

THE MAROON TIGER



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Morehouse College,
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THE MAROON TIGER

The Voice of the Students of Morehouse College

VOLUME V

MARCH, 1930

NUMBER 5

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With the Editor

FACULTY NOT ALLOWED



Our campus community almost everything of a disciplinary nature comes directly under the jurisdiction of the Faculty, or its adjunct, the Discipline Committee. Now, however hard they may try, there are some things that they just cannot deal with—things which should be dealt with, nevertheless. Such affairs are students' affairs and must be dealt with by students. We have no Student Council. Evidently we don't need one. It would not be typical of a Morehouse student-body to need anything of that sort for a very long time without getting it. (It has been generally conceded that something remotely akin to the usually ineffective Student Council would not be a bad thing to have, however.) But even better than any body of students having established disciplinary duties or responsibilities of representation, there is still another way of getting at the matter. This is through the personal contact and influence of students. A Freshman is said to have expressed himself recently in terms that were a poor commentary on upper-classmen. This young man who came to college for purposes of development along all lines said that he was disappointed in the examples set for him by the older fellows. He thought he could be able to look up to the Juniors and Seniors to a certain extent and could enrich his life by wholesome association with them. Such an association would certainly be a new thing in the life of the average Freshman, and it is safe to say that it would mean much more than any more or less strained relationship between teacher and student. It is only when two persons are absolutely free in each other's presence—when their hearts are open to each other that they can be of the greatest mutual benefit. Such relationship between instructor and student is many times rarer than between student and student. This is why the Discipline Committee dare not tackle some of the problems that confront our group.

Student leaders are in demand. They have always been in demand. Sometimes the supply is greater than at other times. Few things did more to affect the unification of Italy than did the Youth Movement. Few things are having greater effect on the life of any people today than have the youth of India on India's struggle for independence. Morehouse students can hope to be an appreciable factor in nation- and world-wide movements only when they realize their fullest capacities for leadership at home.

MR. RANDOLPH'S VISIT

It was not difficult to see why Mr. Randolph's short stay was one of the most important things that has ever happened on our Campus. Well attended meet-

ings, eager discussion groups and countless remarks apropos the sound philosophy and sincere manner of the industrial expert evince an occasion of extraordinary import. Such interest was not manifested because Mr. Randolph advocated something new—there is little, if anything, new under the Sun—but because he had his subject and many others so well in command, and because he seemed to be the incarnation of the type of Negro upon whose shoulders the stability of the race is to depend in the next generation. For the last five years we have been reluctantly acknowledging the approach of a tragic situation. Now we are realizing the gloomy truth. Negroes are being turned out of colleges and professional schools with nothing to do, because they have no strong middle class whom they may serve and from whom they may extract sustenance and shelter. It has been the graduate who first woke up to this gruesome fact, but there is so much talk concerning it at the present time that the undergraduate is coming to his senses. It was just this kind of a group of undergraduates who ravenously drank in the unmistakably sound things that the Pullman Porters' head had to say.

"Students should preach the gospel of the working man" is one of Mr. Randolph's salient declarations. The workers represent power, but students should use their training, interpretative ability and insight as sources of direction to the masses who make it possible for a nation to exist. This means that college youths who undertake such a task as the organization of farmers into co-operative associations and who venture into any industrial activity in which the overalled man is involved must be college youths who have imagination, courage, and the will to sacrifice besides a reasonable amount of unselfishness.

The whole field of basic industries—mining, railroad industry, and public utilities—are cut off from the Negro. The young colored man is up against it when he goes out into the world to establish a business. This is the age of mergers. Negro business will have to consolidate as they are finally beginning to do after being caught in the crest of the wave. Soon they will even be thinking of consolidating many of the consolidations.

Mr. Randolph intimated that not all of his tenets were moderate when he first edited the now defunct *Messenger*, but throughout his speeches and conversations one could see without effort that his leanings were normal, conservative, and sound instead of "radical" as an occasional snap-judger would fain pronounce. His own words best express his conservative doctrine: "Our problem is not the only one in America, therefore any policy built on race consciousness as such, or antagonism, shall fail."

IMPORTANT

The next issue will be the Pictorial Number. All classes, clubs, fraternities, campus activities and other groups must have their cuts in by the twenty-fifth of April. For further information see the Editor-in-Chief.—Student-body, if we want, among other things, a better MAROON TIGER next year we will have to express ourselves immediately concerning a miscellaneous fee which has been brought to our attention.

Special Articles

A CORNER OF SCIENCE

The general field of natural science and mathematics is, and is becoming more so, one of greatest importance. The importance of this field is not only rising above its already dizzy heights within its own bounds, but its influence is of such weight that it is molding and directing the policy of almost every phase of human endeavor of this age. This general field includes so many particular fields and so many lines of specialization within those particular fields that it would be folly to attempt a general discussion of it as such in this short space. I shall only discuss very briefly the very closely interwoven fields of biology and organic chemistry from the view-point of their vocational possibilities.

These two fields have such closely related interests that one can scarcely attain any degree of efficiency in one without a rather comprehensive knowledge of the other because there is, and is becoming more and more, a pronounced overlapping, one of the other. This fact of overlapping holds true generally through the scientific field for that matter, as is well known. One is pretty safe in predicting an exceedingly tough time or even failure for the chemist or biologist who attempts to achieve in his field without a broad comprehension and a working knowledge of the principles of physics and mathematics, or vice versa. But viewed from the angle of organic chemistry there are three possibilities worth considering. The first is teaching; second, commercial analysis; third, research.

With reference to the first: there is still and has been for a long time a need for teachers of chemistry who are broadly enough trained to be able to give, in addition to the rather isolated subject-matter, the field in its proper relationship to its allied fields. As for the second; the Harlem Laboratories of New York City are an inspiring example of this type of pioneer endeavor. This example might well be studied, not only by those interested in this particular work, but others who would no doubt received educational benefits therefrom. The field of commercial manufacturing chemistry offers little or no possibilities due to cut-throat competition of immense, organized capital. But within the realm of organic research, there is, and always will be, a welcome chamber awaiting a member of any group who seeks the joy and fascination of spending his energies unto complete exhaustion in quest of the hidden truth of organic chemistry.

The great forces of biological conquest are for the most part directed toward general physiology. So that physiological research offers the greatest attractions in this field. Of course anatomy and other phases come in for their share of emphasis, but even there a physiological interpretation is called into play. From what I can see, the field of medicine is not suffering from a deficiency in its number of converts; unless it is the type of scholar who will rise above the common level of physicians. And to do that would of course entail biological research. The field of dentistry, perhaps, makes a little better offer while pharmacy gives even better promise. To me this field of biological research offers a thrill which is nothing short of romantic. Of

course it makes a great exaction of time, energy, and study; but the end-products of self-satisfaction, self-development, and probable achievement, colored by the unconscious motive of human service, are ample reward for labor spent.

Although research is the chief attraction, it is by no means the only one of interest. More than in the field of chemistry, there is in biology a need for broadly trained instructors. All over the country institutions are in need of men capable of directing their biological departments, men who are wholly saturated with their field and who are at home in practically any scientific atmosphere. This type of man is still greatly lacking in this group, and the demand is persistently increasing.

To testify to the interlacing interests of these two fields of biology and chemistry, a comparatively young field, bio-chemistry, has developed which treats of principles in common to the two branches of science. This is an intensely fascinating line of work with a considerable promise and great possibilities for those adaptable to it.

As for these two principal fields discussed, the both offer unique inducements for development and service and into which I should like to see men of my group enter. In these fields, great joys of conquest await them as well as the economic return which goes along with them.

CHAS. A. PROCTOR, '30.

BOOK REVIEW

(*What the Negro Thinks*—R. R. Moton: Doubleday-Doran Co., N. Y., 1929.)

Coming right in line with the trend of interest in the Negro, and almost every thing Negroid is Dr. Moton's book, *What the Negro Thinks*.

Undoubtedly, this book is a daring attempt of the author to present analytically the problems, thoughts, and reactions of the Negro in our American civilization. There are those who feel that Dr. Moton is too far removed from the masses of Negroes to know exactly what their thoughts and reactions are. But, nevertheless, upon careful examination of the book one can observe that the author has a thorough knowledge of Negroes in general and about their psychology—for it cannot be denied that there is such a thing as Negro psychology—and also that the writer exhibits remarkable insight into what white people think concerning Negroes as well. It seems fitting, at any rate, for one in Dr. Moton's position as one of the most outstanding Negroes in the country to attempt to interpret Negro attitudes to other races.

One of the salient features of the book is the bold, courageous but unoffensive frankness that displays the sincerity and dexterity of the author in dealing with such a vital problem—a problem delicately interwoven in our entire American civilization. The author feels that the average white man is fooled when he assumes that he knows the Negro, for there are certain inner recesses in the minds of Negroes generally to which the white man cannot gain admittance. Due to the long

experiences of prejudices and gross injustices the Negro feels that he must put on a front and conceal his real attitudes and emotions in the presence of the white man. Problems vitally affecting the Negro such as segregation and legal sanction of discrimination in common carriers, schools, the courts, et cetera, are discussed in the light of the Negro's reaction to them.

Certainly this book is a great contribution to the cause of better interracial relations, for it opens the eyes of many whites and Negroes as well to the fundamental issues of race difficulties.

R. I. MCKINNEY, '30.

THE GEORGIA Y. W.-Y. M. C. A. CONFERENCE

Probably the most significant thing that happened in Georgia recently took place at Atlanta University, March 11-16. Most certainly do we think that what happened on those dates is of as much significance as what happened here about a year ago when the university system was initiated. As the creation of the university was the most phenomenal thing that happened here last year so is the joint Y. W.-Y. M. C. A. Conference the most phenomenal thing that has happened this year. Each year has had its magnanimous event.

Atlanta University was especially happy to be the host of this conference. Registration began on the afternoon of the fourteenth at which time over eighty high school and college students were registered for the conference. In the evening, Dean Whittaker made the welcome address expressing the fact that Atlanta University takes pride in being the first in experimenting. He said, "Atlanta University was the first school in this city to offer college work; the first to drop the high school department; the first to do away with undergraduate and take up graduate work; and the first to entertain a joint State Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Conference." Dean Whittaker further spoke of these organizations as being the most important factors that make for the deep spiritual life of any campus.

After the welcome address, Rev. Howard Thurman conducted the worship service at which time he read several inspiring poems and challenged the youth of the conference to affirm their faith in Life and in God. In his usual effective way he carried us into the realms of the Spirit and was the medium through which the great souls of the past communed with us. The evening meeting closed in a very quiet, abrupt, but effective way and each went his way with mind and soul anticipating great experiences.

On Saturday morning the session opened as it had closed the evening before with Rev. Howard Thurman again as our leader. This time he spoke to us about student life as it is related to life around him. A rather vivid picture was painted to us of the changes that a student undergoes as he leaves his home and community and settles in a dormitory of a college. "He has certain inherent fears; fears of failure; fears of sickness and disease—death; fears because of race." Reverend Thurman further spoke of the changes which take place in the student's religious experiences,—adjustments which cause a new social mind to well up within the student and take possession of him. The exposure to the world and to race relationship brings up a serious question: "What must be our attitude toward life when we anticipate the things which are to happen in the future?" The student is brought into the relationship with law and

authority as manifested in faculty and administrations. Several other vital issues were raised which caused a flow of a series of interesting questions during the forum hour.

Much was gained from the conference with reference to association technique. Each association made a report of its work and projects thus far, and from these reports several problems were solved. The exchange of ideas between the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A.'s meant much toward the solution of various campus problems, such as: organization, ways of getting members, means of getting money, and methods of securing faculty co-operation. For instance, Morehouse sees how Paine handles her problem of co-operation and how Spelman gets students to see the significance of the "Y." etc. Practically all of Saturday morning and part of the afternoon was devoted to association technique. And even then not too much time was given to this item.

Later the two associations separated in order to discuss matters that pertain to the particular "Y's." In this meeting the Y. M. C. A. discussed "Why King's Mountain?" The National Student Conference at King's Mountain was emphasized because it is the only place where Negro students from twelve states and the District of Columbia, irrespective of denomination, assemble once a year under expert leadership and discuss vital problems that confront them. It was pointed out that the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. Conference come closer to a Negro Youth Movement in American than anything else. "It is a place where great life changes have occurred; . . . an experimental station in men—women . . . and race relationships." King's Mountain was stressed because there student leadership is at its best. Several means were discussed as to how to finance delegations to this conference. Some of them were: to interest students who are able to pay their own way; to interest parents who are able to pay their son's way and who crave for him the kind of environment that King's Mountain furnishes; to get students who go North to stop over at the Conference; to solicit funds from alumni who know of King's Mountain and its worth; to canvass interested faculty members; to solicit funds from churches to whom the "Y." has been loyal; to sponsor games, entertainments, plays, pictures, etc., and to solicit help from the various businesses with which the students trade.

After this appeal for King's Mountain it was decided that Georgia's quota at the conference would be twenty men. A few minutes were used in discussing the methods of conveyance to the Conference and the Mid-Conference Retreat.

On Saturday evening the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A.'s of Atlanta University gave a cordial reception to the conference. It was here that A. Philip Randolph, president and organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Maids, made an informal and interesting address on the developing of an interest in international affairs. Mr. Randolph pointed out distinctly the spiritual aspect of the "Y.'s" and the part they may play in determining the fate of the labor class—and leading the way for a new world of thought and action.

That deep spiritual atmosphere pervaded throughout all the session with the leadership of such persons as Howard Thurman, B. E. Mays and Sue Bailey, Student Secretaries, A. Philip Randolph, Howard Kester, and Channing H. Tobias. Mr. Tobias made the closing address of the conference Sunday. He spoke on "The Reality of Things."

The schools represented were: Morehouse, Clark, Morris Brown, Atlanta University, Spelman, Gammon, Fort Valley Industrial, Paine College, Haines Institute, Georgia State, Americus Institute, and Central City College. Several schools invited the conference to their campus next year, but after a plea made by Paine College and Fort Valley, it was voted that the conference should be entertained at Fort Valley.

Houser A. Miller. '31.

THE CIRCLE MEDICAL SOCIETY

At last, through long-drawn-out conferences, the Circle Medical Society has decided to let a portion of its internal organization treat the affected eyes in the immediate surroundings of Morehouse College.

In the beginning the Society was created as an advisory council for young men who intended entering the medical profession; but to go further, it has become a court of last resort for students of the Biological Department. Of course it is against our medical code of ethics, but nevertheless, we have been persuaded to make known our noble pioneer members: Dr. "Burch" Bernie, Dr. "Charlie" Proctor, Dr. "Hoot" Gibson, Dr. "Tarver" Tisdale, and Dr. Hawkins; who would be helpless experimentally were it not for their noble assistant and interne Dr. "Dick" Hackney. The future of the society seems rather dark at present, since all of the pioneer members are going into their respective fields next year:—Dr. Birnie into experimental neurology, Dr. Tisdale into practical obstetrics, and Dr. Hawkins into technical surgery. But on the other hand we are all sure that Dr. Hackney will hold the bonds of medical therapeutics in his hands and will diagnose the prospective entries into the society with firm hypothetical precision.

The Society offers a welcoming call to all prospective medical students who intend or see a possibility of specializing in any medical field, since specialization is what we advance and what we need most in the medical profession today. If one or two misspelled words are found above, we think that it should be known that one of the prerequisites of the M. D. degree is the inability to spell.

At the first and last formal appearance of the Circle Medical Society of this year, we wish the students of the Advanced Biological Department a great and successful coming year, and at the same time remind them that whenever in doubt on questions pertaining to the medical profession, consult the Circle Medical Society.

C. C. HAWKINS.

GOOD GOODNESS!

You know it is certainly lucky that we all are not suffering from nervous prostration until this very moment. I mean from that horrible calamity of swooning under the terrible pressure of over-exaltation. It almost happened, too. We were right on the verge of it when fate took pity on us and saved us all. We heard Philip Randolph's first speech a few days ago and at once I began to shudder at the thoughts of our having to live through the situation I pictured us in. The other person wasn't there that particular time, but I felt that he was around, nevertheless, and that our fate was only being prolonged to torture us. "Where is he?", I joined my fellow victims in eagerly inquiring.

"Who?" asked one who seemed uncannily calm amid all the confusion. "Howard Thurman!", was our perturbed reply. "Why he is sojourning down in the land of palms and sunshine." came the solace. And what a relief that was. Some said that he saw our coming plight and out of modest generosity, quietly exited to relieve the situation. Others said that that's just a courtesy the big fellows give one another. Others said this and that, but we all agreed that we were certainly pretty lucky that it happened some how. I hate to think what would happen if two of the greatest guys I know, Thurman and Randolph, were suddenly mercilessly thrown upon us at one and the same time. I think we would simply swoon of over-exaltation. Any way, it would be no less than a miracle if anybody lived through it and came out the same.

CHAS A. PROCTOR. '30.

ALUMNI NOTES

Many of the alumni have been on the campus or in the city during the last two or three weeks.

The following Morehouse men have been the invited preachers of the Wheat Street Baptist Church, which is without a pastor: Rev. J. B. Adams, C. '15 of Brooklyn, N. Y., and a trustee of the college; Rev. M. D. Dickson, C. '17, of Wilmington, N. C.; Rev. Chas. Brown, C. '15, of Columbia, S. C. Rev. J. H. Brown, the father of Rev. Chas. Brown and an old Morehouse man is very ill. Father Brown belongs to the pioneer type of preacher-teacher of our group. He is eighty-eight years old.

The Morehouse men attending the conference of deans and registrars meeting with the Johnson C. Smith University that stopped by the college were the following: Rev. H. J. Bowdon, C. '25, dean of a college in Texas; Pres. H. C. Trenholm, C. '20, of Alabama State College, and Dean Jas. M. Nabrit, Jr., C. '23, State College, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Mr. T. C. Collins, C. '28, and Mr. B. H. Price, C. '28, were in the city attending the joint State Conference of the Y. M. and Y. M. C. A. The former is teaching at Central City College at Macon, Ga. The latter is at Americus Institute, Americus, Ga. Mr. S. E. Wilson, C. '29, has been teaching in North Carolina and spent a few days with us.—C. J. G.

THE DAY OF LIFE

The passing of a life
The like that of a day,
The dawn may bring sunshine
The shades of evening, rain;
Every life must be made
Of some joy and some pain.

Though well-begun
It may ill-end,
Like all long roads
It has its bend.

So take the sunshine while you may
And make each moment pay;
For God alone determines
How long may be your day.

—THEO. M. ALEXANDER.

BIOGRAPHY OF OUR FOUNDER

Sixty-three years ago Morehouse College began, and someone started it. I am endeavoring to give you in a brief way the life of the man who is responsible for its existence.

Rev. William Jefferson White, a pioneer in the field of education and religion among Negroes in Georgia, was born in Ruckerville, (Elbert County), Georgia, December 25, 1832. He was the son of Chaney, a half-breed Cherokee Indian, and William White, a plantation owner. Although born in slavery time, neither he nor his mother was ever a slave. This was because of his parentage. As a boy he was very anxious to learn to read and write. This he did with his mother as his first teacher and a "blue back" speller that he bought with the money he earned selling chestnuts. He learned to write by dipping his finger in water and copying whatever printing he could get, on the floor and scrubbing over it. By continuous application he soon had a good knowledge of reading and writing.

At the age of six he was sent up into the mountain section of Georgia. After being there a while he began working in the factories. At the age of twelve, he was capable of operating any machine in the factory. At the age of fifteen, he was sent away to a white family in Charleston, S. C. by the name of Nimmo. Here he was given every consideration as a member of the household, but because they were not in sympathy with his learning a trade, he left and came to Augusta, Ga., in 1853. At the age of twenty-one, he apprenticed himself to a carpenter, and later to some cabinet-makers by the name of Platt Bros. Here he remained for some considerable time and finally rose to be head of the undertaking department.

At the age of twenty-four he met a beautiful girl by the name of Josephine Elizabeth Thomas, and married her March 25, 1856. Eleven children were the results of this happy union, Isaiah, Anna, John, George Dwelle, Jacob McKinley, Alice Louise, Lucien Hayden, Marv B., William, Jr., Claudia, and Josephine.

In 1858 he organized the first Sunday School for Negroes in Georgia at Springfield Baptist Church, Augusta, Georgia. Then began a night school in the bedroom of his home which later took the names of Augusta Institute, Atlanta Baptist Seminary, Atlanta Baptist College, and lastly, Morehouse College. It was moved to Atlanta, Georgia, in 1879, and occupied the site which is now the Terminal Station, and finally to its present site. Rev. White was a leader in the Shiloh Baptist Association and was its treasurer for thirty years, organizer of the State Baptist Convention and served as its treasurer for fifteen years, founded the *Georgia Baptist* which is the second oldest Negro paper in America, October 28, 1880, and edited it for thirty-three years. He was one of the first trustees of Atlanta University, Morehouse and Spelman College, and Historian and Theological instructor of the State Convention. He was a man who never tired in his efforts to lead his people into the light of better understanding of the fundamentals of a useful life and who took advantage of every opportunity to do so. Fearless in his efforts he secretly taught school during the Civil War and was able to give his people a good knowledge of reading and writing. For instance, he taught Henry Lincoln Johnson's mother, who later on richly endowed her son with the same thing.

Morehouse College still possesses the spirit with which

it was founded sixty-three years ago in the bedroom of a dwelling and started as a night school and has sons filling places of prominence, not only in the fields of education and religion, but in other fields. May they feel the responsibility placed upon them to carry on the work of this noble man who gave his last measure of devotion for his people that they and their posterity may enjoy more fully the life that is theirs. May generations yet unborn cherish the wonderful inheritance that is theirs and remember this man as the father of education and religion among Negroes in Georgia and above all the founder of Morehouse College.

Truly the Reverend White needs mentioning for the gallant and noble service he rendered to his people by blazing the trail to the privileges that we now enjoy. A beautiful life well spent, was filled with service for the development of his people. He died at the ripe age of eighty-one, April 17, 1913, while pastoring Harmony Baptist Church and editing the *Georgia Baptist*, both of which he founded in Augusta, Georgia. May we know more of him.

A. W. DAGO. '30.

SIDELIGHTS OF THE ORCHESTRA AND GLEE CLUB'S FIRST TRIP

On the afternoon of the 7th of March forty young men, musicians of Morehouse College, left the city of Atlanta for a short trip through five towns of Georgia and Alabama.

Pulling into LaGrange around four o'clock the same afternoon, the bus, with an incessant tooting of the horn and amid the shouts of the populace, stopped in front of Rev. Roy's church. The fellows were anxious to get their assignments of rooms and eat. And boy, how they ate. The concert that night was well attended. After the concert the fellows broke off into little groups, some going here, some there, and others everywhere. Nice high beds, that were warm and comfortable topped the day's activities. The citizens of the town turned out the next morning to see us off.

Our next engagement was at the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee. Jokes, bones and court sessions were in order along the way. It was decreed by the court that the bus should stop about eight miles out of Tuskegee for the initiation of the rookies. As those rookies would go through the line an avalanche of belts of all sorts and descriptions would come in contact with the choicest part of the said rookies. Well, that over, the rookies became vets, having been initiated into the Royal Society of Belt Wielders. The bus rolled into the reservation about one o'clock in the afternoon and we all had a chance to sample Uncle Sam's menu. It made a hit all right! That night the musicians played in the recreation building. At the dance that night a certain musician provoked much laughter by being so polite that he would put Sir Walter Raleigh to shame.

We had another shot at Uncle Sam the next morning before we left for the city of Selma. And what a town! It happens to be the home of two or three of our outstanding men. We ran on schedule time because we would always hit the towns just at meal time. We got into Selma in time for dinner, and were the guests of Selma University. The concert that afternoon must have drawn the entire colored population and we appreciated that. After the concert the fellows were left to themselves.

(Continued on Page 94)

Campus News

MOREHOUSE-HOWARD DEBATE

On March 17, in Sale Hall Chapel, Morehouse College, the varsity debaters of that institution contested with those of Howard University on the question, Resolved, "That It Is An Unsound Policy To Provide A Liberal Arts College Education For The Average Secondary School Graduate Who Seeks It." Messrs. George W. Crockett, Theodore M. Alexander and Henry R. Jenkins upheld the affirmative side of the argument, while Messrs. Mercer Mann, Arthur Bowles and Fred Swan upheld the negative side for Howard. This debate was significant for two reasons. It is the first time that Morehouse and Howard have ever been forensic opposers, and it is the first non-decision debate engaged in by any of the Atlanta schools. A battle of wits was intensified by the intricate and abstract nature of the subject which is otherwise a popular one, but was colored by an occasional injection of wit, especially on the part of Howard's last speaker whose subtle innuendoes and bitter sarcasm smacked of the traditional type of English debator.

Neither team seemed to be able to come to any common ground concerning an interpretation of the term "average student." The Affirmative was apparently arguing for the principles of limitation, whereas the Negative was arguing concerning the methods of determining the average secondary school graduate.

Judging from the first encounter, it is generally believed that these relations between Morehouse College and Howard University will continue in years to come.

A PHILIP RANDOLPH AT MOREHOUSE

On Sunday night, March 16, in a well-received address on "The Negro in Modern Industry," in Sale Hall Chapel, A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Maids, made his initial appearance before an Atlanta audience. Mr. Randolph came here under the auspices of the Political Science Club of Morehouse College, and in this speech he began a series of open forums and conferences which lasted until Tuesday morning, March 18, after which he began another series of talks at Spelman under the auspices of the Industrial Group of that institution.

In his main speech Mr. Randolph pointed out that the Negro suffers greatly from unemployment and that the greatest weapon for solving this situation is the reduction of hours of work per day. In turn, the most effective way of shortening the hours of work per day is by industrial organization—trade union. "There is no hope for the masses without power and no hope for power without organization," said Mr. Randolph, who then suggested that the Negro student can be a great factor in this. The Negro student can help organize farmers into co-operatives, but this requires youths of imagination, courage and the will to sacrifice. "Our problem," concludes Mr. Randolph, "is not the only one in America. Any policy built on race consciousness alone, or antagonism, shall fail."

The student-body was not long in realizing that Mr. Randolph was able to impart to them much that they were eager to know, and they took every little opportunity

to see and talk with him during his short stay here. He was available in certain classes, informal discussions and in Chapel Monday and Tuesday mornings after his arrival. It is too bad that he had to leave so early.

Mr. Randolph's visit to Atlanta is the crowning event up to this time in the life of Morehouse's Political Science Club which began as late as last September. The Club, under the faculty supervision of Prof. B. F. Brazeal, has done much towards bringing before the students and community experts in various matters of industrial, economic, and political importance.

THE CAROLINA CLUB

The Carolina Club met on March 15th and formulated plans for a program to be rendered by the club at Warren Memorial Church.

Plans have also been made for a banquet to be given soon.

The club has issued challenges to all clubs on the campus for a rigid combat in all forms of athletics, but so far no response has been given. This indicates that all other clubs on the campus stand in awe of the "Geeches." The desire of the members of the club is not only to demonstrate their extraordinarily good athletic ability, but also to become more intimately affiliated with the members of various other clubs in order that a more friendly spirit might be fostered.

MINISTERS' UNION

The Morehouse Ministers' Union is still doing its bit in city churches through its various members.

Three successful programs have been held this school year. The first at the Union Baptist Church, the next at Zion Hill Baptist Church, and finally Providence Baptist Church, when the following officers were installed:

Revs. J. H. Geer, president; A. L. Sanders, vice president; R. E. Edwards, secretary; F. N. Marshburn, asst. secretary; L. R. Walker, treasurer; A. L. Thomas, chaplain; W. B. Shealey, critic.

Rev. Howard Thurman preached the Installation Sermon, while Dr. C. D. Hubert delivered the charge.

The Union extends its sympathies to Rev. R. L. Jones on the occasion of the loss of his mother.

We are looking forward to the close of a successful year.

E. V. JOHNSON, Reporter.

TEXAS CLUB

The boys from the "Lone Star" State are planning big things for the remainder of the school year. Together with the Clark-Gammon delegations, we intend to see the successful close of our annual banquet which is to come off as soon as final arrangements can be made.

The club is mourning the loss of the father of our devoted brother N. I. Mitchell, who visited the "good old state" on the sad occasion.

This month was the month of lectures. Some inter-

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Chapel Chats

Following the customs established this year the chapel services of three out of the last five weeks have been devoted to symposiums. Symposiums on "The Negro," "Industry," and "Science and Religion," occupied much of our chapel time. One week we had something very unusual in the form of open forum discussions on the two subjects being debated by our teams this year.

Those who spoke to us concerning different phases of Negro life were Professors Curry, Redding and Wiggins, and Mr. Riley. Mr. Curry gave a rather enlightening talk on Negro History. From Mr. Redding we learned something in a general way about the literature of the Negro. Mr. Wiggins consumed his time with an interesting discussion of the attitude of the French people toward the Negro. He pointed out that the French motto, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," forms the basis of personal liberty in France. The French people are unprejudiced in their attitude toward Negroes in France and the Negroes there have no group life because the need for it does not exist as it does in America. Two significant facts were brought out. The first was that while the French people are very fair in their treatment of French Negroes they have been, and still are to some extent, cruel to their Negro colonists. The other fact was that there is very little opportunity for the Negro to get work in France.

Mr. Riley gave us some valuable information on the history of the Negro Church in America. He brought out among other things the facts that many Negro churches existed before the Civil War and that the colored minister was solely responsible for the development of the Negro Church.

One of our guest speakers was Mr. Hubert Peet of London, England. Mr. Peet talked for a few minutes on some of the political and social conditions in England at the present time. In his talk he touched on the Labor Party, unemployment, and the Indian question.

Dr. Hubert gave a series of talks on "Science and Religion." This very difficult subject was well handled by Dr. Hubert who brought out the fact that anyone wishing to learn much about it will have to devote much study to it. One thought put over by Dr. Hubert was that God is the unifying principle of reality.

Mr. George W. Crockett opened the forum on debating with a lecture on "The History of Debating at Morehouse College." He was followed by the writer who gave brief introductions to the two questions that were to be discussed. On the second day George Harrison, Henry Bennett, George Cabaniss, and John Leathers discussed the merits and demerits of the American Jury System while debating the proposition, Resolved, "That The American Jury System In Criminal Cases Should Be Abolished." After the debate the house was opened for questions and everybody enjoyed the display of knowledge and ignorance by the speakers. On the third day H. R. Jerkins, W. E. Harrison, John Mays, and Theodore Alexander debated the proposition, Resolved, "That It Is An Unsound Policy To Provide A Liberal Arts College Education For The Average Secondary School Graduate." The forum seemed to awaken an interest on the part of the students in the questions and it is hoped that we will have more meetings of

this type.

President Fountain of Morris Brown University delivered a very interesting talk on the subject, "Why Be A Christian."

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WERE YOU THERE:

When "Bo" Colton made his long dissertation in chapel on the evil effects of alcohol?

When "Rusty" Brooks broke down in laughter on being asked by John Hope, II to dismiss chapel with prayer?

When personal modesty failed to prevent Hinton Jones from saying, "This is my dance being solo violinist and having two bows?"

When G. A. Key appeared on the scene in the nick of time to save "The College Barber" from choking himself to death on account of affairs of the heart?

When "Slim" Winston outran D. "Minus" Coke for 100 yards?

When Dr. Xenophon Neal matriculated on the tennis court?

When "Rusty's" sooner pup performed?

When Prof. Dansby excavated the History of Mathematics?

When six able bodied Howard and Morehouse men struggled for one and one half hours trying to find the average student, but moulting no feather?

When the Dean told us that the Indians sat on the banks of the Mississippi River hundreds of years waiting for it to run by so they could get across on the other side?

When all Robert Hall except the all-American all-time lover, "Al" reniged on Spelman?

When "the skinny guy" got up and answered the call of the Christmas carolers?

When a light-minded student gave the number of a hymn written in Greek for the student body to sing?

When the trio of broads put "Dick" Hackney out in the oui?

When "Hoot" Gibson absent-mindedly walked over to Sunset Park with his lady friend only to realize suddenly that the dance was at 28 Ashby Street?

In chapel that evening when we were informed that goat meat is also a staple meat in Palestine?

When Barksdale fox-trotted to the tune of a waltz while on the orchestra trip in Montgomery?

When a nine-lived cat almost turned out the Science Building?

When the instructor in Biology asked the student to show him the forceps and the student replied that he had not studied that animal as yet?

In Tuskegee on the orchestra trip when Cecil Walker almost drank the cows dry that furnished milk for the Veterans' Hospital?

In Mr. Curry's History class when a freshman said, "When Gregory was a Monastery"?

When Lang won sustained applause at the Hazel Harrison recital?

—M. BROWN COPPAGE AND SYNDICATE.

The Voice of the Students

What Are We Going To Do About Smoking?

"Students are not permitted to indulge in the use, in any form, of alcoholic drinks or tobacco, while connected with Morehouse College."

This clause in the regulation of student conduct, or one with similar wording and the same meaning, is a precedent which has been recognized since Morehouse College was founded. The time has now come when conditions concerning the latter-named narcotic necessitate a change in the law.

Tobacco and alcoholic drinks are the narcotics named in the clause but I shall discuss tobacco only as they are different in nature and should be treated separately in a discussion or as a law.

Society today accepts and respects the use of tobacco in the form of cigarettes or cigars, and since this body of men at Morehouse College forms a part of that society, it is obvious that they are more or less going to accept these principles and put them into action. The result is that about 85 per cent of the student body and 50 per cent of the faculty use tobacco in one of the forms named. Still the law remains unchanged. There are two objections that are seemingly prevalent among the student body, with the conditions as they exist today. First, it jeopardizes one's integrity to feel it necessary to extinguish a cigarette when an instructor is seen, and knowing that the very instructor or some of his immediate contemporaries are likewise smokers of cigarettes. Secondly, since the law does not permit any kind of an outlet, the dormitories are resorted to, endangering the property of the college, our personal property and, most of all, our lives.

Would it not be better, since smoking is going to exist, to restrict it from the property of the college and permit the men, if they choose, to smoke elsewhere and be men while they are doing it? Or shall we continue as we are going, knowing the law is not and can not be enforced? Are we going to wait until one night when we shall find ourselves engulfed in a blaze and afterwards stand on the brinks of the ruins and think what we could have done to avert it?

Let's think the conditions over and crystalize our thoughts into action while it is yet daylight.

—ADRIAN PERTEE.

Smoking in the buildings as it is being done at present upon the Morehouse campus is extremely hazardous. It jeopardizes the life and property of every student living in the halls. These buildings, made possible by the hands and brains of men and women who have been willing to give out of their *little* toward the erection of them, and for the creation of which no student here now has contributed one dollar, are made liable to total destruction by fire. This is peculiarly true since the social attitude of the average smoker is usually unfavorable towards the rights of others. He smokes whenever, wherever, and however he chooses, and cares nothing about consequences outside of himself.

If the college prohibits smoking upon the campus, the present situation should not be winked at. The rule concerning it should be rigidly enforced. If the college

is going to permit smoking upon the campus, provision should be made for smoking quarters.

—O. J. BAKER.

An ancient prejudice has not been removed yet. There was a time when hardly any teachers smoked, and few students. If a student smoked he would sneak away from the campus nine or ten blocks in order to enjoy the morning smoke. Now it is different in this respect. The majority of the students and a great number of the faculty, smoke on or off the campus. The teacher, though, has the advantage of the student, in that he may smoke in the student's presence, but on the other hand, when the smoking student sees the instructor, he must extinguish the fire and act like a whipped cur. Therefore we have a lot of smoking behind thumb-bolted doors in the dormitories. There is a solution, and it will come when the faculty open their eyes to the fact that a man will be an habitual smoker in college if he were one before he came to college.

—B. O. BEALYEAR.

At sometime in every college there has been a revolt of the students in order to obtain some desired and cherished privilege denied. Of course, the subject under discussion is not occasioned by any such revolutionary demonstrations.

There are mainly two groups who think of smoking in college life; first, the smokers, who consider the restriction an infringement and will not be subjugated, hence his attitude is negative and his actions are just as he desires; second, the disciplinarians, who under obligation must uphold the college laws, hence the harassing of smokers.

A third and passive group might be considered. The group, from an impersonal position is usually an ally of the smokers for reasons we all know.

There are some questions that might be asked which when answered might settle the question. They are: Is the restriction of student smoking fundamental to the welfare and ideals of colleges? Does this restriction tend to better such things as health, scholarship, character, sanitation and safety? There is argument pro and con for each, and I solicit your unbiassed meditation. Then, unless revisions are made in the laws, conclude just what the student should do.

—ROBERT F. JONES.

Smoking by college men has become a problem for a few colleges. Men desire to smoke, therefore they smoke. Rules are very good to have and they must be made for some people, but we cannot say that this or that thing is good unless we give some logical reason for it. My opinion concerning men smoking is that they should if they want to. I would not advocate smoking on the campus because it would end up in property loss due to carelessness of the smokers, but if men wish to smoke they should be at liberty to do so under certain conditions. We have a rule which states that men should not smoke. These men have smoked, they are smoking

and they will smoke. Since this is true why can't the administration and student-body meet on some half-way ground and have some mutual agreement whereby all will be benefited? Rules should not be kept because of tradition. I am not a smoker, but I do believe that as long as men do things that are not injurious to our social group and which bring satisfaction to themselves, then they should be given freedom to satisfy their desires without having to do it in the dark. When we find a law continuing to faith then it should be repealed, because something is wrong somewhere.

—B. W. FITTS

One who travels much today finds this well-known phrase "No Smoking" in many public places. To conclude that rules against smoking are attempts to legislate desires, tastes, and habits, is erroneous, but it is fair for non-smokers to register their opinions against a habit, which in a large way, seems to be vicious as well as dangerous to property and public safety. There are no such signs on our campus because they are not needed. It is traditionally understood, as well as a catalog contract, that every student pledges to keep the law when he comes into the knowledge of the acceptance of his application of entrance into the college.

The administration wants students to feel at home at Morehouse but not make it home and not misinterpret a good wish of the discipline committee for you to make the most and get the best life out of your four years of home life on the campus. When your thinking, fellows, is changed on this, your habit automatically becomes changed, and instead of reaching for a "Lucky instead of a sweet," you will, especially while in your room, reach for a book instead of a Lucky.

—RALPH W. RILEY.

STUDENT-TEACHER RELATIONSHIP

MELVIN H. WATSON, '30

It is unquestionable that teachers occupy a delicately and tremendously responsible position on our campus. Whatever else the student group is, I think it is safe to say that in a large measure it is but the reflection of the faculty. Consciously or unconsciously, the students admire and imitate some of their teachers and in very many cases choose from them their ideals. Students' lives are shaped, their goals pointed out, their habits directed, and their actions influenced greatly by their teachers. If the faculty is composed of men interested in students from a viewpoint of personal development, interested in the serious business of living and making life adjustments, interested principally in the further pursuit of knowledge and definite development in the majors of life, these traits of character and these habits will be mirrored in the students.

On the other hand, if teachers are interested in students simply in the class room where they are concerned about having them memorize a few facts to be produced at examination time, if the teachers seem to attach very great importance to the light and unessential, if teachers are loose in character and indulge in practices with students and in the presence of students which are not indorsed by our college community, and if teachers cannot make an appeal to students from a viewpoint of personality, we have a very effective force at work to rip open the very vitals of the student body and to operate against any movement whatsoever to raise the student body to an advanced level and to develop it. These conditions will be reflected

in the actions, the conduct, and lives of the students and legislation on the part of the administration will prove almost futile in bettering the situation.

I think that it is desirable that there should exist between students and teachers a rich friendship. But it is as important and desirable that this friendship always follow along a level sufficiently elevated so as never to give the student an opportunity to lose his respect for the man who is pointing the way for him nor be divested of his confidence in the man who is guiding him, and to a large degree shaping his life.

Yes, it is indeed unquestionable that teachers occupy a delicately unique and tremendously responsible position on our campus.

HERE AND THERE

JOHN HOPE, II.

What kind of a debate was that!

No judges, no decisions,—no nothing. Such was the nature of our first intersectional debate. Of course, I realize that I am of the laity and probably am not capable of making a just criticism upon those forensic authorities who, out of their untold knowledge of the intricacies of the argumentative art, have concocted this rather vague type of debate. However, as a supporter of debating and a member of that rather indispensable group to a modern debate—the audience, I do have the right to venture an opinion as to what type of debate the Morehouse student audience would like to hear. We realize that it is rather difficult to obtain three efficient, unbiased judges, that to obtain one critic judge who would accurately and disinterestedly weigh the arguments of both sides and render a just decision would be even more difficult than the English system in which the audience renders a decision usually by the comparative volume of applause, would be partial to the home team since the audience is made up mainly of students.

After the Howard debate I came out feeling "up in the air," so to speak, as if the debate had not been concluded and all of the other students whom I talked to seemed to feel the same way. There is a thrill which one experiences when the judges' decisions are read which furnishes a fitting climax without which some of us would get little out of the debate—whether we would admit it or not. Further, without a decision the debaters get an "ego expansion" which should be the prize only of the victors. How many of us will admit defeat unless we are totally annihilated?

I dare say that as a result of the Howard debate, both the Morehouse and the Howard participants are absolutely sure that they really are the winner. The audience generally has ventured an opinion and let it pass with little or no conviction.

Too much credit cannot be given to the recently organized Political Science Club and to Mr. Brazeal, who was instrumental in its formation. Though the club was organized this school term it has presented six speakers not to the club alone but to the public. The speeches have embraced the fields of Economics, Law, and Political Science and each speaker was a specialist in his field.

The crowning achievement of this club came this week when it brought Mr. A. Philip Randolph, organizer and president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, to our campus as a lecturer for a period of three days. The words of this apostle of the Negro

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Athletics

HUGH GLOSTER, '31

SPEAKING OF SPORTS

According to the views expressed by Morehouse students in the athletic symposium of the last issue of THE MAROON TIGER, the 1929 gridular reverses of the Maroon and White could have been averted if there had existed well-regulated intra-mural sports as a means of uncovering varsity material, closer co-operation between fraternities in an effort to put mighty elevens on the field, greater school spirit, more candidates turning out for the various sports, modern training conveniences and well-supervised diet. These are the facts. Let us act!

The Morehouse faculty presented a very capable basket ball squad this season. In the playoff with the Washington High school faculty, they won, 28-26. They are now in the midst of a series with the faculty of Alabama State College.

The candidates for the track team are being weeded out by a process of elimination by inter-class competition. Quite a few luminaries are making their appearances. Manager Alexander announces that the track team will be "ready to go" within a week or two.

Exactly a month ago, football letters were awarded to the following members of the 1929 football team; Mann, Graham, Robinson, C. Robinson, Tolliver, Jefferies, Edmonds, Sheppard, Hawkins, Cain, Brown, Smith, Days, Ellis, Davis, Fuller, Webster and C. P. Johnson, Griffin Days, versatile guard, and James Edmonds, flashy half, were elected alternate captains for the 1930 season.

Inspirational speeches were delivered by President John Hope, retiring Captain Man and others.

MOREHOUSE BASKETEERS WIND UP SEASON IN BLAZE OF GLORY BY TROUNCING MORRIS BROWN, KNOXVILLE AND ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE

On February 17th at the Sunset Casino, Morehouse drubbed Morris Brown in a fast, hotly-contested affair. The Wolverines jumped into the lead when Bradley looped two baskets but the Maroon and White soon deadlocked things and at the half, the count was about even. In the second period, Wynn, Brown, Archer and Traylor established a comfortable lead but Morris Brown rallied and tied the score, 19-19, with two minutes to play. Then a hot fight began and Morris Brown committed technical fouls on Archer and Smith, respectively, and both made their free shots. Next Brown made a pretty crip and the final score stood 23-19 in favor of Morehouse.

The rampant Knoxville College Bulldogs invaded the lair of the Maroon Tigers of Morehouse on February 21st and emerged from a hot basketball game on the short end of a 26-20 decision. Morehouse, led by Smith, gained an early lead but Knoxville rallied and, at the half, had established a 11-10 advantage. In the final stanza, the Maroon and White ran all over the visitors.

Archer and Traylor began the steam-rolling by bagging two long shots each. This was followed by crips by Traylor, Archer and Wynn and a pair of free shots by Brown. Knoxville's futile attempt to overcome this great advantage was fruitless and, at the screaming of the final whistle, the count stood 26-20 with the big Maroon team leading. In the preliminary, the Morehouse "Horse Collars," with Hawkins, Foster and Walker in the stellar roles, subdued the Friendship Church Five, 14-10. Mapp and Chenault starred for Friendship.

On February 26th in the Morehouse Gym, the Morehouse Tigers slashed the stingers out of the Alabama State Hornets and dealt them a 33-24 lacing. Alabama State got off to a flying start in the first half when Alexander, Murray, Robinson and Wilson accumulated thirteen points; Wynn, Archer, Traylor and Banks had amassed nine points when the whistle ending the initial period blew. In the second half, Morehouse came back strong and, led by Traylor, Smith, Archer, Banks, Brown and Wynn, completely annihilated the Hornets and dazzled them by an inspired offensive game which resulted in the final count standing 33-24 in favor of the Maroon and White.

PHI BETA SIGMA FIVE COPS ATLANTA INTER- FRATERNAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Successive Victories Over Omegas, Kappas, and Alphas Clinch Title.

Sunset Casino, March 15.—The Kappa Alpha Psi basketball squad defeated the Alpha Phi Alpha quintet in the first of the inter-fraternal games 34-18. The first half was hotly contested with Kinney, Wiggins, Traylor and Edwards furnishing the fireworks and the count at its close was 16-6 in favor of the Kappas. In the second half, Traylor, Forbes and Hawkins ran wild and, in spite of the efforts of Kinney, Edwards, Hope and Watson, the Kappas won a 34-18 decision.

The Omega Psi Phi basketeers dropped a 25-19 verdict to the Phi Beta Sigma cagers in the second of the inter-fraternal games. The first half was hotly contested and at the half the count was 4-4. In the second stanza, the Sigma's led by Roberts, Nelson, Walker and Green maintained an advantage over the Omegas and thereby came out on the long end of a 25-19 score.

Sunset Casino, March 19.—After setting a fast pace in the first half which ended with the score 12-11 in their favor, the Alpha Phi Alpha cagers dropped a 23-16 decision to the Omega Psi Phi quintet. The game was a rough-and-tumble affair throughout. Kinney, Taylor and Harrison were the Alpha luminaries, while Gunn, Walker and Baker were the Omega stars.

The upset of the series occurred when the Sigmas annihilated the Kappas, 52-34. The first half was a great duel and at its close the count was 24-22 in favor of the Sigmas. In the second period, the Sigmas, with Roberts, Walker, Green and Nelson running wild, brought the Sigma score to 52. The Kappas were unable to overcome this advantage.

Sunset Casino, March 22—The Kappa Alpha Psi cagers defeated the Omega Psi Phi team 23-22 in a fast, tight game. Wiggins, Forbes, Hawkins and Traylor got loose in the first half and at its close, the count was 14-8 in favor of the Kappas. In the second half a hard fight took place, Wiggins and Traylor were removed from the game for too much fouling and Jones, Walker and Gunn led the Omegas to within one point of their opponents and were trying desperately for the lead as the whistle blew. The final score was 23-22 in favor of the Kappas.

The Phi Beta Sigma cagers copped the championship by defeating the Alpha Phi Alpha five 34 to 24. The first half was hard fought and at its close, the Sigmas were leading 16-11. Both squads rallied in the second half but the Sigmas maintained their early lead and won, 34-24. Kinney, Taylor and Harrison starred for the Alphas while Roberts, Nelson and Green were the shining lights for Sigma.

MORRIS BROWN DOWNS MOREHOUSE 7-6 TO PRY LID OFF 1930 BASEBALL SEASON

Morris Brown Athletic Field, March 22.—After being outplayed in every department of the game, Morris Brown rallied in the eighth inning and overcame the 6-4 lead of Morehouse by scoring three runs on a single, two free-way tickets, a double and an error.

The game was a see-sawing, zig-zagging affair until the hectic eighth when the Morehouse wielders of the mace shelled Austin from the mound and crossed the plate three times to gain the 6-4 advantage, that the Morris Brown nine overcame in its half. The narrow one-run lead of the Wolverines was protected in the final stanza by the air-tight hurling of Bradley.

Smith, Mellon and Evans led the Morehouse batting attack while Hyde and Maxwell were the offensive stars of Morris Brown.

Foster twirled a neat game for the Maroon and White and Austin, Wolverine right-hander, also performed in a capable manner until he was bombarded from the box in the eighth.

Score by innings—

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Morehouse | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | —6 |
| Morris Brown | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 X—7 |

Batteries—Morehouse: Foster and Milton; Morris Brown: Austin, Bradley and Alexander.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE ORCHESTRA AND GLEE CLUB'S FIRST TRIP

(Continued from Page 88)

We were forced to cease our run to Atlanta by a stop-over in Newnan. The concert that night was played in one of the churches of the community. After having roused the town with a few college rah rahs, our faithful friend, the bus, eased away, Atlanta bound and classes the next day.

J. CULLEN FENTRESS.

CAMPUS NEWS

(Continued from Page 89)

esting talks were made by the various speakers. The month of April is set aside for the Easter Festival. The members are asked to co-operate as much as pos-

sible, since such a heavy program is on hand.

Give President Melton your support by frequent attendance, and Treasurer Sanders your support in financial matters.

On for the completion of a successful year!

L. CURRY, Reporter.

“Al” M. had better be more efficient or there will have to be another doorman in front of Sale Hall.

It is hoped that eventually J. L. B. will stop talking about his Fountain of Youth.

Although C. W. pulled a bone by carrying out orders from one of the members of the weaker sex; he seems to be presently living up to the ideals of the Horse Collars.

The combination, F. J. B., M. H., seems to be in tough luck these days. If it isn't G. K. with a smiling face, its Dr. C. C. H. with a 1929 Ford.

Had it not been for the quick thinking of G. K. there would have been an addition of one to the college suicide list, says R. P. S.

CHAPEL CHATS

(Concluded from Page 90)

and it is hoped that we will have more meetings of this type.

In order to prepare the student body for the coming of Mr. A. Philip Randolph, Mr. Brazeal gave a lecture in which he explained some of the economic terms familiar only to students of Economics as a rule. Another speaker on the subject of “Industry” was Mr. Forrester B. Washington.

Other faculty members who spoke during the past few weeks were Dr. Hope and Prof. Curtright.

Mr. Randolph's talks are commented on in another section.

— R. B. STEWART.

HERE AND THERE

(Continued from Page 92)

working man have served to enlightened us as to the present situation of the Negro in our rapidly changing age of machinery and mass production and have placed upon us as Negro college men a heavy, but rightly placed, responsibility. He places upon us the duty of directing and guiding the channels of thought and action of the masses of Negro laborers upon whom we are absolutely dependent. A strong student movement among Negroes with an objective similar to the one proposed by Mr. Randolph would be of inestimable value to our race at this particular period of industrial revolution in the South particularly.

Judging from the applause accorded Mr. Randolph from the compliments passed generally upon him he was well received and appreciated by the student body even though he was branded by one would-be radical as a false leader.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Wit and Humor

"NOW I'LL TELL ONE—"

CLARENCE S. BUGGS

Soph. (To student in the next room) "Hey, stop that racket on that horn, you sound like Roland Hayes!"

Next Room: "Listen, Dummy, Roland Hayes ain't no trumpet player."

Shoph: "That's exactly what I know. Stupid. *egg-zac-ly* what I know!"

Biology Prof.: "Say, Mister, where are your forceps?"

G. Anderson: "Sorry, Prof. but I haven't studied that animal yet."

"Gee, you're handsome," she told him.

"I had to be, because you're so pretty," he said smilingly.

She moved and sat on his knee. Although he had a wife, she wondered how he loved her rather than any other girl. True he was old, too old for her, but what did age matter? She loved him, anyhow! His wife knew it. She didn't care who knew it!

"Come on darling," she said laughing, "Mother's waiting for you. You're too sweet to be my father."

Dumb: "Say, who's your friend I saw you with today?"

Dumber: "Oh, just a logical acquaintance."

Dumb: "What d' ya' mean? What are ya' talking about?"

Dumber: "I mean he belongs to the same *lodge* that I belong to."

Teacher: "Willie, what does this mean? I told the

class to bring in themes on a dog and yours and Johnnie's are exactly alike, the same words, same dog's name and the same incident. Who copied?"

Willie: "Nobody copied, teacher, you see Johnnie is my *brother* and its our *dog*."

Son: "Papa, Lincoln freed the slaves, didn't he?"

Pop. (with shy look at the wife): "Yes, sonny, all but *one*!"

Zoology Teacher: "What is a parasite?"

Zoo. Student: "Something that falls out of an airplane."

Co-Ed: "Do you boys have a night-matron in Robert Hall?"

Smart 'en: "No, we have night-mares!"

*The boy stood on the burning deck,
And kissed the captain's daughter.*

*The Captain grabbed him by the neck,
And threw him in the water.*

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