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Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College

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# The Prairie View Standard

DEVOTED TO THE EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE NEGROES OF TEXAS

VOL. VII.

PRAIRIE VIEW, WALLER COUNTY, TEXAS, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1917

NO. 20

## AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR THE WAR FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Suggestions for a program of school activity for different types of educational institutions during the war have just been issued by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education. After pointing out that attendance laws should be enforced as usual, Dr. Claxton says:

"Parents should be encouraged to make all possible efforts to keep their children in school and should have public or private help when they can not do so without it. Many young children will lack the home care given them in times of peace, and there will be need of many more kindergartens and Montessori schools than we now have.

Larger High School Attendance.—"The attendance in the high schools should be induced to remain until their course is completed. A school year of four terms of 12 weeks each is recommended for the high schools, as for the elementary schools. In the high schools adopting this plan arrangements should be made for half time attendance, according to the Fitchburg, Cincinnati, and Spartanburg, S. C. plans, for a large proportion of pupils as possible.

"All laboratories and manual-training shops in high schools should be run at their full capacity. In many of the shops work should be done which will have immediate value for the national defense.

"In all high schools in which domestic science (sewing, cooking, sanitation, ect.) is taught, large units of time should be given in the summer and fall to the sewing for Red Cross and for local charities.

"Classes for grown-up women should be formed in which practical instruction can be given largely by lecture and demonstration in the conservation and economic use of food.

Continuation Schools and Evening Schools.—"For all boys and girls who can not attend the day sessions of the high school, continuation classes should be formed, to meet at such times as may be arranged during working hours or in the evening. All cities should maintain evening schools for adult men and women. In cities having considerable numbers of immigrants, evening schools should be maintained for them with classes in English, in civics, and such other subjects as will be helpful to these foreigners in understanding our industrial, social, civic, and political life.

Strengthening the Normal Schools.—"In few states is the supply of broadly educated and well-trained teachers equal to the demand. The normal schools should double their energies and use all their funds in the most economic way for the work of preparing teachers. Appropriations for the support of normal schools should be largely increased, as should also the attendance of men and women preparing for service as teachers.

More Work for the Colleges and Universities.—"The number of students in colleges, universi-

ties and technical schools should increase rather than diminish. Many of the older and upper class men will volunteer for some branch of the military service, but all young men below the age of liability to selective draft and those not recommended for special service should be urged to remain and take full advantage of the opportunities offered by the colleges, universities, and technical schools, to the end that they may be able to render the most effective service in the later years of the war and the times of need that will follow. Practically all women students should remain, and all boys and girls graduating from high schools should be urged to enter college, technical school, or normal school.

"All students should be made to understand that it is their duty to give to their country and to the world the best and fullest possible measure of service, and that both will need more than they will get of that high type of service which only men and women of the best education can give. Patriotism and the desire to serve humanity may require of these young men and women the exercise of that very high type of self-restraint that will keep them to their tasks of preparation until the time comes when they can render service which can not be rendered by others.

"In agricultural colleges special intensive courses should be given to prepare teachers, directors, and supervisors of agriculture and practical farm superintendents. It should be remembered that the scientific knowledge and the supervising and directing skill of these men and their ability to increase the productive capacity of thousands of men of less knowledge and skill are far more valuable than the work they can do as farm hands. The total number of agricultural students in all colleges is only a fraction more than one-tenth of 1 per cent of the total number of persons engaged in agriculture, or about 13 in 10,000—not enough to affect materially the agricultural production of the country by their labor, but enough to affect it immensely by their directive power when their college courses have been finished.

"No college, university, or technical school that can avoid it should permit its faculty or student body to be scattered or its energies to be dissipated. All should redouble their energies and concentrate them on those things that will be of most service during the progress of the war and which will prepare their students for the most effective service of the country and of the world when the war is over.

### What to Eat in Place of Meat

When eggs are very expensive we are apt to wonder what there is good and wholesome that will take the place of meat. The fuel value of food depends largely upon the amount of fat it contains. When cream, butter milk and veilo oil are used freely there is

less desire for the fat of meats. Such oils as are extractions of seeds and nuts are more and more common on the market and may be found after fair trial to be worth consideration. The distinctive flavors which have been the only objection to them are gradually being eliminated by greater care in their preparation. There are those who have become accustomed to the flavor by frequent use. Olive oil is a valuable food much recommended by dietiticians. A salad dressed with oil and served with a cracker or two, with a piece of cheese and a cup of cocoa will supply all the nutriment needed for an ordinary luncheon.

The value of soups, unless cream or purées, is rather overestimated, as the food value of a strong broth which is ninety-five per cent water, even tasting good, is not very great. Soups serve a valuable purpose in stimulating the flow of gastric juices to meet the heavy dinner which follows.

Cheese in combination with rice or macaroni will take the place of meat at luncheon or even a dinner. Crackers dusted with cheese and served with the salad add much food value to the meal. Cheese must not be looked upon only as a relish and we need to give it larger place in our menus.

Pie and doughnuts, contrary to the usual idea, are most nourishing foods for those who work in the open, for picnic lunches. A healthy body will take care of such with no trouble. Nuts, beans and vegetables served with cream sauces are all foods which will supply all the needed nitrogen without meat.

### Preliminary Exercises.

During the week, preliminary exercises were held preceding a series of lectures by Dr. Lyman, the eminent Sunday school worker and Bible scholar.

Principal Terrell, Supt. M. E. Butler, members of the faculty and students spoke earnestly and impressively of the need of Christian workers among the race. The need of teachers taking interest in their communities outside of the school-room was emphasized. Many spoke of the inspiration and benefits they have received along Christian lines at Prairie View, and voiced a greater determination to be of greater service to their people where they may be employed.

### Powder to Destroy Vermin

A good and cheap louse powder can be made at a cost of but a few cents per pound. Here is one used and recommended by the Maine experiment station: Take three parts of gasoline and one part of crude carbolic acid, using the 90.95 per cent carbolic acid. A weaker acid is ineffective, warns the station experts. If that cannot be obtained at a reasonable price, creosol gives as good results as the highest grade carbolic acid, and may be substituted for it, using one part creosol to three parts gasoline. Mix these together and add gradually enough plaster of paris to take up all the liquid, stirring constantly. This will take about

four quarts of plaster of paris to one quart of the liquid, but the exact amount must be determined by the condition of the powder. When enough plaster has been added, the resulting mixture should be a dry, pinkish-brown powder having a fairly strong carbolic acid or creosol odor, and a less pronounced gasoline odor. Work the powder into all the feathers. After a minute or two, hold the bird over a paper and loosen and shake the feathers. The lice that drop out, dead and dying, will convince you of the value of the powder as a louse killer.

### What Shall We Have to Eat?

In these days of soaring prices the dinner problem as well as the other meals is one that is constantly growing harder of solution. We hope with a full supply of vegetables fresh from our well-tended gardens that we can cut down on much outside expense, as well as eliminate

Eggs are fairly reasonable and with rice still within reach we shall be able to keep up the body balance if enough thought is given to the preparation of the food given to the children. Adults need food only to supply waste and give heat and energy, while the growing youth need building material which is supplied in green vegetables, milk, cream, butter and eggs, of which they must not be deprived.

Summer squash, spinach, chard, green corn are all vegetables that when well seasoned with some form of fat will make a good meal.

Vegetable soups using a few bones to give flavor to the stock and a small piece of soup meat, with the addition of vegetables should make two or three good meals. Two toasted slices of bread well buttered placed in the bottom of the soup plate and the soup poured over it will make a most satisfying luncheon for a child or anyone not doing hard labor. The soup meat after all the extractives have been removed is still nutritious meat and with a little judicious seasoning makes a good meat loaf or chopped with cold potatoes or bits of vegetables left from the soup a good hash.

The first day serve the soup with vegetables and small cubes of the meat, the next time the meat may be in the form of a loaf, and if any is left the hash will be its last appearance.

Cook a cupful of rice until tender, adding a teaspoonful of salt. Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter and add one teaspoonful of curry powder. Stir this lightly into the rice. Pack in buttered molds and let stand until well molded. For those who do not enjoy curry a little chopped green pepper cooked in batter adds a most appetizing flavor.

### An Ironing Hint

When a waist seems to dry to iron, go over it with a damp sponge, roll and leave for a few minutes, and then it may be ironed without trouble. Dampening with hot water hastens the process, as it penetrates more quickly than cold.

## THE NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE

The eighteenth annual session of the National Negro Business league will be held in Chattanooga, Tenn., August 15, 16, 17, 1917.

The league represents in a business way what the negro is doing in the United States. The league comprises the following affiliated national organizations: The press, insurance, retail merchants, farmers and the bar

Some of the foremost men of the race attend these meetings each year; and they are having a remarkable effect in stimulating and promoting business among the colored people everywhere.

## NEWS FROM LAVACA COUNTY

Prof. J. H. Ford, extension agent, visited our county last week, giving the farmers a lecture on corn raising, also telling them what to plant as soon as we get the right season.

Prof. Ford has done this section of the county untold good. More than twenty farmers were present who had an acre or more of corn planted as he suggested and all are satisfied with his methods.

Those who failed to plant and cultivate as he said, shall want for bread. The farmers are converted, and say Ford is right. One said, "Had I planted all my corn like you said, Prof. Ford, I would have corn to sell and to keep." Jno. E. Mayo, Secretary Farmers Local Congress.

## THE FARMERS CONGRESS

The congress of colored farmers of the state is called to meet here, beginning August 1 and continuing until August 3, inclusive.

The first call was issued several weeks ago by Prof. H. J. Mason, secretary of the congress. In this call Prof. Mason dealt at some length showing the spirit and purpose of the congress as well as its accomplishments during the past years of its organization.

The second call is in the nature of a program embracing timely subjects that shall be discussed before the body. These subjects will be treated in a way that will work to the benefit of colored farmers throughout the State. They will be handled by practical, experienced farmers, men who have been successful on the farm.

The colored farmers congress can become one of the most powerful organizations to promote the industrial life of colored people, now known among them. All that is needed is a larger attendance. The benefits of the congress should reach a larger percent of our people.

Modern farming in all of its relations and aspects must be understood and practiced by our people. The congress is sowing a noble purpose in looking to that end; in taking to the people those ideas now so necessary to meet satisfactorily commercial conditions confronting the farmer and the farmers.

## THE PRAIRIE VIEW STANDARD

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SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1917

## AUTOMOBILES

Automobiles have largely displaced horses in most all lines of transportation where they have been used for centuries. They are used today not only by the rich and well-to-do; but by a large percent of the people in less fortunate circumstances.

Automobiles have become so numerous that the lives of so many people have been put in jeopardy until legislatures and cities are imposing certain restrictions on their use. Statutes have been enacted on the subject and a tax in the form of a license must be paid. The Standard advises its people in possession of automobiles to send to the secretary of state at Austin, Tex. for a copy of the automobile law passed by the last legislature of Texas and now in effect. The study and strict compliance with this statute will, no doubt, save trouble. It will give a full understanding of the rights of the road as well as the privileges and requirements of chauffeurs.

Overspeeding, reckless driving without due consideration of the rights of others will soon lead to trouble that can be prevented with a little more care and forethought exercised at the proper time. There is such a thing as courtesy of the road and our people should carefully observe it.

In public life we have often found it expedient to give more than we receive. Under the circumstances, the colored chauffeur will often find it both wise and expedient, on public highways to practice the same coolness and care as we do in many other common affairs of life. Wherever we are concerned, we should strive to conduct ourselves in a way that will bring least possible friction. Let us make friends and hold them. Every occasion, we should do the things that shall make for peace and good will between those among whom we live and be our way.

There is much in the common every-day expression "making good." It gives the idea that whatever success one considers of sufficient importance to meet the requirements of making good must depend upon his own efforts—not upon luck or chance. The expression implies that we must make away ourselves and not trust our fortunes to nature or some one of our neighbors.

About middle age a city man decided to try farming. He had never lived or worked on a farm before. After his first year an old neighbor from town asked him how he liked farming. He said, "I have but one regret about it, and that is that so much of my life has been spent away from the farm."

Allowing one egg for each person, one teaspoon of butter for each egg, and one tablespoon of milk or water for each egg. Melt the butter in a frying pan, break in the eggs without beating and at once begin to scrape the bottom of the pan with a knife. Stop when the eggs are a little softer than you require them as they stiffen after taken from the heat, just as does custard. Season.

President and Mrs. W. B. Bizzell, Miss Elvada and Mr. Langston Bizzell and Mr. Robert Watson, were at Prairie View a short while July 7. They were on their way from College Station to Houston and Galveston making the trip in their large touring car.

Habit accustoms us to doing most of the everyday things in particular ways, and we conclusively turn the mind to them only when they chance to be done differently. The dividing line between efficiency and inefficiency is largely right here. Any one who stops to think about it can easily see that innumerable little habits make up a very large part of our lives. It is indeed well worth while carefully to study the host of little habits that breed and hide in the most secret cells of brain and muscle. None of them is too small to be worth attention.

Direction for washing painted walls: Common baking soda works miracles. It has been found. Use two pails of tepid water, wet cloth, sprinkle a little of the soda on it and wash space that can be easily reached. Rinse in clear water and wipe dry. Be sure to wash in one direction in order to avoid streaks when dry. All grease and dirt will disappear with very little rubbing and you will be pleased with results. Use the soda sparingly (a five-cent package will be sufficient for the average kitchen). In cleaning paint, add a teaspoonful of kerosene oil to warm water.

### The Womens Club

The dinner served under the auspices of the Women's Club, for the benefit of the Primary School was a great success. We realized the sum of \$18.00 from the good things prepared by the kind housewives of the campus.

We thank all those who contributed to the success of this venture.

We must give Mrs. A.V. Muckelroy the credit for being the best solicitor in our midst.

The club held its regular meeting Thursday, July 5. Singing of inspiring hymns, a valuable paper on "The Influences of Home" by Mrs. R. L. Issacs and a reading by Mrs. M. E. Butler constituted the programme.

Dr. J. J. Taubinhaus, plant pathologist, accompanied by Prof. C. Buchwald, chemist of the A. and M. college, was here a short while last week. The gentlemen visited different sections of Waller county studying plant diseases. The doctor found melons and cotton affected with wilt in some of the places visited.

Reading means much to children, young men and young women. Reading is the key that unlocks the door of information and lets opportunity in. Reading is the beginning of an education. It gives the poor a chance to get information and become useful. Every home should be well supplied with lights, good books, papers and magazines and the children encouraged to read in the evening.

### Ft Des Moines, Ia.

Ft Des Moines, July 4.—Editor, Prairie View Standard, Please change my address, so I can get the P. V. News up here. The Standard has, by some means, reached the camp two or three times, and it always comes as a letter from home. The boys flock around it with eager eyes and ears to learn what is going on down in old P. V.

Prairie View College and Texas are well represented. Their boys are rapidly becoming excellent officers.

A great number of the classes are represented, but unfortunately I have none of my classmates here. I'll try to hold this end up for Class '16.—J. E. Matthews.

### How to Save Products by Dry ng

The fruits or vegetables to be dried should be washed and sliced or shredded before being placed on the trays or racks. Most vegetables are dried without cooking, but sweet corn is usually steamed or boiled long enough to set the milk, after which the corn is cut from the cob and placed on the trays or racks for drying. Root crops, such as carrots, parsnips, onions, etc., are peeled and sliced in preparation for drying. Cabbage and celery are shredded. After slicing or shredding the material is placed on the racks to the depth of one or two inches, depending on the character of the material, and the heated air allowed to pass through and over it. The temperature for drying should be rather low to prevent scorching the product. A temperature of about 150 degrees F. is considered satisfactory. The material should be stirred or turned several times during the drying process in order to secure a uniform product.

Many fruits and vegetables may be dried in the sun, and are prepared for drying as described for drying by artificial means. The material is placed on shallow trays or platters, which are placed in a sunny location. The trays should have wire or cheese cloth bottoms. The products should be protected from flies and other insects and from rain and dew, and should usually be carried indoors at night and on damp, cloudy days. This method of drying requires considerable labor, and unless weather conditions are very good the products are apt to become colored and moldy.

The dried material should be stored in a dry place and protected from insects and dust.—Alice S. Hickman, Extension Division, Louisiana State University.—L. S. U. Press Bulletin.

# A CALL TO THE COLORED - FARMERS TO MEET AT PRAIRIE VIEW COLLEGE. AUGUST 1 TO 3

You are doubtless aware of the impending Food crisis which confronts the nation account of vast amount of food stuffs being exported to European countries to meet demands along this line occasioned both by sinking of large quantities of food stuffs by submarines as well a by taking away of so many persons from agricultural pursuits to maintain the fighting strength of the army.

The United States has the distinct responsibility of feeding practically the world. Such organizations as the Farmers' Congress must solve the problem: Hence this call to every good farmer and every loyal citizen of the race to meet at Prairie View, August 1 to 3, for the purpose of devising ways and means of aiding in the accomplishment of this tremendous task.

This will be the most interesting and most far reaching meeting in its effects and influence yet held by the farmers of this state.

COME AND CONTRIBUTE YOUR SHARE

H. J. MASON,

Corresponding secretary, State Colored Farmers Congress.