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# Normal School Bulletin

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**MEMORIAL ADDRESS DELIVERED AT ANNISTON FOR THE  
GEN. WILLIAM HENRY FORNEY CHAPTER U. D. C.,**

**APRIL 26, 1919.**

**By Pres. C. W. Daugette.**

This beautiful day in April which is chosen as the time when the true sons and daughters of the South shall revive the memories of her heroic dead, and place with tender hands the sweet floral offerings upon their graves, is most fittingly selected. There is harmony in it. All nature is now in bloom. The flowers give their fragrance without stint and their beauty without price from every hill and vale. The face of the earth testifies to the joy and gladness that the chilling blasts of winter are gone.

This is truly emblematical of the love and reverence we have for the men and women who saw the days of sorrow from 1860 to 1865 and left to us and succeeding generations the precious heritage of fidelity to principle, honor, and virtue. But more, it is symbolical of the joy and the gladness with which we shall ever cherish those memories of the heroes of the confederacy, and repeat their deeds of valor, patriotism and self-sacrifice to the boys and girls of each generation as surely as time completes his annual cycle.

I cannot hope to add anything to the story that was written upon the hearts of our people in crimson drops, the actors know it better

than any historian can write it or any tongue can tell it, but I desire to open up the scenes just a little for the benefit of the younger people present, who find it so difficult a matter to get a correct record of them in any of our school histories. I do not want our children to feel that our parents were brigands or rebels. In 1776 a bell was rung in Philadelphia whose chimes were heard all around the world, announcing the birth of a nation. This nation was rocked in the cradle of liberty and reared in the lap of freedom.

It was weak at first, but oppression made it strong enough to resist successfully the tyranny of unjust taxation. When peace was established in 1782 by England's recognizing each and every one of her 13 colonies as sovereign free and independent states, it was found that a constitution to meet the needs of the States at home and abroad should be framed and adopted. Here arose trouble and dissension.

Many called for a strong, centralized government, while many more wanted supreme power vested and retained in the States. The result was a compromise, and this question of states' rights was left unsettled. Sad word indeed to the people of America, and bad at all times when principle is involved—the word compromise. It was to settle this question that the bloodiest war of our history was fought.

The Constitution could never have been adopted without allowing the right of secession to be retained by the States, and three, New York, Virginia and later Rhode Island, in ratifying the Constitution, expressly reserved themselves this right. In fact the principle was not seriously questioned by anybody in the early days of the Republic. A few instances from history will prove this.

Alexander Hamilton persuaded congress to double the tax on imported spirits. This enraged the people of Pennsylvania and they resisted the collection of the tax within the borders of their State by force.

When Texas first asked for admission to the Union, Massachusetts opposed it bitterly, and her legislature passed joint resolutions in 1844 protesting against it and threatening to exercise her undoubted right to secede if Texas should be admitted.

In 1804 a great exposition was held in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of what is known as the Louisiana purchase, which embraced a great territory west of the Mississippi now divided up into twelve of our greatest states. Massachusetts did not want the Union to buy it, so her legislature passed resolutions which were sent to Congress, to the effect that they would consider the adding of the Louisiana territory to the domain of the United States just cause for exercising her right of secession.

Again, New England opposed the war of 1812, and nullified laws of Congress for raising men and money within their borders to carry on the war. This culminated in what is known as the Hartford

Convention, composed of delegates from all the New England States. It has been reasonably well established that resolutions were passed by that convention to secede from the Union if the war were not stopped, and a day was set for final action, but the war ended before the time for secession arrived.

As early as 1790 anti-slavery national agitation was begun and in response to a petition from the Quakers of New England headed by Benjamin Franklin, to abolish slavery, congress declared that it had no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or the treatment of them within any State, it remaining with the several States alone to regulate this matter.

As time passed the agitation grew until 1838 when Congress was again called upon to express its opinion upon its authority to abolish slavery.

Mr. Calhoun offered a set of resolutions declaring that the States adopting the Constitution acted severally as free, independent and sovereign States; that they retained the exclusive and sole right over their own domestic institutions and police; that it was the solemn duty of the government as far as it could, to resist all attempts by one portion of the Union to use it as an instrument to attack, weaken, or destroy the domestic institutions of another portion; that domestic slavery was one of those institutions in the Southern and Western States, inherited from their ancestors and recognized by the Constitution as an important element in apportioning power among the States, and that no change of opinion or feeling, could justify attacks upon it which were certainly a breach of faith, and a violation of the most solemn obligation; that the abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia would be a violation of faith with Virginia and Maryland, and would have a tendency to disturb and endanger the Union, and that for Congress to abolish slavery in a territory would also be a breach of faith with the people who were entitled to decide for themselves, whenever such territory should become a State.

These resolutions were adopted almost unanimously in the Senate. When Congress met again in December the attacks on slavery were renewed and similar resolutions were adopted by the House, which declared that under the Constitution, Congress had nothing to do with slavery in the States. Only six votes were recorded against this.

Later Congress passed what was known as the Fugitive Slave Law which would allow a slave owner to go into a free or non-slaveholding State, seize and carry back a fugitive slave. The Dred Scott Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States which sustained the constitutionality of this law inflamed the people of New England, and they passed what were known as "personal liberty bills," which practically nullified this law. In other words, they held that the State was supreme.

As late as 1860 Jefferson Davis, senator from Mississippi, introduced into the Senate of the United States resolutions declaring that the Constitution had been adopted by the States as independent sovereignties; that it recognized slavery as an important element of power at the South; that each State had equal rights in the territories which the senate was bound to protect; that with which neither congress nor the legislature of a territory had any right to interfere; that the laws for restoring fugitive slaves to their owners should be faithfully obeyed. This was passed by a large majority.

In Lincoln's inaugural address, while he took strong ground against secession, he said with reference to slavery, "I have no purpose directly or indirectly to interfere with institutional slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."

In 1863 in his Emancipation Proclamation he made the statement that he had no constitutional authority on a peace basis for freeing the slaves, but justified his action as a military necessity.

It is an established fact that Lincoln had it in his mind gradually to emancipate the slaves and pay for them as for any other property. This would have been following the example of England, who freed her slaves in 1838 by paying 100,000,000 dollars for them.

It has often been said that the South fought to retain slavery, that her people were slave traders and heartless slave drivers. Even now, strange as it may seem, Uncle Tom's Cabin is being shown in the movies in the north, depicting some of the worst evils of slavery and doing the Southern people, as a whole, gross injustice. The fact is, slavery was inherited by the entire nation, it was the rule throughout most of the world when the States were colonies.

At the beginning of the Revolution there were 600,000 slaves in the thirteen colonies and the slave trade was carried on chiefly by English traders.

Opposition to slavery developed in the South as early as 1761 when laws were passed by Virginia and South Carolina to prohibit the further importation of slaves into the colonies, but these laws were vetoed by the English king who wrote the Governor of Virginia to "assent to no law by which the importation of slaves should be in any respect prohibited or obstructed."

Jefferson, a Southern man, inserted a clause against slave trading in the Declaration of Independence, but upon the advice of John Adams of Massachusetts it was stricken out.

There was strong sentiment in the South for the abolition of slavery thirty years before the war. In the course of debate in the Virginia legislature one member said, "Tax our land, villify our country, carry the sword of extermination through our defenseless villages, but spare us, I implore you, spare us the curse of slavery, that bitterest drop from the chalice of the destroying angel."

In Alabama the movement was lead by James G. Birney, who in 1840 was candidate of the Liberty party for president of the United States. Because of the overwhelming popularity of Harrison and the Whig platform the other parties had to face a landslide. But in 1844 Birney again headed his party and in the election of 1848 the Free Soilers which we may regard as the outgrowth of Birney's Liberty Party, drew off so many votes from Lewis Cass, democrat, that Taylor carried New York State and was elected president. Sentiment against slavery was strong in the South even during the War. The number of slave owners was constantly decreasing as shown by the fact that in 1790 only 35% of the heads of families in the South owned slaves while in 1860, seventy years later, this percentage had been reduced to 32%. Many of the people were freeing their slaves voluntarily. Lee freed his before the war, but Grant freed his only at the close of the war.

The South fought for the principle of secession. Slavery was merely the occasion of the conflict which might have come at any time and which history almost convinces us was bound to come if the Union became permanent. The history of all confederacies up to the time of the Civil War was that they had to settle the conflicting rights of the States and the Federal government by arms. Witness for example: the Peloponnesian League, the Delian League, the United Cantons of Switzerland, the United States of Mexico and the United States of Colombia.

When the South asserted its right to secede, a principle upon which the North had acted for generations, that was woven in the warp and woof of the Republic, a principle that was endorsed by nearly every State in the Union by its representatives in Congress, prior to 1860, this principle was now declared inoperative, by the very sections which had been most insistent upon their own rights to secede, and the South was classed as rebellious against the Union. Preparations were made to coerce her to remain in the Union.

A significant statement was made by Charles E. Stowe, son of Harriet Beecher Stowe, a few years ago when he made a talk to the negro students of Fiske University, a large college for negroes at Nashville, in which he said, "It is evident that there was rebellion, but the North were rebels, not the South. The South stood for States' rights and slavery both of which were distinctly entrenched within the Constitution."

The historian, Goldwin Smith, who has been a severe critic of the South, has said that you cannot accuse the Southern leaders of being rebels, for secession is not rebellion.

No brave and self-respecting people could submit to this. So the conflict of arms began. The South thought it was right then, it thinks so yet. "Thrice armed is he who hath his cause just."

Fewer than 1,000,000 southern men faced over 2,000,000 Union soldiers. How could our soldiers have fought against such fearful odds if they had not been convinced they were right and if they had not been fired with a patriotism that bade them die for God and home and native land?

But the question was settled, the decision of war was against the South. The great and bloody Civil War settled in part the compromise put in the Constitution regarding States' rights. It established the fact that no state may secede and the tendency ever since has been toward the further invasion of States' rights and the making of the Federal state supreme. Who of us today would have it otherwise unless it be New Jersey whose legislature has just passed an act legalizing the sale of light wines and beer containing not more than 5% alcohol, which is practically a nullification of the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act which declares that no liquor containing over one-half of one per cent alcohol shall be sold in the United States.

The advocates of a strong centralized government won, and while the South was right in her contention for her constitutional prerogatives, I believe that we all now agree that our present form of government is better than if the states were more loosely joined into a confederation, but where federal centralization will end is a great question today and is for the future only to determine.

Alabama, which sent 127,000 of her true sons to fight for the confederacy and 2,500 for the Union and left 32,000, over one-fourth of them up on the fields of battle from the Potomac to the Gulf, is as loyal to the Union as any of the 48 great states composing it. Only true Americanism is found in the South. There is no foreign element. There are no I. W. W's. and no Bolsheviks. The Spanish-American War showed the South's loyalty and patriotism. There were more volunteers from the South in proportion to population than from any northern state. Then can we not with all bitterness forget, all the hard feelings occasioned by the great conflict softened by time and charity, with malice toward none, but love for all, can we not gather on this and every other Memorial day and hold up to the Sons and Daughters of the Southland and to the Nation, the devotion to duty and principle, the chivalry, the knighthood, the humanity in war, the manhood in peace, the forbearance in victory, the self-sacrifice, the patriotism, the nobility, the courage, of our patriots of '60 and '65? Indeed, are not these heroes of the South true Americans, and as such should not their valor be recounted and appreciated by every true American whether he wore the blue or whether he wore the gray?

If we go to London, one of the statues that attracts our attention is that of Oliver Cromwell, the regicide, which was placed there by the loving contributions of all adherents of liberty in England whether they sympathized with the principles for which he stood, or with the other side. He is remembered as an Englishman, and as such the

loyal sons of England honor and revere his virtues. When decoration day arrives in England the graves of all Englishmen who died in honor, whether they followed the fortunes of the white rose or the fortunes of the red rose, whether they fought with Cromwell or against him, are remembered with love and are praised as an exemplification of English character.

In France, Napoleon Bonaparte and his followers are national heroes, as also are those who opposed this wonderful man.

Cannot we of the South with fifty-five years between us and the deadly conflict that wrung the hearts of the people North and South, recount the tales of glory and the deeds of valor on both sides, and place upon the graves of all Americans within our territory whether they fought under the stars and stripes, or whether they fought under the stars and bars, beautiful flowers which know not sides in a conflict, as mute tokens of the esteem and affection which a united people feel for the brave soldiers who did their duty conscientiously on either side?

Shall we not all feel pride in Grant, Lee, Lincoln, Davis and Jackson? Do we not desire that the stuff that these men were made of should be found in the men of our country everywhere. But, while this is true, shall we of the South not sing our praises and love for the gallant leaders of the Confederacy? To find Lincoln and Grant eulogized and we gladly join and approve, we have only to open any history of the United States, but where are those that show Lee and Davis in their true light? Indeed, for the very reason that these things are not found in our school histories does it devolve upon us to repeat them. They will not be forgot while patriotism glows within our bosoms. So long as they are not written in our school histories they will be repeated with tender emotion as the ages roll by; but we look forward confidently to the time when all the fair and square people of this country, and they constitute the large majority, shall want the facts of history to their children uncolored by resentment and unwarped by partisanship.

Womans' devotion and woman's constancy never weaken.. While there is one Daughter of the Confederacy left these bright memories and hallowed recollections will never be allowed to grow dim. All praise to the U. D. C. whose faith and devotion will ultimately cause the South to be done full justice by the world and her motives understood. We do not wish to evade nor camouflage the issue at all. Truth is what we seek—not just the truth about the Confederacy, but the whole truth, and we will not stop until the tale is told straight. I have seen fiery circulars written by poor, deluded people which charged that the U. D. C. is the most dangerous organization in the United States and that it should be suppressed. This was before this organization had the opportunity to make its loyalty and patriotism so well

known to all sections by its splendid service during the World War.

Another reason we of the South may be pardoned for holding our people in dearest remembrance is that they lost. The victor has the satisfaction that comes from the fame of being a conqueror. "When the Union armies returned—flushed with victory they read their glory and their fame in the admiring gaze of a nation's eyes." We love our people and our cause just as well though all was lost. Indeed, everything was lost but honor. Thanks be to God, and the Confederate soldiers, the stars and bars was never furled in shame. In all the fierce struggle for supremacy in arms the gray jacket of the Confederate soldier remained the badge of honor, chivalry and peerless knight-hood. In this is found the greatest pride and consolation. The deeds of the Confederate soldier render him immortal. In the words of another. "The South today from Richmond to the Rio Grande is studded with the graves of soldiers. They fell on fields of battle fighting for the convictions of the soil from which they came. We love them, we honor them. We call them heroes, and love, honor, and praise them justly. They did gallant deeds. They reflected the luster of Southern heroism through all ages and into every land. They illustrated the courage and chivalry of the South in bloody drops that have empurpled every field from Austin to Appomattox. They fought like lions; they endured like martyrs, and bore the tattered flag of the sovereign States through gloom and joy, through sunshine and through storm, with an heroic faith, a matchless patience, a splendid patriotism, that will live as long as the fame of Jackson and the name of Lee."

We have tears for those who fell at Manassas, praise for those who charged with Pickett and Pettigrew up Cemetery Ridge, honor for those who lay in the trenches of Vicksburg, love for those who stood midst fire and shell on the fields of Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Shiloh and Antietam.

Our devotion extends not only to those who fell but to those who survived. For every man who died, there were 1,000 who stood ready to die.

While those who died gave their lives, those who survived gave us an example of patience, determination, forbearance, and true manhood through the dark days of reconstruction, that but added lustre to the bright name that the wearers of the gray had won on the field of battle.

How this was changed and order brought out of chaos, let our present prosperous condition testify. The soldier in war became a statesman in peace. "He stepped from the trenches of the battlefield to the furrows of the cornfield; the horse that had charged federal bayonets now marched before the plow; the fields that had run red with blood in April were green with the harvest in August."

"Circles we praise that excell not in largeness but the exactly framed, so life we praise that does excell not in much living but in acting well."

Judged by this standard, the confederate soldier can never die. He is living today. He will live forever. His influence will last through out all the ages. Our lives are made up of ideals. To create them in our children we teach the legend of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table. Even if the contentions of the South were wrong her soldiers would deserve a place in our history, along with the fiction which is studied for the purpose of creating ideals of chivalry and heroism.

An imperishable ideal has been created by the wearers of both the gray and the blue that will influence the world for good as long as time lasts. The spirit of the boys of 1860 animated the boys of 1917-18. Our breasts swelled with pride at the achievements and valor of the old Fourth Alabama or the 167 U. S. Regiment, but our pride in their achievements was but little more than that in the achievements of any other American regiment as they all were our boys fighting for the glorious cause of humanity.

No account of the struggles of the war would be complete without a consideration of the part played by the women. Woman, at all times, the purest and dearest part of creation, displayed her superb qualities of mind and heart that must ever challenge the respect and esteem of an admiring world.

While the brave men were spilling their blood on the field of battle our women were working and praying.

While their sex prevented them from shouldering the musket and marching to the tune of Dixie, they were as truly soldiers of the cause as if they had been in the ranks. Woman's deathless devotion, self-sacrifice, undying faith, unselfishness, constancy and singleness of purpose is one of the greatest levers of the world today.

In 1860 and in 1917 many a mother kissed her son farewell never expecting to see him again, many a wife with calm face but weeping heart bade her husband a long adieu, encouraging him to lay his life upon the altar of his country's liberty.

The brightest jewel of the all is the example our mothers, wives and daughters left us during the war between the states and the World War, examples as noble and worthy as those of the husbands, sons, and fathers who died with their faces to the enemy, or of those who returned and guided the South through the dark days of reconstruction.

While they have few monuments of marble erected to commemorate and perpetuate their love and loyalty, they have builded everlasting monuments in the hearts of a grateful and adoring people.

But the dawn of a brighter day has come, as the day of mutual tolerance, confidence and regard. The two sides in the Civil conflict

stood shoulder to shoulder in fighting the common foe of humanity. Our dear boys from the North and the South, the East and West, the Blue and Gray, the Rainbow and others lie side by side on the field of honor. The uniform of the American soldier is the shibboleth to the heart of every true American.

Our country is cemented into a grand fraternity by the ties of commerce and industry; by the ties of education, friendship and brotherly love; by the ties of blood and race; by the ties of a common destiny which means that we must stand without division to educate, civilize and Christianize the world.

Wherever the Star Spangled Banner floats in the breeze, all nations know well that the people over whom it waves are assured of liberty, freedom and the best government the world offers to mankind.

We have risen from the ashes of the past. All bitterness is forgot. Our struggles served merely to develop the strength within us. We will not fight them over again. Our country is now a great throbbing, thrilling, virile mass of humanity reaching onward and upward, industrially and educationally toward the height of human endeavor and the summit of human achievement.

The day will come and may it be soon, when one memorial day will be observed in the United States of America and on that day will be sung the just praises of all American soliders regardless of when, where or on which side they fought just so they acquitted themselves with honor.

We were loyal to our ideals in 1860 and we are loyal to them yet. But when the issue was settled we accepted it in good faith and ever since that time we have been ready to defend Old Glory with all our strength, to the last Confederate soldier and to the last son and daughter of the last Confederate soldier.

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#### COUNTIES REPRESENTED SESSION 1921-22

Bibb, 1; Blount, 6.  
Calhoun, 79; Chambers, 1; Cherokee, 7; Chilton, 3; Choctaw, 1;  
Clay, 9; Cleburne, 11; Coosa, 9;  
Dale 2; DeKalb 17.  
Etowah 6; Florida 1; Franklin 1.  
Georgia 3.  
Houston 2.  
Jackson 5; Jefferson 4.  
Lamar 1.  
Marengo 1; Marshall 18; Monroe 1.  
Pennsylvania 1; Pickins 1; Randolph 3.  
St. Clair 3; Shelby 3; Talladega 5; Tallapoosa 9; Tuscaloosa 2.

## THE OPENING OF SCHOOL.

At the opening of school this session the business and professional men of the town closed their doors and attended in a body and an inspiring opening was had with splendid talks by the pastors of the town and many friends.

A full corps of teachers was present and an enrollment about ten per cent larger than last session.

## NEW BUILDING.

One of the greatest improvements on the campus is the new training school building and combined auditorium and gymnasium. This building will be completed by December 10th, and is an ornament to this section of the State. The auditorium will seat one thousand people and is supplied with folding chairs which are removed when it is used as a gymnasium. It is expected that a swimming pool will be built in connection with it before another summer. There are seventeen rooms in the building composed of class rooms and offices. This building will reflect credit upon the state architect, Mr. Roberts, and upon the consulting architect from Peabody, Dr. Dresslar.

## TO HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.

You will need to renew your second class certificate as soon as your school closes if you expect to teach under it any more, and the suggestion is herewith made to you that probably you can secure a term of work in the normal school by commencement and another term during the summer school, so that you will not be far removed from the professional class B. Write to the President to find out how you stand and just what you can do. The professional training which you have secured is a good start but every high school graduate should continue his course and follow that up.

## NEW TEACHERS.

The following new teachers became members of the faculty at the beginning of the session.

Miss Gertrude Porter, who has an A. M. degree, who has done graduate work at Chicago, and who is a teacher of experience, takes the place of English vacated by Miss Jean Taylor.

Miss Dorothy McMurry, daughter of Dr. Charles McMurry of Peabody College, occupies the position of history. She has had some experience and is a graduate of Peabody College.

Miss Nell Crain has the position of physical training for women. She is also a graduate of Peabody College and has had experience in teaching and in conducting camps for girls.

Mr. Lance J. Hendrix is teacher of French and Latin and is as-

sistant in English. He is a master graduate of the University of Alabama and has had experiente in teaching these special subjects.

These teachers have all all entered upon their work with enthusiasm and earnestness.

#### SUMMER SCHOOL.

The last summer school was a problem with an enrollment of between six hundred and seven hundred, but we were able to house, feed and teach the students in a reasonably satisfactory way.

We had to purchase a number of tents of the government and the campus was transformed into a tent city—one section for the boys and another section for the women. They were electric lighted and lights were burning all around during the entire night. In addition to that, guards were on to keep away from the campus intruders and marauders, and women teachers were with the girls.

Dormitory accommodations will be increased for the coming spring and summer, but it seems there is a limit to our accommodations even when using all that are available, so that it is well for those who expect to enter for the spring and summer to secure reservations as early as possible. Some are being received even now. The spring term begins March thirteenth and the summer term begins June fifth.