A. J. Griffin, High Point, N. C.
Dr. C. V. Roman, Nashville, Tenn.
Mr. Byrd Prillerman, Charleston, W. Va.
President W. S. Scarborough, Wilberforce, Ohio.

Major R. R. Moton, Hampton Institute, Va.
Mr. W. J. Hale, Nashville, Tenn.
Mr. William H. Steward, Louisville, Ky.
Mr. T. H. Hayes, Memphis, Tenn.
Prof. N. W. Collier, Jacksonville, Fla.
Mr. Charles H. Anderson, Jacksonville, Fla.
Mr. W. T. B. Williams, Hampton, Va.
Mr. Henry Lincoln Johnson, Atlanta, Ga.
Dr. J. W. Darden, Opelika, Ala.
Mr. H. E. Archer, Payne University, Selma.
Mr. J. E. Wallace, Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.

Mr. J. S. Williams, Shreveport, La.
Mr. Ira T. Bryant, Nashville, Tenn.
Mr. Henry Lincoln Johnson, Atlanta, Ga.
Mr. J. O. Diffay, Birmingham, Ala.
Mr. W. T. Woods, Mobile, Ala.
Dr. J. W. Darden, Opelika, Ala.
Dr. S. G. Elbert, Wilmington, Del.
Mr. Isaac Fisher, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Mr. W. H. Holtzclaw, Utica Institute, Miss.
Mr. H. E. Archer, Payne University, Selma, Ala.

Dr. J. E. Wallace, Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.

Dr. W. R. Goler, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.

Dr. H. H. Proctor, Atlanta, Ga.
Bishop E. Cottrell, Holly Springs, Miss.
Mr. W. J. Edwards, Snow Hill Institute, Ala.
Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. Preston Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.
Mr. Walter S. Buchanan, A. and M. College, Normal, Ala.

Dr. J. A. Whitted, Birmingham, Ala.
Dr. John Hope, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. R. H. Boyd, Nashville, Tenn.
Dr. M. W. Gilbert, Selma, Ala.
Mr. C. N. Langston, Nashville, Tenn.
Mr. Perry W. Howard, Jackson, Miss.

Line of March

The line of march to the Chapel Wednesday was as follows:

1. Battalion which assembled on the Drill Grounds headed by Band.
2. Girls assembled in front of White Memorial Hall.
3. Family in carriages.
4. Honorary Pall Bearers.
5. Trustees.
6. Visitors.
7. The Executive Council.
8. Teachers and members of Alumni Association.

Principal Washington's Family

Principal Washington's surviving family consists of:

Mrs. Booker T. Washington.
Mr. and Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Jr., and Booker T. Washington, III.
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Davidson Washington.
Mr. and Mrs. William Sidney Pittman and three children.

His relatives are:

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Washington, Mrs. Gertrude L. Perry, Mr. John H. Washington, Jr.,

Washington is to die with him. The glory and blessedness of his achievements lie in the fact that he so helped to organize and develop an institution that even though his body lies in the earth, yet his spirit is alive in those whom he has helped to train, and they will redouble their exertions to carry on to further perfection the institution in the self same spirit that has heretofore characterized its life.

Floral Offerings Received

An earnest effort has been made to list each and every one of the floral designs brought or sent to Tuskegee by friends throughout the world. It is our sincere hope that we have not overlooked a single one of these memorials of friendship, sympathy and love. The complete list as compiled follows:

Voorhees Industrial School, Denmark, S. C.
 Mr. Walter S. Scott, Savannah, Ga.
 New Orleans Friends, headed by Dr. Robert E. Jones, Hon. Walter L. Cohen and many others, New Orleans, La.
 Board of Trustees, Howard University, Washington, D. C.
 Savannah Business League, Savannah, Ga.
 Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo F. Herndon, University Place, Atlanta, Ga.
 Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Bridgeforth, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 Mr. and Mrs. Warren Logan, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Taylor, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 The A Middle Class (Class of 1917), Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Dowling, Tuskegee, Ala.
 Hon. and Mrs. H. P. Merritt, Tuskegee, Ala.
 The Post Graduate Class, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 The Children's House, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 Johnston Brothers Drug Company, Tuskegee, Ala.
 Mr. C. W. Wood, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 Dr. and Mrs. Coley R. Heard, Tuskegee, Ala.
 Mr. George T. Hill, Tuskegee, Ala.
 The Bank of Tuskegee, Tuskegee, Ala.
 Mrs. W. H. Wright and Family, Tuskegee, Ala.
 Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Palmer, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 Mr. J. D. Carlton, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 Mrs. W. T. Laslie, Tuskegee, Ala.
 Hon. J. H. Thompson, Tuskegee, Ala.
 The Tuskegee Alumni Association, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 Teachers and Students of the Agricultural Dept., Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 The Principal's Office Force, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 The British Teachers and Students, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Kenney, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 Messrs. Fort and Rush, Tuskegee, Ala.
 Mrs. Yancey H. Gautier, Tuskegee, Ala.
 The B Middle Class (Class of 1918), Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 Mrs. Holcomb, Tuskegee, Ala.
 The Greenwood Baptist Church, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. (Greenwood).
 Mrs. E. J. Rowe, Tuskegee, Ala.
 Judge and Mrs. S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee, Ala.
 Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Thompson, Tuskegee, Ala.

The Bethel Grove Community, Tuskegee, Ala.
 Mr. W. W. Campbell, Tuskegee, Ala.
 The Macon County Bank, Tuskegee, Ala.
 Mr. Lawrence C. Lewis, Tuskegee, Ala.
 The Academic Department, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 The Girls' Industrial Department, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Attwell, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 The Town of Tuskegee, Tuskegee, Ala.
 The Tuskegee Railroad, Tuskegee, Ala.
 Miss Bessie Adams, Tuskegee, Ala.
 The Massachusetts Civic League, Boston, Mass.
 Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Huddleston, Tuskegee, Ala.
 The Business Agent's Department, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 The Snow Hill Normal and Industrial Institute, Snow Hill, Ala.
 The St. Louis Business League, St. Louis, Mo.
 The Citizens of Nashville, Nashville, Tenn.
 The St. Luke's Hospital, New York City.
 Teachers and Students of Industrial and Educational School, Topeka, Kan.
 The Utica Normal and Industrial Institute, Utica Institute, Miss.
 The Alabama Penny Prudential Savings Bank, Birmingham, Ala.
 The Faculty and Students of Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.
 Graduates and Former Students of Tuskegee Institute, at Uniontown, Ala.
 The Tuskegee Club at Little Rock, Little Rock, Ark.
 Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Fitzpatrick, Montgomery, Ala.
 Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery, Ala.
 Mr. and Mrs. Emmett J. Scott, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 Mr. and Mrs. Victor H. Tulane, Montgomery, Ala.
 The Faculty and Students of Selma University, Selma, Ala.
 The Abraham Brothers Company, Montgomery, Ala.
 The Madison Park School, Montgomery, Ala.
 The Montgomery Industrial School, Montgomery, Ala.
 Messrs. Schloss and Kahn, and Mr. Leo Strassburger, Montgomery, Ala.
 The Women's District Convention of Uniontown, Uniontown, Ala.
 The Alabama Federation of Colored Women's Club, Montgomery, Ala.
 Dr. U. G. Mason, Birmingham, Ala.
 The Family of Mr. W. B. Patterson, Tuskegee, Ala.
 The Calhoun Colored School, Calhoun, Ala.
 Miss Charlotte R. Thorn, Calhoun Colored School, Calhoun, Ala.
 The Misses Buchanan and King and Messrs. Horace Brown and R. L. Barnes.
 The Faculty and Students of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
 Sunday School of Old Ship Church, Montgomery, Ala.
 The Pitts Shoe Company, Montgomery, Ala.
 Mr. I. Levystein, Montgomery, Ala.
 Dr. A. M. Curtis and Mr. J. A. Cobb, Washington, D. C.
 Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

The J. G. Phelp-Stokes Fund, New Haven, Conn.
 The Tuskegee Club of Montgomery, Montgomery, Ala.
 Students of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
 Mr. Francis Foster and daughter, Maggie, Tuskegee, Ala.
 The Spanish Speaking Boys, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 The Tuskegee Woman's Union, Tuskegee, Ala.
 Washington Public School Community, Tuskegee, Ala.
 Mr. and Mrs. Varner, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 The Durr Drug Company, Montgomery, Ala.
 Mr. and Mrs. Phil Waters, Charleston, W. Va.
 Officers of the West Point Railroad, Atlanta, Ga.
 Teachers and pupils of Plateau Institute, Plateau, Ala.
 Citizens and Business Men of Uniontown, Uniontown, Ala.
 Messrs. F. H. McConico and L. L. Powell, Montgomery, Ala.
 The First Congregational Church of Atlanta, Atlanta, Ga.
 The Citizens of Selma, Selma, Ala.
 Mr. J. E. Bush and Family (by C. E. Bush), Little Rock, Ark.
 The Faculty of State Normal School, Montgomery, Ala.
 Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.
 Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.
 Tuskegee Graduates and Studnets of Atlanta, Atlanta, Ga.
 American Missionary Association, New York City.
 "Kentucky."
 Mrs. L. W. Thomas, Montgomery, Ala.
 Business Men's League, Montgomery, Ala.
 Ministers, Teachers, Professional and Business Men of Mobile, Mobile, Ala.
 Hampton Teachers at Tuskegee, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 Mr. J. W. Peterson, Mobile, Ala.
 Mount Olive Church, Tuskegee, Ala.
 The Grand Masonic Lodge of Alabama.
 Hon. and Mrs. Seth Low, New York City.
 The Oklahoma State Club, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Ferguson, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 Washington Chapel, Tuskegee, Ala.
 Mrs. M. L. Matthews, West Chester, Pa.
 Mr. S. Gassenheimer, Montgomery, Ala.
 The Town Night School of Tuskegee, Tuskegee, Ala.
 Mr. R. M. Boyd, Tuskegee, Ala.
 Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Burke, Tuskegee, Ala.
 Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Drakeford, Tuskegee, Ala.
 The Hospital Aid Society, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 The Gottlieb Brothers, Tuskegee, Ala.
 Berea College, Berea, Ky.
 Mr. and Mrs. Bell Motley, Tuskegee, Ala.
 Miss L. C. Hughes and Girls of Huntington Hall, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 Misses Lola and Edna O'Neal.
 Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Bruce, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 The Junior Class (Class of 1919), Tuskegee

The Housewives' Club, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 The A. M. E. Zion Church, Tuskegee, Ala.
 The Senior Class (Class of 1916), Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 Mr. C. W. Hare and Family, Tuskegee, Ala.
 Graduates and Friends of Columbus, Columbus, Ga.
 Colored Citizens of Auburn, Auburn, Ala.
 The Mosaic Templars of America, Alabama Grand Lodge.
 The National Association of Colored Women.
 The Girls of White Hall and Parker Cottage, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 The Industrial Department, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 The New Orleans Tuskegee Club, New Orleans, La.
 Faculty and Students of Barber Memorial Seminary, Anniston, Ala.
 Mme. C. J. Walker, Indianapolis, Ind.
 The Birmingham Tuskegee Club, Birmingham, Ala.
 The Brunswick Tuskegee Club, Brunswick, Ga.
 Mr. and Mrs. Jordan C. Jackson, Lexington, Ky.
 Dr. and Mrs. C. First Johnson, Mobile, Ala.
 Miss Emma Miles, Montgomery, Ala.
 The Boston Business League, Boston, Mass.
 The Haitian Students at Tuskegee, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
 The Muscadero School, Bessemer, Ala.
 The N. J. Haynes School, Augusta, Ga.
 The St. Louis Schools, St. Louis, Mo.
 Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Driver, Birmingham, Ala.
 The College Court Carpenters' Club, Montgomery, Ala.
 The St. Petersburg Colored Public School, St. Petersburg, Fla.
 The Brasswell-Fort-Worrell Company, Tuskegee, Ala.
 Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill.
 The Greil Brothers Company, Montgomery, Ala.
 Hon. J. O. Thompson, Benton, Ala.
 Mr. and Mrs. Belton Gilreath, Birmingham, Ala.
 The Citizens of Boley, Boley, Okla.
 Red Caps of Grand Central Terminal Station, New York City.
 Mr. Philip A. Payton, Jr., New York City.
 Company A, 24th Infantry, U. S. A.
 Tuskegee Graduates, Havana, Cuba.
 Afro-American Citizens of Manila, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Tuskegee Graduates, San Juan, Porto Rico.

Out of Town Visitors

As nearly as we could secure a complete list of those from out of town who were present at the funeral of Principal Washington, we present same herewith. It is hoped that the list which follows is complete, and yet we are fearful that in the stress of the moment some names may be omitted. We very much hope that this will not prove to be true, but if so our sincere regrets are expressed in advance, with the simple apology,—“we have tried to do our best.”

William G. Willcox, New York City, Treasurer Investment Fund Committee.

Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, New York

City, Member Board of Trustees Tuskegee Institute.

Charles Banks, First Vice-President, National Negro Business League, Mound Bayou, Miss., and Mrs. Banks.

Hon. J. C. Napier, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Negro Business League, Nashville, Tenn., and Mrs. Napier.

Dr. George C. Hall of Chicago, Illinois.
 Victor H. Tulane, Trustee, and Mrs. Tulane, Montgomery, Alabama.

W. C. Gordon, Member of the Executive Committee, National Negro Business League, St. Louis, Mo.

R. B. Hudson, Secretary National Baptist Convention, Selma, Alabama, and Mrs. Hudson.

Dr. U. G. Mason, Surgeon-in-Chief, G. C. Hall Hospital, Birmingham, Alabama.

Clarence W. Allen, Mobile, Alabama.

Mrs. A. C. Dungee, Miss Cornelia A. Bowen, Augustus Simms, representing Alabama Reform School for Colored Boys at Mt. Meigs, Alabama.

Dr. S. E. Courtney, Member of Executive Committee, National Negro Business League, Boston, Mass.

Belton Gilreath, Trustee, Birmingham, Alabama, and Mrs. Gilreath.

Dr. H. H. Proctor, A. F. Herndon and Mrs. Herndon, C. C. Cater, L. G. Watts, Thomas Taylor, committee representing First Congregational Church of Atlanta, Georgia.

Dr. James B. Dudley, President A. and M. College for Colored Youths, Greensboro, N. C.
 Rev. Preston Taylor, Undertaker, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Stephen M. Newman, President, and Dr. George W. Cook, Secretary, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Charles F. Meserve, President, Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.

President Walter S. Buchanan, A. and M. College, Normal, Alabama, and Mrs. Buchanan.

Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Parrish, Louisville, Kentucky.

Dr. J. A. Whitted, 16th Street Baptist Church, Birmingham, Alabama.

John M. Wright, Third Vice-President National Negro Business League, representing Topeka Educational Institute, Topeka, Kansas.

Delegation of 25 or 30 from Selma, Alabama.

Isaiah T. Montgomery, Mound Bayou, Miss.
 Bishop E. Cottrell, Holly Springs, Miss.

Horace D. Slatter, Newspaper Correspondent, Birmingham, Alabama.

Dr. H. T. Kealing, President, Western University, Quindaro, Kansas.

J. J. Leary, of New York Tribune, New York City.

W. T. Andrews, Member Executive Committee National Negro Business League, Sumter, S. C.

R. W. Westbury, Sumter, S. C.

A. E. Manning, Publisher Indianapolis World, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. J. Griffin, Principal High Point, N. and I. Inst., High Point, N. C.

Prof. Webster, representing Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia.

Dr. C. V. Roman, Nashville, Tenn., Editor National Medical Journal.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Pittman, Dallas, Texas.
 Byrd Prillerman, President West Virginia Institute, Charleston, W. Va.

Dr. R. C. Judkins, Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery, Ala.

President W. S. Scarborough, Wilberforce University, Ohio.

Major R. R. Moton, Commandant of Cadets, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

W. J. Hale, President State Normal School, Nashville, Tenn.

Miss Lucy Tapley, President Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia.

Bishop George W. Clinton, A. M. E. Zion Church, Charlotte, N. C.

Dr. John Hope, President Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, and Mrs. Hope.

Dr. Willis Sterrs, Decatur, Alabama.
 William H. Steward, Publisher American Baptist, Louisville, Kentucky.

T. H. Hayes, Member Executive Committee National Negro Business League, Memphis, Tenn.

Prof. N. W. Collier, President Florida Baptist College, Jacksonville, Fla.

Charles Anderson, Treasurer National Negro Business League, Jacksonville, Fla., and Mrs. Anderson.

Wm. H. Holtzclaw, Principal, and Mr. Charles R. Lawrence and party of six, Utica Institute, Miss.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Thomas, Union Springs, Alabama.

Leroy Gaillard, Birmingham, Alabama.

Miss A. L. White and Miss H. Margarette Beard, Montgomery Industrial School, Montgomery, Ala.

Delegation of 25 colored citizens from Selma, Alabama, headed by Prof. R. B. Hudson, Principal Colored Public School, and Dr. L. L. Burwell.

W. T. B. Williams, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., Agent of the Jeanes and Slater Funds.

25 or more citizens from Atlanta, Georgia, headed by Rev. and Mrs. H. H. Proctor.

J. E. Wallace, President Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Principal, Daytona Industrial Training School for Girls, Daytona, Fla.

Miss Lizzie F. Cantey, Columbus, Georgia.
 Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Washington, D. C., representing Phelps Stokes Fund.

A. R. Mosby, Birmingham, Alabama.
 L. C. Farley, Beloit, Ala.

Scoville Johnston, Birmingham, Alabama.
 J. V. Shields, Ensley, Alabama.

Hon. Jos. O. Thompson, Rutherford, Alabama.

J. D. Davis, Columbus, Ga.
 J. O. Diffay, President Alabama Penny-Prudential Saving Bank, Birmingham, Alabama, and Mrs. Diffay.

Rev. S. V. Kingston, Selma, Ala.
 O. L. Coleman, President, Coleman College, Gibsland, La., and Mrs. A. L. Yates, Secretary Coleman College, Gibsland, La.

J. E. Johnson, Normal Institute, Prentiss, Miss.

Prof. Hubert, President, Jackson College, Jackson, Miss.

Prof. E. Williams, Nashville, Tenn.
 R. O. Simpson, Trustee, Furman, Alabama.
 H. G. Howard, Atlanta, Georgia.

W. T. Woods, Grand Master Masons, Mobile, Alabama.

W. J. Edwards, Principal Snow Hill Industrial School, Snow Hill, Alabama.

Martin A. Menafee, Voorhees Industrial School, Denmark, S. C.

J. C. L. Curry, Birmingham, Alabama.

C. N. Langston, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. E. B. Jefferson, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Sylvester Jefferson, Clarksville, Tenn.

Dr. R. H. Boyd, National Baptist Publishing Board, Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. J. M. Ball, Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. Alice Young Smith, Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. Ezella Carter, Chicago, Ill.

Miss Euphemia Davis, Montgomery, Ala.

Miss Ellen Vaughn, Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. D. L. Davis, Montgomery, Ala.

Dr. Howard, Meridian, Miss.

Miss A. M. Spencer, Columbus, Ga.

W. M. Hicks, Meridian, Miss.

J. S. Shanklin, Port Royal Industrial School, Beaufort, S. C.

Lemuel Harper, Columbus, Georgia.

William E. Mitchell, representing Chicago-Tuskegee Club, Chicago, Ill.

Miss Annie E. Payne, representing Birmingham-Tuskegee Club, Birmingham, Alabama.

Miss Ida M. Abercrombie, representing Montgomery-Tuskegee Club, Montgomery, Ala.

Andrew Belcher, Alabama Reform School for Colored Boys, Mt. Meigs, Ala.

Miss Mary Hill, Montgomery, Alabama.

Lewis W. Driver, Palmer Institute, Sedalia, N. C.

H. Holerman, Railway Mail Service, New Orleans, La.

Ernest Marshall, Lexington, Kentucky.

Hulon Bell, Teacher, Manual Training Department, Russell High School, Lexington, Ky.

Prof. G. W. Trenholm, Tusculumbia, Alabama.

Prof. E. W. B. Curry, President, Curry Normal and Industrial Institute, Urbana, Ohio.

Rev. J. J. Starks, President Morris College, Sumter, S. C.

A. J. Wood, Benton, Ala.

Prof. E. Z. Matthews, Courtland, Alabama.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. A. Johnston, Birmingham, Ala.

Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, Vice-President, Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.

Prof. A. H. Parker, Birmingham, Ala.

Dr. M. W. Gilbert, President Selma University, Selma, Ala.

Mrs. A. F. Owens, Selma, Ala.

G. W. Franklin, President National Negro Undertakers Association, Chattanooga, Tenn.

J. B. Bell, Member of Executive Committee, National Negro Business League, Houston, Texas.

Dr. A. P. Camphor, President Central Alabama College, Birmingham, Ala.

A. L. Jackson, Secretary Y. M. C. A., Chicago, Ill.

J. A. Kennedy, Chicago, Ill.

T. A. Dickson, Jackson, Miss.

J. W. Shields, Ensley, Ala.

R. H. Lee, Superintendent Colored Schools, Marion, Ala.

A. N. McDuffie, Principal Laurinburg Institute, and Mrs. McDuffie, Laurinburg, N. C.

Dr. A. T. Chisholm, Greensboro, Ga.

Dr. S. G. Atkins, Educational Secretary A. M. E. Zion Church, Winston-Salem, N. C.

H. E. Perry, President Standard Life Ins. Co., Atlanta, Ga.

J. C. Jackson, Member Executive Committee, National Negro Business League, Lexington, Kentucky.

Miss Ida Gibson, Superintendent Peck Home, and Mrs. Leon Webster, Assistant Superintendent Peck Home, New Orleans, La.

H. E. Archer, Payne University, Selma, Ala.

Dr. E. C. Silsby, President Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.

Dr. S. G. Elbert, Wilmington, Del., Member Executive Committee, National Negro Business League.

Mr. William H. Baldwin, 3d., New York Evening Post, New York City.

W. H. Crocker, Petersburg, Va.

Mrs. F. E. Morin, Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. Hazel K. Bluford, Greensboro, N. C.

Mrs. Dinah W. Pace, Covington, Ga.

Dr. W. R. Goler, President Livingston College, Salisbury, N. C.

Perry W. Howard, President National Negro Bar Association, Jackson, Miss.

Mrs. R. C. Calhoun, Treasurer, Hungerford Industrial School, Eatonville, Fla.

E. A. Chisholm, Principal Hungerford Industrial School, Eatonville, Fla.

Miss Georgia Washington, People's Village School, Mt. Meigs, Ala.

Dr. James E. Shepard, N. R. T. School, Durham, N. C.

Henry McBride, Atlanta, Ga.

J. M. Stamper, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. J. W. Huguley, Americus, Ga.

Dr. Fred. T. Jones, Shreveport, La.

Dr. H. E. Archer, President Payne University, Selma, Ala.

Henry Lincoln Johnson, Atlanta, Ga.

W. L. Turner, Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.

Julius G. Johnson, Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.

Captain Jackson McHenry, Atlanta, Ga.

Stephen A. Childs, Marion, Ala.

Sumner Childs, Marion, Ala.

Rev. Mr. Brown, Marion, Ala.

Dr. S. Sullivan, Selma, Ala.

W. R. Sangster, Uniontown, Ala.

George E. Jefferson, Utica Institute, Miss.

G. M. Gettis, Utica Institute, Miss.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Anderson, Utica Institute, Miss.

J. N. Williamson, Natchez, Miss.

J. S. Williams, President State Negro Business League, Shreveport, La.

Mrs. H. Davenport, Birmingham, Ala.

Virgil W. Davenport, Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. H. H. King, Lagrange, Ga.

Dr. F. A. McKenzie, President Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

S. R. Marshall, Columbus, Ga.

N. E. Abercrombie, Montgomery, Ala.

Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Darden, Opelika, Ala.

Dr. G. S. Morse, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. E. R. Carter, Friendship Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga.

T. R. Traylor, West Point, Ga.

Mrs. E. Henderson, Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. P. P. Wright, Montgomery, Ala.

A. E. Martin, A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.

W. H. Crutcher, A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.

Mrs. F. L. Parker, Selma, Ala.

Mrs. Cameron Simms, Mt. Meigs, Ala.

Mrs. S. A. Parker, Selma, Ala.

Miss E. L. Simms, Selma, Ala.

Miss M. R. McAlpine, Selma, Ala.

Mrs. O. L. Campbell, Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. M. J. Lewis, Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. M. A. Dillard, Selma, Ala.

Mrs. A. B. Clanton, Selma, Ala.

Mrs. R. L. Doggett, Seale, Ala.

Mrs. C. L. Harris, Selma, Ala.

Miss Sarah Thornton, Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Mollie Griffin, Tampa, Fla.

Mr. Ira T. Bryant, A. M. E. Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. J. L. Ovletrea, Principal Public School, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Mr. S. T. Saxon, Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. J. Phillips, Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Tacitus Gaillard, Savannah, Ga.

Mr. George Rivers, Columbus, Ga.

Mr. Milas Fish, Columbus, Ga.

Mr. German Watson.

Miss Mary Hill, Montgomery, Ala.

Mr. Felix Washington, Montgomery, Ala.

Mr. Arthur Childers, Montgomery, Ala.

Mr. J. O. Thomas, Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Simms, Mt. Meigs, Alabama.

Some of The Telegrams of Condolence Received

Bedford Hills, New York,
November 14, 1915.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

Mrs. Low and I send to you and your children our heartfelt sympathy. I am glad that Dr. Washington breathed his life away amid the scenes of his labors, surrounded by the symbols of his great achievements and in the midst of those who looked up to him and loved him as a leader sent from God. Let me remind you in your great sorrow that our God is not the God of the dead but of the living.
SETH LOW.

Katonah, New York,
November 14, 1915.

Warren Logan, Vice-Principal,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

On behalf of the Board of Trustees I send to you and through you to the officers, teachers and students of the Tuskegee Institute our warmest sympathy in the death of the school's great founder, Booker T. Washington. In his death the country has lost a great patriot and the Negro race an inspiring leader. It is now the hour to show without his magnetic presence, by your loyalty to the school and to his high ideals how truly you have caught the inspiration of his spirit and of his devoted life of service. The Trustees will not fail you in your hour of need and we count confidently on your loyal co-operation in keeping Tuskegee a worthy memorial of the great man with whom you have worked so long and so well. Please see that this telegram is read at the funeral service.

SETH LOW,
Chairman, Board of Trustees.

Montgomery, Alabama,
November 15, 1915.

Emmett J. Scott, Secretary,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

I learn with great regret the death of Dr. Washington.

CHARLES HENDERSON,
(Governor, State of Alabama.)

The picture of Principal Washington which appears on the cover page is made from a photograph by Scurlock of Washington, D. C., and used by courtesy of Mr. A. R. Stewart.

West New Brighton, New York,
November 14, 1915.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Please express my deepest sympathy to all the teachers and pupils of the Institute in the great loss. Mr. Washington's death is a national calamity but his spirit will still live to inspire and carry forward his great work. Those left behind must bravely and loyally take up the great trust which now falls upon their shoulders.

WILLIAM G. WILLCOX,
(Treasurer Investment Fund Committee, Board of Trustees, Tuskegee Institute.)

Oyster Bay, New York,
November 14, 1915.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

Pray accept my deepest sympathy in the death of your distinguished husband. No man rendered greater service to his race, and his loss cannot be supplied. He was one of the citizens of whom this entire country should be proud.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

French Lick, Indiana,
November 14, 1915.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

Mr. Washington was a man of great power and of wide and wholesome influence, not only among his own race but among other races. His death is distinctly a public loss.

CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS,
(Former Vice-President of the United States.)

New York, N. Y.,
November 15, 1915.

Mrs. B. T. Washington,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

I mourn with you today as one who shares your sorrow. America has lost one of her best and greatest citizens. History is to tell of two Washingtons: One the Father of his country, the other the leader of his race. Mrs. Carnegie joins me in deep sympathy.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia,
November 15, 1915.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

It was very thoughtful to telegraph me directly. Of course I am greatly shocked. This is an overwhelming bereavement for all of us. Please convey my sympathy to Mrs. Washington. I hope to see Mr. Low and Mr. Willcox in New York this week.

FRANK TRUMBULL,
(President, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad;
Trustee, Tuskegee Institute.)

New York City,
November 14, 1915.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

My heart is too sad to attempt words of consolation for you in your and our country's great loss. One of our noblest and foremost citizens has passed to his reward. The service he has rendered his fellowmen will live forever. Mrs. Rosenwald joins me in the hope that you will bear up under this terrible affliction.

JULIUS ROSENWALD,
(President, Sears Roebuck and Co.; Trustee,
Tuskegee Institute.)

New York City,
November 14, 1915.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

The dreaded misfortune has befallen us and the entire world. Will you express to all of

our dear friends among the staff and all others, including the student body, our sincerest sympathy. We have all been favored by the privilege of our contact with our noble friend, the dear departed.

MR. AND MRS. JULIUS ROSENWALD.

Boston, Mass.,
November 15, 1915.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Mrs. Mason and I are shocked at the news of Dr. Washington's death. We both feel that we have lost one of our best friends. Please express our sincere sympathies to Mrs. Washington.

CHAS. E. MASON,
(Trustee, Tuskegee Institute.)

New York City,
November 14, 1915.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Received your message with profound grief. My personal sympathy to you in the loss of your chief.

GEORGE McANENY,
(President, Board of Aldermen, New York
City; Trustee, Tuskegee Institute.)

New York City,
November 14, 1915.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

My deepest sympathy to you in your great loss; a loss that so many millions of the people of this country will feel with you.

GEORGE McANENY,
(Trustee, Tuskegee Institute.)

Brooklyn, N. Y.,
November 14, 1915.

Mrs. B. T. Washington,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

Have heard with deepest sorrow of Doctor Washington's untimely death, and that his devotion to his work caused his illness. His has been a wonderful record, and Tuskegee will always perpetuate his memory and success. My wife and sisters join me in earnest sympathy with you and all his co-workers.

ALFRED T. WHITE.

Philadelphia, Pa.,
November 16, 1915.

Mrs. B. T. Washington,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

I desire to render to you and to your family my heartfelt sympathy in your bereavement. Only physical incapacity prevents me paying my respects in person.

W. M. SCOTT,
(Trustee, Tuskegee Institute.)

Pittsburgh, Penn.,
November 15, 1915.

Mrs. B. T. Washington,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

In behalf of Chancellor and Faculty, University of Pittsburg, I extend very sincere sympathy to yourself and family and Mr. Washington's associates at Tuskegee. He was a good friend and wise counsellor of his race and his death is the nation's loss. His remarkable life service is his enduring monument.

S. B. McCORMICK,
(Chancellor, University of Pittsburg.)

New York City,
November 15, 1915.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Inexpressibly shocked at the sad news of Dr. Washington's death. He was one of the

world's great men. My deepest sympathy for Mrs. Washington and all at Tuskegee.

JAMES H. DILLARD,
(President, Anna T. Jeanes Fund Board, also
President, John F. Slater Fund.)

New York City,
November 15, 1915.

Mrs. B. T. Washington,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Received tidings of your husband's death with profound sorrow. Your race has not only lost its noble liberator, but the loss to our country is irreparable.

ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
(J. and N. Seligman and Company, Bankers.)

Washington, D. C.,
November 15, 1915.

Mrs. B. T. Washington,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

I am grieved beyond words by the sad news of Dr. Washington's death. The United States has lost one of her noblest and most useful citizens. His memory will continue to live with all his friends and admirers. His faithful work will endure.

PAUL M. WARBURG,
(Member Federal Reserve Board.)

Lakewood, N. J.,
November 15, 1915.

Mrs. B. T. Washington,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

I learn with sorrow of the death of Dr. Washington. Be assured of my sympathy for you in this sudden and sad bereavement. He rendered invaluable services to his race in a life devoted to their uplift and he was most highly appreciated by multitudes of the best people in the land. He will be greatly missed and his memory will be cherished with grateful affection for generations to come.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

Montgomery, Alabama,
November 15, 1915.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Was greatly shocked to learn of Dr. Washington's death. Tuskegee's grief will be shared by the entire State.

JAMES L. SIBLEY,
(Alabama State Rural School Supervisor.)

Montgomery, Alabama,
November 15, 1915.

Mrs. B. T. Washington,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

Your distinguished husband in serving the race well has served all races. We share in the universal sorrow over his death.

CHAS. STAKELY, D. D.,
(Pastor First Baptist Church (White) Mont-
gomery, Ala.)

Raleigh, N. C.,
November 15, 1915.

Mrs. B. T. Washington,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

I beg to express my sympathy and sorrow at the death of Dr. Washington. His death is a great loss to both races and to the cause of education in the South and the nation.

J. Y. JOINER,
(State Superintendent of Public Instruction.)

Nashville, Tenn.,
November 15, 1915.

Mrs. B. T. Washington,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

You have the deepest sympathy of the State

THE TUSKEGEE STUDENT, NOVEMBER 27, 1915

Department of Education. The nation has lost one of its greatest educators.

S. L. SMITH.
(State Rural School Superintendent.)

Little Rock, Arkansas,
November 15, 1915.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

Our State Department of Education and the educators of the State of Arkansas are distressed and grieved over the death of Dr. Washington. We recognize that the Negro race has lost its staunchest advocate and most distinguished member; the nation one of its foremost citizens and educators; the South one of its truest, sincerest friends. Our heart-felt sympathy goes out to you and to Tuskegee Institute.

GEORGE B. COOK, State Superintendent.
LEO M. FAVROT, State Agent, Negro Rural Schools.

New Haven, Conn.,
November 16, 1915.

Mrs. B. T. Washington,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

I send you my deepest sympathy in your sorrow. I had a very high regard for your husband and feel that he did a constructive work of the greatest importance for our country. I am exceedingly sorry that I cannot, personally, attend the funeral. I have asked Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones to go as representative of the Phelps Stokes Fund.

ANSON PHELPS STOKES.
(Secretary Yale University.)

Peace Dale, Rhode Island,
November 16, 1915.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

Deep sympathy in your loss. A loss to the whole country.

CAROLINE HAZARD.
(Former President of Wellesley College.)

Helena, Arkansas,
November 15, 1915.

Mrs. B. T. Washington,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

Dear Madam: I am shocked beyond expression at the intelligence of the death of Dr. Washington. His death is a national calamity. Our race will feel it most keenly. A good and great man has fallen.

E. C. MORRIS.
(President, National Baptist Convention—largest Negro organization in the world.)

Austin, Texas,
November 15, 1915.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Extend to Mrs. Washington my sincere sympathy in this sad hour. I feel keenly our loss. I regarded Dr. Washington the safest, the sanest, the most tactful and wisest leader the race has had since emancipation. He was a man of vision.

I. GARLAND PENN.
(Field Secretary, Southern Education Society, Methodist Episcopal Church.)

Statesville, N. C.,
November 15, 1915.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

The Western North Carolina Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church has heard with great sorrow of the death of the head of your great institution, Dr. Booker T. Washington. His life work has been a benediction in that he was a pathfinder for Industrial Education, a leader in the new thought for race uplift, and our mouthpiece

in expressing the needs and ambitions of the race.

GEORGE W. CLINTON, Presiding Bishop;
H. T. MEDFORD, Conference Secretary.
(Representing the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.)

Nashville, Tennessee,
November 14, 1915.

Mrs. B. T. Washington,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

The Tennessee Conference of my denomination, over which I am now presiding, joins me in extending sympathy in this hour of your sorrow. The race has lost its most distinguished leader in the death of Doctor Washington. I can only point you to Him who can comfort you in this your greatest bereavement.

C. H. PHILLIPS, Presiding Bishop.
(Representing the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.)

Paris, Illinois,
November 15, 1915.

Mrs. B. T. Washington,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

My dear Mrs. Washington: Speaking for the African Methodist Episcopal Church let me assure you the race, the country, the world mourns and sympathizes with you because of the loss of your illustrious and beloved husband. Our prayers go up for you, the fatherless children, Tuskegee Institute and the cause of the Negroes, education and refinement.

BISHOP B. F. LEE, Wilberforce, Ohio.
(Senior Bishop, African Methodist Episcopal Church.)

Mound Bayou, Miss.,
November 14, 1915.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

With the entire race I am bowed in mourning—the loss of the greatest man the race has produced in any epoch. One of America's foremost citizens, regardless of race. The peer of any educator in any clime. Convey to Mrs. Washington and the bereaved family my deepest sympathy.

CHARLES BANKS.
(First Vice-President, National Negro Business League, of which Dr. Washington was President.)

New Haven, Conn.,
November 16, 1915.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Please convey to the family of Booker T. Washington my deep sympathy in their sorrow. His death is, in what ought to be his prime, an irretrievable loss to the nation. He was one of the most powerful forces for the proper settlement of the race question that has appeared in his generation. His loving candor to his fellow Negroes, his inspiring encouragement to make themselves individually valuable to the community; his urging upon the homely virtues of industry, thrift and persistent use of their opportunities, with a promise of higher achievements as a reward have done more for the Negro race than any other one factor in their progress. I knew Booker T. Washington well and valued him highly as a friend and a patriot. He united with a signal power of eloquence and great intellectual force and practical executive faculty a saving common sense which made him the great man he was. I greatly regret his death.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.
(Former President of the United States.)

606 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.,
19 November, 1915.

My dear Mr. Scott:

On my return today from a hunting trip in the North woods, I find your telegram announcing the death of Dr. Washington. His going seems an irreparable loss to a great

cause to those of us who have seen and admired his labors from the outside. What must his death mean to you and his other intimate associates at Tuskegee, and to the great body of Americans of his race whom he so wisely and effectively led and uplifted? I tender, through you, to Mrs. Washington, and to all his associates and intimate friends, sincere sympathy in this profound bereavement. May you all find a proud consolation in the fact that you shared the confidence and in the labors of this great man and leader. The importance of his service to the colored people of America will increase with the years, and it will be seen to be a patriotic service of the higher order.

Very sincerely yours,

EDGAR A. BANCROFT,
(Trustee, Tuskegee Institute.)

Washington, D. C.,
November 16, 1915.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

Learned since my arrival of death of your distinguished husband. The South as well as nation mourns the loss of a great man. He had won the confidence of our people and no man since the Civil War did more to create harmonious relations between the races. Accept my sincerest sympathy.

EMMETT O'NEAL.
(Former Governor of Alabama.)

Hot Springs, Va.,
November 17, 1915.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

Mrs. Rockefeller and I mourn with you and his host of friends the world over the sudden ending of the life of your husband. Although still a young man his life has been so filled with service to his fellowmen that you can well feel that his work has been finished. Be assured of our deep sympathy.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr.

Mr. Emmet J. Scott,
Secretary Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

Trinity Church
In the City of Boston,
November 15, 1915.

My dear Mr. Scott:

Your telegram reached me yesterday noon, but I had already learned the sad news of Dr. Washington's death from Mrs. Charles E. Mason.

A great American has gone from us. How great, the coming years will show in yet clearer light.

I wish I could be present at the burial services on Wednesday morning, but owing to engagements already entered into here, it will not be possible for me to get away.

Will you kindly express my deep sympathy to Mrs. Washington, whom some day I trust to meet?

It was about a year ago that Dr. Washington spoke in Trinity Church, and made one of his addresses full of clear reasoning, of ripe experience, and with that touch of humor which enlivened everything he had to say.

To me he has always been the Moses of his people, leading the way across the desert of ignorance and inefficiency to the promised land of responsibility and privilege.

Yours sincerely,

ALEXANDER MANN,
(Rector Trinity Church, Boston; Trustee, Tuskegee Institute.)

With many, many others from all corners of the wide, wide world.

Some Newspaper Comments

We are here reprinting only a small part of the newspaper comment which has appeared in the newspapers of the country following close upon the death and burial of Tuskegee's founder and late Principal:

The New York Tribune said:

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

By his example as well as by his teaching Mr. Washington set the Negro race in this country on the true path toward betterment. His ideals were intensely practical. His gospel was the gospel of self-respect, which is the foundation of all moral growth. He respected himself and won the respect of the country by his courage, his sincerity, his patience and the admirable singleness of his point of view.

He accomplished much and, better still, his work will live after him through what he has inspired others of his race to accomplish. He was a builder not for today only, but for the future—a leader of breadth and tenacity whose work has contributed not alone to the welfare of his people but also to the welfare and progress of the United States.

The New York Evening Mail said:

A GREAT LEADER

America is poorer because of the death of Booker T. Washington. He was a great leader who saw fundamentals clearly. By the work of his hands and his own will and determination he rose from the poverty and ignorance that hemmed in his race. He was one of the first Americans, black or white, to recognize clearly that civilization is built not upon cultural studies, but upon an economic foundation. He held that each individual acquires his basic character qualities and the fundamental virtues that make him a useful member of society through useful, purposeful work with the hands. Therefore Booker Washington rejected the attempt of sentimental reformers who believe that libraries and school training were sufficient to lift the Negroes. Skill as carpenters, blacksmiths, and, above everything, as farmers, habits of industry and thrift, he believed most important, and in Tuskegee his students formed a working body, cultivating the soil, constructing buildings, cooking, doing all the work required in the construction and management of the school plant. In addition to this, they had opportunity for class-room studies.

In this conception the genius of Washington revealed itself. Thousands of students who have gone out, imbued with his work and strengthened by the training they have received, are exerting an influence upon the Negroes of the South. He saw more clearly than any of his contemporaries that the hope of the Negro lay in the South, and the thoughtful white folk of the South were his strongest supporters and friends.

The New York Times said:

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

The mere story of his personal life is like a romance in its striking contrasts. Born in

slavery, he became the administrator of one of the most important educational institutions in the country, with property and endowments of two millions, with graduates numbering thousands in all parts of the South; and of this enterprise he was the chief builder. Especially he determined the aim to which it should be devoted, the principle by which it was guided. The aim was to train the Negro race in industry. The principle was that honest and efficient labor was the sole basis, not only for the progress of the Negro race, but for friendly and mutually helpful relations between the Negroes and the whites. This fundamental idea he urged on every possible occasion, with rare cogency and persuasiveness to both races, while he strove year in and year out, with exhaustless patience and with unflagging zeal and energy, to make Tuskegee a compelling example of the soundness and the fertility of the idea. It was his desire that every student who came under the influence of Tuskegee, young man or young woman, should go out among their people and spread that influence through their own lives and their teaching.

The formation of such an ideal, in the circumstances in which it was conceived, its embodiment to the extent and in the way developed at Tuskegee, required first a powerful and penetrating imagination such as is possessed only by the greatest of leaders. It required also a very rare ability in organization and a steadfastness of purpose, a strength of will and power of self-devotion of a most unusual degree. These Dr. Washington possessed. He had besides the gift of persuasion and inspiration, both in speaking and writing. His style was consistently simple, lucid, and direct. He permitted himself none of the tricks, and had almost none of the mannerisms, of the habitual public speaker. From these his intense sincerity and his absorption in his theme saved him. He often appealed to the emotions of his audiences, and generally with marked effect; he did not appeal to their passions or their prejudices.

* * * * *

The New York Press said:

AFTER BOOKER WASHINGTON

The work of Booker Washington's lifetime having been discussed and lauded everywhere in the country since his death, a natural speculation arises whether, with his tremendous personal energy and achievements removed, the progress of his work may be halted.

Any one who has studied the history of the colored people for the past fifty years will realize that the race has in store for it a development that cannot be retarded by the death of one leader, no matter how great his influence.

No students of history, certainly no ethnologists, longer assert that the colored race is incapable of achievement. The recent discoveries of the free cities it established in early times in Africa, the achievements of its fore-runners, the Egyptians, its remarkable evolution in eastern Asia and middle Africa in medieval times, have been studied in recent years to the justification of modern efforts by the race.

The New York World said:

WHAT THE SOUTH THOUGHT OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

Among the many tributes to the memory of Booker T. Washington from men prominent in public life, by all odds the most notable, as it is also in the circumstances, the most significant, is the official statement of the Governor of Alabama:

"In the death of Booker T. Washington the colored race has lost its greatest leader. He was a man of unusual force and executive ability, and in many respects rose above the environment of race. In my opinion, his efforts toward the development of his people have been of great benefit to them and to the entire South. Born a slave, living a life of earnest endeavor, and at his death the chief executive of an institution of Nation-wide reputation created by his own brain and energy demonstrates to the world the unbounded possibilities open to those whose purpose is to accomplish something, and marks him as one of the able men of his time."

To have deserved this eulogy from the Governor of a former slave State affords striking proof of the greatness of the work accomplished by the Negro educator. Most Northern people are inclined to think that the attitude of the Vardaman and the Cole Bleases toward Booker Washington and his efforts to uplift his race is the typical and characteristic Southern attitude. On the contrary, it is a wholly misrepresentative attitude, one reflecting the racial bias of only a small element of the population—the element that has resisted the intellectual and industrial progress of the South and remained ignorant and reactionary.

What the South really thought of the former slave who effected so much for the social and mental emancipation of his race is more truly expressed in the generous and whole-hearted tribute of the Governor of Alabama.

The New York Evening Post said:

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

* * * * *

And so it came about that Booker Washington gradually became the foremost interpreter of one race to another, particularly in the South. When the final verdict is passed upon his achievements, this may well prove to be his greatest claim to renown. Certainly of late years the trips he has taken into the various Southern States, when thousands of both races gathered to hear him wherever he stopped, have been of the utmost value. No one is quite so ignorant of Negro aspirations and achievements as the Southerner of the average small town, whose horizon is limited by the Negroes he sees upon the street corners. To these Mr. Washington brought a message that opened many an eye and won many a heart. True, he was extremely diplomatic; yet he did not lack courage, for he was never swerved by the threatening letters that often rained upon him. He would not take a guard, and unattended he would go by corners at which he had been told he would be shot like a dog if he dared appear. And, withal, his modest bearing, together with his great devotion to his cause, won him friends wherever

he went. Here in the North the doors of many homes swung open to him.

* * * * *

The New York World said:

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

When Appomattox left the ex-slave stranded on the strange shore of freedom, many toil-bent field hands wanted their children to learn Latin. What Latin was they had no idea; they knew it played some part in the culture of a section more given to oratory and politics than chemistry and manufacture. Need developed leaders in wiser ways; the greatest of these died yesterday.

Booker T. Washington did not know how old he was. He must have been born before 1859, the date usually given, else we must suppose him placed at twenty-two at the head of Tuskegee. He had learned at Hampton, and at once began teaching that what the black most needed was steady work and money in the bank. He praised the Negro banker, teacher, lawyer, physician; he could take a quiet and quizzical satisfaction in the prowess of Jack Johnson; but what pleased him most was that 2,500,000 Negroes were living in owned homes in 1910 and that Negro farmers owned more than one billion dollars' worth of cultivated farms.

Herein Dr. Washington was a wiser leader than those impetuous souls who demanded for the Negro at once every political right and cultural opportunity. The Negro is on the soil. He is in the South. His surest, shortest road to an assured place is efficiency. Dr. Washington was far-seeing in his desire to work in harmony with white men of his section. It is to the credit of the whites that they were so ready to work with him.

The New York Sun said:

TUSKEGEE'S MAKER

Dr. Booker T. Washington's work among the members of his race was based on the belief that the Negro would win social and political advancement only after he had achieved economic independence and stability. He held that time was better spent in demonstrating the capacity of the black man in those callings that are now open to him than in seeking opportunities in fields where every factor was opposed to him.

This policy brought Dr. Washington into conflict with many other leaders of the Negroes, but he maintained it from the beginning of his work at Tuskegee. He was not less concerned with the progress of the blacks in the United States than were those with whom he could not agree as to methods; their dispute was over the means to be used, not the end to be sought. His belief was supported by the intelligent judgment of thousands of citizens who saw in Tuskegee a possible instrument for the solution of a pressing problem.

Did the school's success depend on Dr. Washington's energy and personality, or was he able to install an organization competent to continue it? Such questions will be answered in the not remote future; it is to be hoped that the institution in which he labored

for more than a generation possesses the apparatus and personnel necessary to its continuance and growth as a memorial to this sensible and interesting educator.

The New York Globe said:

A GREAT AMERICAN

* * * * *

Judged by standards of race value and real achievement, Booker T. Washington was one of the great Americans of the generation since the Civil War. He conferred new distinction on the name of Washington, assigned to him, following Appomattox, whence a nameless pickaninny in Virginia. He served the South and he served his race, and, so doing, he served his country and those ideals of social justice and human brotherhood with whose advancement America, despite her glaring inconsistencies believes herself identified.

* * * * *

Booker Washington was the first member of his race conspicuously to emphasize the truth that economic independence must exist to some degree before a man can be a man. The nation not having given the Negro property that rightfully belonged to him, and the wrong being irreparable, Booker Washington led the movement of his people to win homes and a chance in life by renewed industry. In spite of opposition among his own people from men who lacked his imagination and did not like his lack of emphasis on political privileges, Booker Washington pressed forward. That the Negroes of America now own a billion of property and now have the economic status that should have been conceded to them a half century ago indicates to what degree his labors have borne fruit.

* * * * *

Dr. Washington was not only a great Negro and a great Southerner, but he was also a great American. Into him, despite the color of his skin, had entered a real belief in American principles. The principles of Jefferson and Lincoln were his principles. He believed in democracy and he believed in the attainability of human brotherhood. He had the large faith that sees the gains that society makes and is confident of ultimate results. So he was an American, one of the most typical, let us hope, of the generation.

The Brooklyn (N. Y.) Daily Eagle says:

THE DEATH OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

* * * * *

The liberation and enfranchisement of the Negroes was the result of an idealism religious in its fervor. In the exaltation of that devotion to the ideal of freedom thousands of men came to believe that the Negro was entitled, not merely to equality of opportunity, but that, by some spiritual conquest over natural law, he was to be established and protected in equality of achievement. It is not strange that the Negroes themselves regarded emancipation as emancipation from work, idleness being the badge of freedom which had been most persistently ground into them. Perhaps it is not strange, either, that a people which had given blood and treasure for that libera-

tion should become possessed of the idea that schooling for one generation would give the children of ex-slaves capacity to compete with whites in diverse fields of labor, including the professions and arts.

That notion, born of a consecrated idealism, was an utter defiance of the law of evolution, and the attempts to apply it have brought personal disappointments and far-reaching bitterness of spirit. While that bitterness was at its height it was Booker T. Washington who turned the tide by proving that the condition of the Negroes could be raised by training them for the work of the hand which has been the foundation of the progress of every nation of whites which through centuries of development has arrived at a high state of civilization. He began in the eighties training his people in industry and thrift, the very virtues from which the generation before had believed itself to be emancipated.

* * * * *

But the career of Dr. Washington himself shows that the achievement of a black man will receive abundant recognition, once its usefulness is established. The degrees which colleges conferred on this man were richly earned. He was a great citizen because he did a great and useful work. He was not merely a prophet, but an example to his countrymen, both black and white. He has taught to the one race hardly less pointedly than to the other that the only sure basis of prosperity and honor lies in service. That lesson was and is badly needed on both sides of the color line.

The Brooklyn (N. Y.) Daily Times says in part:

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

Had Booker T. Washington died ten years ago the loss to the economic cause of the American Negro would have been far greater than is the case today. For in the interval the colored educator practically completed his life's work, outlined the path along which he desired his race to advance and, unless a social upheaval destroys the foundations he laid, his work will be continued automatically by his successors.

The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press says in part:

THE WASHINGTON OF HIS RACE

Many a man who boasts of a white face might well envy the grand record of Booker T. Washington, the famous Negro leader, who has just died. He lived a life of service, in behalf of his race, and the good he did will live after him in many an educational institution as well as in many a home where little colored faces cluster about a mother's knee. He realized the terrible wrongs his people had been forced to endure; he knew their burdensome handicaps, their insults from little minds, their frequent wretchedness, their unutterable suffering.

Booker Washington also realized the grand and ever-helpful possibilities of his race, of which he was a distinguished example. No sacrifice was too great for him to make in order that the Negro might come into his own in this boasted land of the free and the

(Continued on Page 13)

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EMMETT J. SCOTT.....Editor
ALBON L. HOLSEY.....Associate Editor

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1915

EDITORIAL

It is not for us here at Tuskegee Institute to attempt to estimate the value of Principal Washington's services to his race and to the nation, nor it is for us to attempt to set forth the beneficent influences of Tuskegee Institute and the National Negro Business League, both of which were established by him, and both of which developed into potent instrumentalities for good.

Not only do these institutions stand as testimonials of his unwavering pursuit of a lofty ideal, but every phase of his manifold activities have been interpreted in editorial comments by newspapers published in every section of the country. We are merely attempting in this issue of THE STUDENT to publish information bearing upon his death and burial.

Literally, hundreds and hundreds of letters and telegrams have poured into the Institute from all sections of the world since the news was flashed through the Associated Press that the race's recognized leader and our beloved Principal had passed from his earthly labors. These mes-

sages of condolence brought no little comfort and solace to the bereaved family and relatives; and Mrs. Washington has requested that we attempt to express for her and her family the gratitude which they all feel for the loving and tender sympathy which poured in upon them in their hour of distress and sore trial. Every office of sympathy and of service has been rendered, unselfishly and lovingly, by each and every member of the little Tuskegee community—both white and colored, and by hundreds of others outside of the community.

With the limited space which we have in this issue of THE STUDENT, we shall only be able to publish a small number of the telegrams and a small number only of the editorial comments which have been published. The Negro Press, whose best interests the lamented educator served faithfully and steadfastly, has taken the leadership in deploring the loss of him who was an inspiring leader and champion of the cause of a disadvantaged race. In this issue we are publishing a few extracts from the comments of the metropolitan newspapers, but it shall be our purpose in the subsequent issues to publish extracts from the editorials of the papers published in the interest of the Negro people.

In the effort to publish the names of all who were present and to make a record of the floral designs, it is barely possible that some will be overlooked. In that event, it is hoped that our readers will understand that while attempting to get out this issue of THE STUDENT we are working under great pressure of school duties and the additional pressure of handling a greatly increased correspondence. Then in the midst of all this our hearts are grief-laden with an overwhelming sense of the loss which we have sustained.

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY MEMORIAL SERVICES were held in many of the colored churches on Wednesday, November 17th. According to reports reaching us, under the auspices of Negro Business Leagues, all of the Negro business houses were closed during the hour of the funeral in Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, Mound Bayou, Chicago, New Orleans, Atlanta, Montgomery, Birmingham, Memphis and Louisville. In Boston, by order of Mayor Curley, flags were placed at half mast on the public buildings, and by order of Mayor Good, of Cambridge, Mass., the same thing was true in that city; throughout the day. In Washington, in Kansas City, and in many other places, the flags on all colored public schools were placed at half mast throughout

Wednesday, and in addition to that, in Washington and in a number of other cities the colored teachers during the hour of the funeral spoke to the children of the life and achievements of the man mourned and honored in his last hour on earth.

IN THE MIDST OF THE SORROWFUL PREPARATIONS for the interment of Principal Washington, Mr. Elbert, to whom we elsewhere refer, died, and at the same time Mr. Robert Gover, Cashier of the Savings Department of Tuskegee Institute, received news of the death of his mother at Anniston, Alabama. He was compelled to leave here Sunday afternoon so as to be present at her burial. The sorrow and sympathy of the Institute community is shared with Mr. Elbert's relatives and with Mr. Gover.

MR. WILLIAM A. HAZEL, IN CHARGE OF THE Division of Architectural and Mechanical Drawing, very kindly took charge of the whole matter of arranging the floral designs in the Institute Chapel prior to the funeral services, Wednesday, November 17th. He was assisted by a special committee composed of members of the Alumni Association and ladies of the Faculty, including Mrs. M. D. Garner, Mrs. E. J. Jones, Mrs. Evelyn Cooper and Mrs. Robert Gover.

Industry as an Art of Life

Industry is more than a process, even more than an art of making good and beautiful things; it is an art of life. Its inevitable product is some sort of human character. As an art it should aspire, as all other arts do, to simplicity, skill, obedience to form and method, to symmetry and elegance; aspire to be a recreating as well as an expending of energy, a life beautiful and pleasurable in itself, as well as disciplinary and utilitarian. A business organization should be conceived of as a real standing-together of a company of brothers to take care of each other, and enjoy a portion of their lives together.—EDWARD D. JONES.

THE TUSKEGEE STUDENT

Published every alternate Saturday of the year.

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MEMBER
NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS
ASSOCIATION

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EMMETT J. SCOTT.....Editor
ALBON L. HOLSEY.....Associate Editor

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MR. WILEY ELBERT DEAD

Monday morning, November 15, Mr. Wiley Elbert, for more than twenty years one of the School's faithful cooks in the Boarding Department, was found dead in his bed at his room just outside the Institute grounds.

Mr. Elbert was an old-fashioned gentleman. He was one of Principal Washington's most faithful friends. He, himself, had been in failing health for a number of years, and it is generally suspected that the news of the passing of his friend and benefactor the day before so affected him that his weakened heart yielded, and all-but-together their earthly labors ended.

Many beautiful floral tributes were sent to be placed upon his coffin. The funeral services, before his remains were taken away, were conducted by Rev. Imes and Rev. W. S. Smith. His remains were shipped to Augusta, Georgia, by his relatives for burial.

Mr. Elbert's cheery greeting will be greatly missed on the Institute grounds by teachers and students alike. He was a faithful employee and more than this need not to be said.

Some Newspaper Comments

(Continued from Page 11)

home of the brave. It took courage to face the great cold, indifferent world as he faced it in behalf of a long despised people. He did his work enthusiastically as well as zealously and effectively.

* * * * *

The Pittsburg (Pa.) Daily Sun says:

NEGRO LEADERS

* * * * *

The one Negro, however, who gave more attention to the race than to himself, and seemed to be more concerned with the success of undertakings that were intended to teach the Negro how intelligently to help himself, was Booker T. Washington, who died Sunday.

* * * * *

His death is untimely, but Tuskegee Institute has happily been firmly established. Mr. Washington's ideas and methods have become traditional and his work will go on.

The Pittsburg (Pa.) Press says:

THE DEATH OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

From the school the stimulus has spread until there is not a Negro in America who has not come consciously or unconsciously under Booker T. Washington's influence. Both in the school, and on the lecture platform (where latterly he spent most of his time) to say nothing of his writings, he strove with great vigor to imbue his people with a passion of self-development, self-support, social and economic independence. In private he entertained greater hope and confidence in their future than he allowed himself to express in public. No one who ever heard or met him has been known to question his exceptional powers of heart and mind. Nor is there anywhere any question of the tremendous value of the service that he rendered

his race. The only question is what worthy successor to so unusual a man shall be raised up. It can hardly be doubted that one will in due season appear, but his development will probably be a process of some considerable time.

The Harrisburg (Pa.) Daily Telegraph said:

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

Booker T. Washington is dead and there is none to take his place, more's the pity. Booker T. Washington was not only the greatest man of African descent this country has ever known, but he was one of the greatest men of any race that the world has produced.

Born in slavery, it was his lot to top the highest pinnacle of fame and to register himself among the greatest leaders of men that history has known. Misunderstood, maligned and assailed even by men of his own race, Washington persevered in the course he laid down for himself and died with the knowledge that he had started the people of his race on the high road to success. Like George Washington, Lincoln and others who stood for great principles, Booker T. Washington was headstrong, unshakable in his conviction, insistent and persistent, yet withal a gentle soul, a teacher and a religious guide as well as a leader, with his heart ever dwelling upon the lowly condition of his fellows and how it might be improved.

No individual will carry on the work that Washington started, but in Tuskegee and among its teachers, its graduates, his spirit and his teachings will live in a neverending, always expanding influence for good.

The Philadelphia (Pa.) Inquirer says:

THE BOY WHO WORKED

* * * * *

The moral of his life lay, not in his great talents, his wonderful oratory or his executive ability, but in the fact that every task he undertook was carried out to the best of his ability. He never shirked, he never complained, he was always cheerful, but he wore himself out in his labor for others. In less than twenty years from the time he slept underneath a sidewalk in Richmond with not a cent or a crust in his pocket, he was the invited speaker of the Virginia Legislature to address not only his own people but the flower of Southern chivalry on subjects of common interest. And before he had been entertained by Queen Victoria.

History has shown no more remarkable example of the power of sustained labor combined with intelligence. The lesson of his life is not for his own race alone, but for all. There is no boy in this city so poor or friendless as was Booker Washington when light-heartedly he started out to get an education.

If there is a young man today inclined to complain of his lot, let him go to the nearest library and secure "Up From Slavery," one of the greatest pieces of autobiography ever written.

No man who has the privilege of rendering service to his fellows ever makes a sacrifice.

Booker T. Washington.

Comments of Southern White Daily Papers

The Tampa (Fla.) Times said:

BOOKER WASHINGTON: GRAND CHARACTER

There is no man living or yet to live who cannot gain inspiration from the life and works of Booker Taliaferro Washington, the great Negro educator, who died Sunday at Tuskegee, Ala. He was not only a martyr to the causes of his once-enslaved people, but he stood and grimly fought for a high standard of American citizenship among all people. A monument doubtless will be erected to his memory, and principal among the contributors to the fund will be the Southern people among whom he worked.

* * * * *

When one thinks of the fight and the sacrifices made by this great Negro in behalf of his people, and of his regard for the white people as well, one is ashamed to think of the petty trials that most of us complain of daily. Why, if most of us bore the stigma of illegitimacy we would forever hate the race to which the man responsible for our birth belonged. All the more honor to Washington, who taught us the true meaning of and how to apply, "forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors."

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Daily Sentinel said:

GREAT NEGRO LEADER DEAD

In the untimely death of Booker T. Washington, it may be said without the shadow of

**The
Harvey Seed Co.**

Dealers in
All Kinds of Garden and
Field Seed

15 Monroe St., Montgomery Ala.

FOR SALE

All makes Sewing Machines and
parts, and supplies for all machines.
Every kind of Musical Instruments
and good Strings for all instruments.

R. L. PENICK
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

GEO. C. WRIGHT
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT

Rates Furnished on Application
TUSKEGEE, ALA.

Why a Liar is a Fool and a Truth-Teller Wise

No Man Can See Far Enough Into Consequences to Make It Safe for Him to Enter Upon a Course of Deceit

By President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University, from his Matriculation Sermon, delivered in Woolsey Hall, Yale University, Sunday, October 3, 1915.

Wherefore putting away lying, speak every man truth with his neighbor: for we are members one of another.—Eph. 4:25.

One of the most interesting and instructive chapters in modern history is the upbuilding of England's Indian empire. It was the work of strong men—bold in war, able in organization, devotedly loyal to their charge. But the thing that most impressed the Indian rulers and statesmen who met and yielded to the English was not the devotion, nor the organizing power, nor even the fighting power, great as all these were; but the fact that Englishmen habitually told the truth.

Truthfulness was a quality foreign to Oriental diplomacy. In India the most accomplished statesman was he who could most successfully deceive his opponents. The straightforward announcement of a man's real intentions seemed suicidal.

Mutual Trust Necessary

This lesson has its highest importance to us here in America, who live in a democracy and who seek to succeed, not by setting ourselves apart from other men, but by striving with

them toward a common end. To make our work enduring we must work with others. To be able to work with others we must tell them the truth. Without mutual trust the co-operation of free citizens toward a common end is impossible. The whole fabric of American society rests on the assumption that we are going to be honest in our dealings. Truthfulness in word and in act, strict fulfilment of every obligation, straightforwardness in meeting all promises, expressed or implied, independent of the temporary gain or loss to ourselves, are the things that give us the right and power to be members of a free commonwealth. It is a part of our religious creed as well as of our political duty. When David described a citizen of Zion he said, "He that sweareth to his own hurt, and changeth not."

The first thing to note is that there are three different kinds of untruthfulness, due to quite distinct causes. One man lies and cheats because he is frightened. Another lies and cheats because he expects to gain an advantage for himself or his fellows. A third lies and cheats because he sees others do it and is content to follow the fashion. We have the untruthfulness of timidity, the untruthfulness of intellectual subtlety, and the untruthfulness of perverted social instinct. The results are similar in the three cases; the origin and motives are different. We have to deal with three kinds of sin instead of one; and I am convinced that it will help us both in our thinking and in our action if we get this separation clearly made at the very outset.

Unlike the instinctive lie of the coward, the premeditated lie of the deceiver often appears to accomplish its purpose. A man may win

a game by a trick that deceives the umpire, or a prize by a falsehood that deceives the examiner. He may gain a fortune by an advertisement that deceives the consumer, or an election by a speech that misleads the voter. Nor will the end always be a purely selfish one. Many a man will cheat in politics from motives which are largely patriotic. Some of the worst treachery in the world's whole history has been intended to promote the kingdom of God. But whether the end be selfish or unselfish, a course of deceit is a foolish way of trying to reach it.

In point of fact, no man sees far enough into consequences to make it safe for him to enter upon a course of deceit. The greatest English whist player of his generation, James Clay, once said: "I never knew a man addicted to the use of false cards who was really successful at the whist table. In trying to deceive his adversaries he always did more harm by deceiving his partner." If this be true in whist, where there are but fifty-two cards and only one partner, what shall be the case in the complex affairs of life, with the multitude of partners and an infinity of varying conditions!

How can we avoid these several forms of evil? Only by a rigid course of training of the brain, the emotions, and the conscience.

How To Gain Courage

We must overcome cowardice as a soldier overcomes cowardice—by discipline; by doing promptly and automatically the routine duties of life that look unpleasant and dangerous until the emotion of fear is crowded out. The self-discipline needed against cowardice is different for different men. The man who finds it hard to be punctual gains courage by following the stroke of the clock as a matter of course. The man who finds it difficult to pay his debts gains courage by paying cash. The man who is tempted to an undue dread of physical labor and pain gains courage by never shirking. The actual time or money or pain involved may be a small thing; the habit of disciplined action is an overwhelmingly large thing.

Finally, we must remember, in season and out of season, that moral responsibility is not a thing which can be delegated. Our souls are our own—to be saved by facing facts as they are, or to be lost by shutting our eyes to them. Whatever can best help us to this sense of responsibility—creed, ritual, or philosophy—will help us more than all things else to know the truth and tell it.

Thomas Hudson of Valdosta, Georgia, has just opened the third of a string of grocery stores which he owns in that city.

Eugene Elmore, manager of the Lincoln Theatre in New York City, has donated \$200 to be divided among four of the local colored charitable organizations of that city.

The Royal Messenger, published at Helena, Arkansas, is probably the first of the colored newspapers to guarantee its advertisements. They are careful to exclude all unreliable advertisements from their columns and then agree to make good any losses their readers may sustain by reason of dishonesty on the part of their advertisers.

Lewis' Drug & Seed Store

School Books and School Supplies.

Kodaks—The Rexall Store—Fine Candies (Ice Cooled)

The latest popular Songs and Magazines.

Rubber Goods—Stationery—Toilet Articles.

Everything in the drug line.

Prices are right—service is the best.

The Only Drug Store in Tuskegee that has a Refrigerator Candy Case.

If you believe in efficiency and want service, trade here and you will not be disappointed.

Tuskegee—Below Post Office—Ala.

The Fall Styles Are Here

I am pleased to announce to my many patrons that my Fall stock of Millinery, and Notions has arrived and is now on display. We carry everything for the lady's dressing table. Prices consistent with quality.

MISS M. S. BROOKS—Millinery, Hair Goods, Notions—Tuskegee, Alabama

SOUTHERN COLORED TEACHERS' AGENCY

FORMERLY

Texas Colored Teachers' Agency—1025 Boll St. Dallas, Texas

Recommends teachers to Colleges, Universities, School Boards and School Authorities.

for information write: R. O. GOTHARD, Manager

Best Raffia Work, first prize, Mrs. L. B. Cannon, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Best specimen of Crochet Lace, first prize, Mrs. A. L. Holsey, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Best specimen of Brier Stitching, first prize, Mrs. J. C. Jordan, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Best specimen of Drawn Thread Work, first prize, Mrs. A. M. Thompson, Tuskegee, Ala., R. F. D. 2.

Best specimen Embroidering in cotton, first prize, Mrs. J. C. Jordan, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Best specimen Embroidering in silk floss, first prize, Mrs. J. C. Jordan, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Best specimen of home-made Napkins, first prize, Mrs. A. L. Holsey, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Best specimen of home-made Quilt, first prize, Mrs. A. M. Thompson, Tuskegee, Ala., R. F. D. 2.

Best specimen of home-made knit Socks, first prize, Ed. Menefee, Tuskegee, Ala., R. F. D. 2, box 30.

Best specimen of home-made novelty, first prize, Mrs. Leana Lightfoot, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Best specimen of home-made Counterpane, first prize, Mrs. Lizzie Handsard, Tuskegee, Ala., R. F. D. 2.

Best specimen of hand-sewing, dress pattern, first prize, Mrs. G. B. Rivers, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Best specimen of home-made market basket, first prize, Mrs. Leana Lightfoot, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Best specimen of hand-made hand bag, first prize, Miss Daisy Craft, Tuskegee, Ala., R. F. D. 2.

Best Beef Cow, first prize, Sam Carter, Tuskegee, Ala., R. F. D. 3, box 24.

Second best Beef Cow, second prize, Alexander Parker, Tuskegee, Ala., R. F. D. 3, box 24.

Best Bull over two years, first prize, R. S. Pompey, Milstead, Ala.

Second best Bull over two years, second prize, Phil Bessick, Tuskegee, Ala., R. F. D. 4.

Best Bull under one year, first prize, Phil Bessick, Tuskegee, Ala., R. F. D. 4.

Best Dairy Cow, first prize, R. S. Pompey, Milstead, Ala.

Second best Dairy Cow, second prize, Phil Bessick, Tuskegee, Ala., R. F. D. 4.

Best Heifer one year, first prize, Phil Bessick, Tuskegee, Ala., R. F. D. 4.

Second best Heifer one year, second prize, W. J. Harris, Tuskegee, Ala.

Best Heifer under one year, first prize, R. S. Pompey, Milstead, Ala.

Second best Heifer under one year, second prize, W. J. Harris, Tuskegee, Ala.

Best male and female Goats, first prize, W. J. Harris, Tuskegee, Ala.

Best Mule Colt (over two years), first prize, Ben Wilson, Tuskegee, Ala., R. F. D. 2.

Second best Mule Colt (over two years), second prize, Phil Bessick, Tuskegee, Ala., R. F. D. 4.

Best Mule Colt, 1915, first prize, Josh Buchannon, Tuskegee, Ala., R. F. D. 4 box 29.

Best Mare Colt, first prize, Mrs. C. J. Calloway, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Second Best Mare Colt, second prize, Dan Moore, Tuskegee, Ala., R. F. D. 4.

Best Mare Colt, 1915, first prize, Phil Bessick, Tuskegee, Ala., R. F. D. 4.

Best Brood Mare, any age, first prize, Josh Buchannon, Tuskegee, Ala., R. F. D. 4, box 29.

Second best Brood Mare, any age, second prize, Phil Bessick, Tuskegee, Ala., R. F. D. 4.

Stallion, two years, under three years, first prize, Sandy Pace, Tuskegee, Ala., R. F. D. 4, box 7.

Second best Stallion, 2-yr., under 3-yr., second prize, Phil Bessick, Tuskegee, Ala., R. F. D. 4.

Boar, one year, Phil Bessick, first prize.

Boar, six months, first prize, J. P. Craft, Tuskegee, Ala., R. F. D. 2.

Sow one year, first prize, J. P. Craft, Tuskegee, Ala., R. 2.

Sow under one year, first prize, Phil Bessick, Tuskegee, Ala., R. F. D. 4.

Best Barred Rock (cock), first prize, J. P. Motley, Tuskegee, Ala.

Second best Barred Rock (cock), second prize, J. P. Motley, Tuskegee, Ala.

Best Barred Rock Hen, first prize, G. R. Bridgeforth, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Best Hen Barred Rock, first and second prize, G. R. Bridgeforth, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Best Hen Barred Rock, first prize, G. R. Bridgeforth, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Second best Hen Barred Rocks, second prize, Mrs. C. J. Calloway, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Best Pullets, Barred Rocks, first prize, Mr. C. W. Greene, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Second best Pullets, Barred Rocks, second prize, Mr. C. W. Greene, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Rhode Island Reds:

Best Hen, first and second prize, Mrs. Mathew Wood, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Best Hen, second prize, Mrs. Mathew Wood.

Best Cockerel, second prize, Mrs. Mathew Wood.

White Leghorns:

Best Hen, first prize, Wiley Harris, Tuskegee, Ala.

Second best Hen, second prize, Henry Howard, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Best Brown Leghorns (pen), second prize, R. S. Pompey, Milstead, Ala.

Turkeys:

Best Hen, second prize, C. W. Greene, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Best Tom, second prize, G. R. Bridgeforth, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Best variety of corn displayed on the ear over five bushels, S. Handsard.

Alfred H. Lockhart, who is said to be one of the wealthiest colored men in the Danish West Indies, has been visiting in this country. He is the representative of the Standard Oil Company at St. Thomas.

The Lincoln Memorial Campaign which is a plan to raise \$150,000 for a modern plant for the Mercy Hospital has been enthusiastically launched in Philadelphia. Dr. Algernon B. Jackson is the Medical Director and in this movement he has the hearty support of Dr. H. M. Minton, Dr. E. T. Hinson and other representative white and colored citizens.

GLEE CLUBS



Washburn Banjos, Mandolins and Guitars, at Club Prices. Have been the leaders for fifty years.

Booklet and full information free regarding the Leland 7-Part Mando Orchestra, now in vogue for small organizations.

A Glee Club is practically a necessity to every live school. Can be made self-supporting. It greatly increases the interest of all pupils. Write today. Washburns are sold by leading music dealers everywhere.

LYON & HEALY 19-42 E. ADAMS ST. CHICAGO

Greenwood Lots For Sale

I offer for sale two choice lots, 84 by 175 feet each, in SOUTH GREENWOOD. Both on Washington Street and about two blocks from Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. A most desirable location and a splendid chance for a family to afford its children unusual educational opportunities. Terms \$350 cash. Call on or address:

B. E. Ammons, Agent,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

For Men

John B. Stetson Hats.
Ralston, Just Wright, Knox,
Nettleton, Regal, Summit
and Selz Shoes.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx,
Schloss Brothers and
B. Stern & Sons Clothing.
Cluett, Peabody & Company's
and Manchester Shirts and
Collars.

For Women

Julian & Kokenge, Regal and
Rice & Hutchins Shoes.

Children's shoes of all makes.
A most complete stock of standard
merchandise from which to make
your selection.

Fort & Rush

"The Home of Good Merchandise"
Tuskegee - - - Alabama

Calumet Tea & Coffee Co.

Importers of tea and coffee; proprietors of
ARISTON COFFEE & SPICE MILLS
Manufacturers of Ariston Goods

409-411 W. Huron St.,
Chicago, - - - Ill.

Make Yourself: A Convincing Speaker or Writer

Be Honored
and Admired

Dr. Booker T. Washington says:

"When one feels from the bottom of his feet to the top of his head that he has something to say that is going to help some individual or some cause, then let him say it; and in delivering his message I do not believe that many of the artificial rules of elocution can, under such circumstances, help him very much."

You cannot have something to say unless you have facts "at your finger's point."

The Negro Year Book

contains the most valuable classified information and any person who reads it carefully will find themselves growing in power and prestige. You will be looked up to, honored and admired because you know.

The Syracuse Post Standard says of The Negro Year Book:

"If those who believed, as Carlyle did, that the black man would always need a master, could have foreseen the publication in 1914 of such figures as the Negro Year Book contains, all but the most stubborn would have been convinced."

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Special Offer

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exaggeration that the South has lost one of its foremost and greatest individual forces for the constructive readjustment of our social and racial system.

It is gratifying to record in connection with the death of Washington that everywhere the dignity, the integrity and the far-reaching importance of his work was recognized. He was not only encouraged and assisted by the philanthropists and friends of his race in other sections of the country, but he had the thorough confidence and sympathy of the white people of the South in the value of his labors and in the benevolence and integrity of his purposes.

His good work, however, will not die with him. The seed he has sown will multiply and prove more fruitful to both races in the South as time goes on.

The Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial-Appeal said:

A MONUMENTAL FIGURE

Booker T. Washington was the most remarkable man of his race and one of the monumental figures in the progress of the civilization of the world. His services to the Negro were the greatest one could give his fellow citizens. He was a valuable asset to the nation. The South numbered him among her most useful citizens. It will be difficult to find one who can carry on that great work he had undertaken.

The Columbia (S. C.) State said:

OF DISTINGUISHED COMMON SENSE

Booker T. Washington was what is rare among Negro leaders, a man of distinguished common sense. He saw the futility of an ignorant and pauperized race attempting political competition with one having thousands of years the start of it. His self-chosen task was to teach his people the necessity of an economic foundation for progress, to point out that Southern conditions were singularly favorable for it, and to lead the Negroes away from the false vision held out to them by carpetbaggers during the Reconstruction period that paradise instantly was to be realized by the ballot. Washington had the sagacity to accept conditions as they were for his race and to see that, on the whole, they are not bad.

The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer said:

A PIONEER

Booker T. Washington should be recognized as a pioneer in leading his race into paths along which it had the best opportunity of advancement. In emphasizing the value of industrial undertakings to the Negro he rendered a service to that race and to the white man.

His work at Tuskegee has proved of value to the South and to the nation. He has been a wise counsellor of his people. His efforts have been a source of uplift to the Negro, whom he has emancipated from many things which shackled. The career of Booker T. Washington gives him first place among his race in America.

The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette said:
LABORED FOR REAL GOOD

Booker T. Washington commended himself to the people of Arkansas because he labored for the real good of his race. He taught his people the nobility of labor, and those who have listened well have prospered in the South, where the industrious Negro never lacks work.

The Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald said:
AN IRREPARABLE LOSS

In Booker T. Washington's death Alabama and the whole South will sustain an irreparable loss. Well may all friends of education pay tribute to his memory.

List of Premiums Awarded at the Macon County Fair

Best Agricultural Exhibit, first prize, A. S. Chandler (Baldwin Farms) Milstead, Ala.

Second best Agricultural Exhibit, second prize, C. F. Brown, Loachapoka, Ala.

Community Exhibit, second prize, Mrs. L. V. Greene, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Individual Exhibit, second prize, L. C. Polard, Notasulga, Ala.

Home Makers Club Exhibit (Rural School), Miss S. L. Woodall, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Best sweet potatoes, onions and beans, J. P. Philpot, Loachapoka, Ala.

Best turnips, first prize, Dan Moore, Tuskegee, Ala., R. F. D. 4.

Best sugar cane and cashaws, first prize, Phil Bessick, Tuskegee, Ala., R. F. D. 4.

Best Collards, first prize, Mrs. Mary Bell Watson, Tuskegee, Ala.

Best ham, first prize, Mrs. C. J. Calloway, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Best can of tomatoes, first prize, Mrs. J. P. Philpot, Loachapoka, Ala.

Best can of corn, first prize, Mrs. J. C. Jordan, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Best pickle cucumber, first prize, Ed. Menefee, Tuskegee, Ala., R. F. D. 2 box 30.

Best pickled beets, first prize, Mrs. J. P. Philpot, Loachapoka, Ala.

Best mixed pickles, first prize, Ed. Menefee, Tuskegee, Ala., R. F. D. 2 box 30.

Best jar of blackberries and peaches, first prize, Mrs. Lula Lewis, Tuskegee, Ala.

Best jar of pears, first prize, Mrs. J. P. Philpot, Loachapoka, Ala.

Best jar of peach preserves, first prize, Mrs. W. E. Reynolds, Tuskegee, Ala., R. F. D. 4.

Best jar of jelly (apple), first prize, Mrs. J. C. Jordan, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Best glass of grape jelly, first prize, J. P. Philpot, Loachapoka, Ala.

Best three loaves of bread, first prize, M. B. Stevens, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Best made apron, first prize, Mrs. J. C. Jordan, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Best Handicraft collection, first prize, Mrs. H. E. Thomas, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Best home-made hat, Miss Daisy Craft, Tuskegee, Ala., R. F. D. 2.

Best piece of fancy work, first prize, Mrs. A. L. Holsey, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Best Shuck Work, first prize, Mrs. Leana Lightfoot, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Best Baby Cap, first prize, Miss Daisy Craft, Tuskegee, Ala., R. F. D. 2.

The Tuskegee Student

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Saturday, December 11, 1915

Number 25

One cannot hold another down in the ditch without staying down in the ditch with him; in helping the man who is down to rise, the man who is up is freeing himself from a burden that would else drag him down. For the man who is down there is always something to hope for, always something to be gained.

Principal Booker T. Washington.





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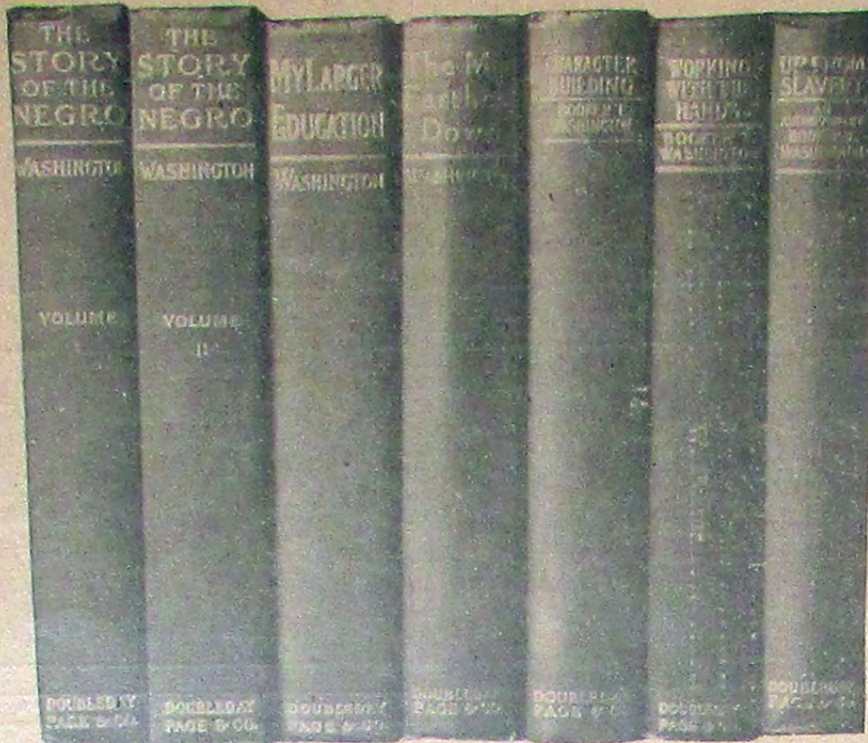
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THE TUSKEGEE STUDENT, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

THE TUSKEGEE STUDENT

(Devoted to the Interest of Students and Graduates)
of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute)

Vol. 27

TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1915

No. 25

Comments of the Colored Press Upon the Death of Principal Washington

He came "not to be ministered unto but to minister." He gave up his life as a sacrifice to the cause of human betterment and his first love was his own race whose best interests he served at all times.

No group of people in the race were regarded by Dr. Washington as being better friends to the principles of living which he advocated than the colored newspapers. He was deeply interested in their success and never overlooked an opportunity to express a word of praise for them for the great and lasting benefits which have come to the race by reason of the persistent efforts which they put forth to secure every measure of justice for the colored man.

"What do his own people think of him?" One might ask this question as a final test of his greatness and value to humanity. The answer is to be found in the editorial columns of nearly every Negro paper published in this country who as reflectors of the sentiment of the entire race, bowed their heads in grief and covered his grave, as it were, with the most touching tributes of love and respect. Could we devote the entire space allotted to us in this issue of THE STUDENT to reprinting these expressions from the colored newspapers, our space would be used up and still there would be many unpublished which are as worthy of publication. For that reason, we shall print a few in this issue and save others to be presented to our readers in the months to come.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Independent said:

OUR LEADER'S LIGHT BURNT OUT

He demonstrated in his life and character the possibilities of his race. His life and achievements stood out as the most striking and conclusive evidence that God Almighty, in His wisdom and goodness, made all men equal and entitled to enjoy the inalienable

rights of life, liberty and happiness, and that no race, creed or sex has a monopoly upon the possibilities or capacities of men for usefulness and contribution to the world's civilization. Mr. Washington made no effort at race leadership; he sought to lead the world in his line, and he succeeded. He was pre-eminently the leading industrial advocate of his day. He dignified labor and work with the hands as no man before him was able to do. He removed the stigma of disgrace from work with the hands, and taught the world that

"Honor from no condition rises,
Act well your part, there the honor lies."

He taught the world that any kind of work well done was honorable, and that all work half done, it matters not whether it was with the hands, mind or heart, was a disgrace. In becoming leader in his line, he became the leader, not only of his race in America, but the leader of the world in industrial thought and economic development. He was the industrial emperor of the world. He made the white man see that work with the hands was the foundation of the world's civilization and the fundamental upon which all lasting and permanent achievements must rest. He was easily the greatest statesman of his day and time. He literally spent himself in an earnest and sincere effort to love the races into peace. His whole life was spent in one godly effort to unite the North and the South, the East and the West to promote the highest usefulness of his people. His one effort was to uplift his race and to make his race a helpful and most useful factor in the solution of every American problem.

In the death of this statesman, the nation loses its first citizen, the church its greatest benefactor, society its standard of moral and intellectual excellence, the family a father, husband and brother. His death is distinctively the world's loss. Tuskegee, the greatest exponent of industrialism in the world, is but the conception of his massive brain. The monument that he has left to mark his memory is more lasting than one of stone, bronze or brass. His memory will live forever in the hearts of men. We loved him for the service he rendered and for the enemies he made in the conscientious discharge of a Christian duty. He was our friend, our brother and advisor. We loved him for his brilliant intellect, constructive genius, love for mankind,

and above all, because the man in his greatness and glory never forgot to serve his God. He literally offered himself upon the altar of his country in service, that the sunlight of hope, encouragement, industry, charity, kindness and Christian philanthropy might beam in the hearts of his fellowmen, and reflect the gospel of peace and good-will to the world; and it might be said without contradiction or question, that he died literally, loving the races into peace; that a statesman falls asleep.

The Louisville (Ky.) News said in part:

THE CHOSEN SEED

With a single speech he halted the march of caste and gave heart to his people, for in 1895 his people thought themselves to have been caught by despair. His was a simple text, long overlooked by cloud-dwellers and star shooters: earth, rain, sun, heat, love, labor—a freeman will set himself free!

He held the humblest members of his race to be as good as he, and he knew himself to be as good as the best that ever wore a robe of purple or adorned the ornaments of wealth. If the Revolutionary Army of 1776 could have claimed a leader of his sagacity, the first great war would have ended the second winter.

He taught his race its first lessons in organization; in teaching his own he instructed the world. Tuskegee blessed the youth of the South and chained education to pine stumps and ash knots. The Business League unfolded to the manhood of the freedmen the certain, the unfailing scheme of rising in the life of a republic and turned their woe into wealth. He believed in human rights; also in human duties. He sought for himself no reputation in the Government, yet he spent a fortune in money and energy seeking to advance men of his blood to positions of great trust, so that all might see through them the worth and patriotism of his people. He was educated in the house of Pharaoh, but he stood against the Egyptian in any test. He saw the world in the whole of its glory, yet he separated sea and star and running brook.

His mind was equally at home in detail or in the finished plan. He was principal of the most renowned seat of learning of the new world, and yet he kept the dairy herd. He looked out of his window in the Biltmore Hotel in New York and inspected a thousand miles away Major Ramsey's cadets drawn up on the field of peace at Tuskegee.

He spoke in eloquent phrase and lived in more eloquent deeds.

He gave his race a press, and established

the editors thereof in a place of dignity. The Southern Education Board, the General Education Board, the Jeanes Fund are each of his mind of wonders. He led men, white and black. His genius embraced all, and drew the line not of color but of worth.

* * * * *

Let us conclude:

He gave the world an idea. He took education out of the clouds and put it in the reach of poverty.

He established the greatest seat of learning of modern times.

He was the accepted orator of his country, Frederick Douglass alone surpassing him in power of speech.

He was the master of the art of diplomacy, and the first statesman of his period.

He lived the books he wrote, and the books he wrote the world is reading.

He is the only uncontested contribution of his country to fame, excepting Lincoln the Great.

He established his superiority over all men in his day and proved "equality" to be a madman's phrase to frighten little children to stuff ballot boxes.

He marshalled his forces by plan second to none ever employed by a soldier.

He vindicated wisdom as the weapon of silence and established speech as the servant of truth.

He gave to his country a life that his country is not yet prepared to accept, for his life was given to man, but his country is given to men.

The Chicago (Ill.) Defender said:

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

The grim reaper claims his toll from the bud to the full bloom of life. There is no escape; there is no telling the day, the hour, the minute; it is always sudden, always unexpected, always a shock to the survivors, always a loss to the world.

Last Sunday morning a cloud enveloped the sky, there was sorrow in the hearts of all peoples of all lands. A man in the depth of night fell asleep never again to awaken this side of that Holy River. A man in every sense of the word, a man who came from obscurity with a message and a determination to deliver it. That he accomplished his mission is not only evidenced at Tuskegee, but throughout the civilized world his doctrine of vocational training has been adopted.

We all are actors in the drama of life; some must play the minor parts, some the major or leads. To this man was given the task of playing the leading role for a people who sorely needed their cause presented in the most favorable light. The curtain has been rung down on the last act, the star has made his final bow; the lights are out, but the applause still continues and generous though it is, it will increase as the years roll on and on and each generation is told of this wonderful character.

Booker T. Washington has gone; the world has lost one of its foremost educators, his race its greatest champion; but he has left to the whole people a legacy of incalculable worth. And it is the earnest prayer of all that when he is called for the final accounting

he will be bid to enter the heavenly gates with, "Well done, my good and faithful servant."

The New York Age in part said:

In the death of Dr. Washington the race suffers an immense loss. He had the nation for an audience. Whenever he spoke the nation listened. But the loss which his death incurs is not confined to the Negro race; it is one which the entire country suffers. He was a great Negro, but he was also more than that; he was a great American citizen. He was a citizen in which this country ought to feel the same kind of pride in having produced that it feels in having produced a Lincoln. In truth, if the lives of all the great men of this country were written out to be passed upon by the civilized world, not one would be a more impressive example to foreign peoples of the possibilities of American democracy than the life of Booker T. Washington. The whole history of the Republic can show no man, with the exception of Frederick Douglass, who rose to honorable fame in the face of such overwhelming obstacles. And his greatness need not be measured only by the depths from which he came, it may be measured also by the heights to which he attained.

His career affords many lessons to his own race. It is an example of how success may be won by concentrated energy and determination, in spite of intervening and surrounding difficulties. The traits of his character which stand out and which should ever be set for emulation were his power of devotion to an ideal, his great simplicity, his large optimism, his ability to overcome discouragement and his skill as an organizer and builder. His great love for his race and his pride in being a Negro will be an inspiration for many generations to come.

No less important, perhaps more so, is the lesson to the white race. Dr. Washington's life was a justification of his famous plea, "Let down your buckets where you are!" Here was a man born under conditions which made him a chattel, without early training at home or in school, a member of a proscribed and despised race, hemmed in, held back, pushed down; yet by his own will and worth, he made his skill as an organizer and builder. His country and his age. Should not America then, in viewing this man's life, learn that the race to which he belonged is an almost untapped source from which may be drawn high and devoted service for the national welfare? Should not the white people of this country realize that in their midst there is a race possessed of powers and talents which can contribute to the glory of the nation?

The Indianapolis (Ind.) Freeman said in part:

DR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

It may not be that Dr. Washington conceived the whole Tuskegee plan at the very beginning. He was no less for that; since he had the endowment—the rare discernment, the judgment, which after all are the underlying qualities of greatness. He was great as an executive. This means that as the years went by new possibilities for the institution were unfolded. Other men may have seen what he saw, it is charitable to say so; but other

men did not seize the opportunities. Other men lacked the initiative, the address or proper mode of attack when pressing their causes, if they pressed them at all.

Nor must we think that Dr. Washington was humbler than he should have been. His speech at Atlanta, Ga., in 1895, and which appears elsewhere in this issue was like as the sermon on the mount when it comes to expressions that will not perish. But very little revision of his utterances of that day is needed if any at all. Our race did have, and do have a fondness for beginning at the top. It is not altogether a bad fault since it signifies pride and ambition. But to have these without the ground work of the common and necessary useful is just as wrong as it was twenty years ago.

He insisted on casting the bucket down where you are. This application may not be so strict today, but it holds good. Our race is prodigal with its opportunities—with its means. Of course, there is not opportunity for wide excursions into the affairs of the other race, but we can not get away from the fact that we have practically unbounded opportunities right within the race.

* * * * *

As for usefulness Dr. Booker T. Washington was the foremost man of his race. Very few men of any race have wrought so usefully for mankind. The great inventors are held blessed, and they are, and the great Negro educational pathfinder was like them. What he gave the Negro race, including his great skill in managing it, constitutes his greatness. It will not be possible to see him in parts. He was a most pleasing, persuasive, interesting speaker. He had success as a teacher. He had the art of generaling men, and in all directions he measured with thoughtful men generally. But it was the total man that made for the great Dr. Booker T. Washington his great work and great personality. He found himself at home and at ease in the best society; kings and presidents found him agreeable and companionable, just as he appeared to the humblest of his own race. Tact was his forte—this with his talent and cause, were the open sesame to hearts and homes.

THE (CHICAGO, ILL.) BROAD AX:

* * * * *

He has erected a monument to his memory not constructed by the hands of men and being firmly anchored on a solid foundation it will stand unseen in the hearts of the sons and daughters of humanity for the next thousand years to come.

THE EAST TENNESSEE NEWS (KNOX-VILLE):

Booker Washington was one of the earth's choicest spirits. He was strong in body, brilliant in intellect, noble in character, great in aims and lofty purposes. He was logical in thought, clear in expression and courageous in following his convictions. He loved his country with an intense love and the welfare of his people was his highest aim. He was loyal to the race which he so faithfully led and was ever faithful to his trust, able and fearless in expressing and advocating his views and devoted to those policies which he believed to be for the good of all.

THE BOSTON (MASS.) GUARDIAN:

Booker T. Washington is dead. He had a long and eventful career. His energy, persistence and resourcefulness were remarkable. He built up an immense industrial school. He won great recognition from the dominating elements in this republic. He had unusual ability as an organizer. He attained great distinction, and was the most conspicuous colored man of his day. At one time he wielded a tremendous power over the industrial and political opportunities of colored people. By the colored race he was both ardently supported and strenuously opposed with regard to his industrial and political propaganda. A deep cleavage was made in the colored American group by his doctrine. This is as much a part of his career as is his international reputation, and it is a part of the history of the colored race.

THE DETROIT (MICH.) INFORMER:

Gone! Ah, yes, gone! But never to be forgotten. With the sudden demise of Dr. Booker T. Washington the nation is called upon to mourn the loss of one of the greatest and most unique characters of modern times. The cause of education loses one of its strongest advocates and devotees, the system of religion and practical Christianity one of its most enduring friends.

THE ADVOCATE, CLEVELAND, OHIO:

Neither philosophy nor even faith can wholly reconcile us to the loss of this great man—we know that death is the common lot, but we are never ready for the coming of its angel. He had before him years of service to his race and the country when the dread messenger hove in sight, but his "day of rest" had come—his "period of vacation" was at hand—and Booker T. departed. It is hard to realize our loss.

**THE AFRO-AMERICAN LEDGER,
(BALTIMORE, MD.):**

In his personality Principal Washington united the essential qualities of a great leader. With a vision beyond that of ordinary men he saw the fundamental principles in human life, which he adapted to suit the needs of the Negro in the South. Prophet-like, he had the sense of prevision, and added to this a simplicity and sincerity that were natural. No one who heard Mr. Washington ever complained that he could not understand his message or that the message lacked the speaker's own conviction of the truth of his statements. He uttered the profoundest philosophy in the language a child could understand.

THE SAVANNAH (GA.) TRIBUNE:

The death of Booker T. Washington has removed one of the most valuable assets the Negro race possessed. His life was so intertwined in the development of the race that a sadder and more irreparable loss could not be sustained by the ten million black souls in this country who are toiling and working that the race might some day reach its proper place among the great people of the universe.

THE SEARCHLIGHT, SEDALIA, MO.:

He was the most forceful character in American life. Rising from poverty and obscurity, he early caught the spirit of the age in which he lived and by it was swept into world-wide fame. He built no air castles, but gave a solidarity to Negro citizenship that insured its perpetuity upon the western hemisphere.

**THE COLORADO STATESMAN, DENVER,
COLO.:**

In the death of this champion of human rights the whole country has suffered a great and permanent loss, but the loss is more keenly felt by the people of his race who are familiar with his solution of the grave racial problem that confronts this country, and the impressions that he made upon rich and poor, high and low, by the God-given gift and talent he possessed will open an ingress to the most closeted arena of the selfish and drastic opponents of his followers.

THE SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE:

Dr. Washington was a man of large vision, fine poise and a rich intellect, with a passion for achievement and tireless in activity. He was a man of whom it might be said as Thayer said of Cavour, the great Italian patriot and statesman, "He had enthusiasm for the possible." When Booker T. Washington came into this world he was not his own; he was a slave, but he made the world his debtor by his masterful spirit. He conquered environment, baffled heredity, and by his intrepid personality so tacked his bark of life as to make opposing winds advance him.

SATURDAY NEWS, HOPKINSVILLE, KY.:

The whole world pauses at the passing of Booker T. Washington, who laid down his arms last Sunday and surrendered to that inevitable conqueror of men—Death. Prince and pauper, wealth and penury, all of whom he served, bow their heads as the book is closed upon the career of a most remarkable citizen, who wrote realization into the dreams of Aladdin. The echo of "Well done" comes from palace and hovel alike. Thoughtful men accord glory and honor to the sable son of Ethiopia, who stretched forth his hand and emblazoned again in American history the name of Washington.

THE DENVER (COLO.) STAR:

God still reigns and He will look after His children. While Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee's inspiration and founder, has died, his spirit will ever live as long as American ideals of self-made men live and are cherished. May his ashes rest in peace. Selah.

THE REFORMER, RICHMOND, VA.:

Booker T. Washington's life work is ended. Future writers will embellish the history of his life and character. Tuskegee will be his greatest monument. He rose from humble birth to the highest fame one could aspire. He had few equals and few superiors in the field of industrial training.

THE STAR OF ZION, CHARLOTTE, N. C.:

His death comes as a distinct shock to his own race and to the nation. From poverty and obscurity, Booker T. Washington had risen to an eminence scarcely equalled by any other man of his time. John Bright, the eminent English statesman, after a tour in this country, said that the three greatest men he saw in America were Theodore Roosevelt, Booker T. Washington and Charles W. Eliot. Any list of greatest Americans is incomplete without the name of this Negro teacher-statesman. As the apostle of industrial education, he taught the world.

ADVOCATE-VERDICT, HARRISBURG, PA.:

Booker T. Washington is dead! A bare, cold fact. Millions of loyal, big-hearted Americans, regardless of race, creed, color or class, will repeat this many times, many times before they fully realize that it is true.

THE STAR, NEWPORT NEWS, VA.:

Let us hope that no matter what may have been the differences existing while Dr. Washington lived, that now he has passed to the great beyond, every Negro, great and small, will do all he can to make the name of Booker T. Washington the same to us as the name of George Washington is to the white people of this country.

T. THOMAS FORTUNE IN THE PHILADELPHIA (PA.) TRIBUNE:

Dr. Washington's life will always be an inspiration to the young people of the race who come into the world with nothing but discouragements before them, which they must overcome in order to be able to help themselves or others. And it is always a failing business with any person to spend his life in efforts to help others who has not first made a foundation of helpfulness for himself. Thousands of such lives have been wasted and are being wasted every day. The victims mean well, but they have begun at the wrong end of helpfulness. Dr. Washington made no such mistake, nor did he teach others to make it. He always thought out well what he should do and ascertained the means by which it should be accomplished before he undertook some new thing. He built Tuskegee Institute that way; he built his reputation that way, inch by inch, here a little and there a little, but, like Davey Crockett, always being sure he was right, he was safe in making the effort, and then going ahead.

THE DAYTON (OHIO) FORUM:

We can best show our appreciation of Booker T. Washington by fostering the great work that he established. Tuskegee Institute must go forward, fulfilling the mission designed by the builder. Perhaps no one man can be found to do the work of Mr. Washington, but the united efforts of the American people can continue the work of lifting the man farthest down to a higher standard of life. The mantle of Mr. Washington has fallen upon all of us. We must continue the great teachings of the founder of Tuskegee Institute.

(Continued on Page Twelve)

THE TUSKEGEE STUDENT

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EMMETT J. SCOTT..... Editor
ALBON L. HOLSEY..... Associate Editor

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1915

MR. CHARLES W. WOOD, HEAD OF THE DIVISION of Campaign Publicity, accompanied by Charles E. Anderson and Robert Hamilton, graduates; Preston Roney, Hillery J. Hudson and Pankley W. Caldwell, students, left the school Monday morning, December 6th, for California and the Northwest section of the country, where they will hold meetings during the winter and spring in the interest of the work of the school. En route, they will have meetings in Mobile, Alabama; New Orleans, New Iberia and Lake Charles, Louisiana; Beaumont, Houston, Austin, San Antonio and other points in Texas, and points in Arizona. They expect to begin work in California about January 1st. This is the beginning of the second campaign in that section, as a group of students accompanied by Mr. Wood held many very successful meetings throughout that territory last winter. The work of Tuskegee Institute, its needs, etc., will be described by Mr. Wood. The program will also consist of the singing of old-fashioned plantation melodies and folk songs. Captain Walcott, Assistant Commandant, left the school November 1st to arrange for this series of meetings. Mr. Wood and the young men accompanying him go from the school on their long journey with the best wishes of the officers, teachers and students. There come to us from New England very gratifying reports of the success of the Quintet under the direction of Captain Alvin J. Neely. These young men, also graduates and students, have been working in Connecticut and Rhode Island since No-

vember 1st. Many very successful meetings have thus far been held in the more important centers. Captain Neely and the singers with him will remain in that section during the winter season.

MR. MITCHELL V. SCOTT, GRADUATE OF Tuskegee Institute, Class of 1914, has been selected to serve the school as a Field Representative, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio, succeeding Mr. Clarence A. Powell, also a graduate of the Institute who voluntarily retires from the work. For many years Mr. Powell rendered the school valuable service, having made many new friends throughout that immediate section and farther West. He retires with the grateful thanks of the officers of the school for the splendid service rendered by him during a period of nearly a dozen years. Mr. Scott begins his work with enthusiasm and hope.

MRS. W. H. WALCOTT HAS VERY KINDLY consented to prepare for THE STUDENT during this school year the articles describing the feature meetings held every other Friday night by the ladies of the Tuskegee Woman's Club. The first article of the series appears in this issue of THE STUDENT, having been crowded out of the last issue. It will be our purpose regularly through the year to publish these articles as the meetings are held. The first meeting dealt with the women of Austria and the second, held Friday night, December 3rd, with the women of Russia. A description of this latter meeting we shall try to use in our next issue.

MR. G. R. BRIDGEFORTH OF THE AGRICULTURAL Department has gone to Topeka, Kan., to attend the Annual Farmers' Conference of the Topeka Educational and Industrial Institute, of which Dr. W. R. Carter, class of '93, is Principal. Mr. Bridgeforth was present at the Annual Conference last year and made a very deep impression upon the farmers. On his return he reports a most successful and satisfactory meeting. Mr. Carter is making his school tell in the life of the colored people of Kansas and the surrounding territory. During Mr. Bridgeforth's absence from the school, Mr. T. N. Cowen has been in charge of his work.

IN OUR NEWSPAPER REPORT OF HONORARY pall bearers last week, the name of Dr. E. B. Jefferson, the well-known Nashville dentist, who was for many years one of Principal Washington's warmest friends and supporters, was inadvertently omitted. We make the correction. Also in the list of floral designs, the one sent by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Yates, and by the Alpha Lambda Phi of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, were omitted.

MRS. LORENA C. TAYLOR GAVE A DINNER TO which some twenty ladies of the Faculty and Families were invited in Dorothy Hall, one night of last week in honor of Mrs. E. P. Simmons, of Hollandale, Mississippi, who has been here with her sister, Mrs. Washington, since Principal Washington's funeral. The dinner was prepared and served by the young

women of the Senior Cooking Class, Dorothy Hall, and was greatly enjoyed by all present.

MR. E. DAVIDSON WASHINGTON LEFT THE school a few days ago for points in the South in an effort to make new friends for the work and to secure funds for the purpose of furthering the work. He recently returned to the school from a campaign through the State of Vermont. His present campaign will extend to many points in Texas.

MR. G. W. A. JOHNSTON, OF BIRMINGHAM, Alabama, nephew of Principal Washington, came here last Saturday and returned with Mrs. Johnston to his home on Sunday. The latter has remained here since Principal Washington's funeral as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Washington.

A CHARMING LITTLE THANKSGIVING PLAY, well adapted, was given by some of the members of the Senior Class, November 24th, for their regular Rhetoricals. How to set and decorate the Thanksgiving table and serve the dinner fitted in well as an industrial feature.

MR. C. H. GIBSON, CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, HAS returned to the Institute from Milledgeville, Georgia, where he was called last week because of the death of his mother. The sympathy of the Institute community is with Mr. Gibson and his family in their bereavement.

MR. W. R. HOWELL HAS RETURNED TO Tuskegee Institute, and has resumed work in the Division of English, Academic Department.

The Tuskegee Woman's Club

On Friday night, November 5th, the Tuskegee Woman's Club was entertained by a committee of Austrian "peasants" in native costume. The committee was Mrs. E. S. Landers, chairman; Mrs. C. S. Ramsey, Mrs. F. M. Campbell, Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. J. C. Jordan, Miss S. H. Porter, Miss Beatrice M. Graine, Miss L. C. Mack, Miss Emily C. Moore and Miss Armstead.

The papers by Miss Mack, Mrs. Jordan, Miss Porter and Miss Graine were very instructive, and cleared up many hazy points in the minds of the club as to the geography and national characteristics of the Austrians. The musical features, the gay costumes, and the folk dance added much to the pleasure of the program. The hut, the well-sweep, the quacking geese, a typical peasant door-yard backed by the somber pine trees and crouching at the base of the snow-capped mountains, made a very effective and realistic background.

The second half of the program was in the nature of a semi-pantomime depicting an every day scene in war-stricken Austria when a wounded soldier returns from the front. The program was well arranged and well carried out; the committee is to be recommended for the ease and naturalness with which they acted their various parts.

PROGRAM

Austria and the Austrians

1. Home activities before the War. Austro-Hungarian March, Litz; Miss Moore and Mrs. Ramsey.

Paper, "Our Country", Miss Mack.
 Austrian National Hymn, Committee.
 Paper, "Our Ruler", Mrs. Jordan.
 Solo (Piano) Hungarian romance, Miss Moore.
 Paper, "Our People," Miss Porter. Illustrated with folk dances: czardas and Hungarian glide.
 Paper, "Why we fight," Miss Graine.
 Folk Song, "Va'radis Highways," Mrs. Landers.
 II. The Woman behind the guns.

Mrs. Landers, Farmer; Miss Graine, cartridge maker; Miss Mack, stenographer; Mrs. Campbell, Milk carrier; Mrs. Ramsey, Mail Carrier; Miss Moore, telegraph operator; Miss Armstead, chauffeur; Mrs. Watkins, nurse; Mrs. Jordan, Baggage Master; Miss Porter, Doctor.
 The committee handed to the treasurer \$10.00 yearly dues. This was the first of the year's series of programs on "The Warring Countries;" the costumes, customs and interests of their women and how they have met the war crisis.

he can be replaced, but some one must rise to take up his work.
 I offer you my sincere sympathy. In your great loss you have the consolation that you were a true helpmate to a wonderful man.
 With sincere regard, I am,
 Yours faithfully,
 H. H. KOHLSAAT.
 Los Angeles, California,
 November 16, 1915.

Additional Letters and Telegrams

It will be impossible for us to attempt to publish even a small proportion of the hundreds of letters and telegrams which have come to Mrs. Washington and to the officers of the Institute in connection with the death of Tuskegee's lamented Principal. It occurs to us, however, that it will not be out of place to publish the additional ones herewith appended.

confined to the education of his own race. I believe that the memory of his eminently useful life will be a consolation to you and yours and increasingly so as the years go on.

CALVIN N. KENDALL,
 Commissioner of Education.

Nashville, Tenn.,
 November 14, 1915.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington,
 Tuskegee, Alabama. (Telegram.)

The faculty of Fisk University are bowed with grief over the death of our trustee and advocate, Dr. Washington. We send you as the daughter of the University; to Booker T. Washington, Jr., and wife as son and daughter of the University, and to all your stricken household deepest sympathy. To Tuskegee Institute, created by his mighty effort, Fisk would also send the messages of fraternal affection and profound grief. Humanity has lost one of its most potent factors for uplift, one who will be ever praised and missed wherever the good and great are mentioned. His going is an irreparable loss and yet his great work was so thoroughly and firmly established that it will continue through succeeding generations to be an immeasurable blessing to all races of men. Second Corinthians, five, one.

For the Faculty,
 F. A. MCKENZIE, President;
 C. W. MORROW, Dean.

Birmingham, Alabama,
 November 15, 1915.

Board of Trustees,
 Tuskegee, Alabama. (Telegram.)

The Board of Education of Birmingham desires to express its profound sorrow at the death of the distinguished educator, Dr. Booker T. Washington, whose eminent services to his race and to his country are universally recognized. Its sincere sympathy is extended to the Board of Trustees of the great institution which stands his monument.

BEN M. JACOBS,
 President, Board of Education.

Chicago, Ill.,
 November 16, 1915.

Dear Mrs. Washington:
 On my return from France I saw the account of the passing of Dr. Washington with much sorrow, as I was very fond of him, and greatly enjoyed his friendship.
 A great man has gone. I hardly know how

Emmett J. Scott, Secretary,
 Tuskegee, Alabama. (Telegram.)

General Julian S. Carr, of Durham, North Carolina, a Confederate soldier who surrendered with Lee at Appomattox, friend and admirer of Doctor Washington, learned with deep sorrow only today of his death, desires to add his tribute to his character and genuine appreciation of his great work. Worms may destroy his body but his name and fame will live as long as the stars shine. My expressions of tender sympathy, if you please, to the bereaved widow and family. Most respectfully,
 JULIAN S. CARR.

New York,
 November 15, 1915.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington,
 Tuskegee, Alabama. (Telegram.)

I was very much shocked and grieved to learn this morning of the death of your husband to whom I had written only on Saturday regarding my visit to Fisk. Dr. Washington was one of the great men of the country, and his death at the prime of life with so much useful work before him is nothing less than a public calamity. Please accept for yourself and your children an expression of my sincere sympathy.

PAUL D. CRAVATH.

Atlanta, Ga.,
 November 15, 1915.

E. J. Scott, Secretary,
 Tuskegee, Alabama. (Telegram.)

Am shocked to learn of Dr. Washington's death. He appreciated the necessity of industrial education to his race, and his success is reflected in part in the splendid institution he founded at Tuskegee which will forever stand as a monument to his efforts.

CHAS. A. WICKERSHAM,
 (President, Atlanta & West Point Railroad.)

American Academy
 of Political and Social Science,
 Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 15, 1915.

My dear Mrs. Washington:

The morning paper brings me the very sad news of the death of Dr. Washington. Permit me to express my very keen and deep felt sympathy for the loss which you have suffered.

I have known Dr. Washington for nearly twenty years, and I have always admired the wonderful work that he has done. It surely must be some consolation to you to realize what he has meant to our country, and in that success I am sure that you have played a very real part.

In deepest sympathy,
 Sincerely yours,
 CARL KELSEY,
 Vice-President.

American Academy of
 Political and Social Science,
 Philadelphia, Nov. 15, 1915.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington,
 Tuskegee, Alabama.

Dear Mrs. Washington:

The nation mourns with you in the great loss that you have sustained. It must be some source of consolation to feel that although the great leader has gone from our midst, his noble example will ever remain an inspiration and a stimulus. His departure places a heavy obligation on all those who have worked with him in bringing Tuskegee, and all that Tuskegee stands for, to the present high position of national usefulness.

You have my sincere sympathy in this sad hour.

Very sincerely yours,
 L. S. ROWE,
 President.

New York City,
 November 16, 1915.

Mrs. B. T. Washington,
 Tuskegee, Alabama. (Telegram.)

Sincerely afflicted by your cruel bereavement which is a great loss not only to your race but also to humanity. We beg of you to accept our most heartfelt and profound sympathy.

IGNACE AND HELENE PADEREWSKI.
 (Mr. Paderewski is the world-famous pianist.)

State House, Trenton, N. J.,
 November 15, 1915.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington,
 Tuskegee, Alabama. (Telegram.)

To you is expressed the sympathy of the educational department of the State of New Jersey and included is my own deep sense of loss. For many years your husband has been one of the most conspicuous leaders in education in the country, nor was his influence

Supreme Court of Alabama,
Montgomery, 11-16-1915.

Emmett J. Scott, Secretary,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

Dear Sir:

In common with every representative citizen of the State I am greatly distressed over the death of Dr. Booker T. Washington. The death of this great and good man is a distinct loss to the entire country, but especially to Alabama which was his adopted State, and all of us should cherish his memory not only as the leading man of his race, but as one of our best and most useful citizens.

Respectfully,

JNO. C. ANDERSON.

(Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Alabama.)

City of Boston,

Office of the Mayor, November 15, 1915.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

Dear Mrs. Washington:

I beg you will accept the very earnest assurance of my sympathy and condolence in the life sorrow that attends you.

In my humble judgment the worth of a man in this life is determined by the character of human service. Your husband served this principle as perhaps no other man has done during the present generation. He lifted a race of people in the South from a position of obscurity to enjoy the full benefits of a magnificent educational system.

Mr. Washington served his race with ability and fidelity unsurpassed in American history, and he will receive the generous tribute of all men for this devotion.

May Divine Providence aid you to bear your life's sorrow.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES M. CURLEY, Mayor.

Columbus, Ohio,

November 15, 1916.

Dr. W. S. Scarborough,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. (Telegram.)

Please convey to family of Dr. Booker T. Washington the deep sympathy of the people of Ohio in their hour of sorrow. Solace should be found in the memory of his heroic life so inspiring to men of all races. Booker T. Washington was a great American. A nation mourns his loss.

FRANK B. WILLIS,

Governor of Ohio.

Denver, Colorado,

November 16, 1915.

Mrs. B. T. Washington,
Tuskegee, Alabama. (Telegram.)

I offer my heartfelt sympathy in this time of your great bereavement, and hope the memory of your husband's noble character and great achievement in his chosen life work will lighten and make more bearable the heavy burden of your grief.

GEO. A. CARSON,

Governor.

Hindleap, Forest Row, Sussex, England,
November 20th, 1915.

My dear Mrs. Washington:

Will you allow me to express to you the deep grief with which my wife and I have

heard of the terrible bereavement you have suffered? We had the warmest respect and regard for your husband, whose manly and upright character had impressed us as it impressed every one who knew him. His judgment was sound and wise, his tact in dealing with a difficult situation admirable, his devotion both to his work at Tuskegee and to the true interests of his race, beyond all praise. No one since the days of emancipation more than fifty years ago has done so much for the colored race, or more deserves to be remembered with gratitude by it. And in working for it, he was working also for the United States as a whole, since there is nothing more important for the welfare of the Republic than that the relations of the white and colored people should be wisely and amicably adjusted upon the lines which he marked out. His departure is a great loss to the world, and I earnestly hope that the sense that his great gifts and fine qualities were so widely appreciated, and that your sorrow is shared by so many in the United States, may be some slight consolation to you in this dark hour.

Believe me,

Very truly yours,

JAMES BRYCE, Viscount.

(Former Ambassador from Great Britain to the United States of America.)

Washington, D. C.,

November 14, 1915.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington,
Tuskegee, Alabama. (Telegram.)

Am shocked beyond expression at death of Dr. Washington. The human race will feel the loss.

KELLY MILLER.

(Dean, College of Arts and Sciences, Howard University.)

The Department of the Interior,

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15, 1915.

My dear Dr. Newman:

It is with the greatest sorrow that I learn of the death of Mr. Booker T. Washington, who served his country as few men have.

Will you kindly convey to the members of his family my heartiest sympathy?

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN K. LANE.

Dr. Stephen M. Newman,
President, Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

State of New York,
Department of Agriculture,
17 Battery Place,

New York City,
November 16, 1915.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

My dear Mr. Scott:

I am not sufficiently rich in the resources of the language to be able to adequately tell you of my own and the nation's loss in the death of Dr. Washington. I can hardly trust myself to write about it.

* * * *

You, perhaps of all the people in the world, know best how dearly I loved him, and how long he honored me with his warm and constant friendship. It is therefore especially difficult for me to realize that I shall never

see him again. At the same time it was a high privilege to have been so intimately associated with him and to have rendered some trifling service in holding up his hands.

I do not think that we have ever had precisely the same kind of man in the public life of this country. He was so thoroughly genuine that he remained simple, unaffected and sympathetic, after he had achieved a distinction which would have turned the heads of most of the sanest men the world has produced. He had the rare gift of keeping his eyes fixed on the goal and not the prize, and of steadily urging his way onward, while the hounds of Acteon were in full cry and baying at his heels. When I recall the last few months of his life, and remember how uncomplainingly he toiled on, under the prolonged tortures of a most painful malady, while clinging to hopes which vanished almost as soon as they were formed, I am made to think better of mankind and to fully comprehend the real meaning of those lines of Emerson's which say:

"So nigh is grandeur to our dust

So near is God to man;

When duty whispers, lo thou must

The youth replies, I can."

If, in this great cosmic scheme of things which we call life, any loss could be permanently irreparable, his certainly would be such a loss. But I have faith to believe that his work will not be allowed to drag but will be carried forward along the lines which he adopted.

* * * *

Please assure Mrs. Washington, the family, and all the friends there, of my deep sympathy in this hour of sadness and bereavement. In the days that are to come all of us who followed him, and believed in him, and supported him, will never cease to long for the "touch of a vanished hand

and the sound of a voice that is still."

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) CHARLES W. ANDERSON.

(Supervisory Agent, Department of Agriculture, State of New York; for twelve years, U. S. Internal Revenue Collector, 2nd District of New York.)

A TOUCHING TRIBUTE

Tuskegee Institute has no more devoted friend or friends than Mr. Alfred T. White, of Brooklyn, New York, and his family. The letter which follows came from Mr. White in the midst of Tuskegee Institute's sorest trial and contains words of sympathy and encouragement which will serve to hearten all connected with the school:

Brooklyn, N. Y., November 15, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Scott: Your telegram was the first news I had that Dr. Washington had left New York, and that he had passed away was a great grief to me. It was only a fortnight ago that he was in my office; I felt then that he was tired but his eyes were bright and as usual, he made no complaint of not feeling well. His death is a national loss. The work will, of course, go on along the lines on which Dr. Washington had built up the Institute, but it will take years for any man, even with all his modesty and ability, to gain the public widespread influence which Dr.

Washington had. I cannot think of another instance in which so great an Institute has grown from birth to maturity under the leadership of one man. Yet it was always his modesty and simplicity which impressed me most.

Praise and attentions which would have turned the heads of most men never swerved his course in the least from the line of his duty to the interest of his people. It is a wonderful record. It has been often said that the most successful administrators are those who, however brilliant their leadership, leave their work so organized that others can carry it along. That praise belongs to Dr. Washington and yet—as with the loss of Gen. Armstrong from Hampton—it is inevitable that the loss of the great uplifter will always be felt.

I wish it were possible for me to show my respect and regard by attending the services on Wednesday morning, but I am tied here by duties which I ought not to neglect. I appreciate your recognition of my great interest in telegraphing me and regret that I have to write my poor word of sympathy instead of speaking it to you and your colleagues in the noble work of Tuskegee Institute.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Alfred T. White

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

The heavens are aglow with sombre light,
The music of the sea is sad and low,
And full the grieving of our souls bestow
The anguish of a dawn that yet is night:
A master soul has sought the marvel flight
That ends in that dim way where waters flow
Through lands of holy beauty where the woe
Of pain is not and God knows black nor white.

The years alone will tell the story true
Of this great life, for they alone can tell
How deep the fervor of his love, how blue
The skies he saw, how clear the fervent well
Of his emotions lay, we only knew
How strong he strove and when the hero fell.

—William Moore.

Chicago, Illinois,
November 14, 1915.

I HAVE the most complete collection of Tuskegee pictures in America. For twelve years I have been spending from three to four months a year on the grounds of Tuskegee Institute, making pictures of Dr. Booker T. Washington, Principal, in his varied activities, of the many important gatherings which have been held at Tuskegee Institute and of the shops, class rooms and views on the Institute farms.

The only picture of the Board of Trustees with Dr. Washington as a member. Send 25 cents for booklet showing some views.

Agents wanted.

Correspondence solicited

A. P. BEDOU

Photographer

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Greenwood Lots For Sale

I offer for sale two choice lots, 84 by 175 feet each, in SOUTH GREENWOOD. Both on Washington Street and about two blocks from Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. A most desirable location and a splendid chance for a family to afford its children unusual educational opportunities. Terms \$350 cash. Call on or address:

B. E. Ammons, Agent,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dr. Frissell's Tribute

Excerpts from Address of Dr. Hollis B. Frissell, Principal of Hampton Institute, delivered to Hampton Workers and Students, Sunday Evening, November 14, 1915, the night of Principal Washington's Death

There has passed from earth today one of the most remarkable characters of our time—the most distinguished graduate of the Hampton School—Dr. Booker T. Washington.

I hope you are all familiar with "Up from Slavery." That story has gone around the world and has been translated into seven or eight different languages. It is perhaps the most wonderful autobiography of our time.

I have read tonight the roll call of the heroes of faith. (Hebrews, chapter eleven.) I think that Booker Washington fairly belongs among these heroes—heroes of faith.

Do you know what faith is? It is the substance of things not seen. The unseen things become real. It is said that some of these endured seeing Him as invisible. That was true of Dr. Washington.

You remember the story of his early life. There was an unseen thing that he wanted. It was called "education." He did not know much what it was. He only felt that that was the thing he wanted. He heard of Hampton where he could get an education by the work of his hands. So he started from the coal mines of West Virginia and made his way to Richmond. There his money gave out. He slept under the sidewalks and loaded vessels in order to come to the Hampton School. He came here. His coat was covered with dirt from his labor in Richmond. He was not a

very hopeful looking boy. It was questioned as to whether he ought to be admitted. His faith, his belief, and his earnest desire to have an education kept him here.

He had faith that another Hampton could be started down at Tuskegee. The call came to him, just as real as it came to Abraham, to go down to the Black Belt of Alabama. He heard the call and he went.

He was all the time seeing the invisible, seeing the other Hampton off down there among those poor, ignorant people of Alabama.

You remember how he started his brick-yard. He had almost no money. He did not know much about making bricks. He started the first kiln and it did not go. He tore it down and started a second. He tried to make that go and it did not. The money was all gone. Then he took his watch and pawned it. He started a third kiln and the third kiln went. He was a man of faith. That faith made him do continuously the work that he had before him.

His life has been an inspiration to us all. As we have seen him going on and doing greater and still greater things, it has been a help to you, to me, and to all of us; especially to this Negro race.

We cannot begin to understand how much Booker Washington's life has meant to the Negro race all over the world. That a man of that race should have had the faith to start a great enterprise, like the Tuskegee School, and then should have had the power and endurance, day by day, week by week, month by month, year by year, to push it to the place where it has come, has been a very

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Dr. Booker T. Washington said:

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great help to the Negro race and to all of us that have had to do with that race. We rejoice and thank God for Booker Washington and his work.

* * * * *

I came to Hampton and found Booker Washington teaching "the plucky class." There were some things he wanted to learn of me. Over to the house in which I still live he came, and I gave him lessons. I am grateful for the opportunity I had to teach him.

* * * * *

We were dwelling, in our Sunday school lesson, before I knew he was gone, on Booker Washington and the fact that he did difficult things; that he did not choose the easy things. We talked about Daniel and how he purposed in his mind. We talked about Booker Washington and how he purposed in his mind to do, not the easy things but the difficult things. When we might have gone to Washington—for he had great ability at speaking while here—he might have become a politician and led a life of ease. He went, however, to the Black Belt.

Like Moses, he thought of the recompense of the reward.

* * * * *

Booker Washington gave up the possibilities of the city to go back to those who needed him most. He took up the kind of education that was most unpopular—industrial education. People despised it. They called Hampton a "literary penitentiary." They thought we were trying to lead colored people back into slavery because we were trying to teach them to live better—to have better homes, and better lands, and better schools.

Booker Washington went down to the Black Belt and started an industrial school. He did the difficult thing. "He that loseth his life shall save it and he that saveth his life shall lose it."

There is a French word—"abandon"—which I like. It is the idea of giving up all you have and going into a hard task. General Armstrong threw himself and all he had into his work at Hampton. Booker Washington loved General Armstrong and followed him. He, too, had "abandon." He gave his life for his people.

With all that, there was that wonderful kindness. It was said about Daniel that God gave him favor with those people. God gave Booker Washington favor because he was kindly. He had all sorts of persecutions, even some from his own race. It never made him bitter, or harsh, or unkind. "Through it all he was loving and faithful and kindly. He won favor with his own race and with white men, North and South.

He uttered those great words, which I so often repeat: "No man, either white or black, from North or South, shall drag me down so low as to make me hate him."

* * * * *

The story of Dr. Washington's life will always be an inspiration here at Hampton. He loved this place. He often came back to it. He served it in every possible way during his life. Again and again he spoke for it. He believed in Hampton.

Now God has called him away from this great work to which he gave his life, and insofar as he followed the Master, each one of you must follow him.

Health Hour

John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee
Institute, Alabama.—From 2 to 3 P.M.
Every Saturday

In his recent lectures at this hour, Dr. John A. Kennev, Medical Director and Surgeon-in-charge, has been placing special stress upon the subject of water, including its composition, its distribution, sources of our water supply, qualities of a good drinking water, sources of contamination, methods of purification, location of wells, kinds of wells, methods of cleaning wells, uses of water, bathing, kinds of baths, the effects of certain baths, how and when to take them, drinking of water, quantity, kind, how and when to drink it, and at the present stage he is considering the medicinal value of water.

With the assistance of his head nurses, demonstrations are being made showing how water may be applied for the relief of suffering. The next lecture is from 2 to 3 p. m. Saturday, December 11. The public is cordially invited to be present.

Trustees to Meet

The Trustees of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute are to hold a Called Meeting of the Board at Tuskegee Institute, Monday, December 13th, for the purpose of electing a successor to our late Principal.

On Sunday evening, December 12th, a Memorial Program has been prepared by a special committee appointed by the Executive Council—Mr. Scott, Mr. Palmer and Mr. Imes, which will be participated in by members of the Board of Trustees, by a representative of the Student Body, and a representative of the Alumni Association.

It is probable that all of the members of the Board will be present with the possible exception of Dr. Alexander Mann, of Trinity Church, Boston, whose parochial duties interfere with his attendance.

This will be Colonel Roosevelt's first visit to the school since he came here as President of the United States in 1905.

The Tuskegee Negro Conference Will Be Held January 19, 1916

Mr. Rakestraw, the Conference Agent, Tours
Alabama and Georgia. Finds prospects
bright for large attendance

My tour through the State of Alabama and parts of Georgia which I have been making this year has been encouraging to me for two special reasons; first, the interest in the Tuskegee Negro Conference is growing and spreading into every nook and corner of the State; second, it is easy to see how the communities are being effected by reason of these conferences which have been held here at Tuskegee Institute. Talk about "The Dawn of Plenty": to see the colored farmers' homes and store-houses filled with corn, sweet potatoes, syrup, sugar-cane, hams, bacon, wheat, rice and pumpkins and their yards and wide acres of farm land filled with singing chickens, cackling geese, grazing cows and fattened hogs, one would think that the "Dawn of Plenty" in Alabama was the result of Tuskegee Negro Conference sessions. The farmers who have been attending these meetings

do not hesitate to say that wherever they have followed the practical suggestions offered, they have found themselves on the road to success.

Mr. W. D. Durant of Headland, Alabama, told me that after attending one of these Conferences some years ago, he went home determined to buy land. He now owns four cottages in the village; maintains a large farm and has plenty of food supplies to carry him through the year.

Mr. E. S. Barnes, of Sardis, Alabama, who is another warm supporter of the Conferences has recently completed a new six-room house on his place which cost nearly \$2,000. Mr. Barnes also believes in education and the people of his community have a big campaign on just now to build a thousand-dollar school-house.

It was also my good pleasure to meet Mr. I. M. Rasco of Marion Junction, Alabama, who is a prosperous farmer. Mr. Rasco owns and has under cultivation eighty acres of land and is chairman of the school board.

Rev. Percy Brown of Selma is the type of minister to lead the people of his community along practical lines. He pastors three rural churches and then has his own successful farm of one hundred and sixty acres. Rev. Brown is a regular attendant at the Conferences and plans this year to bring a large delegation from his county.

I wish that space permitted me to speak individually of all the splendid men and women whom I have met on this journey. Everywhere there is the spirit of working to have full store-houses, better schools and a more wholesome community. Everywhere there is talk about the next Conference which is to be held at Tuskegee on January 19th and 20th, 1916.

Another thing which has impressed me was the excellent showing of the farmers at their County Fairs. I attended a community fair and Farmers' Conference held at Elam, Alabama, where Miss Irene Richburg, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute is conducting a successful school.

I attended another fair at Clanton, Alabama, and found there a most helpful relationship existing between the races; the white people having donated \$100 to be used as premiums for the colored exhibitors. At Clanton, we were happy to shake hands with Messrs. Ben Brown, Ed Knight and J. W. Smith who are regular attendants at the Tuskegee Conference. They say they expect to bring a large delegation.

Another successful Fair was the one held at Union Springs. The prime factors in the success of this fair were Mr. Henry Todd, who is president of the Fair Association and Mr. Mitchell Ivy, the manager. Our good friend, Mr. J. L. Thomas, was there to meet us and to assure us a large delegation from Bullock County at the next Conference. Mr. Thomas introduced me to the large audience at the Fair Grounds and we took advantage of our opportunity not only to urge them to attend the Tuskegee Conference but also urged them to begin now to lay plans for their next year's crops.

After visits to Pike, Crenshaw and Covington Counties, we moved over into Georgia to attend the Farmers' Meeting and Community Fair, held at Blakeley on Saturday, November

27th, and to address a farmers' meeting held on Sunday night, November 28th in a large school building located near Bluffton. At Blakeley, Mr. L. E. Cotton, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, is taking the forward part in spreading the Tuskegee Idea and he has the warm assistance and support of Prof. E. A. Evans, County Superintendent of Education. The exhibits at the Blakeley Fair were splendid examples of diversified farming.

The meeting at Bluffton was made possible through the efforts of Mr. J. H. Ross, one of the leading farmers on Early County and Miss Mary C. Ross, the principal of the community school and also a graduate of Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Ross has attended the Conferences

at Tuskegee and his influence together with that of Miss Ross is partly responsible for the generally prosperous condition of this section. Whitewash is everywhere to be seen and the whole community has an air of happiness and good health.

As I said in the beginning, the prospects are bright for a large attendance at the next Conference session and we are doing all we can to arouse the communities which we reach to the value and importance of these meetings. Communities which we have not visited should write to us at once in order that we may meet them before the date of the meeting.

—W. M. Rakestraw, Conference Agent.

Tributes of Respect from Distinguished Americans

Former President Theodore Roosevelt, in an interview for the Associated Press said:

I am deeply shocked and grieved at the death of Dr. Booker T. Washington. He was one of the distinguished citizens of the United States, a man who rendered greater service to his own race than had ever been rendered by any one else and who, in so doing, also rendered great service to the whole country. I mourn his death and feel that one of the most useful citizens of our land has gone.

Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the New York Evening Post and grandson of William Lloyd Garrison said:

In the death of Booker T. Washington the entire country suffers a grievous loss, because no other man, white or black, has been so successful in interpreting one race to another.

Governor Charles Henderson of Alabama said:

In the death of Booker T. Washington the colored race has lost its greatest leader. He was a man of unusual force and executive ability and in many respects rose above the environments of his race. In my opinion his efforts toward the development of his people have been of great benefit to them and to the entire South. Born a slave, living a life of earnest endeavors and at his death the chief executive of an institution of nation wide reputation, created by his own brain and energy, demonstrates to the world the unbounded possibilities open to those whose purpose is to accomplish something, and mark him as one of the able men of his time.

Miss Jane Addams said:

I have known Mr. Booker T. Washington for many years and have had the pleasure of twice visiting Tuskegee.

I regard him as one of the great educators of his time and as the originator of educational methods which are destined to have far-reaching results upon the education of all nations in this country as well as in Europe.

His death is a great loss to educational and social forces in America which have had few exponents of his ability and originality.

Governor Walsh of Massachusetts said:

I regret to learn of Booker T. Washington's

death. He was the leader of a great movement for the educational advancement of the Negro race, and was a great contributor to the progress and advancement of a race of people who fifty years ago were in bondage. No member of the colored race has done more to break down the barrier of human prejudice between black and white. The country, and the colored people particularly, suffer a great loss in his death at this time in his life.

Judge E. O. Brown, President of the Chicago Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said:

I think that by the death of Dr. Booker T. Washington the world lost one of its really great men. However some may have differed from details of his policy, no one with the welfare of the Negro at heart can fail to recognize his wonderful work for the material, moral and physical improvement of great masses of American citizens. He was enthusiastic himself and a tremendous force in arousing the enthusiasm of others. As a teacher, a citizen and an author, as well as in the still higher character of a leader and prophet of the people of his race, he has left a mark on his age which time will never efface.

A pillar of the State has fallen.

Hon. William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago said:

I am glad to add my testimony to the worth and character of the late Booker T. Washington. His loss is a loss not only to the colored race, but to America. As a man and an educator his memory will long survive.

Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of Chicago, said:

In the death of Booker T. Washington the United States has lost a distinguished citizen and education one of the most successful pedagogues in the world. We search our country in vain for a paralleled triumph in technical education. To emphasize the color of Booker T. Washington is to disturb the perspective. There was African blood in his veins and he gloried in it. The colored people have a right to be proud of him. But he had broken through the limitations of race, compelled recognition among the competent, forced by sheer power of mind and heart a place among

the successful and triumphant that connote humanity and not a race or nation.

Miss Sophronisba P. Breckenridge of the University of Chicago, prominent social worker said:

One of the great Americans has passed into the great beyond. Born in slavery, he was intent always in breaking the bonds which held the spirits of his people after the legal status of slavery had been abolished. For the Negro race, like the female sex and the wage-earning class, has had two kinds of bonds to break, those outside restrictions resting on unjust enactment and those inner limitations resting on poverty of the spirit. Rich in native endowment, self-respecting in the face of social discrimination, nobly courageous and of great will he was gifted with many endowments common to the able of all peoples; in addition he had rich gifts of oratory, of humor

and of personal charm peculiar to his own people. His loss is, then, a double loss of leadership and of interpretation.

Dr. Robert E. Bark of the University of Chicago said:

My acquaintance with Booker T. Washington dates back to August, 1904, when, as secretary of the Congo Reform Association, I sought to interest him in the conditions of the natives of the Congo Free State, during King Leopold of Belgium's domination of that country. At that time there were few people in this country, either among colored people or white people, who were not profoundly indifferent to Africa and the Africans. Booker Washington was not one of them. In fact, he was one of the first important men in this country to lift his voice in behalf of the Congo natives.

One of the striking facts about Dr. Washington, as I remember him, was his profound interest and faith in the Negro race, not merely in America, but in the world. This was shown by the interest which he took in the Liberian crisis; by his recent efforts in behalf of the Republic of Haiti; by his interest in preventing the exclusion from this country of the Negro immigrants from the West Indies; by the hearty welcome he has always given to Negro students from Africa and elsewhere outside this country, and by his efforts to establish a permanent international conference on the Negro, following up on the first international conference of this kind held at Tuskegee, April, 1913.

I might mention in this connection a fact known but to two persons, that at the time of the outbreak of the European war arrangements had been practically made by which Dr. Washington would make an extended speaking tour through Europe. It was part of his purpose on this trip to stimulate interest among the European peoples having colonies in Africa in this permanent international conference to which I have referred. He hoped to gather together in this way a body of interested and responsible persons from all parts of the world to give careful consideration to the problems which had been created by the comparatively recent penetration of Africa by European peoples.

The time has not yet come to make an estimate of the personal character of Dr. Washington nor of the significance of his work to members of his race, to the people of the United States and to the world. I have merely referred here to an aspect of his work the importance of which was perhaps realized by but few persons outside of the circle of his immediate friends. What his work and his ambitions for his race were in other directions is better known and appreciated.

What I have said will serve to call attention to the fact that Booker Washington was a figure of more than national proportions. His interests extended as far as the interests of the race to which he belonged. He was, in the literal sense of that expression, a man of the world. By this I do not mean to suggest that he was lacking in local or national patriotism. In fact, Dr. Washington was in some respects a jingo. I never have known a man who was so thoroughly American in his tastes and in his sentiments. I had a fair chance to discover this when I traveled across Europe with him some few summers ago. I might add that I never met a man who was a better Southerner. I think that Dr. Washington liked and understood every man, black and white, that lived in the South. He recognized the failings of the black man, as he did those of the white, but he understood them, and it was his unwavering ambition to make them understand each other.

Dr. Washington had plenty of human prejudices toward other peoples, of whom he knew less, but he had made it a part of his life work to understand the two races living side by side in the South, and he had realized more fully than any man I know the truth of the old French adage that "to understand all is to forgive all." Dr. Washington's faith in the black man and the white as he knew them in the South was not, as I used to think it must be, an affectation. Neither was it assumed as a matter of policy. It was based on knowledge and it was genuine. It was this breadth of sympathy and understanding, in my opinion, which was the basis of Dr. Washington's power. It was this which made his speeches, particularly when they were directed to Southern audiences, so human and so heart-searching.

Personally I can perhaps best express my own indebtedness to Dr. Washington by saying that I have known, in the course of a fairly busy life, a good many prominent men; I have also studied in a good many schools, both here and in Europe, but I have never been in a school in which I learned more about life than I did at Tuskegee and I have never known a man who has had a more profound influence upon my fundamental views of life than Booker T. Washington. I might add, in conclusion, that I have never witnessed a more impressive scene than that of Booker T. Washington standing, as I saw him a few years ago, on the porch of the old mansion in which he had been a slave, telling in his simple and affecting way a little group of white and colored people, some of whom had known him there as a boy, the story of his adventures in the big outside of the world since he had left them some forty-five years before.

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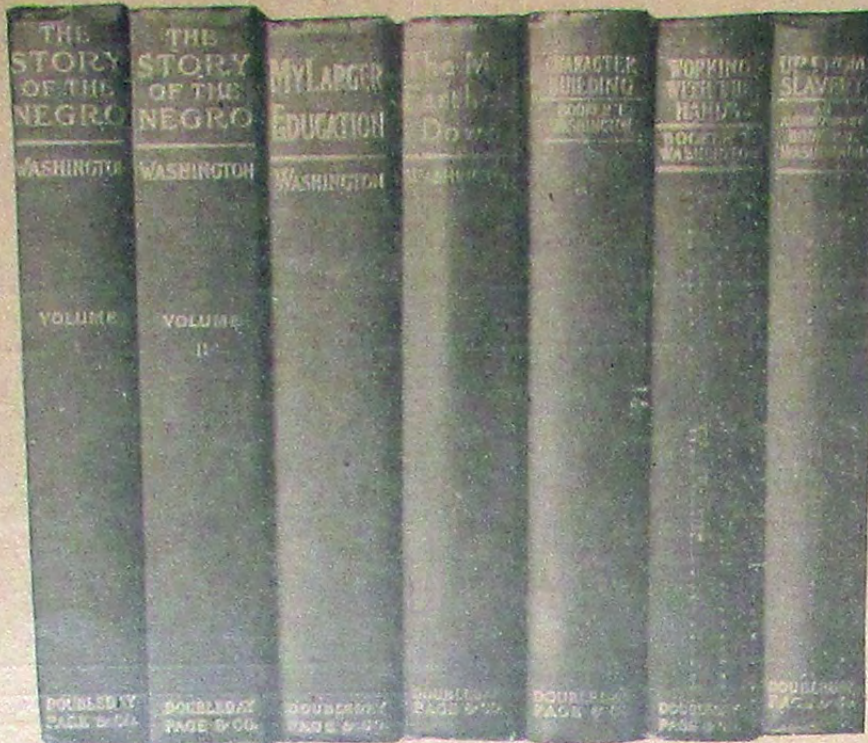
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It is interesting to note that the *Atlanta Journal* has been the first to comment on the *Atlanta Journal* article. The *Atlanta Journal* is a Southern white newspaper and its comments are of course in line with the views of the South. The *Atlanta Journal* says that the *Atlanta Journal* article is a fair example of the South's sentiment which prompted Mr. W. H. ... of the *Atlanta Journal* to write the article. The *Atlanta Journal* also says that the *Atlanta Journal* article is a fair example of the South's sentiment which prompted Mr. W. H. ... of the *Atlanta Journal* to write the article. The *Atlanta Journal* also says that the *Atlanta Journal* article is a fair example of the South's sentiment which prompted Mr. W. H. ... of the *Atlanta Journal* to write the article.

[The remainder of the page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the paper.]



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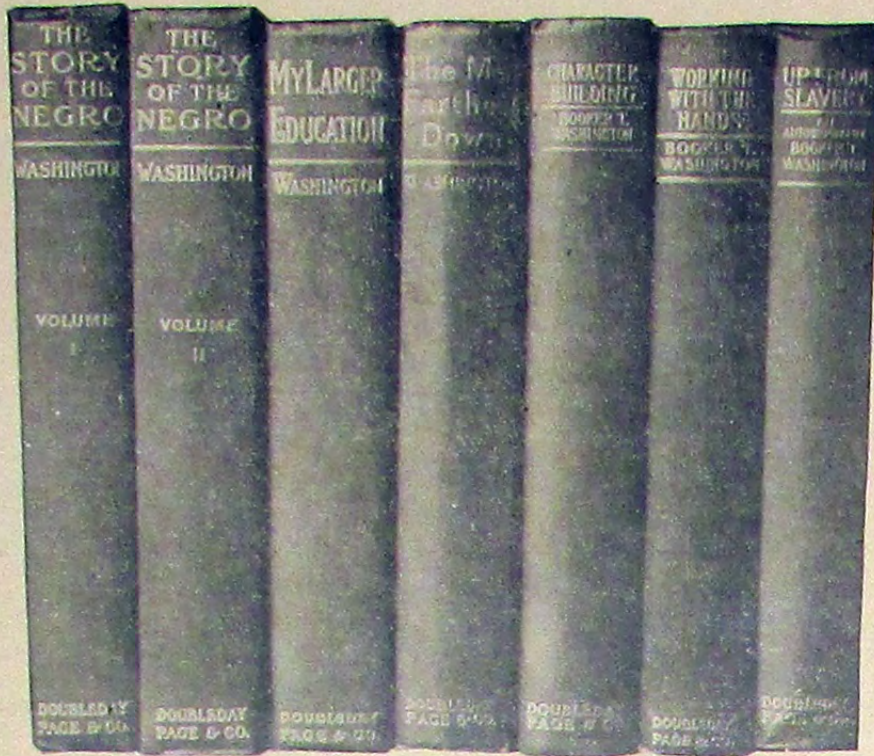
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A. R. Stewart, Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

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Date.....

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THE TUSKEGEE STUDENT, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

THE TUSKEGEE STUDENT

(Devoted to the Interest of Students and Graduates
of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute)

Vol. 27

TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1915

No. 26

Impressive Memorial Exercises

Mr. Low, Col. Roosevelt, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Rosenwald, Mr. Trumbull and
Others Speak--Eloquent Tributes

There was held at Tuskegee Institute, Sunday night, December 12th, Memorial Exercises in memory of Principal Washington. The full program appears in another column of this issue of THE STUDENT.

The speakers upon this occasion were Mr. Low, Chairman of the Board of Trustees; Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Trustee; Mr. W. W. Campbell, Trustee; Mr. Julius Rosenwald, Trustee; Mr. Frank Trumbull, Trustee; and Mr. Scott, Secretary, who spoke in Mr. Logan's stead; Mr. Fisher, representing the Alumni Association. Paul Laurence Dunbar's poem, dedicated to Principal Washington, was recited by Daisy Perkins, of the A-Middle class.

It is our purpose to use in an early issue of THE STUDENT a stenographic report of each and every one of the addresses made upon this impressive occasion. The addresses have been sent to the various speakers for revision before publication, but they will all be in our hands by the time for the next issue of THE STUDENT to appear.

Suffice it, at this time, to say that the tributes paid to the life activities of the great Principal of Tuskegee Institute were touching, eloquent and in every way worthy of the man. Each of the Trustees spoke from the standpoint of his personal acquaintance with Principal Washington and in estimate of the value and significance of the work done by him here at Tuskegee Institute.

Board of Trustees meet

A called Meeting of the Board of Trustees was held in the Executive Council Room, Monday, December 13th, to select a successor to Principal Washington. Those present at the meeting were:

Hon. Seth Low, chairman, New York City; Mr. W. W. Campbell, banker, Tuskegee, Ala., Vice-President of Board; Mr. Charles W. Hare, editor "Tuskegee News"; Mr. R. O. Simpson, capitalist, Furman, Ala.; Mr. Warren Logan, Treasurer Tuskegee Institute; Mr. A. J. Wilborn, merchant, Tuskegee; Mr. V. H. Tulane, merchant, Montgomery, Ala.; Mr. William G. Willcox, member of Investment Committee, New York City; Mr. Frank Trumbull, chairman Board of Directors, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, New York; Mr. Charles E. Mason, Boston, member of Investment Committee;

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, New York; Mr. Julius Rosenwald, Chicago; Mr. William M. Scott, Philadelphia; Mr. Edgar A. Bancroft, Chicago; Mr. E. J. Scott, Secretary.

After an all-day session on Monday, the Board of Trustees issued the following statement to the press:

"The Trustees have had a full discussion of all the questions involved in the election of a successor to Booker Washington and are a unit in their view as to what is needed.

"The following committee has been appointed with power to act: Seth Low, of New York; W. W. Campbell of Tuskegee; Victor H. Tulane, of Montgomery; Frank Trumbull, of New York, and Edgar A. Bancroft of Chicago."

Memorial Fund

One other declaration was made by the Board, and that was pertaining to a Memorial Fund to Dr. Washington.

"Tuskegee Institute is Booker T. Washington's monument and his most fitting memorial is the perpetuation of its great work for the benefit of the colored people and for the promotion of helpful relations between the races," this statement read. "The gap at present existing between the ordinary income of the Institute and its annual outgo is approximately \$150,000. It is not desired to close this gap so completely as to make the Institute independent of the interest and support of the living, but it is desired to reduce this gap to manageable proportions.

"The Trustees therefore propose to invite subscriptions to the Booker T. Washington Memorial Fund of Two Million Dollars for the continuance of the Institute and of the work for the Negro which centers there. It is hoped and expected that \$25,000 of this sum will be given by Negroes, out of which Fund a suitable Memorial for Booker T. Washington will be erected on the grounds of the Institute.

Subscriptions Received

"The Trustees have already received subscriptions of more than \$450,000, some of which, but not all, are conditional upon larger sums being raised. The Negroes may, therefore, feel that every dollar they give will be met more than dollar for dollar by gifts from white people.

"The Fund to be invited from the Negro people will be managed from Tuskegee Institute and will be under the charge of Emmett J. Scott, Secretary. Other subscriptions to the Memorial Fund should be sent to William G. Willcox, treasurer of the Investment Committee, No. 3 South William Street, New York City, or to the Treasurer of the Institute, Warren Logan, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama."

On Monday, December 20th, the sub-committee appointed by the Board of Trustees, met in New York City and selected Major R. R. Moton as Dr. Washington's successor. The Associated Press report of the action of the Board, as reprinted from The Montgomery Advertiser of December 21, follows:

Major Moton Selected

New York, December 20.—Major Robert R. Moton, of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va., was selected to succeed Booker T. Washington as Principal of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., at a meeting of the special committee of the Trustees of the Institute here today. The choice was unanimous.

The committee making the selection was composed of Seth Low, chairman of the Tuskegee trustees; Frank Trumbull, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; Edgar Bancroft, W. W. Campbell of Tuskegee, Ala., and Victor H. Tulane, of Montgomery, Ala.

Major Moton will not be installed as head of the famous Negro Institute until the commencement exercises in May, 1916. Until that time he will give his services to the campaign for the Booker T. Washington Memorial Fund.

In a statement issued by the Committee, it is declared that by the election of Major Moton "the policies, aims and attitude of the Institute will continue unchanged."

Tribute to Institute's Secretary

The Committee paid tribute to the ability of Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of the Institute, as follows:

"In taking this action the Committee has not been unmindful of the long devotion and the many qualifications of Emmett J. Scott for the position. The problem to be dealt with

is a many-sided one and it has seemed wise to seek a solution of it that will bring to the work of Tuskegee another forceful personality."

Major Moton traces his ancestry back to African slave days. He was born in Amelia County, Va., in 1867, and spent his early years at "Pleasant Shade," as the Vaughan plantation in Prince Edward county was called. His mother was cook at the "big house," and his father led the "hands" on the plantation. He was sent to a free school opened in the neighborhood and after his first taste of knowledge he became ambitious to go to the Hampton Institute. Entering the Institute in 1885 he graduated five years later and was prevailed upon by General Armstrong to remain as drillmaster and assistant to the commandant of the school cadets. Shortly afterward he became commandant, a position which he has held to the present day.

Major Moton and Principal Washington were intimate friends, admired and respected each other's abilities and were heartily agreed as to the best methods of dealing with the race problem. Dr. Washington founded the National Negro Business League while his friend has developed in the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, of which he is founder and president, one of the greatest forces for the improvement of the Negro in the country.

Both in his speeches and his writings Major Moton has the reputation for an ability to get right at the heart of the Negro question in a way that has won the respect of both races. In a commencement address at Tuskegee in 1912, he said:

"You and I belong to an undeveloped backward race that is rarely for its own sake taken into account in the adjustment of man's relation to man, but is considered largely with reference to the impression which it makes upon the dominant Anglo-Saxon.

Race Differences

"The question that the American nation must face and which the Negro as a part of the Nation should soberly and dispassionately consider, is the mutual, social, civil and industrial adjustment upon common ground of two races, differing widely in characteristics and diverse in physical peculiarities, but alike suspicious and alike jealous, and alike more or less biased and prejudiced each toward the other."

He said the Negro as a race must grasp three fundamental facts—race consciousness, a high moral ideal and intelligent industry.

On Tuesday morning, December 21, the following telegrams announcing the selection of Major Moton were received at Tuskegee Institute:

New York City,
December 20th, 1915.

Warren Logan, Vice-Principal,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

The Committee today unanimously selected Major Moton as the next Principal of the Institute to take office on Commencement Day. Please inform the Institute officially.

(Signed) SETH LOW, Chairman.

New York City,
December 20th, 1915.

Emmett J. Scott, Secretary,
Tuskegee, Ala.

The Committee today, after a most anxious canvass of all the elements of its problem, selected Major Moton as Principal of the Institute to succeed Dr. Washington. They wish me to express to you their great appreciation of your high mindedness and their confident belief that you will give to Major Moton and the Institute under its new head your whole hearted support. It is their purpose to recognize your efficient and devoted service and your unselfishness in some appropriate way.

SETH LOW, Chairman.

Mr. Logan made official announcement of the action taken at the regular prayer service Tuesday night, speaking at some length of Major Moton's services at Hampton Institute, and of the high place he holds in all matters relating to the welfare of the race.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

SUNDAY
DECEMBER 12, 1915

IN MEMORY OF

Principal
Booker T. Washington

WHO DIED AT
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1915

INSTITUTE
CHAPEL

AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.

Program

1

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON MEMORIAL
MARCH - *Smith-Drye*
Organ and Orchestra

2

"LEAD, KINDLY LIGHT," *Newman*
Choir

3

SCRIPTURE READING

4

PRAYER

5

Melody

"RISE, SHINE, FOR THE LIGHT IS A'COMING"

Choir

6

OPENING ADDRESS

Hon. Seth Low, *Chairman*

7

Melody

"SWING LOW, SWEET CHARIOT"

Choir

8

Dunbar's Poem

"BOOKER T. WASHINGTON"

Daisy Perkins

A Middle Class

9

REMARKS BY MR. WARREN LOGAN
Treasurer and Acting-Principal

10

REMARKS BY MR. ISAAC FISHER
Class of 1898
Representing the Tuskegee Alumni Association

11

Melody

"I WANT TO BE READY"

School

12

REMARKS BY COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT
Trustee, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

13

Melody

"SINCE YOU WENT AWAY" - *Johnson*

Solo and Choir

14

REMARKS BY MR. W. W. CAMPBELL
Trustee, Tuskegee, Alabama

15

Melody

"GET ON BOARD"

School

16

REMARKS BY MR. JULIUS ROSENWALD
Trustee, Chicago, Ill.

17

Melody

"EVERY TIME I FEEL THE SPIRIT"

Choir

18

REMARKS BY MR. FRANK TRUMBULL
Trustee, New York, N. Y.

19

"FACE TO FACE" - *Solo*

Miss Hughes

20

MELODY

21

BENEDICTION

HON. SETH LOW, *Chairman, Presiding*

Musical Director, Mrs. Jennie C. Lee
Accompanists, Mrs. Adelaide Foster and
Miss Emily Moore

COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM:

EMMETT J. SCOTT, *Chairman*
JOHN H. PALMER
G. LAKE IMES

Mrs. Logan's Death

Sorrows have crowded thick and fast upon the Tuskegee Institute community during the past few weeks. In addition to the great loss which came to us in the death of Tuskegee's Principal, the death of the wife of our Treasurer, Mrs. Warren Logan, has saddened the whole community and the State, and that large number of people outside of the community and State who are acquainted with Mr. Logan and the members of his family.

After an illness lasting over several years, more acute during the past six months than previously, Mrs. Logan died here Friday evening, December 10th, at 6:20 o'clock. Burial was from the Institute Chapel, Sunday morning, December 12th, at the regular Sunday morning service. Mr. Whittaker, Chaplain, and Mr. Imes, Dean of the Phelps Hall Bible Training School, had charge of the services.

The tribute paid by Mr. Whittaker to Mrs. Logan's long life of usefulness at Tuskegee Institute was touching and impressive. Coming here, as she did, four or five years after the starting of the Tuskegee Institute, she has been a part of the ups and downs during that whole period. For many years she was a teacher in the school, did institute work, and was a vital force in the life of the school and the community.

Surviving her are Mr. Logan, her husband; Mr. Warren A. Logan, Assistant Secretary of the Colored Young Men's Christian Association, New York City; Miss Ruth M. Logan, head of the Division of Physical Training for

girls here at Tuskegee Institute; Paul H. Logan, graduate of the class of 1915 and now a student at Atlanta University; and three younger children, Louise, Myra and Arthur, as well as a number of brothers and sisters including Prof. H. A. Hunt, of the Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Ga.; Miss Sarah Hunt, a teacher in our Academic Department; Mr. Will Hunt, of Macon County; Mrs. Lula McLendon, of Sparta, Georgia, who, with Prof. H. A. Hunt, came to be present at the funeral; and Mrs. Payne, of New York City, who came here in September to see her sister during a period of her illness; Mrs. H. A. Hunt, wife of President H. A. Hunt, of the Fort Valley Industrial School, was also present at Mrs. Logan's funeral.

Telegrams came from every section of the country to members of the family expressing sorrow and sympathy in which all connected with the school join. The burial was in the family plot in the school cemetery. Mr. Logan selected as pall bearers Mr. Taylor, Mr. Scott, Mr. Kelley, Captain Richardson, Mr. Roberts and Mr. Owen.

Older graduates of the school will particularly feel the loss occasioned by Mrs. Logan's death, as she came in rather closer contact with them during the early years of the school than during the later years when domestic cares and responsibilities together with the rearing of her large family demanded her care and attention.

torn down far too soon. But it is worth while. The inspiration and impetus that it creates is seen in attractive yards, flowers and trees, and shrubbery; in beautiful homes, and shall we not say, in beautiful lives. And don't forget that the student body gets the lesson that all people need; life is not as sordid as it sometimes seems.

All the old exhibitors were there, and many new ones, and how we thank them all. The Children's House made a fine exhibition of flowers and garden products—that was new. Mrs. Lettie Lowe and Mrs. Mary Jane Cole won the first prize—that was old. There were many prizes offered by members of the Faculty and by the merchants of the town of Tuskegee and of Greenwood. There were many prize winners. A new feature was the awarding of many prizes to distinguished garden enthusiasts; that is, they were distinguished after they had won a prize. Question, how did they do it?

Mrs. Lowe presented this year a new Chrysanthemum which she had christened "The Booker T. Washington Chrysanthemum," fitting tribute to him who was so fond of flowers and all that was beautiful.

Not the least interesting was the garden exhibit. Here were peppers, beans, new white potatoes, mammoth sweet potatoes, pumpkins, cabbages, collards, tomatoes, turnips, rutabagas, and what not.

Among the striking decorative schemes was the Japanese garden. Here were tea tables, rustic seats, foliage and lanterns, and, of course, Chrysanthemums. You could almost see the Japanese maiden as she coyly served the tea. But enough! you should have been there for yourself!

—E. C. Roberts.

The Chrysanthemum Show

The annual Chrysanthemum Show of the Tuskegee Institute community was held in the Gymnasium of the Academic Building, Thursday, November 11th. We have not been able in the last two issues of the paper to refer to the Chrysanthemum Show, nor to many other matters of interest to the community,—everything else has been crowded out so that we might devote as much space as possible to publishing full information regarding the passing of Principal Washington, and the tributes of respect which have been paid his memory.

During the past three or four years Mr. E. C. Roberts and Mr. Clement Richardson, of the Academic Department, have very kindly prepared reports for THE STUDENT describing the Chrysanthemum Show. This year they have favored us in the same way, and their reports follow:

A THING OF BEAUTY

The Chrysanthemum Show has come and gone! It was a thing of beauty, but it could not last forever. There was the same artistic grouping, the same bewildering mass of foliage, vegetables and blossoms, the same kaleidoscopic effects of light and color, and, we might add, the same happy, smiling crowd, reveling in the fairyland that greeted them.

This was the eighth annual show. How the

years have hustled by, and how the exhibition has grown! You remember the insignificant beginning in the chapel of Phelps Hall. That small room furnished all the space the few bouquets of hesitating chrysanthemums needed. And the committee then was almost apologetic when it bade the visitor "welcome."

But what a contrast this year of our Lord 1915 furnished. The big Gymnasium of the Academic Building was crowded, and there were wagon-loads of beautiful flowers. Flowers greeted you everywhere, from tall vase and old-fashioned jar; from crack and crevice and every convenient corner; from glorious bunches of long stemmed beauties to banked up pyramids. And the committee of good ladies who did the work made not a single apology this time. They proudly said, "come and see."

The people came and they saw. Members of the Faculty and students, residents of Greenwood and Tuskegee, old and young, here met and drank in the beauty so lavishly poured out for all. For one time at least the coarser things of life were forgotten, and even the men gave their finer emotions free play. You know the artistic appeals to us. We love color and rhythm and harmony. We love the things that stir the soul. All we need is just the chance to get our souls stirred. The Chrysanthemum Show affords a chance.

The preparation of the show calls for a lot of worry and energy, and the exhibition is

HIS SIGHT TEASED

Alas, that I could get but a glimpse of the 1915 Chrysanthemum Display in all the fullness of its beauty. A few minutes, while awaiting the car to take the Western quintet to Auburn, was all the time allotted me. Even then my sight was teased, my vision blocked. Masses of students and town folk winding in and out, squads of tots from the Children's House dancing hither and yon, allowed me but intermittent glances.

However, I could not miss the vast shelves and tiers constructed along all the sides within the Gymnasium, groaning under their loads of harvest. It seemed to me that sweet potatoes grew bigger this year; that collards, chief nourisher of Alabamians, spread their leaves wider; that fall lettuce and turnips, indeed the whole race of winter greens, had come to maturity or the consuming stage, earlier than in former years. Certainly, as I elbowed my way through the crowd I felt these products were more happily blended, and more happily arranged than heretofore. Potatoes and turnips lay there sleeping beneath, and amid the winter greens, like big melons in luxuriant vines of summer.

Then there were the soft and colored lights, the great tubs of hedge green, with white, yellow, purple, lavender (I guess that's the

(Continued on Page 7)

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EMMETT J. SCOTT.....Editor
ALBON L. HOLSEY.....Associate Editor

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1915

IN ANOTHER COLUMN OF THIS ISSUE OF THE STUDENT appears the Associated Press dispatch announcing the selection by the Board of Trustees of Major Robert R. Moton as Principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. Major Moton brings to the work here a sympathy and enthusiasm, and a knowledge of its aims and purposes which should stand him in good stead as the presiding genius of the institution. He will receive at the hands of officers and teachers and students alike most cordial co-operation and support. According to the announcement of the Trustees, Major Moton will not actively enter upon his executive duties until about the close of the present school year. The Inauguration exercises will doubtless be held at some time during Commencement Week.

MR. GEORGE THORNTON, STENOGRAPHER IN the office of the Director of the Agricultural Department, and Miss Lydia Davis, a Tuskegee graduate, class of 1912, were married here at Tuskegee Institute, Saturday, December 18th, at noon, by Chaplain John W. Whitaker. Miss Davis is in charge of the Sweet Gum Community School, eight or nine miles from the Institute. The couple is to live in the house built several years ago by Mr. Thornton in Greenwood village. Mr. and Mrs. Thornton have the best wishes of the Institute community.

MRS. — PRIDE, OF LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA, who is spending the winter with Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Owen, was taken suddenly ill with appendicitis last week, and was operated on in the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, by Dr. Kenney. Mrs. Pride is now past danger and well on the road to recovery. She has had the sympathy of the Institute community during her illness. Mr. Pride came from Lynchburg to be with Mrs. Pride during the critical days of her illness; after spending several days at Tuskegee he has returned to his home this week.

Miss Rachael Walker In Song Recital

"Some people are born artists; some have cultivated art; and others have art thrust upon them," philosophizes a well-known critic in a moment of humorous reflection.

Those who were fortunate enough to hear Miss Rachael Walker in the Song Recital at the Institute Chapel on Wednesday evening December 15th, were enthusiastic in their praise and are quite agreed that Miss Walker is one of the "born artists."

First of all Miss Walker has an excellent soprano voice which under cultivation and training has developed a rare tenderness and charm.

Her interpretation is splendid and none in the large audience which greeted her will forget her singing of "The Last Rose of Summer."

Miss Walker is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and has spent a number of years in study and training in Paris and London. She was a pupil of the late Mme. Marchesi, and when she made her first London appearance was highly praised and complimented by Madame Patti and the late Coleridge-Taylor who wrote her that he would "feel honored" to have her use some of his compositions in her repertoire.

It was a privilege to have Miss Walker at Tuskegee Institute and her numbers together with the assistance of Mr. G. L. Imes, Cellist and Captain Frank Drye, Cornetist, completed a most entertaining program. Miss Alice Simmons was the accompanist. The full program is printed in another column.

Miss Walker was the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Attwell, whom she has known for many years. Mr. Attwell made arrangements for Miss Walker to sing in a number of Alabama cities.

The Twentieth Century Club

Two meetings of the Twentieth Century Club have been held this year—the first at the residence of Mr. E. T. Attwell, Tuesday evening, November 2nd.

Mr. Attwell had prepared for his guests a splendid menu of Macon County products, including liberal portions of Macon County o'possum and sweet potatoes. Mr. Richardson's paper, together with the delightful six-course dinner, contributed toward making the evening a most interesting and instructive one. Mr. Richardson, in part, said:

"Some few years ago the legislature of Alabama appropriated \$6,500 to be used annually during the summer holidays to conduct short

institutes for teachers. These Institutes were to be and are held in most of the counties for the teachers of both races. Attendance here or at some accredited summer school is compulsory.

"Between the 26th of July and the last of August it was my good fortune to conduct four of these Institutes for colored teachers.

"Out of the four towns in which I conducted Institutes only one had a Negro public school building. In one town the downstairs of a lodge tabernacle was used; in another, a private building was used for sundry purposes; and in another, various places. I say 'various places' because in this particular town there was a school in the basement of the colored Methodist church, another in the Baptist church, and another in a deserted dwelling.

"The place of holding the Institute caused endless trouble and hard feeling. In one place the county superintendent had announced that the teachers would gather at the Baptist church on the hill. The county teachers wished the Institute to be held in the Methodist church in the bottom. This caused a strife among the teachers and strife in the church; for some teachers were members of one church

RECITAL

By MISS R. L. WALKER

Prima Donna Soprano

ASSISTED BY

MR. G. LAKE IMES, *Cello*;

MR. FRANK L. DRYE, *Cornet*;

MISS ALICE C. SIMMONS, *Accompanist*.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1915

AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

AT 7:30 P. M.



PROGRAM

1. *Saint Saens* - My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice
Mr. Drye
2. (a) *Ganz* - - - - - The Thrush
(b) *Adams* - - - - - The Gentle Shepherd
Miss Walker
3. *Raff* - - - - - Cavatina
Messrs. Imes and Drye
4. *Bishop* - - - - - Lo! Here the Gentle Lark
Miss Walker
5. *Alcock* - - - - - Barcarolle
Mr. Imes
6. (a) *H. T. Burleigh* - - - - - Somewhere
(b) *Coleridge-Taylor* - - - - - A Summer Idyll
(c) *Sam Stewart* - - - - - Jes a Li'l While
(d) *H. Bunning* - - - - - Song of Sunshine
(e) *Tosti* - - - - - Good Bye
Miss Walker

and some of the other. It took from Sunday noon to Tuesday morning to get the matter half peacefully adjusted; only 'half peacefully' because there is still "bad blood" between those pastors and some of their flock over this four day's Institute. In still another town the Superintendent had ordered the meeting to be held at what was known as the High School, meaning I suppose, a high building on a high hill. Again somebody wanted a change; so at the last moment before my arrival, the place was changed from the High School which was two miles beyond town to the Baptist church which was a mile this side of town.

"These changes were serious; they were a heavy cost in money; they levied even a higher tax on our energies. I say 'our' because every conductor has an assistant, a lady who aids in teaching literary branches and methods, and who is engaged mainly to teach sewing, cooking and the various handicrafts for women—and men, for is it not becoming perfectly clear to the male of the species that if he would hold any place at all in the teaching profession, he must have at least a supervising knowledge of the household arts. To give an idea of the cost of the changes from one building to the other, in the town in which we went from the Baptist church on the hill to the Methodist church in the bottom, we had engaged a janitor for the week. On leaving after a half day's occupancy we were asked to pay for the full week's service. Moreover, backed by his pastor who resented our quitting his house, the janitor wanted not only what we promised him for the week's work but what he might possibly have earned at full time had he had a job elsewhere.

"Now we waded through all this to what end? To reach and influence and inspire the teachers. These are for the most part teachers of rural schools. Their preparation ranges all the way from second grade to having spent a year or two in a so-called college. To the majority teaching is one of the incidents that go to make up their year's pursuit. In a body of from thirty to forty teachers I found about one-fifth ministers who pastored one or two rural churches and taught school and farmed, ran a business and dealt in Grand Lodge at the same time.

"One day the lesson was on getting the school room in order.

"We were teaching in a church here. Every one had recited admirably from the book. Then I said: 'This is the school, let us see just how we would put the building and grounds in order.' It took some moments to get the teachers to understand just what I meant. Apparently to them all was ready, since we were using both buildings and grounds. Finally I asked 'What shall we do to these walls?' One of the minister teachers whispered under his hand to the teacher of the town, 'That's some of that Tuskegee stuff. We don't want that over here.' Others cast significant glances. I proceeded. I opened the heater, which had been left full of ashes from the last winter. I considered the lamps, the seats, nearly every one of which was broken in some way. I examined the windows and the floors, which had large splotches of tobacco juice in the corners and on the lower part of the walls—on the women's side too. I said, 'come on.' We went outdoors. We looked at

the broken steps, the old stumps, the paper and trash on the yard; at the weeds and leaves. Vocational hour was from three to four o'clock. At this hour the assistant took the women for lessons in cooking, serving or some household art. I took the men. At the close of my observation outside I went back into the church and made my assignment for the vocational hour. I assigned the whispering minister and the town teacher the task of

bringing broom and dust cloths and sweeping and cleaning the room; others were to clean the windows and lamps, others the stove, not only cleaning it out but oiling and polishing it to save it from rust. Another was to bring a saw and hammer and repair the steps and porch—this last was a minister too, by the way. Others brought hoes and chopped weeds; others brooms and buckets and whitewash. It was a tremendous job, taking us three after-

Resolutions Adopted by the Faculty

The following Resolution offered by Mr. Scott, Secretary, was adopted by a rising vote at the first meeting of the Faculty held since Principal Washington's death, — Wednesday, December 22, 1915, Mr. Logan presiding.

The Resolution is printed in this issue of THE STUDENT at the request of the Faculty that each member may preserve a copy.

God in His infinite wisdom has drawn the silent curtains of nature about him who was to us Inspiring Leader, Sane Counsellor and Loyal Friend. We are moved in this hour of grief and bitter anguish to give some expression to our sorrow and to pledge our combined support, through loyal and unfaltering co-operation, to the work which he established, and for which he gave all—his very life.

Bereft of his presence, we are grateful that the spirit of his Ideas and his Ideals still linger in our hearts to cheer us and to awaken in us that spirit of service which shall sustain our efforts to carry on his work to higher and greater fulfilment.

It is with solemn pride that we record our grateful appreciation of the privilege we enjoyed of sharing his confidence and through him, the confidence of the public; and also the privilege of sharing with him in the labor of carrying on the work of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. We believe, with countless others, that the importance of his service to the race and to the nation will increase with the passing years. We shall cherish the opportunity of contributing toward the perpetuation of the glory of his life by helping to make the Tuskegee Institute an even more useful institution.

As was so beautifully said by our Trustee and friend, Mr. William G. Willcox: "We shall make his death the occasion for renewed consecration to the high ideals of which his life was such an example, and in which his memory will be such an inspiration."

Full of the honors and satisfactions of a glorious life well lived, a life which vitalized every movement with which it came in contact, he has been called from arduous labor to tranquil rest.

Be it Resolved, That we pledge to Mr. Logan, the Acting Principal of the Institute, and through him to the Board of Trustees, our continued loyalty and devotion.

This expression signifies our determination to "close ranks," as it were, and present a solid phalanx of united purpose to the end that richest results may be realized through our efforts, individually and collectively rendered.

Be it Resolved, That there be spread upon the Minutes of the Faculty of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute this expression of sorrow and plighted service, and that a copy of same also be sent to each Trustee of the Institute, and to the members of his family.

The Resolution was adopted by a rising vote of the Faculty.

GLEE CLUBS



Washburn Banjos, Mandolins and Guitars, at Club Prices. Have been the leaders for fifty years.

Booklet and full information free regarding the Leland 7-Part Mando Orchestra, now in vogue for small organizations.

A Glee Club is practically a necessity to every live school. Can be made self-supporting. It greatly increases the interest of all pupils. Write today. Washburns are sold by leading music dealers everywhere.

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Young's Book Exchange

The Mecca for Literature pertaining to the Negro Race. Great Bargains in Rare Books. Mail orders solicited.

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Importers of tea and coffee; proprietors of
ARISTON COFFEE & SPICE MILLS
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For Men

John B. Stetson Hats.
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Julian & Kokenge, Regal and
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Children's shoes of all makes.
A most complete stock of standard
merchandise from which to make
your selection.

Fort & Rush

"The Home of Good Merchandise"
Tuskegee - - - Alabama

noons, but every man forgot his opposition when he looked at the cheerful room, at the clean yard and at those giant oaks and stumps whitewashed and standing about in the yard like big sentinels.

"Out of the 155 whom I taught in the four Institutes the past summer, ten taught some sort of general agriculture, thirteen had school gardens; twenty-five, plain sewing; fourteen machine sewing and sixteen, manual training. The total value of all equipment, for farming, gardening, cooking, sewing, and manual training was as nearly as could be estimated \$39,500. This represents 189 schools and an attendance of 8,800 Negro school children. Trades like cooking and machine sewing which require expensive equipment are followed by taking classes to various houses. There is one gleam of sunshine even here. Taking the classes into homes lends interest to the teaching and results in a good cleaning up for a home once or twice a year.

"There are many reasons for this lack of progress in the schools. First of all, there is the same want of awakening, of realizing the need of practical instruction. Again, most of the teachers do not know how to teach such things. It must be remembered that these people are very, very poor. How can they attend summer schools or go anywhere for training on the salary of \$30 per month for three or four months? Those who supplement the means of livelihood by farming, canvassing or preaching are too busy in off hours to think of improving themselves, or of devising plans of improving their school work.

"Through it all, however, there was plenty that was wholesome and encouraging. Once the teachers grasped the idea of how to make a new stitch, to cook a new dish, to clean up the premises, a gleam of light spread over their faces. In several places I got the citizens to give prizes to the pupils for the best garment. This always brought a zest to the work. A good clash over grammar, geography, arithmetic; a visit to stores and other buildings to study subjects in the concrete; the learning of new songs for children, or learning of stories connected with teaching phonics and number work, brought an enthusiasm which the best orator or worker might envy. Then everywhere you felt that the State was with you. You could count on a visit from Mr. James L. Sibley, Assistant Superintendent of Education, with all the moral backing his presence signified. Weather and railroad conditions, notwithstanding, you could also count on a visit and a stirring talk on agriculture from Mr. Pearsons. Finally, the spirit of the local white people in general and of the white teachers in particular made you feel at home. Ministers, doctors, business men, any man who ever did any talking, gladly gave us of their time and advice. In one town the white teachers were holding their Institute the same time we were holding ours. A number came over to us, including the City Principal, gave talks, exchanged ideas and experiences in a spirit as genuinely helpful as any people could have done."

Business Education

On Saturday evening, December 4, Mr. Chas. Winter Wood was the host of the Club. The meeting was held at Dorothy Hall. In addition

to the regular members of the Club several invited guests were present, including Mr. G. W. A. Johnston of Birmingham. The meeting partook of a sort of farewell reception to Mr. Wood, preparatory to his leaving with the Quintet for Southern California.

After partaking of the most excellent repast served by the Domestic Science Department of Dorothy Hall, the members and guests listened to an interesting paper by Mr. E. T. Attwell, the Institute's Business Agent, on "Business Education." Mr. Attwell said in part:

"Years ago, learning to cook, to do housework properly, or even to take up studies in what some were pleased to call "domestic science" was not considered as elevating or as cultural as it is today. In recent years, however, these subjects have been approached from a saner angle, not so much because the persons studying in these courses are equipping themselves for fitness as house servants, but because, particularly in the case of women (of all races), it is considered a proper accomplishment to know how the thing should be done even when someone else is to do it for you. Involved in these studies is the subject of household economy which when better known and more widely practiced by the women of our day will be found beneficial to all of us in many respects. To my mind, this same condition will be found true with reference to a more intimate acquaintance with business principles and practice even on the part of those who may not be called upon to assume responsibilities or duties exclusively commercial.

"I shall, in a manner somewhat informal, endeavor to emphasize what I consider an important educational need in the training of colored young men and women. This particular need I choose to designate as business education. On the program of the National Association for Teachers in Colored Schools during their annual meeting in Cincinnati, several weeks ago, I ventured to introduce this subject, and because my suggestions were received with apparent approval, both from expressions in the meeting and after, I have thought to renew it in order that it might take hold or take root somewhere and perhaps be developed by some individual more particularly engaged in actual class room work than I am just at this time. What I had in mind was to suggest that more of our schools arrange some definite program for giving instruction to all students along the more important phases of actual daily business life.

"Negroes are said to have some forty-five thousand business enterprises. The fifty-one Negro banks, the nearly seven hundred drug stores, and over twenty-five thousand retail merchants must themselves present a field for business development and activity. Not the least interesting is the one thousand Negro undertaking establishments. In addition to these callings, the United States Census reports a great many colored manufacturers in various lines, and yet, to my mind, Negroes have not developed a half-size commercial reservoir to receive the artesian-like expenditures for food, for clothing, for dry goods, for shoes, and for amusements, travel and insurance, incident to the daily activities and requirements of their own people.

Musical Instruments

Sold on payments,—complete sets, Brass band Instruments,—every kind of Musical Instrument, and best Strings for all instruments.

All makes Sewing Machines and Needles and parts for all kinds Sewing Machines, repairs on Talking Machines, Sewing Machines and all Musical Instruments.

R. L. PENICK, Montgomery, Ala.

GEO. C. WRIGHT

FIRE INSURANCE AGENT

Rates Furnished on Application

TUSKEGEE, ALA.

I HAVE the most complete collection of Tuskegee pictures in America. For twelve years I have been spending from three to four months a year on the grounds of Tuskegee Institute, making pictures of Dr. Booker T. Washington, Principal, in his varied activities, of the many important gatherings which have been held at Tuskegee Institute and of the shops, class rooms and views on the Institute farms.

The only picture of the Board of Trustees with Dr. Washington as a member. Send 25 cents for booklet showing some views.

Agents wanted.

Correspondence solicited

A. P. BEDOU

Photographer

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

The Harmony Courses in Drawing and Coloring

Studies leading to Commercial Art, Architectural Drafting and Cartooning. Hints for School Teachers. Courses deal with perspective, shadows, wash drawing, water colors, composition, out door sketching, trees and flowers, the human figure, etc.

These courses are designed to develop individual originality, and to fit the student for practical and profitable work in the various forms of commercial art and advertising. The first course is on Perspective. No previous instruction required. FOR ONE DOLLAR:— One course of four lessons. Each lesson includes a sheet of drawings eleven by fourteen inches and a page of instructions, with all the personal help by letter and criticism of student's work desired.

Miss Jeannette Rice

1548 Tribune Building
Chicago, Illinois

Farming is reaching out after business methods, adopting cost records for individual crops so as to inform the farmer why and when he profits or loses. The problem of distribution of products has not yet been solved. In a few years, however, I venture to suggest that farmers will more generally operate their activities on the same principle as a merchandizing business.

As a basis for our school work I would suggest that where a regular commercial course of study is not feasible, including stenography and typewriting, that certain periods be arranged so that there may be given instruction in studies pertaining particularly to business. Lectures could be used, delivered by business men in the community reciting the history of their particular business and what they buy and sell; also insurance representatives of Negro companies and Savings Institutions could be used. Visits could be made to stores and other places of business, for purposes of observation.

I appreciate the elementary character of these suggestions but the studies mentioned if well planned can be elaborated and made intensely interesting and valuable. The product of such a course of instruction, if he learns well the topics outlined, would find himself a rare individual, and such as I have seldom met among young people in a rather extended business experience.

My plea for special attention in giving young folks a chance to approach a business education, has in mind mainly the breaking off the big corners or the rough edges of commercial dullness so that the road to keenness or to more finished condition, may be made less difficult.

If these expressions do not cause you to establish business or commercial colleges or schools, separate and distinct from other institutions, such as is being done to a limited extent, will you not consider having something in our institution as a part of the regular course or give some time or periods under the head of bookkeeping, economics, English, letter writing, or what not, that will seek in some way to develop a training intended to secure for students a business ability or business comprehension that will better fit them for the opportunities at hand and which will multiply in the future as our race progresses?"

The Chrysanthemum Show

(Continued from Page 3)

color) and red chrysanthemums dropping their heavy heads everywhere.

Again there was the ideal rural settlement, which I recall vaguely, though pleasantly. All white and neat, stood the little country cottage on the turf, with its outhouses set at a sanitary distance; the walks spaced, the flower beds arranged, the schoolhouse not too far away.

Time would not allow me to search out names of any of the exhibitors. As I skirted the corner, making my way out, however, a tall, rich, red Chrysanthemum, standing out by itself, seized my attention and held it fast. I could but admire the big hardy stalks, the long leaves, the sober richness of the flower. It compelled me to read the only card I read.

Make Yourself:

A Convincing Speaker or Writer

Be Honored and Admired

Dr. Booker T. Washington said:

"When one feels from the bottom of his feet to the top of his head that he has something to say that is going to help some individual or some cause, then let him say it; and in delivering his message I do not believe that many of the artificial rules of elocution can, under such circumstances, help him very much."

You cannot have something to say unless you have facts "at your finger's point."

The Negro Year Book

contains the most valuable classified information and any person who reads it carefully will find themselves growing in power and prestige. You will be looked up to, honored and admired because you know.

The Syracuse Post Standard says of The Negro Year Book:

"If those who believed, as Carlyle did, that the black man would always need a master, could have foreseen the publication in 1914 of such figures as the Negro Year Book contains, all but the most stubborn would have been convinced."

By Mail 35c

Special Offer

For SIXTY-FIVE CENTS we will send you a copy of the Negro Year Book and have your name entered for a full year's subscription to THE TUSKEGEE STUDENT. The Student contains Dr. Washington's Sunday Night Talks.

Address:

The Tuskegee Student

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

It ran "The Booker T. Washington Chrysanthemum." The ingenious Mrs. Lowe, who seems to the manor born in breeding chrysanthemums, had developed this particular plant and dedicated it to him who had preached and encouraged flower growing, with the same abandon with which he had plead the case of education, or of the black man.

Alas! it was not given to him to see this kind little dedication, but one could hazard the guess that no naming of towns, streets or buildings would have brought him keener and more lasting satisfaction.

I saw this flower latterly standing on the desk in Mrs. Washington's office at Dorothy

Hall. The same rich, red blush of health was upon it. It still stood erect against the changing breaths of Autumn, like the good deeds of him whose name it bears.

—Clement Richardson.

Mr. Rosenwald, who was at Tuskegee during the Chrysanthemum Show, was so much pleased with it that he decided to give prizes amounting to \$25.00 to be distributed next year among the exhibitors. As he put it, he always desires "to get in on every good thing" at Tuskegee Institute. He said he knew of nothing more worth while than the Chrysanthemum Show.

The interest shown by the people of the Institute community, the town of Tuskegee and Macon County, together with the general enthusiasm of the student body and teachers pleased him very greatly.

The Committee responsible for the success of the Chrysanthemum Show this year is the same Committee which has had charge of this movement from the beginning, viz.: Mrs. E. J. Scott, chairman; Mrs. John H. Washington, Mrs. M. D. Garner and Mrs. J. W. Yates.

Little Talks About Our Advertisers

FORT AND RUSH

The success of the store of Messrs. Fort & Rush, town of Tuskegee, in attaining a position of importance in the community represents a most interesting example of what young men may do who make up their minds to get out of a "rut." Both of these young men were salaried men working as salesmen for some one else, and might still be drawing so much per week had they not been men of vision and determination.

Both are splendid salesmen and are personally very popular with their patrons. As Mr. Fort says: "If people would come to the store where I worked because they liked to have me serve them, I reasoned that they would support me in my own business."

Fort & Rush's is primarily "a men's store," and carries a very complete stock of reliable goods. To say that they represent such lines as Hart, Shaffner and Marx, Schloss Brothers Clothing for men, Nettleton's Shoes, etc., is to stamp them as progressive, live and up-to-date merchants.

We overheard a customer ask a certain merchant, the other day, why he did not put in a line of shoes and clothes for men. To which the merchant replied: "What chance have I got with a store like Fort & Rush's in town?"

Best Stocked Drug Store in Town

Registered Pharmacists Serve You

"If you believe in efficiency and want service, trade with us and you will not be disappointed."

Our Big, New Sundry Stock Offers To You In A Great Variety Such
Holiday Gifts As Electric Iron, Ivory Pyralin Toilet Ware

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Stationery

Cutlery

And Just What You Want Is Our WatchWord To Careful Buyers

LEWIS' DRUG & SEED STORE, The Rexall Store

Below Postoffice

Phone 131

Tuskegee, Ala.

The Fall Styles Are Here

I am pleased to announce to my many patrons that my Fall stock of Millinery, and Notions has arrived and is now on display. We carry everything for the lady's dressing table. Prices consistent with quality.

MISS M. S. BROOKS—Millinery, Hair Goods, Notions—Tuskegee, Alabama

SOUTHERN COLORED TEACHERS' AGENCY

FORMERLY

Texas Colored Teachers' Agency-1025 Boll St. Dallas, Texas

Recommends teachers to Colleges, Universities, School Boards and School Authorities.

for information write: **R. O. GOTHARD, Manager**

SERVICE FIRST—Our delivery and store service has been a strong appeal to our customers during the nearly quarter of a century we have been in business in Tuskegee. After service comes

GOOD GOODS AT JUST PRICES—We receive daily shipments of bread and cake from Schlessingers, one of Atlanta's largest model bakeries. Fresh fruits and vegetables. Telephone connection.

A. J. WILBORN, Tuskegee, Alabama

H. A. LOVELESS UNDERTAKING Co.

We are as close to you as your nearest phone.

When in need we solicit your patronage

We never close

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All Kinds of Garden and
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Greenwood Lots For Sale

I offer for sale two choice lots, 84 by 175 feet each, in SOUTH GREENWOOD. Both on Washington Street and about two blocks from Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. A most desirable location and a splendid chance for a family to afford its children unusual educational opportunities. Terms \$850 cash. Call on or address:

B. E. Ammons, Agent,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

The Tuskegee Student

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Saturday, December 25, 1915

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

Free-souled, thy spirit wings its way on high.

No blare of trumpets heralded its flight.

A knight of people trodden and despised,

Thy arm to shield, thy thought to help
with might,

Thy life, black clouds of ignorance to dispel,

The battle waged, nor ceased or day or night.

Back to thy Southland dust thy dust, shall go,

But still the mighty weapon thou hast forged

Will manifest thy spirit here below,

And by the arms of others wield its strength,

On-girded by fresh warriors, year by year,

For struggle in the cause that was thine own.

-F. B., in New York Times.

We thank
our many friends at
Tuskegee Institute
for their
patronage during 1915
and extend all
good wishes to them
for 1916

BRASWELL-FORT-WORRELL CO.

TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA

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