

THE FOUNDATION

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HOLDING THE COURSE

How often I have watched the sailing vessels beating into the harbor holding their course against head wind and tide, tacking now to the right now to the left, and coming at each turn a little nearer to their goal; until at last they dropped anchor in their desired haven. Such sailing brings out real seamanship, and shows the true worth of the vessel. To roll along before the wind or to catch the wind abeam and hold an easy course is a sort of lubberly job. But to thrash into the teeth of the wind and wrest victory from the very forces which seem to offer only defeat, this is a jolly task for a good sailor and a good ship.

I wish I could call to the young men and the young women who had made their plans to enter school this fall, but now are facing the head winds of these hard times which are threatening to blow them out of their course. I wish I could make my voice heard above the roar of the storm of opposition which is beating in upon them, and could encourage them to hold their course. I wish I could say to them—"Do not lose heart! Do not give up! Do not be swept away from the goal of your hope! Do not allow circumstances to defeat you! Do not drift helpless before the wind! But set your sails and make the wind serve you! Hold your course and win!"

For some, no doubt, it will be impossible to enter school this fall. At times the only thing ever for a good ship to do is to drop anchor and lower sail, and wait till the storm passes by. And even the stoutest hearts may fail themselves baffled by the poverty of these hard times. But they must not give up the hope of going to school. If they will keep on hoping and praying and working, God will open the way some day. To all such I would say "Have faith in God, and hold on!"

But in the case of most young men and young women, who, disappointed in the amount of money which they have been able to secure, are beginning to falter and say "I can not do it!" The only thing needed is a little more gift in holding the course. "Where there is a will there's a way" was never truer than today. Now is the time to practice the motto of one of our great schools "I'll find a way, or make one!" Hard times are God's days of testing, to prove us worthy of our hopes. The doors of the school are opening now for you, if you will. The blessings of larger education and fuller life are almost within your grasp. God is calling to you to set your sails and beat ahead against the winds of adversity. In his name I beseech you "Hold the Course!"

PHILIP M. WATTERS



BOYS CARRYING MATERIAL FOR NEW BUILDING, GARRAWAY MISSION

BUILDING IN LIBERIA

The cut shown with this is from a photograph of the boys actually at work carrying cement up the hill from the sea to the location of the Julia A. Stewart Memorial Cottage for girls at Garraway Mission. It is hard for us to understand how difficult it is to gather the material for a large building in a land where there are no public highways, only foot paths, and where all the heavy hauling must be accomplished by man power. Such is the situation in Liberia. Of course there is some equipment in Monrovia and Cape Palmas and other ports, though it is very meagre, but at Garraway and other of the smaller places there is positively nothing but man power almost entirely unassisted by machinery to do all the work.

The boys shown in the picture are the Mission boys who are interested in the new building, which is to be a home for the girls. In pagan Africa the women carry most of the heavy loads. These are Christian boys and have come to view womanhood as Christians do and are glad to have a part in building this home. They have learned also of the Stewart Foundation and of the illness of Mrs. Stewart, in whose memory this building is being erected, having been made possible by the gift of her son, Rev. G. Grant Stewart, who is a trustee of the Stewart Missionary Foundation for Africa, also of Gammon Theological Seminary.

All wooden buildings in Liberia and other parts of Africa are of short duration, as the ants and other insects feed on the timber and soon destroy it. Buildings of iron and cement, or of stone and brick, are most enduring. In this building it is planned to build the walls of cement and have the roof of iron. Possibly when the iron shall rust out they will be in position to recover with home made tile, which will afford a permanent roof. A neighboring mission has loaned them a block machine and they will first make the cement into blocks, using a good grade of sand, and then build the walls as we do in America. In the meantime the boys are learning how to build so that they can go out and build other houses and thus the benefits of civilization spread.

DEATH OF REV. WILLIAM DANIELS

The many friends of Rev. Wm. Daniels at Gammon and Clark were made sad to learn that he had been called from earth in the midst of his labors and sacrifice for the cause at Savannah, Georgia.

Brother Daniels had been for many years a leader in the church life of the state of Georgia, and of the Savannah Conference. He was deeply interested in our schools and did his utmost to support them. His ministry was full of optimism, and his influence on the right side of every question. Our schools are remembering his family with deepest sympathy.

The Foundation

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AND ALUMNI, THE STEWART MISSIONARY FOUNDATION FOR AFRICA AND THE SCHOOL OF MISSIONS, AND MISSIONARY WORK IN AFRICA

BY THE
GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

for the

Stewart Missionary Foundation For Africa

D. D. MARTIN, D.D., Editor

South Atlanta, Georgia

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FROM THE BISHOP OF WEST AFRICA

Writing under date of July 21, from Monrovia, Liberia, Africa, Bishop Clair refers to our educational work as being primitive in that section. Much allowance must be made for the people, reared in that country, but with the optimism of a great leader, he adds "We will make the most out of the material which we have."

Speaking of reinforcements from this country, he says "We must have the strongest man we can get for the presidency of our College. "Our educational work is now going through a kind of formative period so the foundation laid must be deep and broad. Do not give up the search for men. Push the Centenary."

RAINY SEASON IN LIBERIA

Under date of July 23 Miss Rosa E. Lee, late of Bennett College, N. C., and now of the College of West Africa, writes: "We have just closed school for a vacation of two weeks. We are to celebrate our National Independence Day July 26. Thus far we have had a very successful year's work. I am a teacher of the 8th grade, and am trying to do all I can in helping make men and women. We need men and women here in Liberia."

"We are in the midst of our rainy season—very much rain. This is the rest month for most people here. We are at a standstill now waiting the arrival of the Liberian Commission to the government of the U. S. A. on finance of the republic."

POINTS

The school year is well begun.

The belated student had better hurry.

"Hard times" have compelled some to give up school.

A school year lost is forever lost to life and its work.

Negro schools are becoming standardized on basis of best White schools.

Atlanta is a great center for Negro education, and the schools are all crowded.

The new building at Clark University will be dedicated the coming winter. It is beautiful and commodious.

There is a building program on for Gammon this year; two new residences and administration building. We will watch developments.

It is generally stated—"race prejudice is more acute since the war." We note that race interest in schools and churches is also more acute.

The churches and schools of the White people through the South are giving more attention to the inter-racial situation than in any previous period.

The Negroes of the North and South are answering the call for leadership by sending many of their best students into Northern Universities for special training.

The graduates of Gammon have been found as teachers and leaders in the summer schools and institutes. They have official positions in most of our conferences and are serving leading charges. The young men who hope to win should come to Gammon.

Bishop Clair and the new force of missionaries in Africa are making good. Give the Bishop the support the cause deserves and furnish the help needed and a new day will come to our oldest mission field, Liberia, and new stations will be opened along the West Coast and in the interior.

REUNIONS FOR 1922

The reunions at the end of the present school year will be for the classes of 1892, 1902, and 1912.

The surviving members of the class of 1892 are: Valcour Chapman, Alexander Clark, John D. Dawkin, Patrick W. Greatheart, Thomas G. Hazel, Oliver I. Jones, and John H. McAlister.

The surviving members of the class of 1902 are: Edward M. Bolden, Alonzo M. Brooks, Harry J. Brown, Edward H. Forrest, John C. Gibbs, Daniel H. E. Harris, William H. Hebrew, William P. Holmes, Jarrette T. Jones, John Leake, George W. Moore, Samuel S. Morris, Samuel J. Rice, John C. Roberts, and Prince A. Woolwine.

The surviving members of the class of 1912 are: W. C. Bryant, Spurgeon D. Davis, Prince E. Edward, Tooley M. Jackson, Matthew M. Jefferson, Walter L. Johnson, Larry S. Lamb, David E. McNair, William H. H. Murrell, John McWilson, Henry A. Perry, Joshua D. Rice, Joseph S. Roberts, Isaac C. Snowden, John W. Spearman, Preston R. Vauls, and Jesse W. Whitfield.

We would like to hear from each of the above at an early date. That we may refer to them in our Alumni Notes; that we may have an accurate mailing list; that we may have suggestions from each regarding reunion program, and that we may know who will be present at that time.

The school will furnish free entertainment and do what they can do to make the reunion a success. Let us begin early in each class to plan a full attendance and a good program. You can write the president of the Seminary, the Foundation office, or any member of the faculty.

ALUMNI NOTES

Rev. W. T. Handy '21 will finish the conference year at Kendleton, Texas, before entering upon his course at Wiley University. It is expected that Mrs. Handy will look after Foundation interests at Wiley the coming school year.

Rev. E. M. Hurley '21 is in charge of the Foundation interests at Claflin University where he will finish his college course.

Rev. A. P. Melton '86 has been confined to his bed for some time. He is receiving the loving care of his children and grand-children.

Rev. E. M. Jones, D. D. '88 is more and more recognized as a strong leader in the New Orleans Area.

Rev. D. H. Stanton '13 is leading his people in Central Church, Atlanta, in a complete renovation of the building. He is having good congregations, though for a long time the service was in the basement. Brother Stanton was life service secretary in the recent E. L. institute held in Clark University.



PROF. S. C. WALKER

Rev. C. S. Walker '13 who has been teaching in Haven Academy the past school year, is again in the faculty at Central Alabama College in Birmingham, Ala. He is doing some field work for the Board of Sunday Schools.

Rev. A. E. Diggs '18 is pastor of the college church in Sedalia, Mo.

Rev. J. A. Bowren '19 is planning to continue his studies in Geo. R. Smith College, Sedalia, Mo., this school year.

Rev. D. M. Pleasants '20 will take up advanced studies in Pittsburgh, Pa., this school year. He is also pastor of a mission church in that city.

Rev. John L. Wilson, D. D. '89, pastor of St. Paul M. E. Church, Shreveport, La., is leading his people in the sale of the old church property and rebuilding a magnificent temple in another part of the city.

Mrs. Florence Farrington '20, School of Missions, has been doing some good evangelistic work. She desires to return to the Seminary for a full Theological course.

Rev. D. H. Morgan '04 is bereft in the death of his wife, who has been a strong support to him in his work. Together they have anticipated large things in the great church at Meridian, Miss.

Rev. P. E. Edwards '12 is having a fine pastorate at Dadesville, Ala. He was in attendance upon the Summer School at Gammon.

Rev. J. W. Moultrie, D. D. '91 is doing some strong work at the district meetings of the Atlanta Area.

Rev. N. D. Shamborgner, D. D. '01 is meeting with continued success at the Warren Memorial Church, Atlanta. He was the promoter of the Epworth League Institute held at Clark University in September.

President J. M. Cox, D. D. '86, with his family have had an anxious period because of the severe illness of Mrs. Cox. In a recent letter he states that they are more hopeful of her. Speaking of Philander Smith College, he says: "Prospects are very bright for a good year."

Rev. Eugene William '19 writes: "We have had three camp meetings and entertained the district conference on our charge. The death of our District Superintendent was a great shock to the whole district and had the effect of deepening the spiritual tone of the conference. There were several conversions."

Rev. T. B. Hazely '20 has a circuit of three points at Maysville, Kentucky. He is doing good work, but is having throat trouble which threatens to compel a change in work or location.

Rev. W. W. Baker '21 conducted revival services at each point on his charge in August, resulting in 17 conversions and several accessions. He writes: "My prayers are always uplifted for Gammon."

Rev. P. T. Gorham, D. D., '97 is pastor of the Fulton Street Church in Chicago. He has one of the fine plants of the city. It is on the west side and among a people more stable in their residence than the other large churches. Doctor Gorham has a fine constituency and is doing good work.

Rev. and Mrs. F. W. Williams '19 are having continued success at Ashland, Ala. Mrs. Williams is Director of the Teacher's Training Class with 25 members.

Rev. E. D. Hall '21 is pastor at Prince Frederick, Maryland. He writes that he has a field of much promise. He is "organizing victory" with a mission study class and other things essential to a good church.

Rev. Fred G. Campbell '15 has been in attendance upon summer school in New York City. While there he has been gathering some funds to assist in his building project at Nanticoke, Maryland. He has also found some good missionary prospects.

Rev. E. C. McLeod '20 is at Shelbyville, Tenn., for the second year. His church is prospering financially and spiritually. This speaks well for a new beginner.

Rev. A. L. Holland '20, pastor of Saint Johns M. E. Church, Natchez, Miss., recently celebrated with his people the 35th anniversary of the church with a fine program in which Bishop R. E. Jones was the chief speaker. Bro. Holland always does good work for Gammon and the Foundation.

Rev. A. W. Ross '21 with his church at Greenwood, Miss., are mourning the death of Sister Rena Skinner, who was a prominent and valuable member in the church and community.

Rev. T. H. Woodley '07 is on his fifth charge since he left Gammon. He is a builder and has left a monument of his work on each charge he has served. Bro. Woodley is a student and has recently been honored with the Ph.D. from a correspondence course, he also has a B. D. from Howard University. He is having a successful pastorate at Asbury Church, Easton, Maryland.

Rev. C. T. Parker '17 has been transferred from Beloit, Wis., to Chicago, and made President of the Hartzell Social Center and Industrial School at 3100 Indiana Ave. He is also pastor of our Englewood Church. Brother Parker is making good.

Rev. H. N. Brown '86 is a member of the first class graduating from the Seminary, and is still in the active work pastoring a large church at Alexander City, Ala.

Rev. and Mrs. L. S. Perry '20 are having continued success at White Plains, New York, and are keeping the interests of our schools before the young people of their district.

Rev. N. A. Bridges '15 is declared a good organizer and dean of E. L. Institutes. He is also a good pastor at his church at Lawrenceville, Ga., will declare.

DR. DILLARD EULOGIZED BY DR. GREGG

"I have the honor of presenting a classical scholar and teacher, whose knowledge of the humanities has broadened into an understanding of humanity; a true Virginian, a true Southerner, a true American, and a true Christian; the trusted friend and untiring helper of the twelve million Negroes in this country; exemplifying compassion without condescension, loving both mercy and justice; proving that 'noblesse oblige'; an educator who draws out the best in everyone to whom he speaks; a prophet of that sympathetic good-will which is the bond of peace."

E D I T O R I A L

MRS W. F. STEWART'S ILLNESS

Rev. G. Grant Stewart of the Juvenile Court in Los Angeles has secured a leave of absence from official duties in order to be with his mother in San Diego, and is now living at 1430 Fort Stockton Drive in that city. On August 30, he wrote: "With marvelous surprises of strength mother lives on from day to day, growing weaker perceptibly, but continuing to respond as the days come and go. This morning a sinking spell gave us all a shock, and it is probable that she came near falling asleep in her Saviour. Her mind is clear and all her faculties alert."

AN EDUCATOR FOR THE COLLEGE OF WEST AFRICA

Bishop Clair and the Missionary Secretaries are looking hard for a man who is in every way prepared to take charge of our educational work in Liberia and become President of the College of West Africa. This place was made vacant by the death of Dr. Ross and to the time of this writing just the man for the place seems not to have been found, or having been found he seems not to find himself sufficiently to undertake the task. It is a fine opportunity for the right man. Not only is there opportunity to develop the college and the educational work of the Methodist Church in that territory, but to help develop the educational work, and thus the real life of the republic. It is fitting that all who are interested in Liberia and all the work in Africa should pray the Lord of the Harvest to send forth workers, and for some who are best fitted for the work to say: "Here I am Lord, send me."

THE FOUR YEAR COURSE IN GAMMON

Beginning with last year the regular scheduled four year course was inaugurated, though for many years students have found it to their advantage to remain four years to complete the work which the Seminary offers in a commendable way. It is now expected and required of students not well advanced in the rudiments as taught in the public schools that they shall give one year to preparatory study after reaching the Seminary before entering upon the more advanced and professional work. There was a large preparatory class last year and it is expected this class will grow more popular until the public schools and academies shall furnish us with men sufficiently well prepared to enter upon our regular diploma work. Of course this does not apply at all to college men who come to us with graduation from reputable schools.

A GAMMON GRADUATE IN DETROIT

The rapid development of Detroit under the impulse of the automobile industry has made a place during the war period for a very large number of the Negro race. Colored churches have

sprung up in large numbers, though not with housing capacity adequate to the great influx of members. The Baptist are there in good strength, though Baptist do not thrive in the colder climates as they do in the South land. The African Methodist Episcopal Church is quite strong in Detroit and throughout Michigan. Bishop C. S. Smith, D. D., has been a resident of Detroit for some time and presides over the interests of that denomination in this section.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has been a little slow in their Colored work in this growing city. Detroit is a great Methodist city with important headquarters and scores of churches, a resident Bishop and a publishing house. It has three of the outstanding churches of world Methodism, and some of the best preachers of the world occupy these pulpits. Such a city ought to take good care of these children of the South who come to live in their borders.

There has been a church organization here for some years for Colored people, and they have had some good pastors. Not until recently have they secured a location which seems to meet the needs in one of the most congested centers and where it can for a long time to come serve a large share of our Colored people as a central Church, while several missions are already started in various points in the city.

It was our privilege to worship on a recent Sunday with this congregation. The pastor is Rev. G. G. Buckner of the class of 1913. His congregations are all that the house will accommodate, and a new church will soon be required. In fact, it might now be called a necessity. The congregation are trying to acquire an adjoining lot so as to have space for building large enough to meet the needs. All the phases of down town institutional work are being carried on, and in these trying times it is meeting a need for those who are new in this Northern city that is of great value. Various forms of school work is being carried on to care for those that cannot be otherwise provided for.

Brother Buckner is in a large field and he has a man's job and one that challenges his best. He has many good workers in his church and the friendly support of the white people of the city.

SOCIAL SERVICE WORK IN ATLANTA

In the annual "Clean-up Week" recently celebrated in Atlanta, over 5,000 homes, including some 23,000 people, were visited and given instructions and help. A sanitary survey of the colored districts were made. Twenty streets were reported improved since the last annual campaign. Two sewers were put in and two streets paved or being paved. Every house reported as unsanitary last year was reported satisfactory this year. The city federation of clubs composed of leading White people was so impressed that a full report was given at their regular meeting.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The sale of Liberty and Victory Bonds by the Government with the understanding that neither the bonds themselves nor the earnings from them should be subject to taxation, and the popular subscription to them by people of all ages and classes, has made all the people wise concerning tax exemption. It has given a great impetus to life insurance as an investment, to building and loan associations and other corporations where the investment will yield a fair rate of interest and at the same time be out of reach of taxation. Then in the most of states all bonds in public utilities, such as Road Bonds for the improvement of public highways, School Bonds for the better equipment of schools, Municipal Bonds for city improvement in any line, and many others are not subject to taxation, and have become an attractive place for investment. Then there is the foreign investor who carries his money out of his own state or community and so cares for it as to keep it out of reach of the assessor and it also becomes an intangible asset and the owner thereof avoids paying his share according to his wealth of the general taxes assessed to his community.

A recent report from good authority showed that in one state, and not the Empire State, there was at least five billion dollars of intangible or nontaxable assets. This amount about equals the apparent assets of the state, meaning that the entire burden of direct taxation is borne by one-half the wealth. This might not be so serious if it were not true that it is the part of the wealth from which taxes could most easily be paid that is not taxed. These investments are made by the forehanded and for the most part by the capitalist class. A considerable portion of the large endowments gathered for hospitals, schools, churches and various benevolent or humanitarian enterprise, has been gathered in the form of gifts on which annuity is to be paid the donor for a period of years or for life, thus the wealth involved in this transaction is beyond the reach of taxes.

Another feature of this whole matter is that the man of small means has no inducement to purchase or try to own a home. Taxation on apparent or available assets is so disproportionately high that it is far cheaper to rent a home than to buy one. There is no inducement for a young man to purchase a farm if he must go in debt for it. For it is far cheaper to rent a farm than to pay both taxes and interest on land in which you have but a small equity. If capital continues to hide from taxation the trend will be toward "landlordism," both in the country and in the city. It is this hiding of capital in these days of reconstruction following the war that is one cause of hard times. The country as a whole never had so much money, and yet money is hard to get either through barter or by loans.

Money is seeking cover rather than the open market, so long as that is true there will be a lack of confidence and for the poorer classes times will be hard.

We really began this editorial to say: likewise in the Church and in the affairs of the Kingdom, with the demands of these reconstruction and world building days, much of the material and life assets of the Church goes into hiding. It is easy to be poor when the claims of the Church are pressed. If a fair tithe of all the income of God's professed followers was laid upon the altar of service no cause would suffer for want of support. There would be plenty in every legitimate branch treasury in the Kingdom. Likewise talents are buried which if brought to the front would serve well the needs of the harvest where now there are no laborers. We may avoid the tax gatherer on earth, but God will claim his own. He knows what we have that belongs to his service, he also knows what we might have or what we might be for his service had we recognized his claim. To Him we must render an account of Stewardship.

STARVING RUSSIANS

During the last school year our sympathies and gifts, with regrets that we could not do more, was turned toward suffering China. That famine stricken section is not yet released from the awful pressure of deep sore want. This will be a winter of great distress, and almost innumerable deaths because of the impoverished condition, leaving millions yet destitute of food, millions more who will not have clothing with which to meet the cold of winter with such reduced vitality.

Even a more pathetic appeal is coming from the heart of Russia where sore famine and actual starvation is confronting millions who have suffered so much from the misrule and viscious leadership of those who were incompetent. Russia has the ultimate quality of strength and will come to her rightful place among the nations. This experience is incidental to the great change in her social, religious and governmental life. Let us do our best to help Russia.

SUMMER SCHOOLS

Special Summer Schools for Colored teachers and preachers have been increasing in number, until now almost throughout the South they are being held in such numbers that almost every one engaged in either of these professions can avail themselves of the opportunity of studying latest and best methods in their line of work. There is no excuse for any teacher or preacher who could by any means reach one of these schools going forward this year without new and helpful ideas that will add to efficiency and larger success.

WEDDING BELLS

Rev. Lindsay Bennett Ward, '20 of Lane College, Jackson, Miss., and Miss Mary T. Stephens of Clark University, Atlanta, Ga., were married on the evening of September 14th, in Mount Olive Methodist Episcopal Church, Van Buren, Arkansas. They are at home 673 East Georgia Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Ward are graduates of the Philander Smith College. Mr. Ward is also a full graduate with degree from Gammon Theological Seminary. Mrs. Ward was for three years an honored member of the faculty of Clark University. So well did she fill her place there that the whole school family were in doubt that her place could be again so well filled.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward are both volunteers for Africa. How soon they may reach the field or under whose auspices they may go leaves us to wonder, as Brother Ward is a loyal member of the C. M. E. Church while Mrs. Ward is just as true to the Methodist Episcopal Church. We have no doubt they will arrange that happily and that in due time they will take up their life work on the Dark Continent.

The Foundation and all the school family at South Atlanta join in congratulations to this worthy couple.

A STUDENT WEDS

Rev. James Edward Carraway of the class of '22 and Miss Isabel Stephen Roberson, of the faculty of Wiley University, were married on September 22nd, 1921, in Saint Andrews Chapel M. E. Church, Fort Worth, Texas.

Both Rev. and Mrs. Carraway are graduates of Wiley University, and much loved and respected by the faculty and students there. This happy marriage is consummated at this time with the consent of the faculty of Gammon Theological Seminary that Mrs. Carraway may have the added advantage of Seminary life and training before they enter upon their life work in the ministry.

We will all do our best to make this promising couple happy, and their stay in our midst profitable to them both.

JOHN WESLEY EDWARD BOWEN, JR., WEDS

Prominent among the young people reared on the campus of Clark and Gammon is John Wesley E. Bowen, Jr., son of the vice-president of Gammon Theological Seminary. Mr. Bowen has not only made good in the local schools but has won honors in Harvard University and other schools in the East. For some years he has been a successful teacher. For the past year or more he has been one of the secretaries of the Board of Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

His many friends are made happy in the announcement of his marriage to Miss Margaret

Louise Davis of Cincinnati, Ohio. The ceremony occurred on Wednesday evening, August 31st in Saint Andrews Episcopal Church of Cincinnati. A fine reception was held in honor of the event in Magnolia Cottage, the residence of Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, on the Gammon Campus, Saturday evening, September 3rd. A reception was also given in their honor at the residence of Mrs. Burrell Swanson, grandmother of the bride, at her residence, 3264 Beresford Ave., Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Wednesday evening, September 14th.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowen have the warmest congratulations of all the Gammon school family, with every wish and prayer for a happy and successful voyage on life's sea together.

A JUBILEE PROGRAM IN CHICAGO

We have recently spent two Sundays with the churches in Chicago. Dr. G. R. Bryant is the pastor of the South Park M. E. Church. This is one of the finest church buildings in the city for any denomination of any race. It is well located to care for the hosts of Colored people who are congested in that section of the city. The membership is large and growing rapidly.

Dr. Bryant is also the Superintendent of the Chicago District, in which there are two other churches ranking with his own in the city, and several missions and suburban churches. He also has charge of a few churches in adjacent towns and cities.

The entire district joined in a recent week of jubilee, the first service of which was held in Saint Mark's Church, of which Dr. Robinson is the pastor. It was our privilege to be present and address this meeting, as we did also a meeting in Park Street church the same evening.

The program following during the whole week and second Sunday was full of interest. Several of the General Officers of the Church taking part. The results show the Chicago district well over the top in the Centenary and making rapid advance in other lines.

DANGERS CONFRONTING AFRICA

In a new book entitled "Empire and Commerce," the author has pointed out some of the dangers now confronting the native life in Africa. The book is so sanely written and is from such a high source as to command our serious study. He sets forth the true and false in government and shows the effect of foreign government on Africa to be almost wholly bad. Claiming the right to civilize as inherent in humanity, Europe has with that claimed the right to rob or exploit the uncivilized.

Europe has proceeded on the principle that European government in Africa should be maintained in the interests of Europe, that nothing else would satisfy the demands of patriotism. To effect this the extension of European power over Africa has regarded any opposition on the part of the native as rebellion and it has been

treated as such. The officials who have represented European governments in Africa have acted for the most part if not solely for the economic interest of the subjects of the home government, and at the expense and often the most cruel treatment of the native.

The author contends it is not fair to compare conditions in Africa in pagan savagery with that under civilized government rule and make comparison to justify the conduct of government. Such comparison cannot justify wrongs practiced by governments any more than such a statement concerning the American slaves justified slavery. Neither can we feel that our feeble missionary efforts under government protection saves this generation from charges of cruelty and injustice done the African native. Ultimately the nations of the earth will be called to account, not for how they treat their neighbor who with armed force can compel their rights, but as to how they treat the peoples of the earth who are at their mercy. Europe and America must answer before the God of nations concerning their treatment of Africa.



GARRAWAY MISSION BOYS NAMED AFTER MEMBERS OF OUR SCHOOL FACULTY

Beginning with the smallest we have Philip Melancthon Watters, the next larger is named Harry Andrews King, and the next larger is Geo. H. Trever, and the largest of the quartet is Charles H. Haines.

These are all boys that Miss Hall has taken from native homes and has given them Christian names. She finds it quite convenient to use the names of those she has known in this country, and sometimes these names are used because those whose names they bear, or some interested person, gives support to the boy or girl while in school.

There is no significance at all in that P. M. Watters in this case is the smallest and Chas. H. Haines is the largest, for Philip may grow to be as large as Charlie. Only give him time and plenty to eat and he will show you what he can do. Any one by careful study of the other two, will note they are well named. Who can fail to see the affable generous Harry Andrews King, or the determined intellectual Geo. H. Trever.

Let us pray that these boys taken from Darkest Africa may yet reflect credit on the Christian names they bear, and let us support Miss Hall in her great work of redeeming the boys and girls of Africa.

"EVERYBODY'S WORLD"

It may be that no one is better prepared to speak concerning the East in an up-to-date manner than is Doctor Sherwood Eddy who has recently given us a book with the title, "Everybody's World." He shows the new significance to all world questions since the war, which he calls "Everybody's War." The cost of the war is vividly portrayed, and this feature alone makes the book one of great value. He next treats of the influence of the war on the Near East. No where have we found more illuminating statement of conditions in the Mohammedan countries. The Armenian question is dealt with in a way to show American responsibility to this long suffering people of the Christian faith. The value and influence of Christian Missions in the war ridden territory of the Near East will serve as a stimulant to every supporter of mission and mission schools.

The situation in Russia is discussed with a knowledge of the situation from first hand contact which makes you feel an interest in this great people. Mr. Eddy believes in Russia, and so will every one who reads his book. He shows this to be the hour of Russia's tragic need, and the day of America's great opportunity.

The influence of the war on Japan, and the feeling of Japan toward our country, and her world attitude, are all topics of surpassing interest just at this time. To know Japan is to have the key to the situation in the Far East. The crisis in China is acute. The study of the situation appeals to the mind, the heart, and to the imagination. A better analysis of the situation could hardly be found than Mr. Eddy has given us.

One of the most interesting chapters of the book is the one on the "Awakening of India." The chapter was written on the ground with the writer's mind and sympathy touched by conditions which he saw and felt, and with first hand knowledge of a situation now of vital interest to the Church and to civilization. He closes this chapter and the book with a strong putting of "Anglo-Saxon Responsibility," and the new meaning of "Everybody's World."

REV. AND MRS. J. F. B. COLEMAN GOING TO AFRICA

When Mr. and Mrs. Coleman went to Africa 11 years ago it was their hope to be sent to a location up the Saint Paul River where they could do constructive work for the people of Liberia outside of Monrovia. When they reached the field the pressure was so great for them to remain with the College of West Africa that the full period of their first term in Africa was given to the school, Dr. Coleman being the president most of the time.

In writing of his outgoing this fall, a recent letter from Dr. Coleman has the following: "I am seeking once more to reach the Saint Paul River, because I believe I can do the job the church wants done there; and in the meantime help solve some very definite problems in Liberian educational and missionary work. A widely known philanthropist with whom I have corresponded in the past learned of my purpose to go back to Africa this fall to build this school and sent me a check for \$500 to be used in fencing the farm. Now if some one will help me to \$200 more with which to buy farm implements and woodsman's tools it will be of great value to the work. There is much heavy clearing to be done. I shall need every cent I can get through the regular channels to push the building program. I REALLY MEAN TO DO SOMETHING IF I GO."

Mrs. Coleman's health is much improved. Bro. Coleman has finished his course with credit at Columbia University, they have had experience on the field so that we have every reason to expect much from them. We should be glad to help Brother Coleman get the additional \$200 which his plans call for and which he should have to complete his outfit. Any one interested can address him through the Foundation office. Brother Coleman is also asking for a photographing outfit. If any friend has one they can spare to the work we shall be glad to get in touch with them for him.

A CHARTERED STEAMER FOR AFRICA

The friends of the work in Liberia have chartered a special steamer which will sail from New York early in December for Monrovia, stopping at other West African points and several islands enroute. This ship will carry delegates to a Baptist Missionary Convention which will be held at Monrovia, and several outgoing missionaries, and many representative Negroes from this country who expect to share in the festivities in which the native kings and other tribal representatives are to have a part.

This excursion offers a good chance to visit the West Coast of Africa at small cost, and to have an unusual chance to come in touch with the natives as they are, and see much of the conditions as they exist in the interior. Some of our alumni will avail themselves of this unique opportunity.

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT

The annual cost of the episcopacy to the Methodist Episcopal Church is in round numbers but little less than one half million dollars per year. The effective bishops cost about \$10,000 each on the average as follows: \$6,000 salary and about \$4,000 average house and office rent, clerk hire, and traveling expense. The retired bishops receive on the average of \$2,600, widows of deceased Bishops receive on the average of \$1,100. The cost of collecting and disbursing the fund is about one and one-half per cent.

A study of the general minutes will show that the effective elders of the Methodist Episcopal Church receive on the average about \$1,000 for the items covered in salary and expense paid the bishops, or one-tenth the amount which the bishops receive. The average retired minister receives about one-tenth the amount paid retired bishops, the widows of conference members receive about one-tenth what the widows of deceased bishops receive.

It is probable there can be found 370, or ten times the number of effective bishops, effective elders, who are secretaries, editors, agents, educators, district superintendents, or pastors of leading churches, the groups from which the bishops are elected, whose salaries and expense items average about the same as that of bishops. As a rule bishops are promoted into larger responsibilities, harder work and more exacting personal demands, without a corresponding increase of money placed at their command.

There are two phases of the whole matter which all who are interested in the ministry of our church are compelled to consider: The high average of the 370 plus the 37 bishops reduces the financial position of the man "farthest down," according to financial standards, to an irreducible minimum, and argues the necessity of general denominational provision for a fixed basis below which no man admitted to the effective ranks as a conference member shall be paid, before he shall be legally required to prorate with others sharing in "ministerial support." The second growing conviction on those interested in the ministry of the church is that when Methodist ministers shall have served their time in the effective ranks, gathering the emoluments of office and privilege as well as sacrifice and service, there should be no large difference shown in pensions received from the church in which they have as a common brotherhood served the kingdom. In these two particulars there is a chance for us to raise the standard of democracy in the best fraternity known among men.

THE ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE

As we go to press with this issue the great World Conference of Methodism is in session in the famous chapel of John Wesley in the city of London. Perhaps no more representative body

of the Church Militant could be assembled. Methodism was born in the spirit and facts of reformation. The whole purpose and trend of this great family of churches is toward evangelism and democracy. We are pleased to note that all races are on the program, and that some places of distinguished honor and possible influence are accorded to our people of the Negro race. No doubt the conference will result in a better understanding between nations and races as represented in that great body, and that measures will be adopted looking toward a more vital union of Methodism in its world-wide tasks. If something may be done to inspire and help the work of Africa's redemption by a fuller and fairer recognition of the rights of her children there and in every land it will be good news to those toiling along these lines. O, that a great body of Christians might speak the whole truth as revealed in the Cross of Calvary toward every race of mankind.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE INSTITUTES

While we are writing this the institute is in progress at Clark University. A strong faculty, a fair attendance of select young people give promise of one of the best gatherings held for colored youth this year. The other institutes have been held at Geo. R. Smith College, Sedalia, Mo.; Wiley University, Marshall, Texas; Normal and Industrial College, Morristown, Tenn.; Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., and Morgan College, Baltimore, Maryland.

Dr. F. H. Butler of the Central office has been in attendance at all these and many district and conference gatherings of the Epworth League. It is true that where Dr. Butler is we have the Epworth League in action, for he is the very spirit and embodiment of the cause he is called to serve. Give him one or two live Epworth Leaguers and you can have an institute anywhere. Aside from the School of Methods which Dr. Butler conducts, his inspirational addresses are so informing and stimulating as not soon to be forgotten.

There was a strong faculty at each institute. The general program of work was carried out to the satisfaction and profit of all. Special attention was given to the subject of Christian Missions and Life Service, a large number pledging their lives to Christian service at home or abroad. It is a good thing that the institutes have been held at the colleges, many young people have caught the vision for a higher education, and will date the beginning of the larger life from the institute which was held on a college campus.

The Epworth League Institute in its new form and with its new methods has come to stay. There will be held one regularly with each Methodist school, and many for territory remote from school. It will pay every pastor to plan to attend each year and bring as many of his young people as he possibly can.

SECRETARY MAVEETY BELIEVES IN THE FOUNDATION

Referring to the proposed new building for the Stewart Foundation on the Campus of Gammon Theological Seminary Doctor Maveety writes—
"We shall be very glad to take such action, and do every thing possible to make the Stewart Missionary Foundation for Africa one of the most useful departments of the Seminary, and of all our Negro educational work."

P. J. Maveety,
Secretary of Board of
Education for Negroes.



SECRETARY MAVEETY

BURNING CORN FOR FUEL

It is announced in agricultural and other papers that there will be large areas in the corn belt of this country in which the farmer will not be able to exchange his corn for fuel and get as many heat units by the exchange as he could to burn the corn without the trouble of exchange. With the large crop of corn and the high price of coal this seems very probable and plausible.

There is another sad view of the situation. In a recent trip through the coal sections we saw miles of idle cars on the sidings. We saw thousands unemployed in the nearby town and cities. There is no question as to the suffering the approaching winter will bring to people in this and other lands for lack of food stuffs. The corn consumed for heat would feed these multitudes. There is no lack of coal. We cannot look or think far enough ahead to see any reasonable shortage in the coal supply.

The farmer may not be at fault, he has a perfect right to figure to get along the best he can, pay his heavy tax and make ends meet. The laborer may not be at fault, he is willing to work, but no one will hire him. The railroads may not be at fault, they are having problems which are hard to solve, with threatened bankruptcy before them. The government may not be at fault, we are taught to respect those in authority over us and not speak evil of the rulers of our people.

There is some fault somewhere. We have enough of everything to feed and clothe and educate and luxuriate to a wholesome degree our people of this land if not all the people of all the world. If we fall short in this in so far as people are willing to do their full share of the work there is some fault somewhere. Let us not blindly charge it upon God who giveth so liberally, but let us by careful study find the wrong in our economic life and by some means adjust our community and national life to God's rich provision, that there may be plenty in all the land.

FRIENDS OF AFRICA

I WANT TO GIVE

The bread that bringeth strength I want to give,
 The water pure that bids the thirsty live;
 I want to help the fainting day by day;
 I'm sure I shall not pass again this way.
 I want to give the oil of joy for tears,
 The faith to conquer crowding doubts and fears.
 Beauty for ashes may I give away;
 I'm sure I shall not pass again this way.
 I want to give good measure running o'er.
 And into angry hearts I want to pour
 The answer soft that turneth wrath away;
 I'm sure I shall not pass again this way.
 I want to give to others hope and faith,
 I want to do all that the Master saith;
 I want to live aright from day to day;
 I'm sure I shall not pass again this way.

—Selected.

A NEW ORGAN FOR GRAND CESS CHURCH

Mrs. Karlene D. McLaurin is showing her abiding interest in the mission work in Liberia. She, with her late husband, gave a part of their ministry in Africa to the work at Grand Cess, where overwork in connection with building a new church hastened the break in Brother McLaurin's health, which resulted in his death. While they were at Grand Cess Mrs. McLaurin made an appeal for an organ. It was our privilege to present her appeal in several places and enough money to purchase a small chapel organ was raised and sent to our missionary office for that purpose, but before the organ was secured came the break in Bro. McLaurin's health and the subsequent coming of Mrs. McLaurin to this country and the organ was never sent. The money, we assume, went for other purposes on the African field, according to the judgment of those in charge.

Now Mrs. McLaurin is herself raising money for an organ to be placed in this same church. She writes that she has already received more than \$20 and she would like this to quickly reach a hundred. The friends of Clark and Gammon recognize this appeal as offering another way to assist Miss Hattie T. Hooks, who is now the superintendent of the work at Grand Cess. We can promise Mrs. McLaurin an early response and we trust a liberal one to her appeal for this needed equipment in our church at Grand Cess, Liberia.

NEW CENTERS OF INTEREST

To all who are studying the development of Negro life and influence in the nation the large cities of the North are full of interest. New York is the largest Negro city in the world, and the most of the larger cities of the North have Colored communities relatively large. The swing northward came when the flood tide of industrial

workers was toward the war, and a place was easily made for the immigrant from the South who came seeking a chance to work to support himself and family, and who was also seeking better home and school conditions.

The testing time has now come. The approaching winter will bring on a crisis in the affairs of these thousands dislocated children of the South who have gone into northern cities with a view of bettering their condition. Labor is dull, factories and all industries are sluggish. Hundreds of thousands are unemployed. Thousands of those who did military service for the country are out of work. Many of them are seeking their old jobs to find that the place, if open at all, is filled by a Colored immigrant from the South.

What will be the result of this congestion of labor so far as the Negro is concerned? It is an anxious time, we will all admit. That he will share worse than others we can hardly feel will be true. The Negro is fortunate that he comes to place and privilege in this land by not crowding out others but on invitation of others. He is here at all because he was coerced and for the most compelled to come. It is now better for him that he did come. A kindly providence was in it all. He has moved northward in this land in the recent exodus from the South, not because the South wanted him to go, neither because he sought the chance, for the most part he went on the urgent invitation of northern capital that wanted his service and made him faithful promises if he would respond to the call.

With these facts back of him the Negro does not feel responsible for being a part of the congestion. The moral of the situation is in his favor and this gives him confidence and courage in the struggle. The Colored families of northern cities have been located advantageously so far as the industries are concerned, and it is not easy when once community life is established to move it. In other words, it seems very probable that he is there to stay. This sense of permanence gives him confidence and inspires his optimism.

The long schooling in endurance will serve the Negro well in any period of panic or "hard times" he may be compelled to pass through. He will hold steady when others will be rushing about in frenzy. Without organized combine, Negro life will hold together, and they will help each other through the struggle. The race solidarity will be tested in the crisis upon us but it will hold good. These people will go the limit of their ability care for their own. When the cloud is lifted and "good times" are here and every one has work in all these industrial centers, it will be found that the Negro has been staying close by his job all through, and will hold his place by preeminent right among the hard toilers in the North as he does in the South.

"SONGS IN THE NIGHT"

The night was dark, the hours were long,
 But by the candle light
 There opened to admiring gaze
 A flower so pure and white—
 It scattered fragrance through the house,
 A sweet and rich perfume—
 Night-blooming cereus, rare plant,
 God's angel in the room!
 Some lives are dark and sad and lone,
 Struck with disease and pain;
 No service star is in their sky—
 Just why, none can explain.
 But turn God's searching light within,
 What patience blossoms there—
 What virtue, and what moral worth,
 Matchless beyond compare!
 Such beauty, and such fragrance, oh!
 Within that dark, dull place,
 Transmuted by a little light
 To signs of wondrous grace.
 Should darkness reign and pain persist
 Within your life and mine,
 Would moral worth and whiteness show
 If light should on us shine?
 O let me learn, night-blooming flower,
 Thy secret, God's design!
 "My beauty is, my sweetness spreads,
 Though light may never shine!"
 Blest parable lips never spake—
 It grows by God's decree!
 Touch, Lord, my sensibilities,
 And speak this truth through me!

—William Wood.

RACE SELF-CONTROL

When the race riots were going on at Tulsa, Oklahoma, where negroes were killed and maimed and the part of the city where most of them had their homes was being burned by the mob, the Kansas State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs was holding its annual convention at Topeka.

In the midst of all the excitement among the delegates, some of whom had near relatives in Tulsa, the President of the Federation, Mrs. Charles Childs, stood up and calmly spoke these words which are worthy of being preserved among the noblest utterances of any race:

"This is a time for us to prove to a watching world that we are women of a great race. To the masses we are only known by what John and Henry and Tom do. Let us by our example today and in the coming days prove that we are capable of great good beyond the dreams of even those who are faithful friends today and believe in us. There is only one thing that will carry us over this chasm of terror and that is faith in God and love of each other."

Any race that can exhibit self-control like that, and then go on, as these negro women did, with the regular work and program of their convention, is a race that has the highest possibilities in it. One of the other speakers of this convention expressed the firm conviction that there were plenty of good white people in Tulsa and in the nation to see that justice was

dealt out to all who suffered and that the guilty would be punished. She also counseled the delegates to be calm and believe in the ultimate triumph of law.

The Chamber of Commerce and the good citizens of Tulsa may rebuild the homes of the negroes that were destroyed by the mob, and make all the redress possible for the actions of those who, through their race hatred, put a stain on civilization. And in making restitution, the citizens will do well. But words like those of Mrs. Childs will do more to command respect and in the end make impossible even mob folly.

—Advocate.

THE LAST STRAW

The old proverb that it is the last straw that breaks the camel's back was never truer than to-day, never found more frequent application than now. It is not the burden of duty that breaks down so many men and women before their time, but the something extra, the added weight tagged on the burden. It is not the allotted bundle of duty which God lays on the shoulders of every man that kills, but it is the plusses which our own foolish ambition or senseless worry of the selfishness of other people create which wear out so many travelers in the great caravan of human history.

The lone desert life is strewn with the bones of many who would have borne bravely to the end their allotted burden, but who failed by the way because something extra was added, and the poor soul staggered to its fall before the journey was half accomplished. —Dr. Donald Sage Mackay.

A NOTED COLORED PREACHER

The death of Rev. Charlie T. Walker, a colored Baptist minister, in Augusta, Ga., July 29, removes possibly the most noted preacher of his race in the United States. He had just succeeded in erecting one of the largest and most pretentious church buildings in the South. He was born a slave and was owned by Dr. Samuel B. Clark, of Richmond County, Ga., who regularly held family prayer morning and night, attended by the household servants as well as the household.

He was licensed to preach at the age of 18, and bore an unblemished religious character, esteemed alike by the white as well as the colored race. He was a preacher forty-four years, and during that long period had not missed half a dozen Sundays from his pulpit.

No such funeral, white or colored, was ever held in Augusta. It was estimated that 10,000 people viewed the body in the casket. And never were so many flowers seen at a funeral, many sent by organizations of white people.

John D. Rockefeller sent a telegram of sympathy and many others of like character were received.

The mayor and City Council in a body attended the funeral, with other bodies of white citizens, and Major J. C. C. Black, ex-Congressman, had a place in the funeral addresses.

By special ordinance, the City Council gave permission for the body to be buried in the churchyard. No negro in Georgia ever received such a high tribute from the white people. Clement C. Cary.

MRS. DAISY MCLAIN BULKLEY

Mrs. Bulkley is a product of the schools of the Women's Home Missionary Society. Having received her education and a part of her training in the Browning Home and Mather Academy, Camden, South Carolina. Since her marriage and widowhood Mrs. Bulkley has been a teacher in this school, and it is from here she was called to the great work she is now doing.

About five years ago Mrs. Bulkley was discovered as a strong platform worker, and the W. H. M. S. called her to field work, and have



MISS BULKLEY

since made her National Field Secretary. In this capacity Mrs. Bulkley has addressed some of the largest conventions and gatherings of women and Christian workers in this country.

Mrs. Bulkley is everywhere greeted with enthusiasm and her strong putting of social and religious problems helps greatly in the solution of many of them. Her interpretations of the Word are also helpful in the devotional hour. Perhaps no one among the Methodist women is heard more gladly on questions in her line of work than is Mrs. Bulkley.

"BETTER SPEECH" AT TUSKEGEE.

The department of English in Tuskegee Institute set apart a week known as "Better Speech Week" When the attention of the school and community is called to this important phase of school life. Every class in every department has a critic, all social and public functions are likewise under the critics eye, and special programs are rendered.

We are glad to record that students coming from Tuskegee to Gammon Seminary do not suffer in comparison with students from other American preparatory schools. In fact we are inclined to believe they are among the best, but all of our

schools fall below the English schools of South America and the Islands in correct speaking and writing.

The crying need in our work is for better preparation in English. It would be well for all the schools to have a "Better Speech Week" and Gammon in which men are being trained for leaders in lines where the best speaking is required should make every week a better speech week.

STANDARDIZING COLORED SCHOOLS

Georgia law, until recent years, forbade the use of public funds to maintain high schools. Schools of this grade, being under private management, were naturally of various standards; and one of the greatest public services of the state university of late years has been to standardize and correlate these white schools throughout the state.

The department of the university having this work in charge has now begun the standardization of colored schools of like grade. The first colored institution to be inspected and accredited by the university as meeting standard high school requirements is Knox Institute, Athens. Other schools are to be examined this fall.

The university authorities think that a similar public rating of Negro colleges would be beneficial to all concerned; and that the interests of sound education would be promoted by the standardization of colored institutions of high school grade throughout the South. It will be recalled that just such work was recently undertaken in North Carolina, not, however, by the state university, but by the Division of Negro Education of the State Department.

NEW COURSE OF STUDY FOR STOKES BIBLE SCHOOL

Located at Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa.

The Stokes Bible School is now really a part of the College of West Africa, though the plan is that it shall be related to that school just as Gammon Theological Seminary is related to Clark University and the other schools under the Board of Education for Negroes. It has been difficult to make a course of study which would exactly meet the needs of the native student in Africa and which could be cared for by the limited teaching force at their command.

The Gammon faculty by request of Bishop Clair have recommended a course which it seems ought to fill the place well and answer the needs of our ministry in the republic of Liberia. It will be our joy to make further recommendations and revisions as new text books are available, and as the school life in the republic of Liberia develops.

Rev. W. L. Turner of the Gammon Class of '17 is the Dean of the Stokes Bible School.

CLARK UNIVERSITY

This is to be a banner year in Clark University. The registrations at time of this writing are in advance of last year with more coming in. The Thayer Home has been compelled to turn away many who applied there. Warren Hall is well filled, as is also Crisman Hall. Twenty-two members of the faculty were on hand at the opening. Four of these were new. The new language teacher is a postgraduate of Syracuse University and had three years study in Europe. Another new teacher is from the State University of Idaho. Mrs. MacArthur, who has been director of music in Spelman Seminary, is now at the head of the Music Department in Clark. Mrs. Harrald, a woman of grace and wide experience, is superintendent of Warren Hall. Miss Desjardins will devote her entire time to the department of English Bible and Christian Missions. It is hoped that sometime during this school year the new building will be dedicated and ready for occupancy.

COURSES OF STUDY IN GAMMON

Our new school year begins with seven full members of the faculty, each with his special line of work given a full place in the schedule of classes. This is rather more than we have ever had in the history of the institution. To make room for all of this work more of our courses are elective than in preceding years, affording larger opportunity for specializing. In this way we meet the needs of the man preparing especially for rural service, or urban service, for the mission fields, or for other distinct lines of Christian work.

A further advantage in the increase of class periods is the provision for a four years' course for all whose previous schooling has not been adequate to prepare them to enter at once into the full three years course, with the hope of maintaining the high record which every student should aim toward. The four year course with definite outline of studies was inaugurated last year, though many students have taken four years to complete their work from the beginning. It is better now that all who are deficient in preparation should come expecting to take four years to complete the full course in Gammon.

A SUGGESTIVE MONUMENT

Fairburn, Ga.—The people of Campbell county have put up on Fairburn's main street a monument to the soldiers of this county who suffered wounds in the Great War. Two sides of the Monument carry the names of white soldiers, with the names of the battles in which they suffered or died. Two sides are similarly inscribed with the names of colored soldiers who died or were wounded. On top of the shaft is a globe of granite inscribed with the words "Their all for Democracy and the Freedom of the World."

BISHOP GEORGE W. CLINTON

The death of Bishop Clinton, of the A. M. E. Zion Church, removes a man known and honored by men of both races throughout the South. His strong influence with his people has always been thrown on the side of the Christian solution of vexed problems. He spoke fearlessly to white people of the rights and needs of his race; but he did it in a spirit which won their approval and co-operation. His counsel has long been sought and honored by such Southern bodies as the Sociological Congress, the Southern University Commission, the Inter-racial Commission; and by leaders in inter-racial work in the various white denominations. Leading white papers, since his death, have paid him high tribute editorially; and many white people attended the memorial service held in his honor in Charlotte, where he lived.

He was widely known at the North, and an influential member of the Federal Council of Churches; but his best work and his deepest influence will remain in the South. He proved in his own life that the man who walks in love toward all mankind, however closely he may be bound to his own race, cannot be measured in terms of race alone, but belongs also to the Race of Man.

—J. P. Committee.

THE LATE DOCTOR S. J. ROSS

The late Dr. S. J. Ross was born in British Guiana, South America, September 19, 1879. He came to the United States in 1902. Dr. Ross entered Lincoln University, from which he received the degrees B. A. and B. D. in 1907. Graduating as the Valedictorian and President of his class, and the possessor of three gold medals for oratory. In 1908 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, Ill. and graduated with honors in 1912. On the 10th of March 1913 he married Miss Pearl F. Thomasson, of Chicago, Ill.

In May 1913 they sailed for Porto Rico where Dr. Ross took his interne work at Yauco, under the direction of Dr. S. Morse, one of his old professors, who had charge of several dispensaries. They returned to the United States in 1915.

Dr. Ross practised medicine until 1918 when he was sent out by the M. E. Board of Foreign Missions as medical missionary and President of the College of West Africa, Monrovia, Liberia. The student body grew rapidly from 250 to 356 under the direction of Dr. and Mrs. S. J. Ross. They organized the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A., also an Athletic Association. With the assistance of Miss M. Mellor of England, the Girl Guides were formed. These organizations were the first of their kind in Monrovia, and the Y. W. C. A. had lately been connected with the World Y. W. C. A. Dr. and Mrs. Ross were granted a well earned furlough. They left Monrovia for the United States, via Spain on April 11th on the S. S. San Carlos. The first evening on board Dr. Ross became ill, he rapidly grew worse and on April 19th he was called from labor to reward, and was buried at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, Canary Islands.

THE NEW GAMMON CATALOGUE

The Quadrennial Alumni Edition of the Catalogue of Gammon Theological Seminary, edited by Vice-President John W. E. Bowen, is one of the most attractive issued for some time. It can be secured, for the asking, from the Seminary office. It gives full information regarding the school and a complete list of the alumni. It shows the total number under instruction the past year to be 137, and the total number of graduates about 520.

An itemized bill of expense for any unmarried student is given, showing that all necessary expense for one year, including room, board, laundry, books, incidental fee, and diploma fee can be covered with \$113.00.

All of the courses offered are fully described, and the necessary preparation required for entrance upon these courses of study, also the requirements for graduation by certificate, diploma, or degree from the Seminary, and by certificate, or diploma, from the School of Missions.

Every person of the Negro race looking toward the ministry, mission fields, or other form of special religious work should read this catalogue, and look up the advantages Gammon Theological Seminary offers. The first term of the new school year opened September 27.

PLAN OF VISITATION OF SCHOOLS AFFILIATED WITH GAMMON

Since the beginning of the work of the Stewart Missionary Foundation for Africa, it has sent a representative of its work and of Gammon Theological Seminary each year to visit the schools which are now under the care of the Board of Education for Negroes and many other schools not so related but friendly to the work for Africa.

In many of these schools the Stewart Foundation is maintaining extension branches with teachers of missions, or caring for the work through a fellowship student who is an honor graduate of Gammon.

On last year the General Secretary of the Stewart Foundation made a tour of such schools early in the school year. His work was to inspire Mission and Bible study, increase the interest in the work in Africa, and hold Life Service conferences with the students, securing the names of those who were committed to any form of religious work for further correspondence and help.

It is our hope to carry out this program again this year, meeting all the schools during the first semester. It is then in the plan that the President or Vice-President of Gammon will meet the schools during the last of semester.

GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

INCLUDING ALSO
SCHOOL OF MISSIONS
PROVIDED FOR BY THE

STEWART MISSIONARY FOUNDATION FOR AFRICA
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Located at the Head of Capitol Avenue in a Large Campus Well Shaded with Trees of the Primeval Forest.
It Is Two Miles From The Capitol Building and is Approached by Three Car Lines.

The dormitory rooms are large, well lighted, and ventilated, and are furnished with steam heat, electric lights, tables and beds. The sanitary conditions are perfect. There is a new refectory of most modern design and beauty where excellent meals are served, and an enjoyable social center maintained. For those who married before they felt the call to prepare for the ministry a row of student cottages on the rear campus are an attraction. All these conditions blend to make Gammon Seminary the most inviting place for Negro youth preparing for the ministry, or any kind of Christian or social service.

A large faculty of select men, many lecturers of national and world repute, a library well indexed, and furnished with the latest books and periodicals combine to make this one of the best places for study and growth.

COURSES OF STUDY.

1. **The Degree Course.** Open to college graduates.
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5. **Special Courses.** By arrangement with the President and Faculty.

The School of Missions provides for training men and women for missionary work in Africa and for Home Missionary work or social service work in this country. For particulars regarding courses of study in School of Missions, address D. D. Martin, South Atlanta, Georgia.

EXPENSES.

There is no rent for room or cottage. No charge for heat or light in dormitory. A small incidental fee is required each term.

Board in the Refectory is at cost, about eight dollars per month.

Many students aid themselves with work for the school or in the city.

For the advantages offered the expenses are very nominal, need not exceed one hundred a year for any student.

For application blank and full particulars regarding requirements for admission, courses of study and other advantages, address:

PRESIDENT PHILIP M. WATTERS,
Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia.