

MEN OF LINCOLN

What they do in

Church and Mission Field

Medical Work

Education

Public Life and Service



Vol. XXXII

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February, 1928

No. 2

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the act of Congress of July 16, 1894.

"The Negro race and the American people owe a great debt of gratitude to Lincoln University."

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON,
at Lincoln University Commencement, June, 1908.

"Lincoln University deserves well of the liberality of the nation.

* * * *

"The rapid advance of the Negro race, more rapid now than ever, and the increase in Negro population throughout the North where it is located, unite to create a demand upon its services which its present equipment leaves it unable to supply.

* * * *

"She is laying the foundations for leadership in the church, in medicine, in education, in law, in business, and in art, too, which are necessary for subsequent achievement in all these fields.

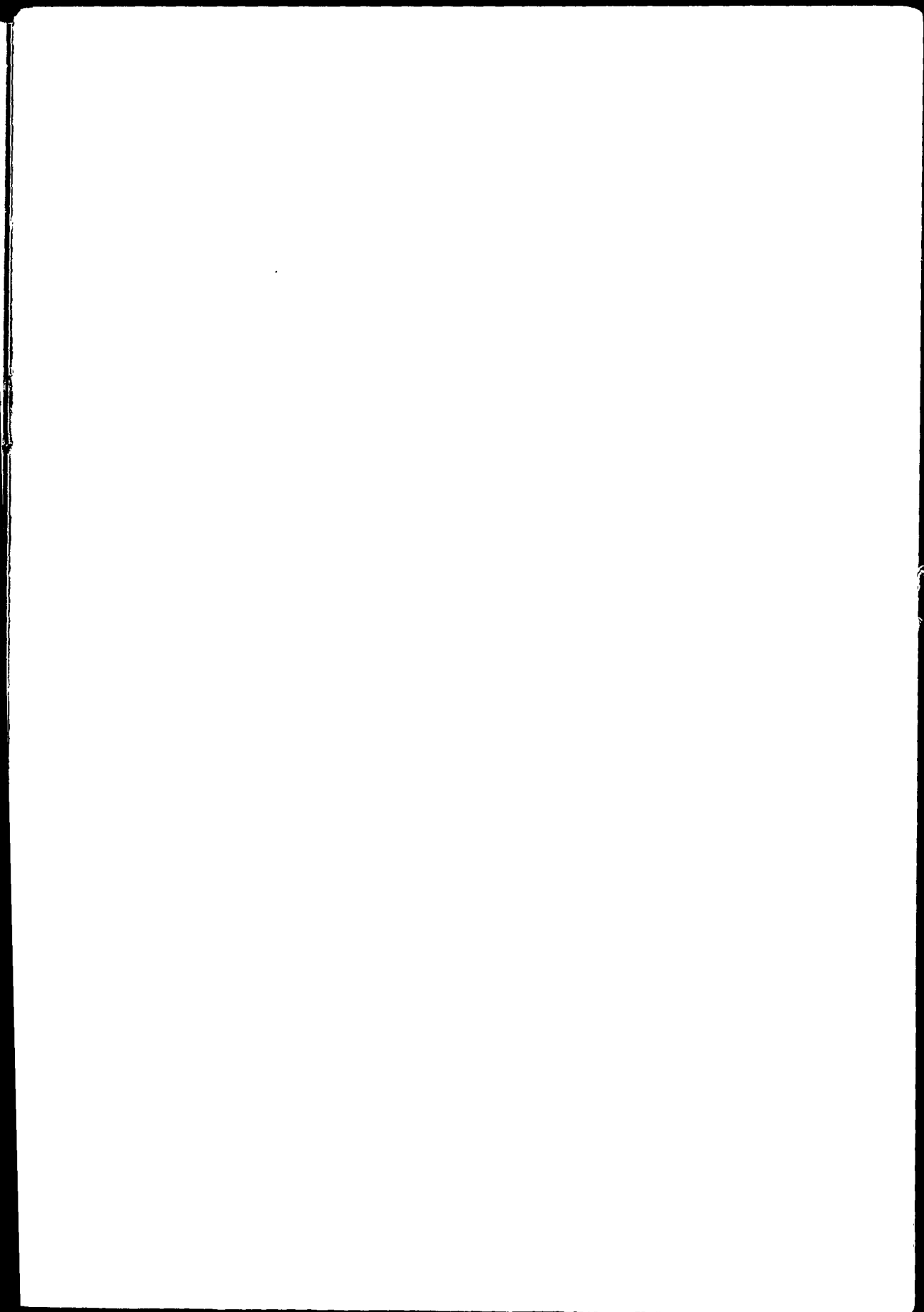
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"Lincoln has long been a great institution in the excellence of its educational work, in the character and equipment of its faculty, and in the glory of its traditions. The times demand that it become a greater institution.

* * * *

"I know of no investment in the interests of the Negro race that will yield a larger or more substantial return in its benefit to the welfare of all classes of our citizenry, than an investment in the larger Lincoln which is the goal of the faculty, trustees, alumni and friends of this institution."

DR. ROBERT R. MOTON,
at the inauguration of President W. H. Johnson, October 20, 1927.





CAMPUS OF LINCOLN UNIVERSITY WITH PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

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LINCOLN UNIVERSITY



A Record of Achievement

By PRESIDENT WILLIAM HALLOCK JOHNSON



Beginnings: The early history of Lincoln University reads like a romance. Dr. John Miller Dickey, a Presbyterian minister of Oxford, Pennsylvania, was ordaining a young white man for missionary work in Africa when the vision came to him of a school for the training of young colored men who should carry the light of the Gospel to the needy of their own race. Before this, Dr. Dickey had risked his personal safety in rescuing a free colored woman who had been kidnaped to be sold as a slave. At the same time a young colored man, James R. Amos, walking 28 miles once a week in order to recite to Dr. Dickey the lessons he had learned, furnished another argument for the opening of a school where such men would be welcomed.

Foundations: In 1853 Dr. Dickey preached in his pulpit a sermon from the text: "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God." Then the Presbyterian General Assembly approved of the plan for the establishment of a school for the Christian training of colored youth. In 1854 the Legislature of Pennsylvania granted a charter for Ashmun Institute, named after Jehudi Ashmun, the reorganizer of the colony of Liberia. In 1866 the name was changed to Lincoln University, which was thus the pioneer institution in the world for the higher education of the Negro.

Founders and Fathers: Lincoln University is the lengthening shadow of two great men: Dr. John M. Dickey, who mortgaged his home that the institution might be started and later advanced \$1,000 a year for twenty years to maintain it; and Dr. Isaac N. Rendall, who as president for over forty years held before ten student generations as fine an example of Christian manhood as this country has produced. Dr. Rendall was assisted by his distinguished nephew and successor, Dr. John B. Rendall, whose service to the institution till his death in 1924 extended over half a century.

Strategic Location: Lincoln University is ideally located amid the beautiful hills and rich farm lands of Chester County, Pennsylvania, forty-five miles west of Philadelphia. It is on the Baltimore Pike, the main highway between New York and Washington. Post office and railroad station also have the name of Lincoln University. The university is by its rural location freed from the distractions which beset the colored student in city life, and yet it is now in the midst of the four largest centers of colored population in the world, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and is easily accessible to all of them. It is at the gateway of the South, and yet near to the eastern resorts where Negro students for the most part find work at vacation time, and to the institutions where many graduates go for professional study.

Exclusive Field: Through recent movements of population the race problem is no longer local or sectional but national. The center of colored population has been steadily moving in recent years toward the Northeast. In this whole territory into which population has been rapidly pouring there is only one college or theological seminary for colored youth, namely, Lincoln University. The exclusive possession of this immense field has placed upon the authorities of the University a heavy responsibility and brought with it a great opportunity for a national service. The pressure for admission has placed increasing restrictions upon the entrance of colored students into many institutions in the North and East, and the logic of events calls for the maintenance and strengthening of an institution in this field where Negro young men may find healthful and agreeable surroundings, and the broadest and most thorough intellectual training.

Academic Standing: In 1922 the College was admitted as a fully accredited college by the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland. The Lincoln University degree is accepted for a teacher's certificate by the educational authorities of Pennsylvania, New York, and other states. The Association of American Colleges admitted Lincoln University to membership in 1927. On the teaching staff for the year 1927-28 there are four men with the Ph.D. degree and seven who are members of Phi Beta Kappa. The character of the training received at Lincoln University is shown by the remarkable record of its graduates.

The Graduates: In the seventy-three years of its history Lincoln University has sent out 2224 men from its College Department, and 601 from its Theological Seminary. The total number of students, counting only once those who have studied in both departments, is almost exactly 2500. Its graduates are working in 40 different States as well as in Africa, South America, the

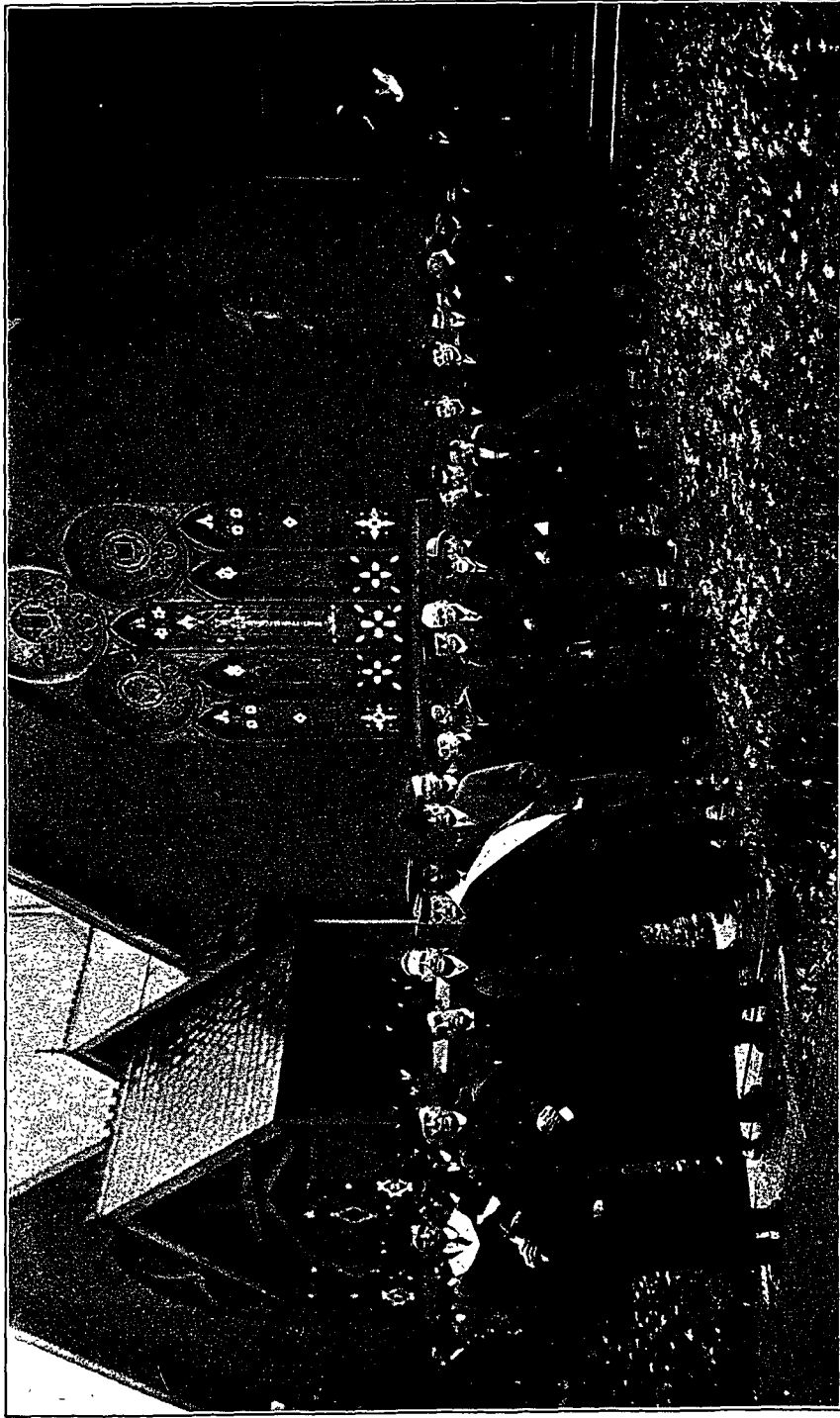
West Indies and other countries. Their influence has been out of proportion to their numbers.



Lincoln Men in Church and Mission Field

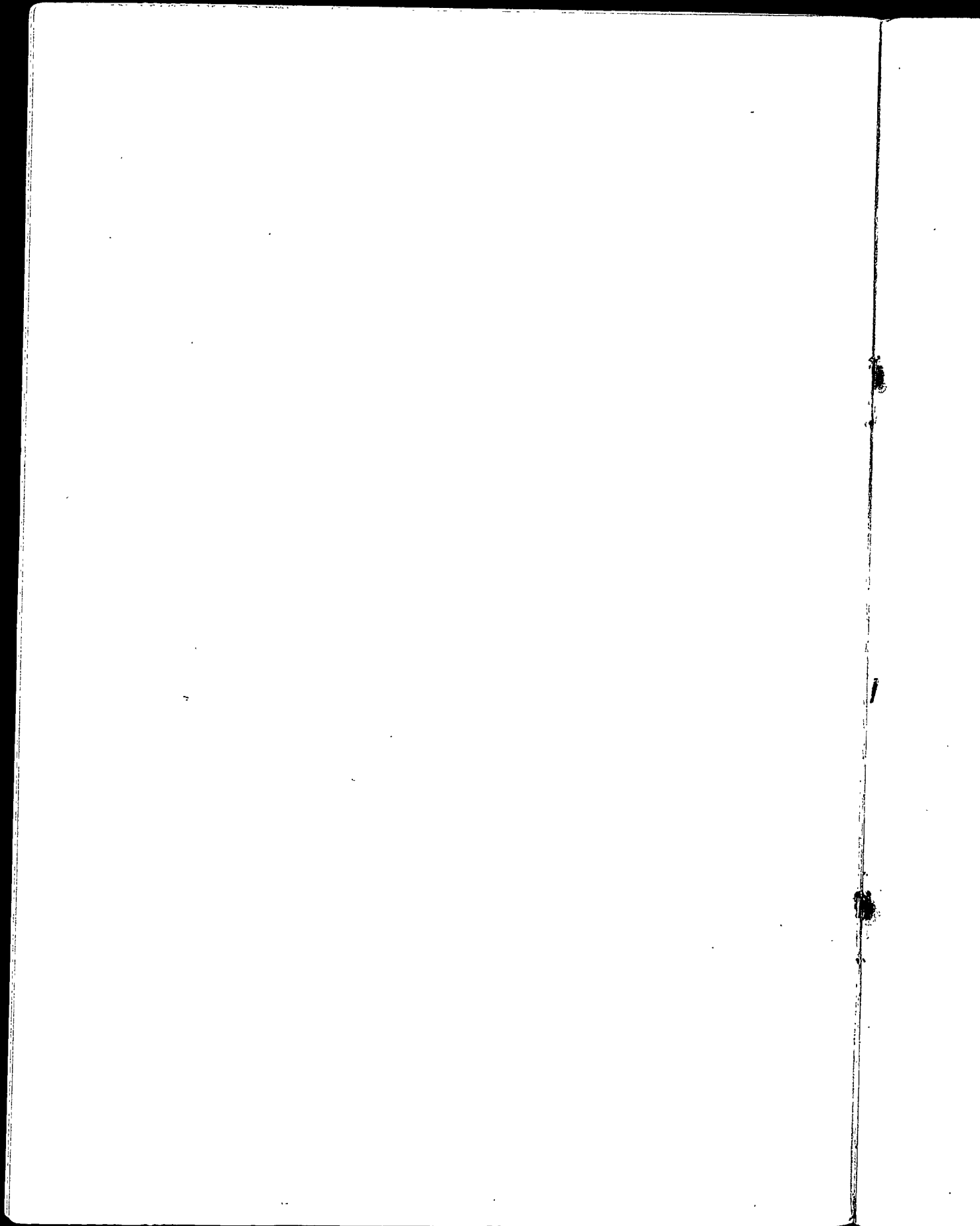
Lincoln Alumni in the Church: While Presbyterian in tradition and affiliation, Lincoln University has sought to serve the religious needs of the colored people in as broad a way as possible. Baptist students always, and Methodist students often, have outnumbered the Presbyterians, and the graduates have taken a prominent place in the ministry of the various denominations.

Pastors and Bishops: At the National Capital, to take this as an example, two Lincoln men, Rev. William D. Battle, '07, and Rev. William H. Thomas, '94, are pastors of Methodist churches; three Lincoln graduates, Rev. F. J. Grimke, '70, Rev. H. W. B. Campbell, '03, and Rev. R. A. Fairley, '24, are Presbyterian pastors; and two of the leading Baptist churches of the city are manned by Lincoln men, Rev. J. M. Waldron, '86, and Rev. Walter H. Brooks, '72. The latter, Dr. Brooks, as pastor of Nineteenth Street Baptist Church, has been a spiritual leader among his people in Washington for nearly 50 years. The Presbyterian Board of National Missions has chosen two Lincoln graduates for positions of leadership, Rev. John W. Lee, '99, Field Secretary, and Rev. A. B. McCoy, '01, Superintendent of Sabbath School Missions. The Zion Branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church has chosen to the bishopric three Lincoln graduates, Bishop Linwood Kyles, '01, of Winston-Salem, N. C.; Bishop P. A. Wallace, '98, of Brooklyn, and Bishop John W. Martin, '02, of Los Angeles. The record of the colored churches in America would be quite different without the influence and devoted service of Lincoln men.



ACADEMIC PROCESSION AT THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT W. H. JOHNSON, OCTOBER 20, 1927.

Reading from left to right: Prof. A. E. James, Marshal; Rev. Dr. W. Courtland Robinson, presiding; President Johnson; Rev. Dr. Hugh W. Rendall; Dr. James H. Dillard; Dr. Robert R. Moton; Dr. Robert E. Speer; behind Dr. Speer is Dr. Geo. C. Hall, '86, and behind him, Dr. Wm. H. Vail.



Foreign Missionaries: When the dedicatory sermon was preached at the founding of Lincoln University (then Ashmun Institute), Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, D.D., the preacher, took as his theme, "God will be glorified in Africa." The missionary purpose in the founding of the institution has been carried out not only by its first graduate, but by some thirty others who have gone as missionaries to South Africa, Liberia, Nigeria, and during the war to the native troops in East Africa. A company of about 15 native Africans, after studying in Lincoln University, have gone back to preach among the semi-heathen population of South Africa. Prominent among these is Rev. Livingstone N. Mzimba, '06, who recently sent from Alice, Cape Province, a picture of four Lincoln missionaries in a group of native preachers, and a picture of a church he had erected, said to be as large as any church edifice in South Africa.

Sunday School Missionaries: In the field of Sunday School missions in southern and southwestern states, Lincoln graduates have found a useful field of service. Mr. John M. Somerndike, Director of Sabbath School Missions of the Presbyterian Board, mentions the work of such men as A. B. McCoy, '01, in Atlanta; William T. Frazier, '06, in South Carolina; Henry C. Cousins, '08, in Oklahoma, and F. C. Shirley, '16, in North Carolina, and says, "Lincoln University has been closely related to the work of Sabbath School missions for a generation. Indeed, it may be said that the remarkable success of the Board in this field may be traced largely to the efficient training which the missionaries received in this splendid school." Dr. G. P. Williams, of the American Sunday-school Union, speaks in high praise of the work of men like H. M. Scott, '17, in Alabama, and W. H. Smith, '14, in Mississippi, and adds, "We are always glad to get Lincoln men."

Lincoln Men in Medical Work

Lincoln Men in Medicine: Lincoln University has reason to be proud of its graduates who have gone into the medical profession. Many of them are now leading physicians in the great centers of colored population, while others are ministering to the needs of small communities in the South. A recent survey of the activities of these men proved three things: first, the high regard in which these physicians are held by the white physicians in their neighborhoods; second, the high place they take in every community among physicians of their own race; and third, the variety and scope of their useful activities for the advancement of their race and in civic and patriotic service.

In Eastern Cities: Dr. Eugene P. Roberts, '91, has had the reputation of having the largest practice of any physician of his race in New York. He was Medical Inspector and lectured for the New York Milk Committee for four years, has been chairman of the Y. M. C. A., West 135th Street branch; chairman of the Boys' Welfare Association, vice-president of the Urban League of New York, and prominent in other charitable work. He was the only man of his race to be a member of the Municipal Board of Education, to which he was appointed by Mayor Mitchell. Dr. Roberts was the first alumnus to be chosen as a Trustee of his Alma Mater. Dr. Leo F. Nearon, '03, is Major in the National Guard of the regiment known during the war as the famous Fifteenth New York. Dr. Norman J. Cotton, '04, of Paterson, N. J., has as large a practice as any physician in his neighborhood, and has been appointed to the City Board of Health. The late Dr. George E. Cannon, '93, was a physician of Jersey City, of whom Dr. Gordon R. Dickinson, president of the Medical Society of New Jersey, said, "He is one of our foremost physicians, beloved by everybody, and one of the city's best citizens. One cannot say too much about his character and professional ideals." Dr. T. S. Burwell, '00, of Philadelphia, is president of the National Medical Association.

***In Chicago
and the***

Middle West:

The Negro Year Book speaks of three colored surgeons of national reputation, two of whom, Dr. George C. Hall, '86, of Chicago, and Dr. Austin M. Curtis, '88, of Washington, are Lincoln men. Dr. Hall is a trustee of the Chicago Public Library, and had a large part in getting out the report of the State Interracial Commission to which he was appointed by Governor Lowden. He was a speaker at the dedication of the Booker T. Washington monument at Tuskegee Institute. Some time ago a resident of Chicago, Rev. Duncan C. Milner, wrote, "I regard Dr. George Cleveland Hall as the leading representative of his race in Chicago. He is the leader in the Provident Hospital and Training School for Colored Nurses. He is the head of the Committee of Management of the Wabash Avenue Y. M. C. A., a director of the Urban League and of several of the leading civic societies. On all questions relating to his people his opinion is first sought. Lincoln University may well be proud of a man of such character, ability, and culture." Dr. Hall's address at the inauguration of President Johnson, at Lincoln University, October 20, 1927, won the highest praise. Dr. W. L. Jones, '03, and Dr. W. C. Redd, '13, are among the most successful physicians and surgeons in Youngstown, Ohio.

In the South: Conspicuous names on the list of Lincoln graduates who have gone into the medical profession are those of Dr. Arthur M. Brown, '88, of Birmingham, Ala.; of Drs. Henry R. Butler, '87, and Thomas H. Slater, '87, of Atlanta; and Dr. Henry F. Gamble, '88, of Charleston, W. Va. Of the last named, Hon. William A. MacCorkle, ex-governor of West Virginia, says, "I have known Dr. Gamble for 28 years. I have heard the best physicians speak of him in the highest terms. His life here has been without reproach and he is a man whom I respect professionally and personally very highly, and this feeling is shared by every class of the community of the city of Charleston." Dr. William T. Carr, Jr., '86, of Baltimore, is spoken of as dean of the colored physicians of that city, and is co-operating with Dr. J. M. T. Finney and other white

physicians in the establishment of a hospital for colored people. Dr. Austin M. Curtis, '88, a surgeon of national repute, is surgeon-in-chief of the Freedman's Hospital, Washington, and is professor of surgery in the Howard Medical School. Dr. Willard M. Lane, '08, is assistant professor of surgery in the same institution and is gaining a reputation as a surgeon second to none in the national capital.



Lincoln Men in Education

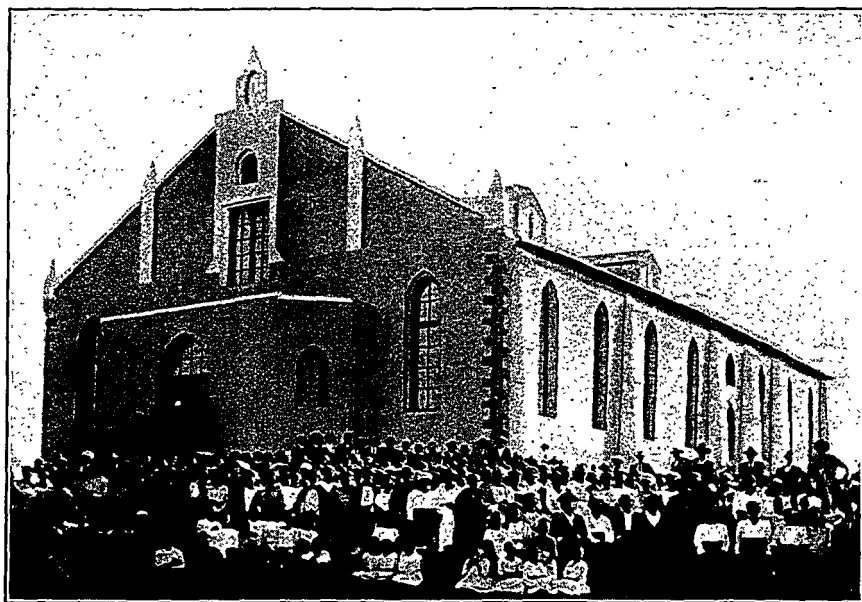
Handing on the Torch of Knowledge: One of the greatest services that Lincoln University has rendered the race has been in the work of its graduates in the educational field. The torch of knowledge here lighted has been carried by Lincoln men into all the southern states and into all parts of the Union. The first three presidents of Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., were Lincoln men: J. C. Price, '79; W. H. Goler, '78, and D. C. Suggs, '84. The first man to help Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee Institute was John R. Cardwell, '81, and the work at Tuskegee in the Bible School and in the academic and agricultural departments has been strengthened by such men as Dean G. Lake Imes, '04; Rev. Martin L. Bethel, '01, and Timothy C. Meyers, '21. Two or more of Lincoln's graduates are teaching in the faculties of Howard University, Wilberforce University, Johnson C. Smith University, and (a younger namesake) Lincoln University of Missouri. Dr. J. W. Holley, '00, was the founder of the Georgia N. and I. School, Albany, Ga., and is president of the Colored Teachers' Association of the State; and William W. Sanders, '00, is superintendent of Negro education in the State of West Virginia.

Presidents and Deans: Rev. W. H. R. Powell, '14, has been recently elected president of the Virginia Theological Seminary and College at Lynchburg, and Winston Douglas, '17, has been chosen principal of the Booker T. Wash-



NATIVE SOUTH AFRICAN MISSIONARIES AT JOHANNESBURG

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|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Rev. Thomas C. Katiya, '00. | 3. Rev. Harry H. Mantanga, '05. |
| 2. Rev. Livingstone N. Mzimba, '06. | 4. Rev. V. R. Kwatsha, '19. |



CHURCH ERECTED BY REV. L. N. MZIMBA, '06
at Alice, Cape Province, South Africa.

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ington High School, Norfolk, Va. Dr. John R. Custis, '09, is principal of the Tidewater Institute, Chesapeake, Va., and Blake E. Moore, '19, vice-principal of the Kansas Vocational School, Topeka. Among the alumni of Lincoln are a goodly number of deans of educational institutions, among them Dean Cadd G. O'Kelly, '85, of the North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham; Dean John W. Haywood, '03, of Morgan College, Baltimore; Dean Harry W. Greene, '17, of the Samuel Houston College, Austin, Texas; Dean R. O'Hara Lanier, '22, of the Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee; and Dean J. Henry Alston, '17, of Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C. For years Rev. Augustus C. Griggs, '06, and John M. Tutt, '05, have been the mainstay of Miss Lucy C. Laney in her work at Haines Institute, Augusta, Ga.; and Dr. John A. Savage, '82, of Albion Academy, Franklinton, and Dr. George C. Shaw, '86, of the Mary Potter School at Oxford, stand high on the educational roll of North Carolina.

What the Authorities Say: The signal service which Lincoln men and Lincoln University have rendered in the cause of Negro education may be summarized in the words of several competent witnesses. Dr. Booker T. Washington, at Commencement in June, 1908, said, "The Negro race and the American people owe a great debt of gratitude to Lincoln University"; and his successor, Dr. Robert R. Moton, said at the inauguration in last October, "No educational institution in America, and I make no exceptions, is more highly honored in the character and achievements of its graduates than is Lincoln University. Their names stand out at the front with brilliant distinction. They stand at the front in every community; they are leaders in every line of endeavor; they are identified with every movement working for the development of their people." Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, says that "Lincoln University holds a unique place in the education of the Negroes in America. The graduates present striking evidence of the value of the work done by Lincoln University. They are among the sane and progressive leaders of the race"; and Dr. James Hardy

Dillard, president of the Jeanes and Slater Funds, says of the Lincoln men he has met in the South, "They have, with no exception that I can think of, measured up to a high standard not only of special accomplishment but of sane, all-round ability to grapple with their problems."

***Lincoln's Future
in the
Educational Field:*** Lincoln University's contribution, in the number and character of the teachers she has trained, to the education of the Negro race may well be said to be unique; but the opportunity for usefulness in this field is greater now than it ever has been in the past. High schools are rapidly multiplying in most of the states of the South and Southwest, and the need for competent college-trained teachers to supply these schools is very urgent. State authorities have been generous in their commendation of the work of Lincoln graduates, and the demand for teachers with the Lincoln training is constantly increasing.



Lincoln Men in Public Life

***Foreign
Ministers
and Legislators:*** The opportunities for political activity and advancement open to colored men have been very limited, but where opportunity has offered, Lincoln graduates, in a number of instances, have shown their capacity for public service and leadership. Some years ago, Dr. Thomas E. Miller, '72, was a Congressman from South Carolina, and afterward president of the State College at Orangeburg, S. C. Two Lincoln men, James L. Curtis, '89, and Solomon P. Hood, '73, have been United States Ministers to Liberia. Among Lincoln graduates who have been members of State Legislatures are J. C. Hawkins, '03, who served for two terms in the New York Legislature; Dr. W. G. Alexander, '99, who was invited on

one occasion to preside over New Jersey Legislature; and Harry W. Bass, '86, and W. H. Fuller, '99, who have been members of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Lincoln Men in Politics: In their political activities Lincoln graduates have retained their self-respect and the high esteem of their own communities. Dr. Charles H. Roberts, '96, was a member of the Board of Aldermen in New York City, and in 1924 was a candidate for Congress from the Harlem district. C. W. McDougald, '04, was appointed Special Deputy Attorney General in 1904, and was more recently named by Governor Alfred E. Smith on the committee on the revision of the law of estates in New York. Walter T. McGuinn, '84, has been a member of the Common Council in Baltimore.

In National Conventions: Dr. Paul A. Collins, '08, was, for the first time in the history of American politics, an accredited member of the New York State delegation at the Democratic National Convention in 1924. In Republican National Conventions, Harry S. Cummings, '86, was chosen to second the nomination of President Roosevelt; and Dr. George E. Cannon, '93, seconded the nomination of President Coolidge, at Cleveland. The late Dr. Cannon, born in the cotton fields of South Carolina, came to be a man of national prominence and a wise and trusted leader and adviser of his race. At his funeral in April, 1925, a message of condolence was read from President Coolidge, and flowers from the White House were placed upon the pulpit. The funeral was attended by prominent men in the life of the city and the state, and Dr. Cannon was called, "the best loved citizen of Jersey City."

In War and Peace: Lincoln graduates were represented in the war by one colonel, one major, five captains, twenty-three first lieutenants, eight second lieutenants, twenty sergeants, twenty-two corporals, many "Y" secretaries, musicians, and

privates. The only colored man to lead his regiment in the Western Front in France was Colonel Franklin A. Denison, '88, of the 370th Infantry (formerly the Eighth Illinois). Of this regiment, General Vincenden, the French commanding officer, said, "Fired by a noble ardor, they go at times even beyond the objectives given them by the higher command; they have always wished to be in the front line." After his return to America, Colonel Denison was appointed Assistant Attorney General of the State of Illinois. Of the two Negro representatives at the Peace Conference at Versailles, one was a Lincoln graduate, Charles B. Dunbar, '95, who had been Senator and Attorney-General of the Liberian Republic.



Lincoln Men in Literature

In Literature and Journalism: In the literary and journalistic fields Lincoln men of the younger generation are making a name for themselves. E. Washington Rhodes, '21, is editor of the Philadelphia Tribune, and Charles H. Stewart, '18, is an editor of the Associated Negro Press, of Chicago. Joseph S. Price, '12, has just published an important survey on "The Work of the Elementary School Teacher in West Virginia," and Francis C. Sumner, Ph.D., '15, has published a translation of Malapert, "An Introduction to the Methodology of Science." Harry W. Greene, '17, has an article on the Negro Colleges in the Southwest, in the November number of "Opportunity," and Horace M. Bond, '23, has been a contributor to "School and Society," and other journals.

Under-graduates in Poetry and Debate: An anthology of Negro verse, "Caroling Dusk," by Countee Cullen, contains poems by three Lincoln under-graduates, Langston Hughes, '29, winner of the Bynner prize for collegiate poetry in 1926 and author of two highly praised volumes of



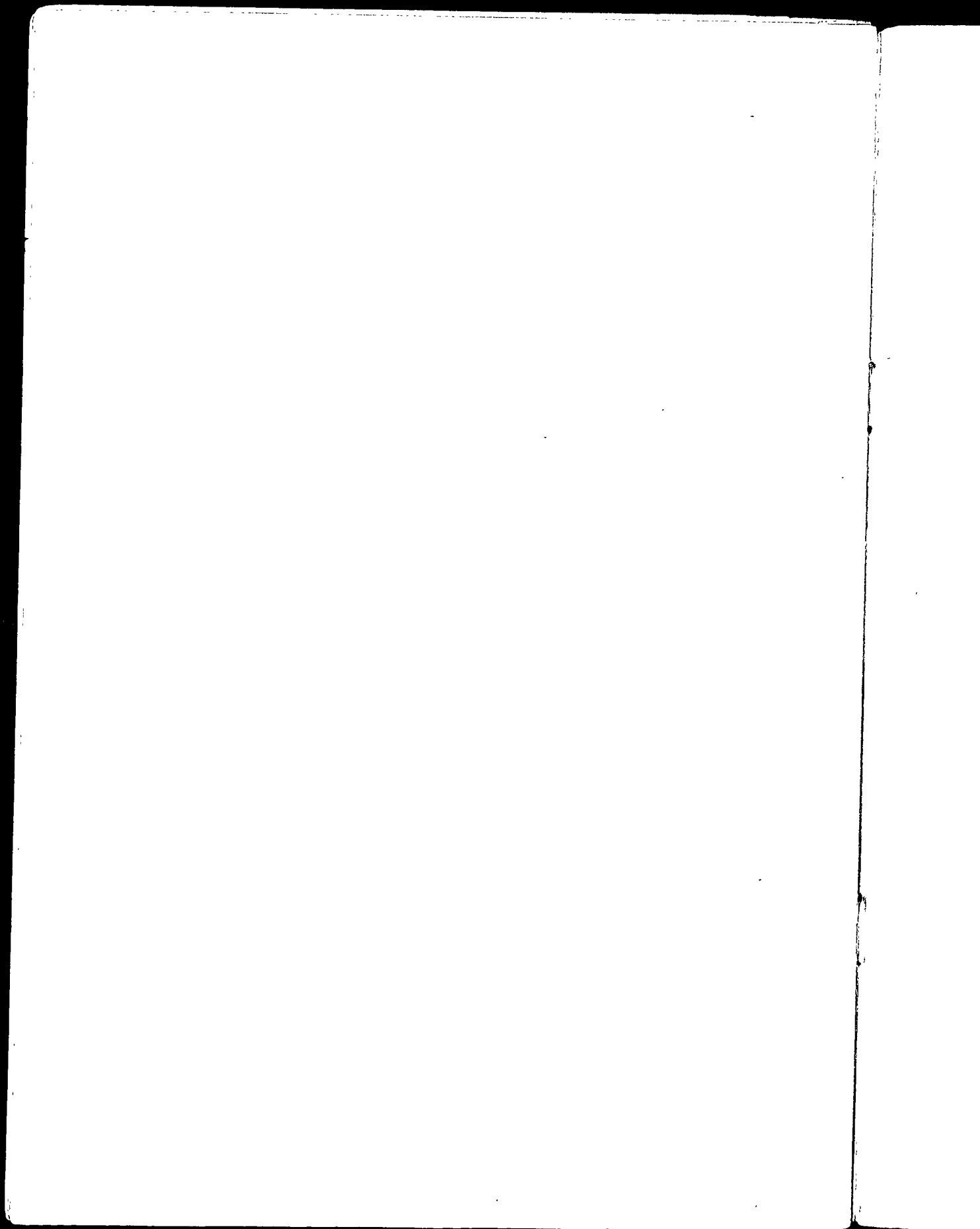
DR. GEORGE CLEVELAND HALL, '86
of Chicago.



REV. ISAAC NORTON RENDALL, D. D.,
President of Lincoln University from 1865 to 1906.



DR. EUGENE PERCY ROBERTS, '91
of New York.



verse; E. S. Silvera, '29, and W. W. Cuney, ex-'28. The Lincoln University Debating Team met in debate the representatives of Oxford University, England, at Baltimore, in December, 1926, and a team from the National Students' League of England, at New York, in December, 1927. The fine showing of the Lincoln undergraduates in these international, interracial debates showed, as stated in the New York World, that colored young men trained in institutions like Lincoln University are a match for the seasoned debaters from across the seas in effectiveness of delivery, nimbleness of wit, and keenness of argument. Debates are now arranged with Harvard University and Pennsylvania State College for the Spring of 1928.

Present

Enrolment: The enrolment of students in Lincoln University for the past ten years is as follows:

1918-19.....	125
1919-20.....	180
1920-21.....	216
1921-22.....	242
1922-23.....	254
1923-24.....	268
1924-25.....	271
1925-26.....	294
1926-27.....	305
1927-28.....	315

The number of applicants for admission to the College was 317 in September, 1926, and 442 in September, 1927. The number of well-prepared applicants refused for lack of dormitory space was 79 in 1926, and 198 in 1927. As the Freshman class for 1927-28 numbers 101 (50 from northern high schools, and 51 from southern high schools and academies), just twice as many well-prepared students were refused admission as could be admitted.

The Future: Lincoln University, if the logic of events can be interpreted, is on the eve of a remarkable development. Its thorough training, its high scholastic standing, its strategic position, the national scope of its work in the field from which it draws its students, and the brilliant record of its graduates in the service of their race and country, have commended it to the favorable notice of educational authorities. The present enrolment is crowding all its facilities to the limit, the number of applicants for admission is growing by leaps and bounds, and the movements of population toward the North and East makes the strengthening and development in this territory of an institution of the type of Lincoln University both desirable and imperative.

Present Needs: Aside from the need of enlargement on the material side in the erection of new dormitories, a new dining hall, an administration building, and a gymnasium, the most urgent need of the University is an increase of \$500,000 in endowment to provide a living wage for its teachers, more scholarship aid for worthy students of small means, additions to the teaching staff to keep pace with the increased enrolment, and more adequate library facilities. The General Education Board, New York, after a careful study of the situation, of the financial management of the University, of the quality of its teaching work and the record of its graduates on the field, has promised to give \$250,000 for college endowment if an equal sum is pledged from other sources by July 1, 1928. The payments may be made within three years.

An Appeal to Benevolent America: On the basis of the record already made and in view of the wonderful opportunity now presented for national service, the University appeals with confidence to the benevolent public, to alumni and their friends and to all friends of Christian education and of the advancement of the Negro to give their generous aid in the present effort for the strengthening and enlargement of its work.

A Gilt-Edged Investment: The needs and opportunities of Lincoln University present, it is believed, when carefully studied a powerful appeal to American philanthropy and offer a most attractive field for the investment of benevolent funds, and one that promises rich returns in human welfare and racial and national progress.

Remittances may be sent to

WM. HALLOCK JOHNSON, *President*, or to
WALTER L. WRIGHT, *Secretary of Endowment Committee*
Lincoln University, Chester County, Penna.

Please make checks payable to Lincoln University.

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of Lincoln University**

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"I know of no better work being done anywhere than that of Lincoln University. It seems to me that the greatest opportunity for philanthropic work at this time is in the direction in which Lincoln University is leading."

HONORABLE WILLIAM C. SPROUL,
Former Governor of Pennsylvania.

"I extend to Doctor Johnson, the Board of Trustees and friends of the University my hearty congratulations and best wishes for a continuance of the splendid service to the cause of education rendered by the University."

HONORABLE JOHN S. FISHER,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

"In view of the important work already done by Lincoln University and the vital influence which it is to exert in the future, the appeal to the American public for increased funds deserves the aid of every individual and organization interested in the improvement of the colored race and the cultivation of helpful relationships between white and colored people."

DR. THOMAS JESSE JONES,
Educational Director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

"This institution seems to me to stand for a kind of education that I think we need. It stands for liberal education with what this means in training of thought and scholarship. Let me express the wish that ample means may come for any present or future needs that its president or faculty may think should be supplied in the advancement of the cause of sound education."

DR. JAMES HARDY DILLARD,
President of the Jeanes Foundation and the John H. Slater Fund.

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