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# THE MAROON TIGER

THE VOICE OF THE STUDENTS OF MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

Volume XII

FEBRUARY, 1937

No. 5

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NEMO SOLIS SATTIS SAPIT

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MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL STUDENT FEDERATION OF AMERICA

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## Founder's Day

### MOREHOUSE FOUNDERS DAY ORATOR FORESEES WAVE OF SPIRITUAL REVIVALISM

Only through a wave of religious fervor, such as has marked the great spiritual awakenings of the past, can we hope to find a way out of the present social confusion, Reverend Miles Mark Fisher pastor of White Rock Baptist Church, Durham, North Carolina, declared in the course of the Morehouse College Founders Day address here, February 18 on the occasion of the college's 70th anniversary. People today are ready for social change, he said, pointing to the response of the masses to the program of Father Coughlin, Dr. Townsend, and of the E P I C in California. When social change comes, he pleaded that it might be shot through with the spirit of Christianity, and be guided by the social philosophy of Jesus.

Alumni, students, faculty, and friends of the college gathered in Sale Hall Chapel for the formal celebration of Morehouse's anniversary. Dr. Samuel M. Nabrit, a graduate of the college in the class of 1925 and a member of a family which has long been associated with its development, presided. The invocation was spoken by Dr. E. R. Carter, a member of the first class to be graduated and veteran pastor of Atlanta's Friendship Baptist Church. Ira De A. Reid, '22, now professor of sociology in Atlanta University, sketched the progress of Morehouse from its founding in Augusta, Georgia, in 1867, through the stages of its development up to the present college generation. Issac W. Meadows, '38, of Buffalo, New York, told of the growth of Morehouse during the 70 years of change and vicissitude through which it has passed and waxed strong. The service was concluded by a prayer of benediction by Reverend C. N. Ellis, pastor of Atlanta's Reed Street Baptist Church.

Introduced by Dean B. R. Brazeal, '27, as an outstanding graduate of Morehouse College, who since his college years has moved on to new and larger tasks, Reverend Fisher at the outset of his address paid reverent tribute to those great men who gave their best years to the founding and the development of Morehouse College.

Of President Hope, the anniversary of whose death falls this week, Mr. Fisher said he "demon-

strated in a very fine way the ability of a Negro to be the president of an institution of higher learning." Because Dr. Hope succeeded so admirably, his associates and his alumni have been sought for similar positions. At the same time he recalled that President Hope came to be "an apostle of good wishes to everybody" and in the course of the years the first president of the Atlanta University system.

After making a rapid and picturesquely factual survey of the rise of evangelism in this country from the time of the coming of Charles Wesley and the "great awakening" of 1740 until after the reconstruction period, Reverend Fisher pointed out that after each of these great waves of revivalism, there came into being great numbers of schools and colleges. It was after the major spiritual awakening following the Civil War, he noted, that the great number of Negro schools were founded by zealous friends from the North at points where the Union forces had established themselves. It was at this time that Morehouse College came into being at Augusta, where its first teacher was a former captain in the Union army. While many schools founded at this time did not endure, Morehouse persisted in the face of great odds through the skill and devotion of its early leaders, particularly Dr. Joseph T. Robert, its first president, and his successors, Drs. Samuel Grave and George Sale.

In answer to the question, "Can we use revivalism in this new age?" Mr. Fisher expressed the opinion that the time is ripe for a new movement toward spiritual redemption and emancipation from social oppression. He saw in the great enthusiasm that has greeted proposals such as the Townsend plan an eagerness on the part of the masses for social betterment. Through the use of propaganda, Russia, Italy, and Germany have been awakened, he pointed out, and he asked if such a movement in this country should be allowed to come to pass without being punctuated by religion, and guided by the spirit of Christianity.

The anniversary program, which was arranged by a committee of alumni, was interspersed with musical numbers by graduates of the college. Those taking part were Johnson Hubert, '36, pianist, Drew S. Days, '36, violinist, and an alumni quartet composed of John C. Long, Jr., '36, Charles R. Lawrence, '36, Claude Robinson, '34, and Martin Graham, '37.

Other events of 1937 Founders Day were an informal chapel service in the morning at which

(Continued on Page 8)

## Hope Memorial

ADDRESS BY SAMUEL W. WILLIAMS,  
MOREHOUSE '37, DELIVERED AT THE  
MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR DR. JOHN  
HOPE IN SALE HALL CHAPEL

February 22, 1937, Under The Auspices of  
the Senior Class

Men of Morehouse, members of the affiliated institutions, members of the family and friends:

On the 26th of this month one year ago, six days after the passing of him to whom we pay tribute this morning, there assembled within these sacred walls the students of Morehouse College, of Spelman College, and of Atlanta University to declare that allegiance to the ideals of our friend and teacher—Dr. John Hope. At the grave, Morehouse men took a pledge declaring that forever we would hold sacred and dear the ideals of Morehouse College as conceived and taught by our beloved leader—Dr. John Hope. More than that, we declared that every year about the time of his death, Morehouse men would assemble in Sale Hall and pay tribute to our fallen leader and make a pilgrimage to his grave.

Men of Morehouse, we are here this morning in obedience to that pledge.

Fellow students, what is your belief in immortality? Is there an All-conserving Cosmic Consciousness? Surely there must be. For does it seem credible to you that so great a good as wrought by our leader—Dr. Hope—should die?

Surely it does seem incredible to you that it should die. The role of God in the universe is not to destroy, but to conserve. Human nature demands that good live on. Our religious experiences demand that God will conserve and insure the inevitable growth of good in some realm beyond the evils of this world where moth and rust do corrupt and the thief of time breaks through and steals. But, as the process of Creativity goes on and on, God in his primordial nature preserves harmony, and good wrought in this world is transformed into this nature of God, and through God's consequent nature, this good flows back into the world to make the world better. The work of Dr. Hope has become a part of the All-Con-

serving Consciousness and is in the world working for good. The spirit of Dr. Hope's work is all about us. It hovers about this campus, challenging our better selves to noble resolves. He lives here.

No better summary of his life achievements can be given than that by President Clarence Barbour of Brown University at the 1935 Commence-



THE LATE DR. JOHN HOPE  
FOR 25 YEARS PRESIDENT OF MOREHOUSE  
COLLEGE

ment when the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Dr. Hope. These are Dr. Barbour's words:

"Worcester Academy and Brown University graduate, with special work at the University of Chicago, honorary Master of Arts of Brown, the recipient of added distinguished recognition by four educational institutions of high standing, devoting his entire educational life and strength since leaving college as teacher of colored youth, teacher or president or both in Roger Williams University and Morehouse College, now president of Atlanta University; serving the welfare of colored troops in France during the World War; active in many associations for international cooperation; recognized by the United States government as one of the most influential of those making for interracial understanding and the solution of interracial problems; patient, sane, unruffled,

keeping his balance and his vision in a confused and confusing time; while not forgetting the things that are behind in the life of his people, reaching ever toward the things that are before; constantly planning and striving for the discovery of Negro leadership; wise and sane counsellor to the leaders of both races and trusted by them all; fine scholar and genial personality; one of the most potent factors among twilight millions struggling toward their promised land—"

Surely these words picture the type of man Dr. Hope was as he lived among us.

There is this said of a man named Peter in the early church. He came to be known as an upright, downright, outright sort of Christian. He had done so many good deeds; he had spoken so many true and timely words; he was so simple, unaffected and genuine in his whole make-up that the people came to believe that his very shadow would do them good. The humility of the man was so warm and real that they vested it with a certain miraculous quality.

The humility of Dr. Hope may be likened unto that of this Peter,—warm, genuine, unaffected, simple. A greater lover of men than Dr. Hope was none save Jesus himself. As he lived here on these red hills, looking down into "Beaverslide" at the squalor, the shame, the wretchedness and seeming incorrigibility of the inhabitants there, his soul, like Jesus', was moved with compassion on them for Dr. Hope loved people. He saw worth in human personality, even in its shame. It has been said of him that often he would say, "I would enjoy pastoring a small church where I could be close to people, and talk with them about the struggle of life." It seemed that he felt life was a hard struggle, especially for his people and that he was obligated to give his best to help them win in this struggle.

How he might help those suffering and underprivileged people in "Beaverslide" for sometime burdened him, when at last his desire to help was crystallized into the University Housing Project. His love and benediction went out to the humblest man regardless of his station in life.

In the spring of the school term of 1934-1935, my first year at Morehouse, as I was leaving Sale Hall going toward the library by the way of the Science Building, I met Dr. Hope, who was tak-

ing a walk seemingly for its pleasure and at the same time getting a check on the appearance of things. As I approached him, when in speaking distance, he began to smile, tipped his hat and spoke. He did not know who I was nor from where I came, but on me he let shine forth that noble soul of his. I can never forget that smile. It was a smile of benediction. A smile which seemed to be possessed of simplicity of something magnetic and redemptive. There I was just a sophomore in college and he, a university president, tipping his hat and speaking to me before I did to him. The force of his personality, struck me—aspiration and determination to be like him engulfed me from that moment.

Of the great sages of all ages, men have named three—Socrates, Buddha, and Jesus. But as for a man of virtue, a teacher of and builder of men, the list is incomplete without the name of Dr. John Hope inscribed thereon.

The soundness of his educational philosophy is attested by the host of Morehouse men scattered throughout America, who are Christian leaders and builders of men after the fashion of John Hope.

When others were troubled about theory and method, Dr. Hope was settled on one thing—that Negroes need trained Christian leaders, leaders whose souls could be touched by the people whom they led. Thus for twenty-five years as president of Morehouse College, he worked to build an institution for character building for Negro youth.

I remember his saying at an all-university assembly in this hall one morning that except a teacher gave himself to the student, that teacher had not taught, regardless of the amount of book information which may have been given out. In the field of education, Dr. Hope was a leader. He proved himself a leader by leading. He was always at home with whatever group he found himself—be it around the council table or at any place. In whatever group he was, he always gave the impression of being a part of that group and yet a step ahead.

Men of Morehouse, as we sit here in one body, let us affirm anew our faith in the ideals which were such a characteristic part of our leader, Dr. John Hope. May his spirit of love, loyalty, courage and patience bind us in one band of love, and may we strive for that good life which Dr. Hope was ever anxious that each Morehouse man live.

As I think of Dr. Hope as a man, a loyal citizen, a disciple of Jesus, I find no better words to de-

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## Student Thought

### MOREHOUSE, WHAT NOW?

After giving much consideration to the political situation existing upon the Morehouse campus, I now feel that what once seemed to be a vast mountain of complexities has dwindled down to a minute pebble of simplicity. In brief, I am not of the opinion that our political system has been hopelessly exploited by the fraternity factions of this campus, but, on the contrary, I believe there are great possibilities of creating a splendid school spirit within the student body, provided the fraternities themselves will be big enough to lay aside the "hog it all policy" and work in harmony for the common good of the student body. Since there are possibilities of such an idea being carried out, we, as faithful Morehouse men, should consider it our profound duty to see to it that such an accomplishment is attained. Since we, unfortunately, have been successful in entangling our campus politics in the nasty yarn of political factions, it is for us, the instigators of this vice, to dissimulate this undesirable entanglement. Let us realize, men, that student government was not built upon the idea that it would afford a "stomping ground" for political regimes to wage battle. But it was the purpose of the founders to create a clean, wholesome, democratic organization.

The opportunity for reform is before us.  
Morehouse, What Now ? ?

B. F. Robinson

### UNsung HEROES

M. S. Cabiness

The referee pauses momentarily for lack of a definite decision, then quite hastily he grips firmly the whistle in his hand and blasts the shrieking sound which brings to a close a colorful season of the athletic year.

Fans race from the stands to offer warm words of praise to their idols; extravagant glory is lavished upon the stars of the game and midst the loud shouts of joy which fill the air like thunder, happiness and mirth rule supreme.

But in the wild cry of victory no thought is given to that courageous band who failed to carry away the honors. Those men who reported daily

for practice along with the heroes, those men who bravely took the pain of bruises in trying to make the grade.

They suffered endless torture during the time they spent gallantly fighting for the break that never came. They were continuously rebuked because their class-room work was affected by physical and mental fatigue. They laughed happily as the wreaths of honor were placed on the heads of others. But their work was not in vain.

This noble group of substitutes, though never tasting the sweetness of glory, is ever to be in the eyes of everyone.

For their unlimited quantity of good sportsmanship, for their daring efforts to glorify the needs of fellow players, for their untiring willingness to add more laurels to our college, we pause in this way to pay tribute to—

OUR UNSUNG HEROES.

### ATLANTA UNIVERSITY PUBLISHES FIRST OF SERIES OF FRENCH TEXTS BY AND ABOUT NEGROES

Increasing interest in French literature by and about Negroes has led to the publication by Atlanta University of a series of publications in this field, the first three of which are now available. Each story has been carefully edited with introductory notes and vocabulary, and is issued in a well mimeographed form with a printed cover. Announcement of the series was made this week by Dr. Mercer Cook, Professor of French in Atlanta University.

The first three stories are designed for use in first and second year French classes. These include "Le Singes de Dieu et les Homme Du Diable", by Alexandre Private d'Anglemont, a Negro from Guadeloupe who went to Paris and became a friend of the elder Dumas, Balzac, Baudelaire and other important figures; "Zimeo" by Saint Lambert, one of the oldest stories in French literature, and "Ourika" by Madame la duchesse de Duras, a tragic story of a Negro girl during the French Revolution, first published in 1824 and now available only in rare editions.

These editions of these unusual reading texts, which will appeal particularly to French classes in Negro schools and colleges, have been prepared for classroom use under the direction of Dr. Cook, whose interest in French literature by and about Negroes has led to this innovation in classroom texts.



### ATLANTA UNIVERSITY'S NEW MUSIC LIBRARY IS OPENED

Formal opening of the music library, which has been presented to the Atlanta University system by the Carnegie Corporation, took place on Sunday afternoon, January 10, in the newly decorated blue room of Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Building, in which the collection of books and records, and the reproducing machine are housed. In the presence of a large gathering of students and friends of the University, Miss Florence M. Read, Acting President of Atlanta University, read a psalm of thanksgiving, and the group joined in a dedicatory prayer of thanks appropriate to the occasion. During the afternoon representative music from the rich store of records was played on the reproducing machine. Opportunity was given to pore over the large collection of books and music scores which were on display.

In all, the collection includes nearly 900 records of the greatest music of all time and of all countries, and several hundred volumes of musical histories, biographies of musicians, and interpretative musical works, as well as scores of the principal recorded compositions and program notes on these numbers. To reproduce the records an electrical phonographic set has been made, which is especially designed for the use of classes and groups. It is possible to control the tone of the instrument in such a way that the finest shading of music may be heard distinctly, or to bring out the full volume of an orchestra or a choir with all the richness and natural tone quality.

The Carnegie Corporation, which has assembled the collection and created this special reproducing device, has placed these sets in 94 colleges and universities in the United States, Canada, and other British possessions. This has been done by this educational foundation as a part of its program of developing and encouraging a deeper and wider interest on the part of college students in the fine arts.

### SPEAKER URGES "MILITANT" SUPPORT OF PEACE PROGRAM

To be a peacemaker, one need not withdraw from life or retreat from reality; rather, it is the peacemaker's duty to face the strong white light of truth, to meet the situation bravely and inde-

pendently, and "to bear the cross". Thus, Reverend George Lackland, director of the Wesley Foundation of Yale University and pastor of New Haven's First Methodist Church, described the task of the proponent of peace in the present-day world in a chapel talk to the students of Spelman College. Mr. Lackland is making a tour of the South in the interest of the Emergency Peace Campaign.

Speaking to the text, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God", Mr. Lackland said that unfortunately pacifists are looked down upon as being mere resisters or "do nothings". On the contrary, during the World War many who declined to kill their fellowmen, gave their lives at the front as Red Cross workers or as mine sweepers in an effort to clear the seas of the death-dealing mines.

"We need to put militancy into the peace movement", Mr. Lackland declared. "It is a lot more difficult to teach people to live and work together than it is to teach them to hate one another. We must sublimate conflict to a higher plane. Sincere people will always have differences of opinion about important issues, and out of these differences it is our task to create a synthesis."

The visitor recommended as a means of gaining a well-balanced knowledge of what is going on in the world today that students should read three periodicals carefully and regularly; first, the Sunday edition of the New York Times, which gives an account of the world's happenings, is almost entirely free from bias; then, an independent journal, such as "The Nation" or "The New Republic", which gives the liberal or radical viewpoint, and finally some conservative investment journal like the "Wall Street Journal", which shows what big business is thinking. Then, when one has read and digested these points of view, he should think quietly over what he has read, and form an independent opinion on what is happening about him.

Commenting on the problem of saluting the flag, and of taking the oath to the Constitution, Mr. Lackland said he used to be puzzled by reservations and questions that arose in his mind. He did not wish, for example, to give allegiance to the system of racial inequalities, political graft, and excessive military expenditures. At last, he said, his problem was solved by a line from a poem of Henry van Dyke: "We love our land for what she is to be". Thus, he said, we should see in the American flag a symbol of a country that is to be free from racial strife, economic disorder, and militarism.

## Editorial Notes

### THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUPREME COURT

When, on February 15, President Franklin D. Roosevelt sent his memorable message to Congress on the reform of the judiciary branch of the federal government, he created such a stir in American politics as has not been created since the first outbreak of the "teapot dome" scandals. The proposals of the president have been dubbed by his opponents, as an attempt to "pack" the Supreme court, and by his defenders, as an attempt to liberalize the court. Both groups are right in their assertions. The president's proposals are an attempt to pack the court and to liberalize it. By packing the court, adding a maximum of six new justices to the Supreme court bench, the president hopes to liberalize the court to such an extent that it will pass favorably upon his pet legislations. Now such a scheme may be all right so long as that pet legislation continues to be for the social and economic betterment of the masses of the people. But (and here is the rub) suppose that legislation takes a different turn and becomes a tool in the hands of the president or his followers. Now such a thing is possible and even probable, for it is no unconcealed fact that the president does not cherish opposition to his plans. Further he has tacitly sanctioned the withdrawal of patronage from those senators and representatives who have opposed him on important issues. The most notable example of this being the withdrawal of patronage from Senator Carter G. Glass of Virginia.

While we do not object to judicial reform, we do question the administration's method. We believe an amendment to be the most democratic method by which to determine the attitude of the people on the issue of wages and hours. The issue is really one of wages and hours, for it is for the specific purpose of having the supreme court act favorably upon certain specified types of legislation that the president seeks to increase the membership of the court. The coalition of the Democratic party and the Committee for Industrial Organization have had a boomerang effect upon the leadership of the party.

Lewis' of the C. I. O. request for presidential intervention in the automobile strike necessitated a public presidential rebuke to him. Further there

is strong suspicion, according to reputable Washington commentators, that the president was forced by the militant Lewis to reveal his supreme court move long before he had intended to do so. Now it is argued by those favoring the presidential move that by its overwhelming endorsement of the "New Deal" the populace endorsed the "New Deal's" previous actions and desired its continuations along somewhat the same lines. Such an argument has just enough truth in it to make it seem logical. The endorsement cannot be said to have been a rebuke to the supreme court for the majority of New Deal measures invalidated by that body were in popular disfavor. The N. R. A. being the most notable example. Even assuming the statement of public endorsement to be true, it still cannot be argued that the voters endorsed a labor organization whose leader is far from being without personal ambitions and whose methods are in direct violation of the fundamental law of the land.

We cannot look with wholehearted approval upon the president's further proposals because we cannot swallow, without a grain of salt, the proposal to have government lawyers enter any case where the constitutionality of a federal law is questioned. We cannot reconcile, on the one hand, an attorney general who asserts his inability to interfere actively in a state where a person has been deprived of his life by mob violence in direct violation of the fundamental law of the land and an attorney general who, on the other hand, demands the right to interfere in any action at law between individuals in which the constitutionality of a federal law is questioned. We cannot reconcile these two points of view, even though in the latter instance the attorney general may interfere only as an *amicus curia*.

The reasons given by the president for his proposal to add a new judge to the Supreme court bench upon the refusal of any member to resign after attaining the age of seventy, we consider very flimsy and unlike his usually well thoughtout reasons for advocating a change. The president avers that "older men, assuming that the scene is the same as it was in the past, cease to explore or inquire into the present or the future." Is this true? Have men like Borah, Norris, Brandeis, Johnson, and others ceased to inquire into the present and the future merely because they have served their allotted three score and ten years? If it is true that "new facts become blurred though old glasses fitted" then that truth is just as applicable to those men beyond seventy who sit in the legislative halls of the country as

it is for those men beyond seventy who deliberate in the judiciary chambers of the nation. The president's actions belie the statement, for it was only a few months ago that the president and his party withdrew all opposition to 74 years old George Norris so that he might return to the greatest deliberative body in the world—the United States Senate. Among other reasons given for the change were reduced costs of appeal by private litigants and a greater speed in the clearance of court dockets. We fail to see how the cost of appeal by private litigants will be reduced unless the president intends to abolish certain courts. As to the clearance of dockets, it must be admitted that the lower courts are crowded but the Supreme court docket is up to date. Opponents argue, however, that the Supreme court in the last fiscal year (June, 1935-July, 1936) refused to hear 717 petitions without giving any reason at all. But should these refusals serve as a reason to increase the personnel of the Supreme court? What guarantee does the president have that a court of 15 will not throw out as many cases without stating a reason? We admit the necessity of judicial reform, but we hold that such reforms should be limited to the lower federal courts and to the judicial process. Executive government by judiciary and legislative subserviency is just as obnoxious to us as is judiciary "government by injunction". But of the two evils we prefer the latter and hope for the eventual eradication of both.

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### HOPE MEMORIAL (Continued from Page 4)

scribe him that those of J. H. L. Baxter. Dr. Hope was—

"A man whom honor  
Could not spoil,  
Nor all the pomp  
Or fame, or wealth beguile;  
A friend of all,  
Though damned, or lauded much;  
God blessed and welded  
To the common touch.

A man  
With a universal soul  
Unshackled from the gyves  
Of section's bounds  
Of sanguine stock  
Free of the cults of race—  
Life's higher grounds  
His ark, and holy place.

A man  
Whose teguments were  
Bright as the dawn,  
A ray, or crystal stream;  
Patron of God  
Without a stain or scar  
A man triune  
As spotless as a star."  
Men of Morehouse, may we be like him!

### FOUNDERS DAY (Continued from Page 2)

Reverend Miles Mark Fisher, '18, Philip M. Davis, '11, and John W. Dobbs, '01, contributed reminiscences of their college days, and a basketball game in the afternoon at which Morehouse defeated South Carolina State College, 32—24.

Two days preceding Founders Day, the Atlanta Baptist Ministers Union held its meeting on the Morehouse College campus at which the work of President Hope in the upbuilding of the local church and development of the ministry was eulogized. Reverend C. N. Ellis, president of the Union, Reverend W. G. Bivins, pastor of the Mount Vernon Baptist Church, Atlanta, Dr. Charles D. Hubert, director of the Morehouse School of Religion, and Dr. D. D. Crawford, secretary of the General Baptist Missionary Convention of Georgia, were among those who paid tribute to the service of Dr. Hope.

**DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS TELLS ATLANTA  
UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ABOUT  
JOURNEY AROUND WORLD**

Back from a seven months journey around the world, in the course of which he revisited many of the principal capitals of Europe, spent five and a half months in intensive study of life in Germany, saw Russia again after a lapse of eight years, and for the first time saw the people of the Orient and the Pacific Islands in their native environment, Dr. W. B. E. DuBois, professor of sociology in Atlanta University, Tuesday, Feb. 9, told the assembled students and faculties of the University system something of his travels and of his observations.

The world to him seemed to be more concerned than ever before in the great economic problems that face human beings everywhere. While he found conditions more upset than he had ever before experienced them, the chief thought that remained with him at his journey's end was the astonishing beauty of the world, not alone the rich beauties of nature, of seas, mountains, islands, but the magnificent achievements of man in the building of his temples, and the fabrication of his other works of art.

In England and France, which Dr. DuBois first visited, he found democracy facing a new and difficult task—that of not only adjusting itself to the constantly changing economic situation, which affects every human life but of making work and wages, income and expense, a subject of direct governmental action; and also of being very definitely concerned with the problem of preserving the peace of the world, even if it had to fight to do so. In this latter paradoxical situation, he said, England and France are faced with the necessity of building ever increasing armaments, and are being loaded, as a result, with heavier and heavier taxes.

Germany, to which Dr. DuBois returned for a third time, was to him a completely changed place. A central government exists which in effect says to the people: "We know what the German people need, and what they want. We are going to do these things for Germany in your name and by the authority you have given us." Through the use of the radio, he said, it is possible for the leader of the German people to speak directly to nearly all of the seventy million Germans every day, or every hour, if desired, and to tell them repeatedly what they should know, what they are to think, and the answers to any questions.

Phenomena of present-day Germany that impressed Dr. DuBois were the great popular celebrations and immense demonstrations of armed force, by which the Nazi seek to justify themselves in the eyes of the German people; the unparalleled housing program for people of the lower and middle classes; the construction of new roads everywhere, which may not be needed except for the movement of troops and cannon; the national vocational guidance program, by which each youth is advised by a counselor as to the chances of work in certain fields; the compulsory work program, and reduction of unemployment to a minimum and, finally, as a result of this highly industrialized social program, the decline of the universities, which were once Germany's greatest glory.

Ten days in Russia, en route from Germany to Asia, gave Dr. DuBois a second opportunity to observe the far-reaching social and industrial experiment that Soviet Russia is conducting. Most astonishing in Moscow was the absence of private retail trade. Only state stores are doing business. This symbolized to Dr. DuBois the belief of the soviet government that business and industry are the direct concern of the state, and that, in fact, government is business and industry. It was his opinion that the Russian experiment is succeeding and that, without doubt, the mass of the people of Russia are better off than they ever were, even though, he added, they were never very well off.

In Manchukuo, Dr. DuBois found the attempt of the Japanese to govern an alien population succeeding better than the similar attempts of Western nations which he has observed. This is because the Japanese recognize no racial difference, he said. Natives of Manchukuo, under Japanese rule, are employed as policemen, and are functioning elsewhere in the government.

The first impression of Asia, Dr. DuBois reported, was the amazing size and power of this great colored population, which in China, India, Japan, and the islands of the Pacific number some eight hundred million persons, and constitutes by far the majority of the people of the world. Here not only did he see the physical center of the future of mankind, but here he found "a civilization that has some sort of eternity". Many of the arts and inventions of the Western world, such as printing, paper-making, the compass, and many other accomplishments were developed by the Chinese much earlier, he recalled.

Two things especially impressed him on his vis-

it to Japan: the universal courtesy, which one finds on every hand and in every class of society, and the astonishing efficiency, which marks every activity of organized life. Through this efficiency, Japan, not England, has come to be the textile center of the world. Increasingly, the effect of Japan's ability to do the work of the world more cheaply and more expeditiously is going to be revolutionary, he thought. How, he asked, is organized industry going to compete with a people that can feed a laborer for eight cents a day, as is being done in certain cooperatives in Japan.

The speaker at the University convocation was introduced by Acting President Florence M. Read as one who has been recognized on five continents as an editor, an author, and a scholar who has distinguished himself in each of these capacities. Dr. DuBois' appearance before the students and faculties of the Atlanta University system was his first in Atlanta since his return to the United States early this year. He has however, spoken to audiences all the way from Tokio to New York City, Miss Read said in her introductory remarks.

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#### MOREHOUSE SENIORS CONDUCT ANNUAL SERVICE IN MEMORY OF PRESIDENT JOHN HOPE

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The men of Morehouse College on February 22, recalled the services to their institution and to society of their late president, Dr. John Hope, and assembling at his grave, pledged themselves anew to follow his precepts and uphold the ideals for which he labored. The memorial service in Sale Hall Chapel was conducted by members of the senior class, and was attended by large numbers of students and members of the faculties of Atlanta University and Spelman College, as well as Morehouse College. At its conclusion, the assembly, led by the senior class in academic garb, gathered at Dr. Hope's grave on the nearby Atlanta University campus where a wreath was placed.

In the address of the morning, Samuel W. Williams, of Dermott, Arkansas, a senior in the School of Religion, declared that the endurance of Dr. Hope's influence on the campus and elsewhere was evidence of the truth of immortality. As a tribute to Dr. Hope, Lord Tennyson's poem, "Ulysses" was read by W. W. Jackson, of Birmingham, Alabama, and the Largo movement of

Bach's concerto for two violins was played by Richard Durant, of Brooklyn, New York, and Henry B. Ward, of Providence, Rhode Island. The pledge of perpetuation, which binds the students of Morehouse to "hold sacred and dear the ideals of this institution as conceived and taught by our beloved leader, Dr. John Hope" was presented by Benjamin H. Parks, of Detroit, Michigan, president of the student body, who charged the succeeding generations to renew their allegiance on each anniversary of Dr. Hope's death. The Scripture, a selection from Paul's epistle to the Galatians, was read by J. F. Birchette, Jr., of Asheville, North Carolina. John H. Calhoun, of Atlanta, presided as master of ceremonies.

At the grave the wreath was placed by Robert Johnson Smith, of Chicago, Illinois, after the company had sung one verse of the hymn, "O Son of Man". The college hymn was then sung softly, and the students repeated the pledge. The service was concluded with the singing of "Dear Old Morehouse" and the benediction was spoken by J. F. Birchette, Jr.

At the opening of his address, Mr. Williams recalled that on February 26, 1936, six days after Dr. Hope's death, the students of Morehouse College met and pledged themselves to the perpetuation of the ideals of their late teacher and friend. At the same time, he reminded the assembly, it was agreed that each year about the date of Dr. Hope's death, the students would gather to pay tribute to him and to make a pilgrimage to his assembly was convened.

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## ISSUE IN SPAIN IS DIVIDING ALL EUROPE INTO TWO CAMPS, SCOTTISH LECTURER ASSERTS IN TALK AT SPELMAN COLLEGE

More and more it is becoming impossible for the people of Europe to keep a "middle ground" between extreme nationalism on the one side and the extremities of socialism and communism on the other, Donald Grant, well known Scottish writer and speaker on international affairs, told a group of students and faculty members of the Atlanta University system Saturday evening, January 30, in the course of a discussion of the situation in Spain and its effect on Europe. Speaking on the subject, "The Struggle in Spain is Decisive to Europe", Mr. Grant asserted that as a result of this civil war, all Europe is being forced to take sides; as a consequence, there is rapidly ceasing to be any "middle road" in European politics. The speaker has just returned from a six months stay in England and on the continent, and his conclusions were based on fresh, first-hand studies of European opinion.

The issue between fascism and democracy is dividing Europe into two camps, Mr. Grant declared. The great tragedy, he said, is not only that it is setting one country against another, but that it is separating every population in Europe into violently opposing factions. In the countries where fascism has gained control, such as Italy and Germany, there is no open opposition to the totalitarian state. In the countries where democratic government still exists, the trend is toward a "popular front", such as exists in France. Here the various parties, which represent the moderate, liberal, and the radical groups, have joined to form a strong opposition to the forces of fascism in order to save themselves from being literally "steam-rolled" out of existence.

Speaking at the Spelman College vesper service on Sunday afternoon, January 31, on "Ways to Avoid War", Mr. Grant declared that only by a strong "collectivist" policy, by which nations join together to prevent conflict, could war be effectively avoided. Two other possible ways to stop war were outlined through the workings of a "power policy" by which nations seek to become so great and powerful that none will dare to attack them, and by the policy of neutrality, by which nations seek to avoid the pit-falls and entanglement of war by deliberately cutting themselves off from associations with other countries. Neither of these two policies, Mr. Grant believed,

could in the long run be effective. The collective policy, by which one nation joins with another to prevent the evils and excesses that lead to war, and to arbitrate differences, conforms more nearly to the Christian conception of life, Mr. Grant asserted. Such a concept, as best summarized in the Golden Rule, is a challenger to the policy of powerful governments which seek to disregard the well-being of all except themselves.

During his week-end stay, Mr. Grant discussed the question, "Will Germany Dominate Europe?" at an open forum on Sunday evening, which was arranged by the Spelman College Y. W. C. A. and the Morehouse Y. M. C. A. He pointed out how Hitler, taking step after step in repudiation of the Versailles treaty, has taken the initiative in European affairs. Now by acquiring influence in the Balkan states and by propaganda against Czechoslovakia and Russia, he is pushing for the central of Europe by the German peoples inside and outside of Germany. A few weeks ago, Hitler suffered a check by Britain and France in connection with his interference in Spain and Spanish Morocco, Mr. Grant said. If Britain and France continue to take a firm and positive stand, it may delay the spread of German influence to the advantage of democracy in Europe.

Mr. Grant, a native of Scotland and a graduate of Edinburgh University, studied theology for four years in New College, Edinburgh, and as a student lived and did social work in that city's slum section. Following the World War, he engaged in reconstruction work in France, in relief work in Austria, and later served as secretary of the Student Christian Movement in New Zealand and in Great Britain. He was an organizer of the International Student Service, was first editor of its publication, the "Vox Studentium", and served as a European correspondent for various journals. His interest in world peace took him frequently to Geneva where he observed closely the work of the League of Nations. He is now lecturing in American colleges under the auspices of the Institute of International Education, and came to Atlanta from Chattanooga where he was an outside speaker in the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Open Forum.

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### TO END WAR IS BIGGEST WORLD PROBLEM, SAYS PRESIDENT OF FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION

Permanent progress toward the solution of social problems is impossible until the world has solved the problem of peace and war, for the effect of war is to wipe out all social gains, Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell, president of the Foreign Policy Association and director of its research activities, declared in a brief talk on the world situation at Spelman College chapel service Thursday morning, February 4. After summarizing the deadlock that exists today in Europe between the democratic nations and those ruled by dictators, Dr. Buell expressed the opinion that a general war would not break out in 1937.

"Despite the action of the dictators and the general military preparations, I do not think we are going to have a world war in 1937", he said, and gave the following reasons for his beliefs: "First, Germany is not ready to fight. Second, Germany has not yet succeeded in getting allies. Italy is playing with Germany, but until the two countries come to terms, Germany cannot consider engaging in a war. In the third place, the great democratic countries of Europe, France and Great Britain, are growing stronger and moving much closer together."

Dr. Buell pins much faith on the determination of France and Great Britain to stand together against Germany. France, he says, despite the serious internal troubles, is much stronger than she was six months ago. Britain's position is improved, too, and because Germany knows that Britain would go to the aid of France, Hitler would hesitate to take the offensive. Instead of war, Dr. Buell speculates that France and Britain might go to Germany and offer considerations in return for which Germany would reenter the League of Nations, reduce armaments, and work for the pacification of Europe.

Whether or not Germany accepts such an offer of France and Great Britain to restore some of its colonies, to provide loans, and otherwise aid Germany economically, will depend, Dr. Buell believes, on Germany's conviction that the outside world is sincere and on her belief that the outside powers are strong enough to exercise their power. Germany believes, he says, that the democratic countries are being weakened by the forces of communism. This is not the case, in Dr. Buell's opinion; instead, the democratic countries are gaining strength.

In this world situation, the United States is inclined to regard itself removed from all danger of being involved. The truth is, he says, that year by year the world is getting closer together, and the closer the nations are together, the greater the fear of war. He believes that the United States should take definite action toward breaking the European deadlock, and he recommended that the President should call a conference of the most powerful of the nations to talk it over, get an agreement on resumption of world trade and reduction of armaments.

"There is only one sure way to end war", he said in his concluding remarks, "and that is to work to prevent its outbreak. We must work together to organize the world on a basis of justice and order."

Dr. Buell, who has been director of research for the powerful Foreign Policy Association since 1927 and its president since 1932, is recognized as a profound student of international affairs. Following his college days at Occidental College in California and at Princeton University, he has taught successively in the departments of economics and government at Occidental College, Harvard University, Columbia University, the University of California, and Yale University. He investigated political conditions in Africa during 1925-26, and is the author of a two volume book on the subject of "The Native Problem in Africa", as well as many other books on a variety of aspects of international affairs.

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By William M. Nix

Probably the lacing that Morehouse received from Morris Brown on Monday night, January 18, at the Sunset Casino, plus Uncle Frank's failure to take three of his "mainstays" to Fisk with him, the addition of a crack freshman team, composed of Pye, Coffee, Myles, Brown and Mitchell, to our squad at the beginning of the second semester, and the thrilling exhibition of cage technique as demonstrated by the second team against Fisk (twice) and Talladega, were much needed. Since that time the Tiger quintet, suffering from a bad case of "winners epidemic", garnered victories over such notables as the spectacular "razzle dazzle" team (even on a basketball court), LeMoyne, Fisk, Morris Brown, Talladega, and the heretofore invincible 'Bama State five.

From every view point the Morehouse-Morris Brown game was a disgusting spectacle. It was supposed to have been a cinch for the lads in Maroon and White, in fact, too much of a cinch. Ah, but they—these boys from the Tigers lair,—were a cocky group, too cocky, indeed for their own good. With the exception of Bush's initial field goal, Morehouse trailed in the scoring honors throughout the game; at half time the score read 8 to 5 in Morris Brown's favor, the resultant score of 21 to 18 still favored the Wolverines.

Hubbard and Cab Greene showed vast signs of possible polish. Sad Sam Jones, too, could now have ben placed in this category had he not been continually crying, (protesting) over the officials decisions. But "our immortals", where were they? Oslin, Clark and Harris were definitely out of the running. They failed to follow up shots when and if they were made. But Page and Bush—these our respected men—even they let us down. Yes, it was all Morris Brown that night—too much Morris Brown.

Since a goodly portion of our former scoring threats failed to "encor" for Fisk, a great deal of interest was created over the outcome of

the Fisk games (since two were to be played). However the staunch Maroon followers were delighted to learn that Page and Bush plus Kirtley, Myles, Johnson, Nix, Dawson and Echols had annexed victories of 28 to 23 and 32 to 22 over the Bulldogs.

Once home again the Housemen won decisive victories from Talladega, 35 to 18; LeMoyne, 42 to 31; Fisk, 30 to 22; and Morris Brown, 30 to 16. Much interest centered around the Morehouse-LeMoyne and Morehouse-Morris Brown games. The much heralded yellowjacket team was just as thrilling and spectacular in "palming" and passing a basketball as they were last fall in demonstrating numerous tricks with a football. Then came Morris Brown. The Wolverines were completely humbled in their return game with the Tigers. So accurate was their passing, so efficient was their shooting, and so close was their guarding that the Maroon and White quintet (up until two minutes of half time) tallied 18 points to Morris Brown's lone charity fling. With the whistle that sounded the mid-way mark, Morris Brown made her initial field goal of the game.

Having first made their debut to the Atlanta fans in the Fisk and Morris Brown games, the "freshman varsity" team along with the Morehouse "big five" (the little "five" having been left at home) was the stimulus that at last avenged the upsets and setbacks that Morehouse has suffered at the hands of the pugnacious 'Bama State Hornet. So the report goes, with the score at a 20 to 20 deadlock Coffee dropped four field goals in as many minutes of play—the final minutes at that—to boost the score to a 28 to 20 score. Ramp Page is reputed as having tallied the last on his favorite down the-center-shot. The game is one for the Morehouse annals, since it broke the jinx (we hope) that 'Bama State has held over us for the past three years.

Still on its winning spree, Morehouse surged ahead of Talladega on the latter's floor Saturday night, February 13, by a one point margin to win the game 23 to 22.

### MOREHOUSE NIPS THE HORNET

By W. W. Jackson

The mighty Maroon Tigers came into their own on the night of February 13 when they crushed a flashy 'Bama State Hornet by the score of 30-20 in the Hornet's nest, Gullibody Gym. Until this game, it seemed as if the Hornets held a charm over the Maroon clad lads from Atlanta, but on

this memorable night the Maroon boys, with new material in their line up, would not be denied.

The game opened with both teams playing cautiously. Fully three minutes elapsed before Fisher seeped through and dropped one for the Hornets. Page quickly followed his example and dittoed for the Tigers. The game then got underway in earnest. The Hornet's passing in the first half was dazzling, and a thing "lovely to look at" but was ineffective in its attempts to evade the alert Maroon guardians. Morehouse was content to let 'Bama State dazzle the spectators with dexterous passing while they went about the serious business of amassing a few points every now and then. Score at the half, Morehouse 10. 'Bama State 6.

The second half opened furiously. 'Bama State's basketeers imbued with a new spirit, and with the yells of an enthusiastic student body in their ears, soon hit their stride and tied the score at 20 all. The game for the next few minutes was a nip and tuck affair. Six minutes before the end, Coffee and Brown replaced Clark and Bush respectively. The replacements then proceeded to put the game on ice. Brown, fighting every minute for the ball, time and again stopped 'Bama rallies, and passed the ball to his mates. Coffee catching the spirit of the occasion slipped away from his man to score four beautiful crips, cinching the game.

The Maroon team's victory over hithertofore invincible (to Morehouse anyway) 'Bama State Hornets gave it the conference leadership and made it one of the great favorites to win the Conference Tournament to be held at Tuskegee on the 25th of this month.

## MAROON TIGERS REIGN SUPREME IN SOUTHEASTERN CONFERENCE

By W. W. Jackson and R. J. Smith

Before some two thousand or more screaming, wildly, cheering fans gathered in Logan Hall at Tuskegee to witness the finals of the annual Southeastern Intercollegiate Conference Basketball Tournament over the hard-fighting, never-say-die Clark Panthers. This game proved a fitting climax to a tournament that left in its wake the pitiful carnage of such stalwart favorites as Alabama State, and Xavier, victims of these same

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Clark Panthers. On two successive nights the fans had seen the Clark Panthers cause the demise of these two clever teams in miraculous fashion, Clark making sensational comebacks in each game to overhaul and destroy their favored foes. And, on the basis of these triumphs the Clarkites entered the tournament finals as slight favorites over the Maroon Tigers who had gained the finals by the default of South Carolina State and by rather dull and wholly unimpressive victories over Florida A. and M. (43-30) and Tuskegee (21-17.) The fighting mettle of the Tigers was yet to be proved.

From the tip-off until the final whistle a grim sort of tension and suppressed excitement prevailed. The titanic struggle for basketball supremacy was soon underway. For the first few minutes the jungle animals parried and maneuvered for openings. Quick as a flash the Panthers struck home. The Maroon's flesh was lacerated and the infuriated Tigers quickly retaliated with a strike of their own. The Panthers striving desperately to pile up an early lead, peppered the backboard with long shots most of which failed. Half score 19-11.

It was a determined Tiger team that took the floor for the second period to face a team that had come from behind to defeat the dangerous opponents of the two previous nights. With cool precision the Tigers soon added another basket to their lead. But at this stage of the game the fireworks really started. The Panthers uncorked an attack that not only whittled away the Maroon and White lead but left the Maroon clad lads a bit dazed. Time out for Morehouse. Captain Page pulls his forces together and play is resumed. But in spite of the Tigers frantic efforts the Panthers tied the score at 28 all and very shortly afterwards a free throw gave them a one-point lead. The Tigers backs were against the wall. They had either to fight or to let a championship slip from their grasp. The Tiger rose up in all his fierceness and chose to fight. It was at this junction of the game that the "break of the game" came. On an out ball, a Clark player rolled the ball across the floor, Felix Harris, alert Maroon forward raced across the floor, scooped up the ball, and scampered for the Clark goal to score a breath-taking crisp shot. This was the straw that broke the camel's back. Clark was never in the game again for soon afterwards "Ramp" Page scored again and Morehouse started freezing the ball. So merciless was the Tiger's freezing of the ball that it did not again become the possession of Clark at any time during the remainder of the game. In

the closing minutes of the game Coffee, a newcomer definitely put the game on ice with a ringer from mid-floor. The game ended shortly afterwards and the Maroon Tigers with a final score of 36-29 reigned supreme in the Southern Conference.

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## Kampus Komediy

By Eddie Roux

It's late but straight: Boddie gave M. G. a diamond ring for Xmas and Ponder keeps it. He's just a "friend" though.

\* \* \*

Eddie Frank Jones went to "Bama" and "Dega." Is it the games that lure him so? My, my, what magnetic dames these schools must possess.

\* \* \*

"Red" Simons, what girl did you call Sunday afternoon, Feb. 14?

\* \* \*

"Dynamite" quoted "when more beautiful girls are found "Dega" will find them." I thought that he went to see Marie Wiley only.

\* \* \*

We have another lover on the basketball team, "Felix" Harris, who is the protege of "Butter Os-lin".

\* \* \*

Bush: "Say, "Foots", I understand that you found A. Pierro at your girl's house the other night."

"Foots": "Oh, that's all right, he is always there, but you know that the entrepreneur never does anything.

Say, McKenzie, if you are going to stay out every night why not move your trunk with you.

\* \* \*

B. A. Jones keeps very cool as usual but the girls kick because he is too "distant".

\* \* \*

Think of it! It is 10:30 A. M. and Ben Ingersoll, "Preacher" Hall and Elmer Ray are not at the dining hall for lunch.

\* \* \*

There is a new five-hour course offered at the library. Suitt is the professor and Evelyn Truitt his assistant.

\* \* \*

If you want a free pass to the show, get friendly with "Pete" Mills' girl, as he takes all of her friends to the show thrice per week.

\* \* \*

Edmonds, do you know Jeanette Hubert?

\* \* \*

R. J. Smith gets a call twice a day: his roommate, W. W. Jackson dosen't know there is a phone in the building.

Take it easy boys, the President can't move Morehouse to "Dega". After all Spelman is still over "thar."

\* \* \*

The "boo hoo" quartet, Edwina, "Joe" Dobbs, Jeanette, and Francis Johnson. Please Francis, Pierro hasn't left school and neither has Edmonds Jeanette.

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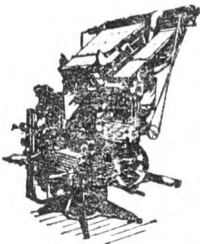
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