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EDUCATION AND THE WAR

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF EDUCATION

"It is of the utmost importance that there shall be no lowering in the efficiency of our systems of education," says Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, discussing education and the war.

"Schools and other agencies of education must be maintained at whatever necessary cost and against all hurtful interference with their regular work except as may be necessary for the national defense, which is of course our immediate task and must be kept constantly in mind and have right of way everywhere and at all times. From the beginning of our participation in the war we should avoid the mistakes which some other countries have made to their hurt and which they are now trying to correct.

"If the war should be long and severe, there will be great need in its later days for many young men and women of scientific knowledge, training, and skill; and it may then be much more difficult than it is now to support our schools, to spare our children and youth from other service and to permit them to attend school. Therefore no school should close its doors now or shorten its term unnecessarily. All young men and women in college should remain and use their time to the very best advantage, except such as may find it necessary to leave for immediate profitable employment in some productive occupation or for the acceptance of some position in some branch of the military service, which position can not be so well filled by anyone else. All children in the elementary schools and as nearly as possible all high-school pupils should remain in school through the entire session.

"When the war is over, whether within a few months or after many years, there will be such demands upon this country for men and women of scientific knowledge, technical skill, and general culture as have never before come to any country. The world must be rebuilt. This country must play a far more important part than it has in the past in agriculture, manufacturing and commerce, and also in the things of cultural life—art, literature, music, scientific discovery.

"Russia and China are awakening to new life and are on the eve of great industrial development. They will ask of us steel, engines and cars for railroads, agricultural implements, and machinery for industrial plants. They will also ask for men to install these and to direct much of their development in every line.

England, France, Italy, and the central Empires have thrown into battle a very large per cent of their educated and trained men, including most of the young professors and instructors in their universities, colleges, gymnasiums, lycees, and public schools. Their colleges and universities are almost empty. The young men who would under normal conditions be receiving the education and

training necessary for preparing them for leadership in the future development of these countries are fighting and dying in the trenches. All these countries must needs go through a long period of reconstruction, industrially and in many other respects. Our own trained men and women should be able and ready to render every possible assistance. It should be remembered that the number of students in our universities, colleges, normal schools, and technical schools is very small as compared with the total number of persons of producing age—little more than one half of one per cent. The majority of these students are young men and women who are becoming more mature and fit for service. The older of the 60,000,000 men and women of producing age are growing more unfit and are passing beyond the age of service. It should also be remembered that the more mature the young men who volunteer for service in the Army the more valuable their services will be.

"Therefore a right conception of patriotism should induce all students who can not render some immediate services of great value to remain in college, concentrate their energies on their college work, and thus be all the more ready and fit when their services may be needed either for war or for the important work of reconstruction and development in our own and other countries when the war shall have ended.

"All schools of whatever grade should remain open with their full quota of officers and teachers. The salaries of teachers should not be lowered in this time of unusual high cost of living. When possible, salaries should be increased in proportion to the services rendered. Since the people will be taxed heavily by the Federal Government for the payment of the expenses of the war, teachers should be willing to continue to do their work, and do it as well as they can, as a patriotic service even if their salaries can not be increased. All equipment necessary for the best use of the time of teachers and students should be provided, as should all necessary increase of room, but costly building should not be undertaken now while the prices of building material are excessively high and while there are urgent and unmet demands for labor in industries pertaining directly and immediately to the national defense. Schools should be continued in full efficiency, but in most instances costly building may well be postponed.

"During school hours and out of school, on mornings, afternoons, Saturdays, and during vacation all older children and youth should be encouraged and directed to do as much useful productive work as they can without interfering with their more important school duties. This productive work should be so directed as to give it the highest possible value, both economically and educationally. For

children and youth in schools of all grades there will be need of effective moral training, and provision should be made for this. While the war for the safety of democracy is in progress and when it is over there will be greater need for effective machinery for the promotion of intelligent discussion of the principles of democracy and all that pertains to the public welfare of local communities, counties, states, and the Nation. To this end every schoolhouse should be made a community center and civic forum with frequent meetings for the discussion of matters of public interest and for social intercourse."

PRAIRIE VIEW HONORS DEAN D. W. SPENCE

In memory and appreciation of the long and patience service of Dean D. W. Spence, who died in Galveston, Texas, June 28, Principal Terrell appointed the following committee on resolutions: Profs. R. L. Isaacs, treasurer; C. H. Waller, head of the department of agriculture; W. P. Terrell, head of the department of mechanics; Dr. J. G. Osborne, head of the department of biology and sanitation, and H. J. Mason, secretary to the principal.

Just before the noon hour, June 29, in response to the call of Principal Terrell, students and teachers assembled in the auditorium and listened to the report of the committee. Floral offerings were sent to Austin, Texas, where Dean Spence's remains were interred. The resolutions were read by Treasurer R. L. Isaacs and adopted with bowed heads by the assembly.

The college was unanimous in expressions of sorrow in the departure of Dean Spence and expressed the greatest appreciation for the incomparable service he had rendered Prairie View.

Touching the life and services of this great and good man, addresses were delivered by Principal Terrell, Profs. A. Lewis, C. H. Waller, W. P. Terrell, P. E. Bledsoe, R. L. Isaacs and members of the student body. Dean Atherton and Dean Griggs also took part in the program.

DIRECTOR ASTIN VIEWS THE FARM

Director E. H. Astin, while attending a meeting of the Prairie View committee held here recently, looked over the college farm. He saw this year's growth of corn, Sudan grass, peanuts, potatoes and melons.

Prof. C. H. Waller says Mr. Astin expressed himself as being very well pleased considering the long drouth. "Mr. Astin, after seeing the 500 bushels of corn now in the crib," said Prof. Waller, "suggested that I lock the crib and throw the key away, indicating of course, how serious the corn situation now is.

"Mr. Astin was pleased also that we will have enough corn to fill two one-hundred ton silos. The best farm will yield 20 bushels per acre. We will have 150 acres of corn for the crib and 100 acres for ensilage," said Professor Waller.

STATE COLORED FARMERS CONGRESS

EIGHTH SESSION, PRAIRIE VIEW COLLEGE, AUGUST 1-3, 1917

First Day, Wednesday, August 1

MORNING SESSION, 9:00 O'CLOCK

Roll Call and Enrollment. Temporary Organization Selection of Committees.

Two-minute Talks By Delegates: What I Have Planted and The Outlook For A Normal Harvest

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2:30 O'CLOCK

Suggestions As To Methods For The Conservation of Current Food Crops—Hon. R. L. Smith, Director of Extension Work Among Negroes; J. H. Ford; A. T. Wood; Mrs. M. E. V. Hunter; Miss Pinkie Rhambo.

Shall We Look Chiefly To Intensive or Extensive Cultivation To Meet Immediate Demands For Marginal Increase of the World's Food Stuffs?—Prof. C. H. Waller, Department of Agriculture, Prairie View State Normal-Industrial College; W. Shadwell; J. E. Mayo, Lavaca County; I. H. Reese, Navasota; W. H. Isaacs, Colorado County.

Will it Relieve the Stress of the Food Situation to Grow Peanuts and Is the Food Value of Peanuts Worth the Cost of Production, Counting Labor, Land, and Means of Conservation?—Surry Smith, Jr., Burleson County; Wm. Wallace, Burleson County; Wash Dillard, Washington; J. C. Taylor, Wharton, County.

NIGHT SESSION, 8:00 O'CLOCK

Special Lecture By Member of General Staff Extension Work.

Advantages of Farm Loan Bank Explained—R. L. Smith.

Second Day, Thursday, August 2

MORNING SESSION, 9:00 O'CLOCK

Welcome Addresses: On Behalf of the Institution—Principal T. M. Terrell. On Behalf of the Summer School—W. T. Smith, A. M. Mason. Responses—Surry Smith, Sr., Pittsburg; Wm. Mazey, Bryan; E. L. Jackson, Bellville.

Annual Address By President of the Congress—Prof. E. L. Blackshear.

Marketing—W. L. Davis, R. C. Chatham, Wm. Mazey.

To What Extent Can the Garden Serve as a Factor in the Solution of the Food Problem—C. C. Carrington, Agricultural Department, Paul Quinn College; R. G. Johnson, Gregg County; H. D. Winn, Chapel Hill; H. S. Estelle.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2:30 O'CLOCK

The Importance of Pruning and Spraying in Orchard Management—Wm. M. Cain, Waco; E. V. Williams, Jr., Kerens.

Hog Raising—How Can It Be Made an Asset to the Government's Economic Scheme—Prof. H. S. Estelle, Agronomist, Prairie View College; D. C. Caldwell, Round Rock; D. S. Kemp, Hempstead; H. Mayo, Brenham; R. C. Orum, Waco.

Processes of Curing and Preserving Meats—Dr. E. L. Carson, Veterinarian, Prairie View State Normal-Industrial College; Chas. Taylor, Wharton; Noble Naylor, Huntsville; J. H. Ford; Mrs. M. E. V. Hunter.

Will Sheep and Goats on the Ordinary Farm Pay?—Manuel Roberts, Hangerford; J. R. Sadberry, Mumford; J. A. Baker, Lee County; W. V. Cleaver, Cherokee.

Chickens As a Factor in Supplying Food For the Nation—B. Fedford, Bellville; T. H. Taylor, Wharton; Steve Wimpish, Castro; D. McCullough, Crockett; E. L. Jackson, Bellville.

Should Cotton Acreage Be Decreased. Why?—R. B. Wood, Cherokee; Steve White, Washington County; E. V. Williams, Sr., Navarro County; Jas. Brown, Wharton; M. F. Bess, Victoria.

NIGHT SESSION, 8 O'CLOCK.

Special Lecture by Extension Agent. Resolutions. Election of Officers.

Third Day, Friday, August 3

MORNING SESSION, 9 O'CLOCK

Women's Department of Extension Work in Home Economics—Conducted by Mrs. M. E. V. Hunter and Miss Pinkie Rhambo.

NOTE: Exhibits of farm products and demonstrations of canning and preserving fruits and vegetables will be attractive features of the Congress.

Rates of one cent per mile from all points on Southern Pacific lines have been granted account of Farmers Congress. Other roads have been asked to grant same rate. Be sure to ask your agent for rates when buying your ticket. Tickets on sale July 31, August 1; return limit, Aug. 5.

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RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION.

A blue pencil mark at the head of this column indicates that your subscription has expired. The publishers of The Standard will be glad to keep your name on the mailing list, but to do this it will be necessary for you to send in your renewal. We hope to receive your renewal subscription before your paper is stopped. In this way you will receive every issue of The Standard without missing a copy.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1917

DEAN D. W. SPENCE

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial college regrets keenly the death of Prof. D. W. Spence, late dean of civil engineering of the A. and M. college, consulting engineer for Prairie View normal.

He was connected with the college for more than sixteen years. A few if any men, during his long career in office, have shown more interest in its development. He believed in giving the colored people of the state the largest opportunity for education and preparation for life through Prairie View Normal.

In most every phase of the college the spirit of Dean Spence is recognized. The negroes of Texas, generally, know this. They appreciate what he has done and bow in common sorrow with the great masses whose lives he has touched and uplifted. Liberally educated and possessing a tender heart, he was always considerate of the rights of others, white or colored. His name and his deeds will be linked inseparably with Prairie View and shall be passed on to the children of the race as a man who stood for the good of all, for the humble and lowly as well as those high in the stations and promises of the world.

Prairie View Crops Suffer

Owing to the lack of rain here at the proper time, the farming interest at Prairie View has been made to suffer. Products on the farm have been set back and many of them have passed the stage, where at this time a good rain would do but little good.

If rain had fallen in sufficient amount four weeks ago, the corn crop would have been assured; but farm products in general have been made to feel the withering blight of dry summer weather.

State a severe drouth in the growing season. The grain crops have suffered most, especially the early planted grains. Although the drouth in the extreme south has been broken, I am of the opinion it is too late for the grain. Some planted in late February and March and in April and May have a chance, if the farmers will conserve the moisture.

Short as the crop seems, if the farmers will be encouraging with the peas and crops already up, the feed problem will not be as bad as some think.

My advice to the farmers is, plant dwarf June corn, peas and peanuts; with a normal amount of moisture, and correct cultural methods, much feed can be raised.

The failure of corn in Texas is due largely to improper planting and cultivation. In every field I have visited where the corn had died in early May the method was incorrect.

On every farm where the land was thoroughly prepared in the fall and planted and cultivated correctly, the corn has stood the test. All in South Texas who have battled with the hot weather until the rain came will make good, while the grain cultivated by the old method has been dead from twenty to thirty days.

I find as a whole the farmers in North Texas are becoming more and more in possession of the new method. In 1916 everybody made corn; on the other hand, in 1917 somebody made corn. May this motto be for all Texas, "Early preparation, correct spacing, correct planting and cultivation."

When all Texas is awake and accepts the better way of doing things, then we can truthfully boast of the greatest state in farm production.

I will be able to give a concise report in the early part of the next half of July.

J. H. Ford,
 Agronomist, Negro Division,
 Prairie View, Texas.

Blackshear Literary Society

The following program was rendered Friday, June 29:

- Opening Song..... Society
- Invocation..... Rev. E. H. Wheaton
- Song..... Society
- Quotations From Negro Authors.....
- Instrumental Solo.....
- Miss Devie Fearnone
- Opening Address..... R. E. Bavis
- Vocal Solo..... Miss Leatrice Philan
- Recital..... Mrs. S. H. Chambers
- Select Reading..... Miss Ethel Watkins
- Oration..... A. B. Adams
- Vocal Solo..... Deanie Washington
- Oration..... V. C. Henry
- Closing Remarks..... E. W. D. Lethridge
- Benediction..... Rev. Wheaton

Spirits Immortal

BY NAPOLEON B. EDWARD

Spirits of men immortal are,
 Both evil and the good;
 They roam the vale and sun-kist hill,
 The water and the wood.
 And up and down the walks of life,
 Their spirits come and go;
 And haunt the living and the dead,
 The rich as well as poor.
 Their shadows fall from earth and sky,
 From every bud and bloom;
 Their breath is brought in every breeze,
 And whispers from the tomb.
 They swarm the lanes and beaten paths,
 Where we must tramp along;
 And fill the soul with weal or woe
 Or love and loving song.

DONT EXPERIMENT

Don't experiment this summer.

Plant only the tried and known varieties, in order that the harvest may be sure and certain.

This is the suggestion sent out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to the farmers of the Great Plains region, and it has an application here in Colorado.

Under ordinary circumstances it is desirable that new varieties be tried out for the purpose of improving yields and adding to production, whenever these experiments reveal a strain which will accomplish this. This year, however, the big aim is to produce, to make every acre yield its maximum of food for man and beast, and by eliminating the experiments we shall greatly add to the acreage of actual food-producing ground.

According to the bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, it is especially important that farmers avoid putting too much faith in certain new varieties of sorghums, the bulletin going so far as to say that "new sorghum varieties are risky." It is pointed out that the state experiment stations and the Department of Agriculture are carrying on experiment with these new varieties and that it is the safer plan for the farmer to await the results of these tests. —Colorado Agriculture College News Notes, Fort Collins, Colorado.

A Slice of Bread

A single slice of bread seems an unimportant thing. In many households one or more slices of bread daily are thrown away and not used for human food. Sometimes stale quarter—or half loaves are thrown out.

Yet one good-size slice of bread—such as a child likes to cut—weighs an ounce. It contains almost three-fourths of an ounce of flour.

If every one of the country's 20,000,000 homes wastes on the average only one such slice of bread a day, the country is throwing away daily over 14,000,000 ounces of flour—over 875,000 or enough flour for over a million one-pound loaves a day. For a full year at this rate there would be a waste of over 319,000,000 pounds of flour—1,500,000 barrels of flour—enough to make 365,000,000 loaves.

As it takes 4 1/2 bushels of wheat to make a barrel of ordinary flour, this waste would represent the flour from over 7,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Fourteen and nine-tenths bushels of wheat on the average are raised per acre. It would take the

fruit of some 470,000 acres just to provide a single slice of bread to be wasted daily in every home.—U. S. Dept. Agriculture Bulletin.

Extension Worker Lectures.

The extension worker among colored people of the State, Mrs. M. E. V. Hunter, lectured to the Summer school Saturday, June 30. This was the second of her lectures to the students during the session.

Her main theme is food preparation, canning, preserving and conservation of the products of the farm. She is gladly received by the colored people of the State, who bear testimony of the good she is doing throughout the district to which she is assigned.

Don't Waste Your Time in Useless Fretting—Get Busy 'Fore the Sun Is Setting

By W. E. Vapion, State Leader Boys and Girls' Corn Clubs, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado.)

This food campaign has scared me cold. In every paper we are told to grow more crops, or, else we're old we'll all die young and turn to mould.

They say the country's going to starve, there'll be no geese or ducks to carve; there'll be few spuds and not much corn, no wool for duds, and that the morn will see us all a-begging 'od unless we start to sawing wood. I lie awake all night and sweat; will summer be hot, cold, or wet; the seeds I plant won't grow, I bet, the corn will all be worms be et; the chix won't hatch, the hens won't set; and so I fuss and fume and fret. But what's the use of feeling blue when there is so much work to do. Dame Nature still is on the job to help to feed the hungry mob. She gives old Sol a hunch each day to keep him going on his way; and only asks that we make hay a nd be as happy as we may

The name "hotanium" has been given to the group of palladium gold alloys which are coming into use by chemists as substitutes for platinum compounds in crucibles.

The girls' industrial art building, under contract with the Holmboe contraction Company, has increased its force of employees and the structure is going up more rapidly. Some delay, however, has been caused by the lack of necessary material.

Prairie View

SUMMER - SCHOOL

Eighth Session

Opens June 5, Closes Aug. 3

Work Covered During Summer Session Credited as a Term

New Course of Study

As revised for Regular Session 1916-17 will be in full force and effect for the coming Summer School. One or two new features have been added to the curriculum, making the course of study much stronger and more liberal.

Dormitory and class room facilities more adequate and conditions generally more wholesome, more comfortable and more attractive. With the improvements already made and others to be made soon, studying here in the Summer School will be a real pleasure.

Every equipment for the health, comfort and convenience of the student is being installed. Physical appearance of the campus and grounds has already been greatly improved and arrangements have been made to have an expert Landscape Gardener lay out a general plan for further beautification of grounds.

Military drill for the men adds zest to their out-door activities. Movements are on foot to improve athletics and physical culture among the young women in order to invigorate the recreational side of their lives.

The school recognizes and appreciates the value of cheerful spirit in the educational development of any class of people.

The Y. M. C. A. project is slowly but surely gaining impetus which bids fair to carry it to a perfect and early achievement.

It is the plan and aim of the Summer School to arrange for a series of lectures by a specialist in educational methods and problems.

Compulsory educational laws of the State are accentuating the need for better prepared and more progressive teachers.

The Summer School is designed to meet the special requirements of teachers along all lines.

The advantages of the Summer School are becoming more and more pronounced each year.

Write Principal I. M. Terrell for terms and requirements for admission.

H. J. Mason, Secretary.