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Morehouse and Spelman



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AN UNKNOWN VISITOR'S SPEECH
AT SPELMAN

Amid the throng of anxious eyes,
A trembling voice is heard,
'Tis of a very aged man;
We watch without a word,
As he speaks his eyes grow dim;
The tears run down his cheeks,
And every watcher's eyes are moist,
Thinking as he speaks.

'Twas plaited, split and tacked.
I lived for eighty years.
I suffered pain, severest kind;
It makes me shed these tears.
I had the lashes from a whip;
'Twas plaited, split and tacked,
When just to please my master's mind,
He used it on my back.

"I went to school, but dared go in;
I only drove the team,
Fair mistress and young master Jim.
They viewed the inner scene,
I never looked within a book,
'Till freedom was proclaimed—
Oh glory to the Lord on high,
Sing praises to His name!"

"My dear young friends, you have the
chance
To climb the turret high.
Of wisdom in her wonder house
Upward in yonder sky!
Ring out the bells; spread wide the news,
To him who longs to be,
A hero for the cause of right—
A Negro, brave and free!"

—*Ruby M. Peyton, H. S. '26.*

TO A BUZZ SAW

Hark, I hear robust rumbling
Of some rupture far away;
Alas, it comes atumbling ever near;
'Til it beats discordant accents
Of a grating, vain medley,
With a harmony no one would like to hear.

Whether with Coleridge on the ocean,
Or with keats upon the shore,
It is seldom they are ever understood;
When the latter sings of beauty
And the former gloom and woe,
You are sizzling and awhizzing through
the wood.

Hush, your loud and wild, harsh screech-
ing,
Cease your woeful muttering mood,
Showing some lad what he's been doing
all his days,
Mid your humming and your drumming
—Ah, your topsy—turvy good,
Scarce no need to ask one if it really
pays.

Read I the Solitary Reaper,
Or the mystic Kubla Kan,
Or see Shelley feed his spirit to the wind,
Seeking wisdom, drinking deeper,
Hunting truth that frees the man;
While you fasten nets upon the human
Mind.

Came I vainly here to study
Where the stream of knowledge flows?
By judge, I'd smash you if I could!
To my task I am attentive,
But I'm held in the throes
Of your sizzling and awhizzing through
the wood.

A. P. Turner, '24

Clubs and News

Y. M. C. A.

In last month's issue of the Athenaeum, the program of the Y. M. C. A. for the scholastic year was outlined. The officials have thus far this year brought to the student body two speakers, who have left messages that will ever be guiding influences to those that heard them.

Dr. D. D. Crawford spoke on Sunday morning, November 4th. His message was in substance, that the people of the world are getting too sacriligious and are allowing non-essential things to command their attention. He concluded by saying that, "The Student of today should be a guiding light and try to emulate the life of Christ as nearly as possible, in order to save this world from the monstrous catastrophe that will befall it if Christianity fails."

The violin solo by Mr. O. E. Jackson and the vocal solo by Mr. J. Carlyle Walker were enjoyed by all.

Sunday afternoon the 11th of November, Professor E. W. Latson delivered a wonderful lecture. His words and illustrations were simple, but the thought and message they conveyed were dynamic.

At this writing the President of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. C. C. Patrick, '25 is out of school because of a misfortune. Mr. B. B. Eatman the Vice-President, immediately took up the work and is filling the position commendably. He is also getting splendid support from the student body.

The student body of Morehouse, under the leadership of Mr. Wm. Horward, '24 has formulated plans to continue the raising of the student's fund. This fund is to be used to help in the erection of a spacious library and modern gymnasium.

With these assets Morehouse can with greater care cultivate in men mental and physical potentialities.

THE SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS CLUB HOLDS INTERCOLLEGIATE MEETING

L. Slater Baynes, '26

The Science and Mathematics Club held its first Intercollegiate meeting on the evening of November 6th. Both Atlanta University and Clark University were represented by Professors and advanced scientific students. The co-eds of Atlanta University lent their grace and beauty to the interesting occasion. After a short program a delightful menu was served.

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Mr. M. Lay, Chairman, introduced Mr. Malcome, President of the club. Mr. Malcome made a few remarks welcoming the guests and explaining the purpose of the meeting. He expressed his desire to see the Science Departments of the different colleges co-operating, and even, if possible, beginning a system of exchanging Professors.

Mr. A. Scott followed the President and told the History of the Club. The Club was organized under the direction of Prof. Harvey in 1919. It has grown to have a membership of 25 students and 9 teachers.

Mr. S. Nabrit told of the Science Club's influence on its members. Several of the former members are teachers of science at various colleges; two are at Morehouse. Others are pursuing advanced courses at northern universities.

One of the most interesting speeches was made by Prof. B. T. Harvey, Dean of Science at Morehouse College. He spoke several minutes on Physics and its practical uses. "Physics," he said, "is the most useful science, giving to man most of the comforts and conveniences that he enjoys. All students should know a few of the fundamental laws that govern this basic science."

Prof. Willard of Clark University spoke on Biology. He placed special emphasis on the scientific student's need of exactness and accuracy. He spoke, also, of the great advance that the Negro had made in science in the last few years.

"The usefulness of Mathematics in Astronomy" was the subject of Prof. Webster of Atlanta University. He first gave a short history of mathematics. Then he took a problem in astronomy, and with the use of powers of tens and decimals resolved it into one of simple operations.

Prof. Wardlaw of Morehouse College spoke on practical geology. He told of the great value of the different minerals that are found in Georgia. He mentioned especially Stone Mountain and described its beauty, grandeur and value.

The program was closed by remarks from the visiting students. They all thanked the club and spoke of their interest in science.

KEMPER HARRELD

By R. E. Brown, Jr., '25

Morehouse College, the pride of the Southeast, has a great advantage over most schools of its nature in having as a member of its faculty one of the Negro's noted artists. It is rarely found elsewhere that an artist, who generally expects so much in return for his time and hardships undergone in preparation, gives the majority of his time to public work. At times it seems as if the intrinsic value of such a character is not realized. Since the Fall of 1911 Prof. Kemper Harreld has spent a busy life in and around Atlanta, Ga.; besides his duties as a teacher of the Theory and History of Music at Morehouse College, he has charge of large choruses.

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directs student orchestras, and fills numerous recital engagements. He is known throughout America and Europe as a concert violinist and in America as a chorus and orchestra director, and a teacher of the violin.

"Mr. Harreld's career began very early. Entering the Chicago Music College, he studied the violin under Chiheiser, theory under Margott and Falk, and composition under Borowski. The celebrated violinist, Frederick Frederickson, of the Royal College of Music in London, was his next teacher. During these years he made quite a reputation as a concert violinist." The National Cyclopaedia of the Colored Race says, "Busy as Mr. Harreld is with his regular work.....he, nevertheless, steals time here and there for intense study and observation. The year 1914 found him stealing away to spend his vacation and study in Berlin; and the summer of 1922 found him in the Boston Conservatory of Music and completing two records, Swanee River and Souvenir, for the Black Swan Record Co."

The Annual Violin Recital is well known at Morehouse College and in the city of Atlanta. However, this year it was given earlier than usual, occurring with the termination of the interesting Eighth Annual Meeting of the Association for the study of Negro Life and History. A proof of the ability of Prof. Harreld and those who assisted him is the program which was rendered Friday evening, October 26, 1923, in the Sale Hall Chapel at Morehouse College. Both Miss Latimer and Miss Harris were former students of Prof. Harreld's studio.

Another manifestation of Prof. Harreld's superior ability as a director is the Morehouse College Orchestra and Glee Club. It is well known that Morehouse College lost many valuable men in the class of '23, which affected the Orchestra and Glee Club more than any other phase of extra-curricular activity. This term's work was begun with only a nucleus for such a large and important organization. However, the way the orchestra acquitted itself on its first appearance met with unanimous acclamation. From these facts it can be realized that we have an Artist with us and a closer association with his works will stimulate greater appreciation of his potentialities.

THE ANNUAL VIOLIN RECITAL

The Music lovers of Atlanta received their first musical treat of the season at Morehouse, Friday evening, October 26th. Prof. Kemper Harreld, one of the most noted violinists of the country and head of the department of music at Morehouse, appeared in his annual recital. The heavy applause from the audience when he first came upon the stage was indicative of its appreciation of his recitals in former years. Without discrediting any of the masterful performances of his past record, it is safe to say that this recital was among the very best he has given to the public of Atlanta.

Suppose Nobody Cared! I Care! Do You!

The first number, the first movement from Mendelssohn's "Concerto in E Minor," a wonderful display of rapid execution and technique, won for the artist the attention of everyone present. The alternate occurrence of cadenzas and melodies at appropriate intervals in addition to conspicuous complicated runs made this perhaps the most artistic number of the program.

Miss Florence Harris performed very brilliantly at the piano as Prof. Harreld's accompanist. Two vocal numbers by Miss Magnolia Latimer added greatly to the charm of the occasion. In addition to these the college orchestra assisted with two numbers. Its production of "Orphens" brought a storm of applause.

The concert as a whole was a great success, unquestionably it stands as a brilliant episode in a series of successful performances that have been witnessed in Sale Hall Chapel the past twelve years. The program as rendered follows:

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|
| 1 | Concerto in E. Minor (first movement) | Mendelssohn |
| 2 | Song—"This Passion is But an Ember" | Lohr |
| | "Homing" | Del Riggio |
| 3 | Melody | Dawes |
| | Serenade | Pierne |
| | Liebesleid | Kreisler |
| | Spanish Serenade | Chaminade-Kreisler |
| 4 | Orchestra—Overture "Orpheus"— <i>Offenbach</i> . Scenes from an Imaginary Ballet
<i>Coleridge-Taylor</i> . | |
| 5 | Old French Folk Song | Seidl |
| | Zigeunerweisen (Gypsy Airs) | Sarasate |

—W. B. Scott, '26.

CIVILIZATION ON TRIAL

By H. J. Bowden, '25.

On November 7, 1923 an editorial entitled "Civilization on trial" appeared in the "Atlanta Constitution." The writer of this article was deploring the state of civilization as found in America in these modern times. He said, among other truths, that "the gunman walks the streets of the cities; the bandit is the guest of hotels of modern progress." He asked "Whither is our Modern Civilization Drifting?" And he seemed to realize that there must be a check to the present trend of civilization if the tenets of Christian civilization survive. "Civilization is challenged. And civilization must meet the challenge." Thus ends the article.

The occasion for this article was the slaying of William S. Coburn attorney for the Simmon's faction fighting the Evans faction. You will recall that the organization of the Ku Klux Klan is now composed of two factions—a fact which seems to bode ill to the suspected secret organization. So bitter is the feeling between the two factions that it has already resulted in the death of one member; and the lives of several others have been threatened.

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Just now, when one faction of a seemingly unlawful organization, becomes so incensed that it takes the life of one man and threatens the lives of others, the status of civilization is questioned. Some are so narrow, so unmerciful that they **JUST** realize and acknowledge that civilization must meet the challenge which has been offered and is being offered by lawlessness and by injustice. This affair had to open the eyes of some of our noble citizens who have forgotten that for a long time the cry for true, christian civilization has been raised to the people of America but has gone unheeded.

Just a few years ago in Jasper County (Ga.) a man named Williams brutally murdered twelve or more Negroes. This murderer was tried and sentenced to jail for life. He is reported as being a trustee now. Civilization is on trial; justice must reign and shall reign before America shall become a civilized nation. For a century or more angry mobs have been taking justice in their hands and very little has been done to stop this unlawful procedure. If Christian principles were applied in American life there would be no need to deplore modern civilization. Let no one wail over the present civilization but **DAILY** let us do unto others as we would that they should do unto us and the tenets of civilization will come in American civilization and will stand forever unmolested.

THE WALLS OF CHINA

By Vivian O. Buggs, '26.

Our needs are great and manifold. If we had all of Rockefeller's millions, lived in marble castles, wandered through grounds fit for queens and princesses, and dined on royal dishes—even then how far we would be from the desired condition of college activity.

A mocking bird in a golden cage beats his wings against the walls of his captivity and looks out upon his fellow creatures who fly from limb to limb warbling out their freedom in liquid notes. At times the captured one forgets his golden prison and imagines himself back in the God-given freedom of the woods and his throat swells with melody. But realization rushes back again and the songs of the mocking bird are indeed a mockery. Unless the heart of his captor is softened and freedom is granted he must go on and on with only the joy afforded by intervals of forgetfulness.

Our greatest needs are outlets for self expression. How varied and far-reaching must be the emotions and ideals of over four hundred young women! We have within our walls ample material for development along all lines, but where, O where are the factories? Where are our dramatic, musical, and social organizations—our machines of development? Are we to be fitted for nothing that calls for leadership? Surely all of this wonderful material will not continue to go to waste.

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Four words, "the walls of China," bring to mind the wasted centuries of a people who persisted in standing still while the world passed by with all of its inventions and improvements brought on by freedom of thought and the expansion of ideas. China stood still and guarded her walls and kept as much information as possible on the outside. Enlightenment was offered and China refused it. Knowledge was forced and China repelled it with arms. And she suffered, for when the walls were finally broken and the outside world went in, how woeful was her condition.

That was centuries ago, but there are still walls similar to the walls of China. There is **ONE** wall that I know of at least, and its shadow is cast over us. Spelman is standing still in vital spots and the other institutions are going on, absorbing all the good things from the outside world in order that they might be given out again and multiplied in usefulness. Great men come to Atlanta, speak to the people and fill them with new ideas thereby giving them new spirit and fresh ambition to go on and accomplish things. Inspiring meetings are held, current subjects discussed, and new plans made for the advancement of mankind. The youth of Atlanta, as the youth of other places all over the country, marches on in the world of activity, but Spelman remains in her shell and sees nothing, hears nothing, and says nothing. Instead of praying so much for the heathen of Africa we need to look more closely into our own condition and see if something cannot be done to tear the wall down and let in more light. For how can we distribute light when we are ourselves in the dark?

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE AND HISTORY.

By T. Harvey Burris, '26.

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History has for its purpose the collection and publication of historical data and the promotion of the study of Negro Life. To arouse the people to an interest in the work of the Association, in themselves, and in their history, a meeting has been held each year since its organization in 1915. The eighth annual meeting of the association was held on Oct. 24th, 25th, and 26th at Atlanta University, Morehouse College, and Clark University.

Wednesday morning at Atlanta University, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, the director of the association and editor of the journal of Negro History, after presentation of the work of the association, made a very lucid survey of the history of mankind's progress and the annals of the Negro in connection therewith. He said that prior to the Commercial revolution the Negro in Africa had founded empires and contributed much to the progress of civilization as evinced in the writings of the Greek historians who had travelled in Africa. When it was desired to open trade routes through Africa to India

Suppose Nobody Cared! I Care! Do You!

the Negro shut himself in. Thus the Negro isolated himself during the commercial revolution and began to retrograde. Retrogression follows ever in the path of isolation, for progress can only be made through an interchange of ideas. The Negro thus isolated took no part in the Intellectual revolution which swept over Western Europe. The European, becoming stronger while the Negro was becoming weaker through isolation, took advantage of this situation to exploit and enslave the Negro. The increase in general knowledge during the latter part of the Intellectual revolution was about to bring freedom to the Negro when the invention of the cotton gin with the coming of the Industrial revolution tightened his chains. The Social revolution has brought him a measure of freedom. We are still living in the period of the social revolution. Who can tell what will be the Negro's position and contribution to world progress during this period?

During the afternoon there was a round table discussion opened by Prof. W. J. King on "How to inculcate an appreciation of Negro history and get such a course in the curricula of the schools." The ignorance of the Negro concerning his own history was brought out and it was urged that efforts be made to have instituted in all Negro schools from the grades to the university a course in Negro history.

Wednesday evening Pres. C. B. Antisdell of Benedict spoke on "The White Teachers contribution to Racial Understanding in the Colored Schools." He emphasized the sacrificial spirit of the whites of the North who took up the burden of educating Negroes immediately after the Civil War. He said it would be better for racial understanding if the white teachers who love the Negro should keep their positions. True it is that in building the superstructure of our race we should get everything from everybody we can; but it is our opinion that the white teachers should be replaced by Negroes as rapidly as they become efficient and competent to do the work, for they alone understand the young Negro well enough to eject into him race pride sufficient to give him courage to do a real man's work in the world.

Rev. L. O. Lewis, who spoke on "The Minister as a Factor in Inter-Racial Adjustment," discussed the early law in America that no Christian could be a slave and its repeal with the new interpretation that to be a Christian meant freedom of the soul, not of the body. After the invention of the cotton gin christian teachers were eliminated from among the slaves and the church of God became the bulwark of slavery, searching out and interpreting every passage that could be perverted to support that inhuman institution. In our times the inter-racial commission which is sponsored by the church is seeking a gradual solution of today's problems through conference and co-operation.

Under the caption, "Social Work in Race Relations," Prof. E. F. Frazier said that the three factors in the social progress, not of our

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race, but of all people were universal suffrage, machine industry, and mass education.

On Thursday morning at Morehouse College a discussion of "The Negro in History as a neglected field," was opened by Dr. Woodson who graphically brought to our minds the vastness of the field of Negro history and the need of its further exploration. Pres. T. R. Davis of Walden College gave us the outline of a Negro history that should be written.

Thursday evening Miss Mary McLeod Bethune spoke from the subject: "A Better Understanding Essential to Genuine Co-operation." She said that an understanding of what has been and is being done by Negroes is necessary to change the opinion of the mass of white people that Negroes are satisfied with an incomplete educational system or any other half way measures.

In Dr. J. W. E. Bowen's lecture on "Tradition and History," he indicated the dangers of dogma and the necessity for the inclusion of prudence and wisdom in the education of the Negro. Every field has been searched to prove the Negro inferior and incompetent to receive higher education. But error and makeshifts are sure to be detected. Truth persists and conquers! Facts alone stand! Every race must produce an aristocracy of brain, for brain rules the universe.

Dr. Plato T. Durham pointed out that vastness of time renders impossible the distinction of racial contribution. "The injustice of my people," said he, "is nothing other than racial suicide, for by the rules of history the oppressed always become superior." Not race but personal worth is the thing to be proud of. He predicted that our race because of its stamina and genius for religion would be one of the strong races that would carry forward civilization.

Dr. Woodson delivered the final address of the meeting at Clark Friday at noon. This, as all of his other addresses was bristling with information of the Negro's past and inspiration to the present day Negro to accomplish even more than his fathers dreamed of. It was illustrative of the versatility and profundity of one of the most learned men of our age.

The work done by the association well deserves our praise. Its publication, the journal of Negro History has printed more than 10,000 pages of Negro history and documents. It has interested many of the Northern Universities in the investigation of the Negro's past. It is searching the archives of various countries for fragments of Negro history. But what is perhaps most important is that it is arousing the Negro to an interest in himself and to a belief in the possibilities of his race. Let us then give eagerly of our money, time, and talent for the promotion of this noble organization and prove to ourselves and to the world that we play a vital part in the progress of humanity.

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Editorials

THE VALUE OF ART TO THE PEOPLE

There are points in history where imagination loves to rest—great battles that alter the face of the world, or turn forever the current of mankind's thinking—great discoveries like those of Columbus and his temporaries which change every factor in human affairs by bringing in new ones of vaster scope—great men who sum up a nation's life or the spirit of a people, and by the forces of personality which they liberate give humanity new outlook and new insight. In the forerank among these restful historical grooves of beauty and action we find Art evaluated and sedately stationed, for everytime we rearrange forms found in nature into new preservations pleasing to ourselves we are genuine artists.

All that humanity possesses becomes a burden when the days of usefulness have expired. Art museums contain the best examples of material which once was an inseparable part of past life; and there remains behind glass, enjoying honorable death, historical records of the greatness of our forefathers and patterns of elegance from which designers plagiarize almost every designed and manufactured article. We regret the absence of these great works in our present civilization for we would reweave them into the patterns of our lives. Why do we so soon forget the value of the old and venerable modes of living? There are individuals who regret that walled towns are no longer built in favourable places and that there is no place for mysteries and legends of earlier days in the busy, practical minds of our modern millions. Nor is there hope in the far off places where the old ways of the fathers are followed and the song of the spinning wheel and the folk song mingled at twilight, for the new thought and new things come with the camels and canoes, demanding that in these dreaming places new competitive commercial standards shall be accepted. It is truly a deplorable condition, that nowhere in our life is there a place for such hand arts and crafts, but still some think nothing to be so out of place as these old works and methods. We are prone to believe that had our grandfathers been less suspicious of the goddess, Art, we now would be much more thoroughly friendly with her and laboring under far fewer inhibitions regarding her respectability and usefulness. For, whether we are aware of the fact or not, we cannot live without this presence being a part of us any more than we can live without other accented functions. Every effort to present a harmonious as well as efficiently designed automobile or street lamp post is a sincere piece of Art work. Every woman who selects the fittings of her house with real concern and who keeps the arrangements in accordance with her personal standard is an Artist. These are possibly even more genuine artists than the well trained painter

Suppose Nobody Cared! I Care! Do You!

whose canvasses remain so little desired or understood. He insists on doing only what pleases him and often drifts far away from the requirements of our normal living, thus rendering his expressions not usable.

The simplicity of Art should be no argument against its return. Often the greatest things are the simplest, and whether it be a conception of a plot for an opera, a plan for a great building, a motive for a song, a story or poem, or a principle on which to elaborate a law, they all have originated in a plain, uncomplicated, and convincingly clear idea. This form of growth is a good one. It is conducive to development, and expresses a need well and practically met. If we follow this form there can be no artificial Art. Doubtless the great old Art workers would not reappear, but many new ones would arise and be a great part of our life as all Art must be.

The question arises: Is it possible for the conditions of our modern civilization to produce a work of Art? Let us examine conditions governing Art production in such places as yet produce Art work, for example the Pueblo towns in the Rio Grande Valley. They produce decorated jars and baskets, and are said to sing and dance lovely ritualistic ceremonies. In giving visible expression to their most serious emotions and convictions, they are conscious of nothing more than simple good living. Common experiences, confidences, and abilities lead them to accomplish more when they do together. They are indeed and truth all for one and one for all. This is in many respects far different from our own lives.

Where the Pueblo Indian lives a life concerned with things of the spirit—beauty, adventure, joy, confidence in his neighbor, and reverence for God—we live coldly and hurriedly, absorbed by our own individual ambitions, giving our attention to the direction of more efficient machinery, which indeed gives us a sense of power, but being concerned almost entirely with the material aspects of our lives, the spiritual power from which Art must derive its strength. Let us not commit ourselves so deeply to the machinery we think necessary for keeping abreast of life's demands that the very happiness of life itself escapes us.

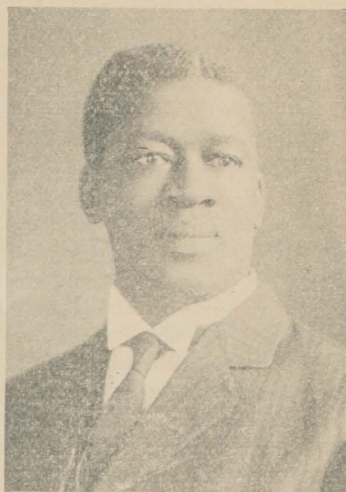
Under such circumstances no Art of the people can be expressed. Individuals who can arrange their economic situations so as to be free to think and do the best that is in them may, in a small measure, produce significant work; simple and poor hand builders may express themselves artistically to the best of their understanding. But no Art deeply rooted in our lives can thus be developed.

The Athenaeum wistfully looks forward to, and makes its appeal in the interest of a time when we shall understand and desire Art as a vital part of our lives. We believe it is not far distant, but not until we turn back from the forms to the essential, from the materials to the spirit; not until we have, by analyzing and appraising all our experiences, learned to know the real values of life.

Suppose Nobody Cared! I Care! Do You!

Mr. S. H. Archer, who had been professor of Mathematics at Morehouse since 1900, became Dean of the College in 1920.

Dean Archer has always been a favorite of the student body. His unusual fund of wit and humor keeps his classes both interesting and popular. He is the Morehouse type of a Christian gentleman and is greatly beloved by the boys because of his intense sympathy and big hearted spirit of helpfulness.



Samuel Howard Archer, A. B.
Dean of Morehouse

BE MEN

A few days ago, we, the Senior College Class of Morehouse College, enjoyed one of the best and most inspiring talks of our college career. Dean S. H. Archer, our worthy counselor and friend addressed us as friend to friends. It is a rare privilege for us as students to be associated with professors so rich in experience; who are willing to lay aside their spectacles of dignity and authority, and out of the fullness of their heart commune with us, and make us the recipients of such inspiring lectures. We, as young college men, must soon take our places in a busy world with its bustling industrial civilization. Our outlook upon life must be enlarged. We must think on world problems.

Dean Archer urged every man to stand up and face the world. Be Men! The crowning point of undergraduate scholastic achievement is to be found in the Senior year. New ideas should be presented for the betterment of the College. Our voice should be spoken loudly and firmly when preceded by fertile and rational thought. We should first of all respect ourselves, and then demand the respect of the men we come in contact with daily.

Let every man pledge his continued allegiance and promise to cooperate by ever taking the lead in upholding the standards and ideals of the College.

THE THREE STANDARDS

By Mary V. Sinkford, '27

If we as a race wish to gain prominence in religious, moral, physical and social ways we must work for higher standards. Some

may think they are the best now, but there is always room for improvement. The three standards which I wish to discuss are moral, physical, and religious standards.

The moral standard of today is very much below the line. It is for the students to raise it to the level where it can not and will not be questioned. We are living in a new and modern generation where the strict puritanical laws of the past are almost forgotten. In our attempt to understand ourselves better it has become a code to see ourselves as others see us; trying to weigh our capacities and our limitations as though we were never concerned in it; trying to estimate what our environments offer to our development.

The physical standard is receiving a great deal of emphasis, especially in our schools, Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A., and similar institutions. The people have at last realized that to have a life that is happy and worthwhile to someone else, we must have health. It has been well said that "health is the keynote to happiness." There was a time when man's thought affected only themselves or a limited number. That time has passed; no man is living to himself. A message can be passed around the world in ten minutes. A lecture can be broadcasted to Canada, Cuba, and all parts of the United States. What has been done for the general health of the community? **It is true that there are a great number of improvements, but do they** thoroughly reach the masses? The lack of decent recreations, and the unsanitary condition of many homes is surprising. It is for the student to carry to these people instructions for improving health conditions.

The religious standard is perhaps more neglected than any; and not intentionally so but on account of the little interest put into it. There are too few young men going into the ministry. Their reasons are threefold:

- 1—The pay is insufficient.
- 2—They are too largely governed by older men.
- 3—The repulsive attitude some girls take toward the min-

istry. So noble a cause should not be forced to suffer for such groundless reasons. The day is fast approaching when such objection will be cast aside, and educated young men will say with the poet:

"Take all my selfishness from me,
Open my eyes that I may see
That e'en what I do for thee,
Must needs be done for others."

THANKSGIVING

AUTUMN has kissed the leaves and painted them in a myriad of brilliant hues and now after the touch of the first frosts they have fallen, and crackle under foot as one trudges o'er them. Great round yellow pumpkins, once knotty and green, hide themselves among rows of cornstalks, where not many days before were waving fields

of tassels and green. All the earth so bright and verdant under the summer sun has donned its somber cast and in the very air one feels that the year is drawing to a close. The garnerers are stored, the bins filled, the desire to rest from one's labors increases and one begins to take store of what the year has wrought. It is the month of Thanksgiving!

Thanksgiving—shall we give thanks? What has the college man to be thankful for in 1923?

We are thankful for the hordes of Negro youths who are filling the classrooms of our colleges and universities, filling their minds and training their hands for the tasks that face them. We are thankful for the vision that has filled their souls—the vision of serving their fellowmen and of giving themselves for the salvation of their race.

We are thankful for the spirit of co-operation that is gradually cementing the Negro into a constructive unit, the spirit that makes one willing to sacrifice his own rights and pleasure and will for the coming of the Beloved Community.

We are thankful for undaunted courage in the face of multiplied discrimination and segregation and injustice, for the courage that dares to struggle on and upward though an host should oppose.

We are thankful for renewed faith in the power of right, for the faith that righteousness will yet rule in the earth and the children of one common Father will yet see each other as common brothers.

We are thankful for those souls who see the light—oftentimes as through a glass darkly—and burn out their bodies to pass the torch to us who "carry on." Larger becomes that group of men who are devoting their thought and study and energy to the spreading of the gospel of goodwill and justice and liberty and we give thanks for them.

We are thankful for the millions of giant souled colored people whose hearts burn often at the humiliations they must endure, whose fists clench, and whose impulse is to revolt, but who in silence and patience wait for the vengeance which cometh from the Power of Righteousness, whose ears are ever open to his faithful people.

For fruitful and fertile plain our gratitude ascends. Yes, and we are thankful for the hardships, for unsatisfied minds and unfinished tasks—for these are the materials out of which strength comes. From every rebuff and every failure and every unconquered task we gain new courage, new determination, new confidence that we shall yet bring it to pass.

For all these things and more, O Thou God of the Harvest, we give thanks and dedicate our hearts to the service of the Common Humanity as becomes favored sons.—*Lionel F. Artis.*

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STUDENTS

By W. D. Morman, Jr., '25

Fellow students, let everyone who loves God and his fellowman, and who believes in the infinite possibilities of his race, give ear to these vital questions.

How often have you heard indictment, "Negroes do not co-operate?"

Negroes today are in majority in several states, and cities. In

Mississippi for instance, there are more Negroes than whites; yet the Negroes are dominated by the whites. In Atlantic City, N. J., where the negroes outnumber the whites, they have a commission form of government; yet, the Negroes are afraid to make an attempt to nominate a member of our race for office. These are the things we are trying to blot out by bringing about more race co-operation among the students, who in turn will carry this message to their mothers and fathers.

Have you heard that Negroes lack race pride?

If white students should get in a controversy with the average colored student and ask him why he is proud of his race, I doubt seriously whether he could tell him.

Do you know that Phyllis Wheatly, the great writer, was a colored woman? Do you know that Fredrick Douglass, the writer and Orator, and Paul Lawrence Dunbar were Negroes?

Do you know that the highest earned degree conferred by Universities, that of Doctor of Philosophy, (Ph.D.) has been conferred upon twenty-five Negroes, and that we have forty-seven Negroes, who have been received into the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity conferred by the outstanding universities on under-graduates who are among the best scholars? It is necessary to maintain an average of ninety or over throughout your college year to be in this fraternity.

We also have Negro businesses which we should be proud of. The Citizens Trust Company, Brown and Stevens Trust Company of Philadelphia, Liberty Life Insurance Company of Chicago, North Carolina Mutual and Standard Life Insurance Companies. I could name many larger things to make us proud of our race. Let me implore you to read the history of our race. What are you doing to stimulate race pride?

Do you know that not enough of our group is being educated I will give you some statistics on this important question so you can see the need of helping to stimulate education:

"In 1920 there were in the United States, according to the census report, 3,796,957, Negroes, children 5-20 years of age inclusive. 2,030,269 or 53.5 per cent were enrolled in school. According to the same report there were in sixteen former slave states, Oklahoma, and the District of Columbia, 3,471,277 Negro children 5-20 years of age inclusive. Of these 1,761,794 or 50.7 per cent were enrolled in school. You can see that there are a million or more Negro school children out of school.

The only way we will be able to accomplish anything is to start the Negro to thinking. This must be done through education. We are planning to start a national drive to link up all delinquent school children, and have them put in school. These children are the hope of our race.

Literary Notes

THE MAN OF PROPERTY

By William Howard, '24

John Galsworthy, a novelist and play writer, has written the following outstanding plays and novels: "Joy," "Strife," "Justice," "The Mob," "The Country House," "Tatterdemalion," "The Patrician," and "The Man Of Property."

Galsworthy gets his material from existing social conditions and find characters who easily portray the significance of his purpose. His style is permeated with straightforwardness, simplicity, and elegance; his choice of words is superb. The novel in question is a story woven around a family of Bougeois, the middle class, or the propertied class. The novel has its setting in London, England. The motto of the Bougeois class is this, "What does it profit a man, if he loses his property and gains his soul." The Foresty family is one that personifies the real import of the Bougeois' motto. The principal characters of the novel are Soams Foresty and his wife, Irene; Philip Bosinney and his fiancée June Foresty; and young Jolyon Foresty.

The Foresty family is bitterly opposed to any member of the family marrying a person without property or without money. Young Jolyon chooses painting as life's work and marries a poor girl. Thus the hatred of the family is incurred. Soames Foresty, styled as the man of property, takes business as a profession; but he marries a poor girl who does not love him. June Foresty falls in love with a young architect, by name Philip Bosinney. Soames marries Irene knowing that she does not love him, but hopes that his wealth and position will finally change her mind—for with him money and property could obtain anything. The Foresty family, however, did not discuss Soames and Irene as much as they did June and Bosinney, for Bosinney had neither job nor money. Soames noticing his wife's disinterest in him, decides to build a home in the suburbs of London. Thus Bosinney is obtained as architect. Irene and June approve of this—so does the whole family. Irene and June become very intimate friends. As Bosinney proceeds with the construction of the house, he finds that the cost will be more than the amount assumed. Soames gives him a limit of twelve hundred and fifty pounds. In the meanwhile, it has been discovered that Bosinney and Irene have become rather attached to each other. June hears the rumor, but does not believe it because of the implicit confidence she has in Irene. Soames also hears the rumor, but is afraid to ask his wife, for fear that it may be true, and for fear that she may admit; then he would have to divorce her, which he did not want to do. Finally, Bosinney completes the house. The cost of

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construction is fourteen hundred and fifty pounds. Soames sees a chance to get rid of Bosinney and to get back the extra two hundred pounds by bringing a liability suit against Bosinney in the court. He tells Irene about his plans; she does not approve; she continues to flirt with Bosinney and to pay her husband less attention. The trial comes. Bosinney is not there. The verdict is given to Soames against Bosinney. Soames rushes home to tell his wife about his victory and finds that she is not there. June, after reading about Bosinney at the court, could not stay away from him; she goes to his office; there she finds Irene. June, for the first time, believes that Irene is in love with Bosinney. Irene confesses that she cares for Bosinney, but does not love Soames. She goes away. Finally, it is reported that Bosinney has committed suicide by allowing a vehicle to run him down. Irene returns home, and still continues her indifference toward Soames. Soames would like to divorce her, but there was disgrace; he would like to whip her, but she might, now, love him, if he would be tender and kind to her. He decides to be lenient with her.

BEN-HUR

By Genevieve Taylor, '26.

"Ben-Hur" by Lew Wallace is a striking and intensely interesting tale of the Christ. This story contrasts very ostensibly the private public, and religious life of Jews and Romans before the birth of Christ.

The outstanding character of this story is Ben-Hur, a prince of Judea; other important characters are Simonides, once a slave of the Ben Hur family, who became a rich merchant after the confiscation of the Ben-Hur estate by Valerius Gratus, the emperor of the Roman Empire at that time; Ulderim, a rich sheik of the Eastern desert; Esther, the daughter of Simonides; and Oris, the daughter of Balthasar, one of the three wise men of the East who was guided by the star to the birth-place of Christ.

The story begins with the strange meeting of the three wise men of the East and their journey under the guidance of the illustrious star. Just about the time that the story of Christ was heralded far and wide, Valerius Gratus, the Roman Emperor, was wounded while leading his cohorts in a great procession. Ben-Hur, who was witnessing the procession with his sister, Tirzah, from their house top was accused of throwing and hurting the emperor. The Romans became infuriated and seized Ben-Hur's mother and sister and cast them into prison.

Ben-Hur became a galley slave. From this day a glowing fire of revenge burned in Ben-Hur's heart. He endured almost unbearable hardships and became renown on account of his great skill and power of endurance. Throughout his suffering he did not know what had become of his mother and sister.

Suppose Nobody Cared! I Care! Do You!

The prime object of his life after his freedom was to find his mother and sister and humiliate the Romans whenever there was an opportunity. Through the help of Olderim and Simonides he defeated Massala, a Roman favorite, in a race at the arena. During Ben-Hur's association with Simonides; love had not failed to find a way into his heart, and he fell in love with Esther. In the meantime Ben-Hur kept in his mind the story of the Christ; but he could not quite understand the nature of this King of the Jews.

After a space of eight years Ben-Hur returned to Judea and began to seek his beloved mother and sister. John The Baptist was at this time preaching repentance to the people and preparing the way for the wonderful prince of peace.

In the fullness of time Christ began his great missionary work, healing the sick, giving sight to the blind, and curing the leprosy, Tirzah and her mother, who had been the inmates of a leper's cell for eight years were released at the death of Valerius Gratus and were cured by Christ. As fate would have it Ben-Hur recognized his sister and mother, and they returned to their old home. Then came the crucifixion of the Master. Ben-Hur was present at the scene; and that unquenchable fire of revenge glowed more brilliantly.

In the end Ben-Hur is married to Esther, and they are blessed with a family. They spend their life in the service of the Master.

The great principle of love which Jesus taught supplanted the old law, an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

The October issue of the *The Aurora* (published by Knoxville college,) contains a very interesting article written by Prof. Long of Knoxville college entitled, "A note on the Permanent Interests of Students."

He emphasizes the important considerations which confront school administrators. There should be a knowledge of what students intend to do as life work, which field will claim the majority of them as registered by their present intention, how stable are students' intentions, how far may we hope to alter their intentions, and what particular field claims more than the rest.

The method which he used for obtaining some of the above mentioned data was the use of printed questions which the students answered. By means of this process educators are able to know just what the student needs most and they can adjust the school to meet the need of the student and not the student to meet the fixed routine of the school. This process indicates where emphasis should be placed in the individual's education.

On the editorial page of the October issue of *The Mentor* (published by Clark University), is an article stating that *The Mentor* for this year has been freed of financial encumbrances by a special assessment paid at the opening of the school year by each student.

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This is a significant and commendable step. The main impediment to the success and growth of our college periodicals has been the lack of sufficient funds. It is inevitable that in the near future other schools will adopt the policy of Clark University. For it can clearly be seen that it is impossible to publish up-to-date periodicals without funds with which to defray expenses. We can expect no more from anything than what we put into it.

—F. P. Payne, '25

DO EVOLUTION AND THE BIBLE CONFLICT?

By R. E. Bland, '26.

Evolution as a principle in nature has come to be accepted in practically all departments of knowledge and in all lines of investigation. It is only because of a supposed hostility to religion that there are still people who do not accept it. Much is being said and written against it, for it is thought by some to be an enemy to the Christian faith; but if one were to face the facts, he would come to believe that evolution is not an enemy but rather goes hand in hand with Christinity.

It has been said that evolution is the process through which God made the world and all that dwell therein. This takes in all the heavenly bodies, the solar system, the animals and vegetable and in fact the entire universe. The principle underlying this is the development from the simplest forms to the highly organized forms that now exist. In 1850 Charles Darwin published the "Origin of Species" and in 1871 his "Descent of Man" was published. These two books have caused much talk, but they contain matter that Darwin found to be true and we can find the same thing to be true today by experiment. This is why evolution has been established as a principle, for it shows how the evolution of things came to be as they are, and the method by which they came.

Anyone who might read the large fund of information found in books on this subject cannot resist the evidence, for it has been clearly shown that the subject matter is not anecdote but was carefully studied out. We find that in every form of business men work on the basis of evolution and it has been found to be a valid principle.

At this time we find that men are perplexed over the question, for they think that they cannot believe in Darwin and in the Bible also. Permit me to say that Darwin was a man just as the men who wrote the Bible. They were all human beings. If we would only study both sides of the question more earnestly we would get a new vision of God and the relation of man to him. Study with an open mind, a mind seeking for the truth and do not be afraid to acknowledge the truth for it will take away none of your Christian faith. It is just as much our privilege to study the world that we are in and are a part of and accept its testimony in the material field, as it is for us to

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study the Bible and accept its testimony in the spiritual field. We had to use our minds to decide whether we would accept the Bible, why not use our minds to accept evolution?

We accept the Bible on face value but we do not have to accept the theory of evolution on face value for each and everyone of us can by experiment, study, and by comparison find the theory to be true. The theory is not fighting the Bible and Science is not fighting the Bible.

The Bible is a library of books whose concern is religion, but it takes up the spiritual side of the material world, and science deals with the material world also. God left us to discover by observation and experiment the things pertaining to this world and if that be true why should we not make a study of them. The way to know and understand nature is to study nature, study the material things that God has laid before our eyes, and the way to know how he did certain things is to see how he is now doing them. Are things not evolving every day? Is the world changing or is it on a stand still? Things evolving day by day, some slowly and unnoticed but it is only a matter of time before we shall see a great change, for evolution is still in existence.

Friends, the truth about the matter is that evolution does not in any way lessen our moral or spiritual obligation. It does not in any way hinder us from believing and following the teachings of Jesus Christ, but it does help us to put our plans and wills into harmony with divine nature. All scientific facts are in harmony with the spiritual import and its force is added to spiritual teachings. The theory of evolution should be more widely taught and studied in our schools for it helps Christianity in that it extends and broadens our knowledge of the world that we live in and helps us to understand the human nature of physical, social, moral, and spiritual problems in this life.

THE COMMUNITY CHEST

That the spirit of Christ is becoming more and more manifest among men, that the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God is finding place in the hearts of men is wonderfully brought to light in a campaign—the Community Chest—that has taken root in the interest of Atlanta folk for the first time. This drive purports to help the man who is farthest down. Every charitable organization in this city, white and colored, is equally reached by this movement. Each of these charities will receive its proportionate share of the amount of money raised by the efforts of this campaign. A budget has been made and the running expenses of each charity have been estimated. It is hoped that these expenses can be entirely covered by the money raised.

Two classes of people compose this city: those who can help and those who NEED help. It is for the benefit of the latter class that the Community Chest Campaign is launched. This effort is not only intended to help the helpless, but to promote health, education, morality, Christianity, physical and spiritual well being, and to diminish disease, ignorance, vice, crime, immorality, and human maladjustments. It seems that the familiar scene of the "beggar in the streets" will be a thing unheard of in a few years, for the beggars who are disabled will be provided for by the community, while the pretenders and fakers will be put to work.

The donors in this campaign will wear their buttons which identify them as folk who care for the welfare of others—as altruists. The present sentiment predicts that in the course of a week or two every one who is not wearing the "I Care" button will be ostracized by the fact that he does not care.

—E. Allen Jones, '26

SCIENCE, AS A NEGLECTED FIELD

The vast field of science has been a greatly neglected one by the average Negro student. Very careful investigation of the enrollment of scientific and classical students in the University of Michigan, Bates College, F. A. and M. College, and Morehouse College shows that only about one out of every ten students is scientific.

Two main reasons for this negligence are very obvious, namely: students fear that their religious belief will be disturbed, which may or may not, and they under estimate their faculties for the intensive study which most science requires.

It is not the intention of the writer to persuade every man to study science as a life's work, although everyone should have some knowledge of science. Consequently, more and more each day reputable institutions of learning are annexing more compulsory science to the curriculum of classical students. The proportion of scientific students should be greater because there is indeed a greater demand for scientific students all over the world. The field is entirely too broad for such a small proportion as noted in the beginning.

The vast number of students should not altogether disregard the study of science if for no other reasons than the following three:

Science is plain truth, much of it is hypothetical but hypothetical science is not pretended to be a reality and is recorded as such by the originator. For instance, The Einstein Theory of Relativity, and, for a long time the Darwinian Theory of Evolution, was no more than a hypothesis.

Science, on account of the intensive study which it requires, develops ones power to concentrate.

Science gives us what the entire Greek Philosophy stood for, namely: Know Thyself, and also the environment in which man lives.

—S. F. Williams, '27.

Alumni Notes

A. B. Nutt, '14, completed the law course at the University of Wisconsin in June and is now practising in Milwaukee. He will be remembered as a debater and strong member of the student council.

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Milwaukee is also the home of Wilbur Halyard, Ac., '17, who is engaged in a thriving business.

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J. E. Nance, '18, has resigned from the secretaryship of the Y. M. C. A. of East St. Louis to take a position with The Standard Life Insurance Company in Atlanta.

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Dr. E. R. Carter, Div. '84, has just returned from Stockholm, Sweden, where he attended the Baptist World Alliance. Dr. Carter has won an enviable reputation at home and abroad.

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W. H. McKinney, '20, graduated in June from Rochester Theological Seminary and he is now pastor of Mt. Olive Baptist church, Flint, Mich.

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W. R. Chivers, '18, has been awarded a second scholarship at the New York School of Social Work. He was in the city last week attending the funeral of his father.

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The Alumni Association prays for the speedy recovery of Dr. M. W. Reddick, '97, who has been ill for several weeks.

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W. H. Powell, former student, is attending the University of Wisconsin.

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T. Henry Johnson, former student, has received this year his second full scholarship at the New England Conservatory of Music.

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T. J. Settles, '21, is principal of one of the largest and most modernly equipped public schools in the South. He is at the North Birmingham Public School, Birmingham, Ala.

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W. D. Brown, Ac., '15, completed the course in dentistry at Meharry Medical College. He is now with Dr. R. M. Reddick in Atlanta.

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B. W. Turner, '20, has given up his work in Jacksonville, Fla., and he is now instructor of English in the New Junior High School in Atlanta.

More and more Morehouse men are leaving the teaching profession and are invading the commercial and professional fields. Every city of any size, east or west, has its little nucleus of Morehouse men in business. But to the writer Chicago seems to lead all other cities in this respect. A trip to the heart of this metropolis will bring one to the comfortably appointed suite of Mr. William Harrison Haynes, '15, Attorney at Law. Mr. Haynes will be remembered as the peerless debater of the years '13-'14 and '15. After leaving Morehouse Attorney Haynes took the degree of Dr. of Jurisprudence at the University of Chicago. Now he has built for himself an enviable place among his fellow barristers. A bright future lies before him in his chosen field.

Another Attorney of note is Mr. J. Harold Mosely, a former student of Morehouse. He is connected with Colonel Denison's office; and as barrister and politician he bids fair to stand out prominently in the affair of the liberal west.

Mr. James Jones, '14, is cashier of the Liberty Life Insurance Company. It was the writer's privilege to visit him at his work and to sit with him in his office. With all of his many duties and his responsible position he was the same congenial fellow I had always known. He found time to talk over those days of long ago and in it all he showed that he had not forgotten the old school and the fellows of yesterday. With Mr. Jones may be found our good friends and fellow-alumni, Messrs. DeWitt Kelley and John Dent, Sr. They are all striving to put Liberty Life Insurance Company on the map.

One afternoon's stroll took me to the homes of three old Morehouse men. Mr. George Warren, '18, who will be remembered as the speedy halfback of '15, '16 and '17, and as a first-sacker of no mean ability. Mr. Warren will finish dentistry from the Chicago Dental College this term. Whether his wife and young daughter will be able to bring him south to live is problematic.

From Mr. Warren I went around the corner to the home of Mr. William Kennedy, Ac. '14. There I met Mrs. Kennedy, a former Spelman student, whom her husband lovingly calls Edith, and their daughter. Mr. Kennedy finishes dentistry this year and will practice in Chicago. He will be remembered as a Maroon varsity pitcher.

In the same neighborhood lives Mr. Alvin Lane, '19, who, too, is pursuing a course in dentistry and will be graduated at the end of the present term, with Mr. Lane are his mother, his father and his younger brother, a junior at Illinois University, Al, as we used to call Mr. Lane, was one of the early Shakespearian dramatists, having played the part of Cassca exceptionally well.

—E. L. Berkstiner.

Athletic Notes

TIGERS CRUSH CATAMOUNTS

The mighty rush of the maddened Maroon and White was met with very little resistance when they completely out-classed the Clark University Catamounts on the Morehouse Athletic field on the afternoon of October 20, 1923. Although led by a new coach, the Catamounts did not make the showing expected.

The Tigers received the first kick-off and, by a series of line plunges, scored the first touchdown in the first four minutes of play. On the second kick-off Jordan kicked to Clark's goal line. The Catamounts advanced to the twenty-two yard line, but gained only ten inches before attempting a forward pass. Jordan intercepted the pass and ran within ten yards of the goal. Jordan carried the ball over for the second time. Hutt kicked goal. Morehouse again kicked to the Purple and Black, but they advanced only to the thirty yard line, when they attempted another aerial attack and the ball was again intercepted by Williams who carried it over for Morehouse's third touch down. Hutt's toe added the usual point. The Catamounts received again, but could not make any gains. The striking feature of the first quarter was a successful 35 yard pass thrown by Kelly to Gayles.

At the beginning of the second quarter Coach Harvey sent in the second team. Archer received a pass and ran to Clark's two-yard line, where Scott carried the ball over for the fourth touchdown of the game. Scott made a sensational broken-field run of fifty-five yards. Blocker carried the ball over for the last time in the first half. The whistle ended the first half with the Tigers in possession of the ball on Clark's ten yard line.

In the third quarter Coach Harvey sent in the third team. They proved the best match for Clark. Clark made three first downs in this quarter.

The fourth quarter was quite interesting until the last part when the varsity was again sent in and began to crush the line that lay in their path. Spectators were held spell-bound by ten and fifteen yard plunges by Jordan and Kelly. Kelly scored another touch down for Morehouse in the last quarter. Williams intercepted a pass and ran 35 yards for the last touchdown. The game ended Morehouse 46—Clark 0.

Morehouse made seventeen first downs to Clark's three, Hutt, the South's promising quarterback kicked four out of five goals.

Suppose Nobody Cared! I Care! Do You!

HOWARD DEFEATS MOREHOUSE

October 26, 1923 marks one of the most terrific "Grid" battles ever witnessed by fans of College football. Howard University defeated Morehouse College.

With a thrill from the whistle and the loud cry of the fans, Kelly of Morehouse received the ball on the twenty yard line. An attempted end run failed. "Big Bent Beezer" was called through tackle and gained three yards. Tondee was called around end and lost his mark. Morehouse was forced to kick, but the educated toe of Gayles booted the ball into the enemy's territory. After an exchange of punts Jordan was called off tackle and made a sensational twenty-five yard run. The Tigers tried a series of line plunges and completed a five yard pass to Starr. Continued plunges and end runs again gave Morehouse first down. Morehouse was then held for downs. Howard kicked to the Tiger's one yard line. The whistle ended the quarter.

Gayles was called back to kick; the ball was passed high which prevented the usual boot. Howard fell on the ball on the Tigers one yard line. Captain Doneghy carried the ball across and kicked goal. The Tigers received the ball and were held for downs. Howard advanced to the thirty yard line, where Doneghy made a sensational drop kick. After the ball was kicked it seemed to dally on the cross rod of the goal posts as if held by some magic force, then finally toppled over. Morehouse again received and after a series of end plays the whistle ended the half. Score 10-0.

In the second half the thirsty Tigers came back to the "Grid" with new fight, and received the ball. The two teams battled desperately for 15 minutes; neither team gained any appreciable amount.

In the last quarter of the game the fight between the two teams remained fierce. A forty yard pass was completed by the Tigers and the ball was taken to Howard's ten yard line. Kelly fumbled. Howard covered the ball and kicked to Morehouse. Hutt on receiving the ball fumbled and received injuries. Coach Harvey substituted Lights for Hutt. Howard tried a series of end plays which failed and was forced to kick. Lights fumbled the ball which rolled behind the Tiger's goal line. He recovered, however, and advanced the ball to the twenty yard line. The game ended with Morehouse launching a series of aerial attacks. Final score: Howard 10—Morehouse 0.

—J. Lincoln Brown, '26.

MOREHOUSE DEFEATS TUSKEGEE

In a game featuring punting the Morehouse Tigers defeated the Tuskegee Institute eleven, 6-0.

Morehouse received the ball and returned it to the 30 yard line. Kelly attempted an end run and lost ground. After an exchange of punts Morehouse brought the ball to the twenty-yard line and quickly made first down. A pass was completed and another first down made. The Morehouse Tigers were rapidly approaching the enemy's goal when the quarter ended.

Because of drizzling rain the Tigers were unable to use the forward pass to any great extent and had to rely on short end runs and line bucks during the remainder of the game. The pigskin was hurled only five times. Three times the passes were successful and one from Clark to Jordan netted 15 yards. Another from Clark to Starr netted eleven more. The last complete one was hurled 22 yards by Capt. Kelly to Franklin. This pass placed the ball on Tuskegee's 15-yard line. Morehouse then began to tear through Tuskegee's defense. An off-tackle plunge by Jordan placed the ball on Tuskegee's four-yard line. Kelly added two more. Jordan carried the ball across for the only touchdown of the game.

The wet field slowed up the game and the backs had such a hard time getting off that they were often snagged behind the lines. Both teams were forced to punt out of danger frequently.

Referee—Tutt. Umpire—Pinkett. Linesman—Arnold.

Substitutions: Morehouse—Griggs for Irving, Franklin for Scott, Tondee for Clark, Walker for Jordan, Clark for Franklin.

Touchdown—Jordan.

—J. Lincoln Brown, '26.

MORRIS BROWN LOSES HARD FOUGHT GAME

In one of the hardest-fought games of the season the Morehouse Tigers defeated Morris Brown University, 6-0 Friday.

The first quarter ended without a first down for either team. Both teams kicked out of danger, Jordan of Morehouse getting more distance in his punts than Cotton of Morris Brown.

The Morris Brown team had a fast line and backfield shift but lacked the drive to pile up yardage. Her defense was almost perfect at times. Only in the second quarter was she able to gain, Moses going around end for 12 yards.

In the third period Morehouse played Morris Brown off her feet. Jordan kicked to Morris Brown's 6-yard line. The receiver could not advance the ball and the team was forced to kick. The kicker, being rushed by Morehouse forwards, only kicked 10 yards. Clark returned it to the 6-yard line. Morris Brown kicked out again. This time the ball was returned to the 4-yard line. Jordan carried the ball across. In the rest of the game Morehouse played safe kicking on first downs.

The student body expresses its regret for the injury of Cook, the all star right guard for Morehouse. It is feared that he will be

out of all "grid" contests for the rest of the season.

Referee: Pinkett.

Umpire: Martin.

Head linesman: Arnold.

Substitutes: Morehouse, Dezon for Starr, Latimer for Cook, Lights for Kelley, Franklin for Tondee, Scott for Franklin; Morris Brown, George for Wilkerson, Moses for Bailey, Lockhart for Barns.

Touchdown: Jordan.

MOREHOUSE LOSES TO FISK

In the Turkey Day Classic Fisk defeated Morehouse 6—0 on a field ankle deep with mud. Fisk showed a complete reversal of form and well deserved her victory. The two teams battled with even honors during the first two periods, neither side being able to score. In the third period Lunceford, of Fisk, kicked to the Tiger's four-yard line. On a fake kick formation Clark, of Morehouse, made four yards through the line. On the next play he fumbled, Fisk recovering the ball. Fisk had the ball on Morehouse's six yard line. Two line plunges failed, Fisk being thrown for losses by Irving and Williams. "Tubby" Johnson completed a forward pass over the goal line to Smith, Fisk's left end.

The Tiger's came near scoring in the fourth quarter when they carried the ball from their own fifteen yard line to Fisk's nine yard line. They lost the ball on downs with about two minutes to play.

The entire Tiger line played well; but the back field was not up to its usual form, fumbling at critical periods. Jordan's toe was effective punting the wet ball for an average of forty-five yards.

Griggs, who was substituted for Davis in the last half, did stellar work at right tackle. Williams, the lanky center of the Tigers, many times tackled the opponents and downed them behind the line of scrimmage. "Kee Wee" Irving, left tackle for Morehouse played the game of his life. In the second quarter he was kicked in the head while blocking a punt and although dizzy he refused to leave the field. His work remained consistently good throughout the game.

The concluding whistle halted the onward march of the Tigers as they tore through Fisk's line repeatedly bringing the ball from their own fifteen yard line to Fisk's nine yard line.

ATHLETICS VS SCHOLARSHIP

By S. M. Nabrit, '25.

Now that Athletics are to a large degree faculty controlled, the student body expects more care in regard to the scholarship of Morehouse Athletes.

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Already the faculty has demonstrated its ability to acquire better schedules and secure better equipment for our various teams.

Morehouse in her triumphant march from athletic fields parallel with her progressive march towards recognition, has, it seems, forgotten or overlooked the fact that, although winning teams draw in a large number of students the scholars graduated are the prime factor in securing recognition in Eastern and Western universities.

We advocate athletics because it is said that they build up strong bodies and aid in keeping the strong fit. But we forget that weaklings are eliminated at the beginning of a season and never get the opportunity to become strong. The strong are permitted to indulge in strenuous sports for such long periods that they become disabled and weak.

Such sports as football and basketball require so much energy that after practice a participant is drowsy and does not feel like studying. Yet we permit students, who would barely pass all of their subjects if only studying, to indulge excessively in them.

The real scholars around a college are barely known out of the classroom. The athlete is idolized both during and after athletic contests. The members of the fairer sex naturally learn of his prowess and accomplishments; he becomes a social idol. Years pass on until he reaches senior college and a candidate for graduation. His parents and admirers come to the city for commencement, and like a chill comes the news that he is now and has been delinquent throughout his college career and will not graduate. The audience that once cheered him, now hisses him, and the college is as much to blame as that student.

Having laid bare these facts, let us now seek some remedies. First, instead of permitting a student to kill himself mentally and in some cases physically, why not limit an athlete's varsity activity to three years? Second, why not suspend him from participation in any athletic contest when he falls below sixty in any subject, and hold him thus until he has made up the delinquency? Third, create a situation of such nature that without the faculty's having to chase down such a student, the student body's attitude towards that student will cause him to retire. Fourth, let us give the faculty our support in such an effort, and remain firm even in sight of athletic defeats.

When this is done in regard to athletic games, we will be much nearer the goal to which we aspire—the gaining of higher recognition by the foremost universities in the world.

THE POSSIBILITIES FOR COLLEGE MEN IN INSURANCE

The history of insurance dates back to the days of Pharaoh, with Joseph as the head of the first company, after he had interpreted Pharaoh's dream of the seven years of plenty and the seven years of

Suppose Nobody Cared! I Care! Do You!

famine. Joseph was the first to take advantage of the opportunities to render great service to mankind in this field by advising the people to provide for the future.

Until recent years young college men have looked upon the field of insurance as an undignified one, and for this reason it was practically abandoned, while other professions were crowded; but as civilization has advanced the profession has come to be looked on as a very honorable one with innumerable opportunities to render unselfish service to the race and receive a larger remuneration than in any other profession.

We have quite a few large companies for example, the Atlanta Life, Standard Life, and North Carolina Mutual, with large financial backing but they are greatly handicapped in the program of expansion due to the lack of prepared men. Young men, the field awaits you. There are opportunities to study the conditions of our race, to do social service work among them, and to encourage them to build racial institutions which will control large sums of money thereby enabling the race to take its place in the commercial world.

There are numerous opportunities in this field to secure good positions with large salaries, such as district managers, state managers, agency directors, auditors, inspectors and departmental heads.

The call has been made for young, energetic college men with broad visions and a desire to render great and honorable service in this field. The companies anxiously await you. Will you answer the call?

—McKinley Neal, Ac., '24.



W. B. Scott, '26

Has Prof. Flunkemall left school for good?
No. He's gone to get married.

Alma Gluck will be in town next week.
Yes. Where's he going to sing.

S. S. Young Lady: This is a gneiss (nice) rock.
M. C. Chump: Yes? It doesn't look very nice.

Somebody said that the man who carries a cane is either light in the foot or in the head. Most likely these King Tut Flappers who use them now are light in both feet according to the popular (dance) air.

Automobiles were lined up and jammed in as long as one could squeeze a place. Large ones and small ones—LARGE Buick Fours, Dodge Fours, Ford Fours, and SMALL Ford coupes and Roadsters. A tourist sped in and inquired if this was the city parking grounds.

"No," replied an indignant fellow, "this is Morehouse College Campus."

Stern Prof. (to law-breaking student): I'll give you four weeks on the campus for that, Jones.

Jones: Thank heavens. Those girls will let me alone now.

Hush, little vampire,
Don't you cry!
You'll have his frat pin
Bye and bye.

Department of the Institution

MAN---HOMO SAPIENS (?)

By Theodore Pinckney

Professor of Biology, Morehouse College

Homo Sapiens—Man—has his reasoning powers more developed than any of the other animals. In proportion the cerebrum of his brain the seat of reason, is the largest of any animal. Throughout the ages he has studied the laws of nature and life with zeal and has mastered many of them. Because of his reasoning powers he has constantly bettered his environment and condition of life. He has applied this knowledge to the raising of his crops and domesticated animals with an "altruism" that is indeed noteworthy. Man has found that the young beasts of burden must not be worked too soon lest their strength at a late date be impaired. He does not work them. He knows that the bad, weak and undesirable stock must not be bred in with the strong and thus weaken all; he does not cross them. By a careful and elaborate study of heredity and genetics he has gradually improved his domestic stock. Study has revealed to him that in order to continue his fine stock of thorough-breds, he must exercise utmost care in the raising and mating of them. These precautions he exercises. Such shows the rational man.

Yet in spite of his powers of reasoning and knowledge of science, man's actions and standards of conduct concerning himself are often most irrational and unscientific. It is a peculiar type of pseudo altruism or self-denial which allows him to give to the domestic animals the fruits of his long years of investigation, yet deny them to himself. The young colt is not worked; the young turkey or calf or race horse is tenderly cared for. Yet man still exploits his own young. Look at our mills and factories and farms. It is true that many fishes, and spiders, and frogs devour some of their young, but even the comparison of these creatures with man—homo sapiens—is odious and obnoxious.

Even more careless and irrational is man in regards to the happiness and integrity of the human society of tomorrow; not so, however, with the rest of the world. Nature has provided the wild animals with instincts whereby the species are continually bettered through natural selection. The stronger, the faster or the more intelligent survive and propagate their kind. There is a constant progressive selective process at work. To the domesticated animals man has given the full benefit of his wisdom and knowledge constantly fed by his untiring research and investigations. But with himself all is different. His instincts have become weakened or distorted, and man fails absolutely to use his increased intellect

which is supposed to compensate for his loss of instinctive intuition. He defeats the laws of natural selection by his falsely applied wisdom and "civilized" emotions, and fail to use his intellect and acquired knowledge in place thereof. Whereas the most modern scientific knowledge controls the breeding of man's cattle, horses, and swine; blind emotion, a mere chimeric state of mind, and chance, largely determine the human generations of tomorrow. Homo Sapiens! Have not society and the unborn children of tomorrow as much right as the beasts and their young?

To the biologist who sees each generation giving life to the next, the entire process forming a continuous unbroken chain of living matter, life eternal is as real as the ground upon which he walks. He knows that that life is largely molded by heredity and environment. What shall it be? The emotions are no safe guide to the performance of a duty so serious. If one who tries to save his own soul is righteous and holy, is the one who unselfishly attempts to build a happier and stronger human being and a better society and race less righteous and holy? Indeed, he is showing a true, unselfish altruism and self denial of the highest order.

Let the romantic novelists, poets, and dreamers prate about "happy" marriages where only the self centered emotions of two are concerned. But let those who are broad enough to be concerned more with the happiness of their children and their children's children than with their own pleasures give to their offspring the same blessings and benefits of the same knowledge that man today is so willing to give to his thorough bred horse and swine. Let them realize that the betterment of the human race is a mighty challenge to the best that is within them, to their very manhood and womanhood; a challenge to the most divine and spiritual nature which man possesses. Let us realize that "Marriage is the product of the divine man—the unselfish best within him—that teaches him to exercise his noblest instinct with self-restraint and to provide for his children and the future of the race in the wisest manner he can devise."

* * * * *

Word has come to us that Princeton has abolished the old system of compulsory classroom attendance. Juniors and Seniors at Rockford College have unlimited cuts. Truly this is a step toward something free and individual in education.

These innovations imply an alert group of students interested enough in what is going on in the classroom, to come there without being forced to do so. Let us hope that, like European Students who have long been accustomed to such freedom, American Students will form the discussion habit which in the older Universities is as much a part of education as are lectures.

Chapel Chats

By *L. Virgil Williams*, '24.

It has been sagely said that nine tenths of a college education is acquired in the chapel. Perhaps to some this estimate is too high; to others a direct slur at the effectiveness of the classroom; but such was not the purport of the statement. However it may be looked at, there is no doubt but that the lectures given in our chapel at Morehouse give to us as students a broader and fuller conception of education than existed a decade or two ago.

In the early part of October, Mr. Conrad Hoffman came to us in interest of the Students Friendship Fund for the European students. These students, he pointed out, although physically desperate are heroically struggling on for the reconstruction of their country. Central and Eastern Europe has lost fully one-third of her skilled technicians, Doctors, Engineers, Agriculturists, during and since the war. It is the aim of this country through the Student Friendship Fund to aid these students by giving them initial financial aid in their Self Help enterprises, by furnishing food to the sick and undernourished, and by giving active evidence of International Fellowship. Morehouse College students are endeavoring to do their part in this great work.

On October 16, Mr. W. Ellis Stewart, Secretary of the Liberty Life Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill., spoke to the student body and pointed out mainly the possibilities of the young Negro in the field of business and most especially along the lines of insurance. Accompanying Mr. Stewart was our own Dr. H. M. Holmes, a prominent physician of Atlanta. He said: "Perseverance is a keynote to success and life is a football game in which we must repeatedly hit the line and circle the ends."

October, 23, Mr. Wm. C. Craver, the International Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.

came to us and informed us of the work of the noble organization and laid before our College branch some very helpful points for the year's routine. During his stay in Atlanta a large conference was held at the Butler Street branch of the Y.M.C. A.

Very often it is said that the Negro does not know very much of his own history. This, though true, has been given very little consideration. However some of our men are thinking more of it. This led to a meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, in Atlanta, October 24, 25, 26. On October 25, a meeting was held in the Morehouse College Chapel, at which time Bishop John Furst presided, in the absence of Pres. John Hope. A discussion of "The Negro in History as a neglected Field" was opened by Dr. Carter G. Woodson, of Washington, D. C., an eminent historian and editor of the *Journal of Negro History*. For some time there has been a demand for work giving the most informing essays, lectures and orations of the distinguished thinkers of African blood. The young Negro must be inspired and this can be done by knowing the strivings of others of his group, who have wrought well in the uplift and defense of their race. Dr. Woodson's, "The Negro in our History" and "The Negro in American History" seem to meet this urgent need. Following Dr. Woodson's address, Pres. T. R. Davis of Walden College pointed out some of the innumerable possibilities of the Negro in history. We as young College men can make a history and write a history.

October, 30, Mr. L. F. Dyer, organist and choir director of the Mt. Olivet Baptist church, New York, with his company of three others, rendered a very entertaining musical in our chapel.

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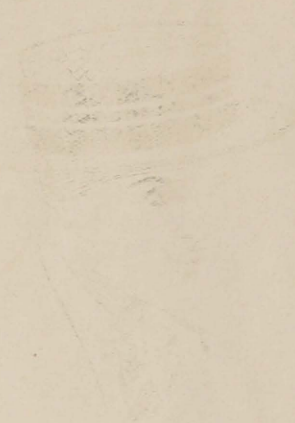
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