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The
Athenaeum

Morehouse and Spelman



February
1924

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THE ATHENAEUM

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE.

SPELMAN SEMINARY

VOL. XXVI.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY, 1924

No. 5

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COMING! THE ANNUAL ATHENAEUM PLAY

This year the Morehouse Players will depart from the custom of presenting Shakesporean plays and give three modern one-act plays. These will be Lady Gregory's "Spreading the News," Yeats's "The Hour-Glass," and a dramatization of the redemption of Jean Valjean from Hugo's "Les Miserables."

The usual emphasis will be placed upon realistic presentation and interpretation. The plays chosen will give an opportunity for an expression of the whole range of human feeling and sentiment, comedy and tragedy, laughter and despair.

THE DATE WILL BE ANNOUNCED DEFINITELY LATER.

WATCH FOR IT; and be sure to bring your friends.

THE CURSE OF BASHFULNESS

Her eyes caused me to wonder
If she were born on earth;
How could they look so solemn,
Or twinkle so with mirth?

I thought she were an angel,
A maiden fair, divine;
It was my soul's ambition,
To make her sweet heart mine.

She was too shy to see me,
A thing that made me sigh
She never glanced upon me,
Or raised one down-cast eye.

Poor lad! I wished a darling,
And she desired a beau.
And though I knew it not then,
Her heart pined for me so.

We were alone one evening,
And tongue-tied I did stand.
She was a trembling maiden,
And I a bashful man.

Another saw us standing,
And led my love away.
She soon became his darling,
And is until this day.

When she was taken past me,
A tear fell from her eye,
O gods! that awful mem'ry,
"Goodbye, dear heart, Goodbye."

EDITOR TOWNSEND ACCOMPANIES
KEMPER HARRELD ON ANNUAL TOUR

Morehouse Glee Club and Orchestra Heralded Greatest Amateur
Musical Organization in America by Tuskegee Critics.

Many favored sons of fortune lay peacefully sleeping as we, in response to the demands and fancies of the curious, ventured from our lonely chambers; and climbing into the waiting Buick below, sought satisfaction 'neath the friendly moonlight. At frequent intervals, messrs. a. w. dent, and j. e. hutchinson, the proud sophomores who relieved Mr. Harreld at the wheel, boastingly related to the Seniors, Messrs. C. H. Kelley, L. V. Williams, and the writer, how the cylinders tugged away with constant and resistless rhythm, bearing all ear marks of uniformity of action, and a willingness to serve the nobility.

Although one puncture and one long detour frowned upon our efforts to arrive on scheduled time, we enjoyed following the Toonerville trolley, and having arrived at Montgomery lost no time in making inquiry concerning the progress of our Race there. We were shocked to hear that more than one-third of the population are Negroes and that the city did not have a bank owned or operated by Negroes. There appeared to be no co-operative business houses or organized places of amusement for our people. Just a few miles out from Montgomery we noted a sight which was said to be "Bethel College." This is a school which split from Payne College in Selma, Ala. It is a sad plight for us to be so foolishly led to divide our forces and tear down even that which we seem to have. It would have been much better had some one organized a school to **combine with Payne**. In this very vicinity we observed two men working the road with a white boss for such worker. Indeed, the Negro must find his problem, and then solve it.

The "Morehouse Boys", Messrs. Taylor, Payne, Harris, and Trenholm, spared no pains in preparing for our entertainment while there. State Normal has a wonderful chance for improvement and bids fair to become a ranking school.

We were wonderfully impressed with the great wealth of possibilities at Tuskegee. The half has never been told! Fifteen hundred students grace the campus; and the faculty is composed of 250 teachers and office workers representing the greatest American colleges and universities. The buildings are well constructed and demonstrate an air of individualism conducive to efficient training along the various lines.

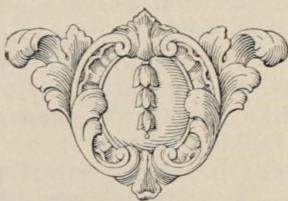
The Washington monument is an inspiration to any people. Such inscriptions as "He lifted the veil of ignorance and pointed the way to progress through education and industry," and, "We shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life" can not fail to have the desired effect.

Sunday morning the orchestra rendered a short program for the

disabled at the Government hospital. It was a sympathetic sight when the "gassed," the mentally defective, and the crippled in chairs began to fill the assembly room. It was a great inspiration and incentive for service to the lovers of humanity. Later we visited our schoolmate and friend, Mr. G. A. Reid, '22, who has been confined at the hospital since last March. We wish for him the best of fortune and a speedy recovery.

After returning to the campus we witnessed the drill and attended the morning services in the chapel. The organ voluntary as played by Mr. Francis Gow, and the chorus, under the direction of Mrs. J. C. Lee are a credit to the Race. Professor Kemper Harreld rendered "Berceuse from Jocelyn" to the delight of the audience. He also directed one number at the band concert in the afternoon.

We reluctantly brought our stay to a close having witnessed the greatest industrial training plants for Negroes in the world. It is our fondest hope that it shall continue to grow and that some day enough pressure can be brought to bear to make Tuskegee one of the greatest universities in the world.



Clubs and News

Y. M. C. A.

The Christian world is fast realizing that the principles of Christianity are not being carried out when one group of people puts another group into inextricable circumstances. Christians are also putting the needs of humanity first. This has been nobly emphasized in the student conferences that have been held in the various sections of the country, where college men and women come together to thrash out problems that confront the world today. The problems of the rehabilitation of war-torn Europe, of carrying the Christian teachings to the four corners of the globe, and of harmony between races, were considered. As a result of these conferences an inter-racial committee has been formed in Atlanta consisting of members from the leading schools. The Christian associations of the different schools have decided to have meetings at regular intervals and have "heart-to-heart" talks about the future. A few weeks ago Morehouse sent her representative accompanied by the quartet to Emory University where they were cordially treated. Emory University will be represented at our chapel meeting on February 17th.

* * * * *

THE ACADEMIC DEBATING SOCIETY

In the semi-monthly meeting of the Academic Debating Society the question debated was, Resolved, That The Negro Migratory Movement is Detrimental to His Social Standing. Messrs. R. Lee, Ac. '24, and J. A. Hulbert, Ac. '25, defended the affirmative against H. O. Weaver, Ac. '25, and N. B. Cook, Ac. '24. The decision was two to one in favor of the negative. Although the subject was not approached with thoroughness, the participants fought with a zeal that bids fair to give them chances to become future debaters. This society is a volunteer organization and should be given the encouragement of the entire student body.

—B. R. Brazeal, '27.

* * * * *

THE SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS CLUB

THE first meeting of the Science and Mathematics Club for 1924 was called by President Malcome on the evening of January 8th.

After the opening the President declared the office of assistant secretary-reporter vacant. G. H. Andrews was elected for Mr. Baynes' assistant. The president then asked for a report from the program committee, which was made by Mr. A. S. Scott. Mr. Scott told of motion picture films he was securing from the Department of Interior at Washington, which are to be presented late in February.

The Constitutional Committee next made its report. It was

necessary to alter the constitution for the growing club. One notable and essential change was that governing the eligibility for the office of president. The President must be chosen from the Senior College class, and must have majored in science and mathematics. Further members must have completed fifteen Carnegie units of work of high school grade, four of which—must have been in science and mathematics.

The Committee on Scientific Investigation, headed by Prof. Harvey made its report. He mentioned fields which are ripe for our investigation. The few he discussed were:

1. Scientific survey of living conditions in Atlanta.
2. Local transportation problems.
3. Co-operative farming.
4. Cultivation for arriving at varieties of grasses.
5. Chicken raising industry.

He spoke of the results that had been obtained by former members of the club and the benefits derived from those results by the individuals. The short report was one of an encouraging and inspiring nature. As a result of Prof Harvey's report questionnaires are being prepared for a scientific survey of the living conditions in Atlanta. This work will begin early in February.

After the above report, impending affairs were discussed. The president proposed that the club elect a man with an expansive and an unprejudiced mind as its critic. Prof. Pinkney was chosen.

The meeting was adjourned by the chaplain, Mr. A. B. King.

—G. H. Andrews, '26.

THE LINCOLN—DOUGLAS

The Lincoln-Douglas program held February 12th in the Chapel was an unusual success. The audience sang the Negro National Anthem, after which Mr. C. N. Ellis conducted an impressive devotional exercise. Mr. Q. T. Boyd, Master of ceremonies, introduced the occasion with a few remarks on the lives of the liberators, one a black man, the other a caucasian.

Mr. Martin Hawkins, speaking on the life of William L. Garrison brought the audience's attention to the idea that, although the walls of Jericho had fallen and cities had faded away, the love and honor for Garrison would remain immutable throughout the ages. Mr. H. J. Bowden, eulogizing Abraham Lincoln, spoke of the unseen greatness of the Emancipator, who like Caesar, died for his country. John Brown was pictured as an exponent of revolutionary movements for "Negro Freedom" by Mr. A. W. Plump, who also summarized John Brown's life the words of the song ("John Brown's Body lies Amoulding in the Grave, but his soul goes marching on.")

Mr. Obie Collins with his "soothing tone of persuasoin and thundering claps of pronounciation" eulogized vividly the life of the man who, 'though born a slave, died an orator of no mean fame—Frederick Douglass.

Mr. Charles Dunn, speaking on the Republican party, dropped

the hint that the Negro had voted the republican ticket for over fifty years, yet the party seemed indifferent to the Negro's political needs.

A selection from the Glee Club, "On The Road to Mandalay," led by Mr. Harry Mason, was pleasing to the audience and received an encore.

—A. Scott, '25.

A MUSICAL

THE Junior High School class of Spelman entertained the children and teachers of the Leonard Street Orphan Home on Friday night January 25, 1924 with a Musical Concert.

Leaving the campus at 6:10 and reaching the Home a very few minutes after, they found the children assembled in the assembly room waiting for them. On account of delay, Miss Chadwick offered that her children would sing first. They sang and it was very much enjoyed by the class. The program rendered by the class was as follows.

Song at Sunrise—Manney	
God is Our Refuge—Flemming	Junior Class
Daddy's Sweetheart—Lehmann	Miss Bredenberg
Annie Laurie—Scotch Melody	Junior Class
The Three Little Bears—Bliss	Junior Class
A Merry Life—Denza	Junior Class
Welcome, Sweet Springtime—Robinstein	Junior Class
Show March—Delriego	Miss Bredenberg
I Would That My Love—Mendelssohn	Junior Class
Somebody's Been Up to Something—Bliss	
Sleep Song—Bliss	Junior Class
Dance of The Pine-Tree Fairies—Forman	

The only visitor was Dr. H. M. Holmes. The program seemed to be enjoyed very much by the children.

—Beatrice G. Tucker, H. S. '25.

THE ANNUAL GLEE CLUB AND ORCHESTRA CONCERT

From the moment that Mr. Harreld raised his baton, 'til the last echoes of "Morehouse College" died away, Sale Hall Chapel was the rendezvous of all the gods of music. The departed spirits of Mendelssohn, Wagner and Beethoven haunted the campus, and the thunderous encores of the audience swept sleep from the heads of retiring neighbors. To say that the concert was a success is too mild; to say that it has surpassed all past concerts is but an indisputable fact, and to say that it is the best for many years to come is not giving any credit to the marvelous talent the audience had the rare privilege of hearing last Friday night.

When the heart-throbbing strain of "Orpheus" stirred the atmosphere, soared aloft to the stars, and verily sent the moon through a series of rhythmic contortions, the audience became thoroughly aroused. Then Atlanta saw that this was something different, and mouths and eyes flew open as the amazed people sought to find more entrances for the soul-gratifying music. The Glee Club came in for its share of the applause. "On the Road to Mandalay," led by Harry Mason, entranced the audience.

Howard Branch sang "Poor Me" and so pitiful was his well-acted part, that lace handkerchiefs were dabbed in the eyes of some of the sympathetic ladies. Andrew Taylor sang a pleasing love-ditty that won for him some tender glances from certain ones in the audience. The quartet rendered "Lindy Lou" and the floor quivered beneath the tap of restless soles; but when the same piece was played by the orchestra, its operatic effect was soon evidenced. Next, Oliver Jackson made his debut as a violinist of the first rank. It has been said that genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains. Jackson must take one after each meal.

The reluctant audience arose when "Morehouse College" burst forth and quickly took their seats when "bless her name" announced the conclusion of the program. Finally realizing that it was all over, they slowly streamed out.

—John Pittman, '26.

Y. W. C. A.

The Young Women's Christian Association of Spelman held its regular weekly meeting January 29, 1924. The feature of the meeting was the election of officers for the year 1924-25. In view of the fact that Spelman will become Spelman College next year, the Y. W. C. A. will be composed of young women of Collegiate rank. Hence, the officers were elected accordingly: Genevieve Taylor, '26, Pres.; Corinne Morrison, T. P. C. '25, V. Pres.; Irma Earle, T. P. C. '25, Sec.; Fannie D. Jordan, T. P. C. Treas.; Fannie Plump, T. P. C. '25, Pianist; Annie Goldsby, Undergraduate Representative.

We wish for them a most successful year.

—E. A. McAllister, '26.

SENIOR RECITAL

On Friday evening, February 8, 1924, at 7:30 o'clock in Howe Memorial Chapel, the senior high school class of Spelman Seminary was most successfully represented by several members of the class in a very fine recital. The following program was brilliantly and skillfully rendered:

Washington—Salome Crawford	Stanton
My Mother' son—Vantella Vaughn	King
Fairies and Chimneys—Leona Hart	Fyleman
Hiwatha's Childhood—Ida Mary Williams	Longfellow
Papa and the Boy—Ida E. Gordon	Anon
Serenada	Liebling
Piano Solo—Vantella Vaughn	
The Two Larks	Leschetizhy
The First Snowfall—Rose Leaf Smith	Lowell
Candle Lightin' Time—Myrtle Callaway	Dunbar
Highwayman—Lucy Chapman	Noyes
The Janitor's Child—Julia Holman	Parker
The American Flag—Lydia Dumas	Drake

—E. A. McAllister, '25.

COMRADE CLUB

The Comrades Club rendered its first public literary program of the year on January 17th, in Sale Hall Chapel. A large number of the student body was present and each one seemed to have been highly pleased. The participants were at their best. Mr. C. C. Smith, "the future leading Negro baritonist" sang superbly. The future holds in store success for Mr. J. A. Buchanan, as a noted writer if he continues with original reading of the type exhibited on this occasion. The club is very fortunate to have a pianist like Mr. H. Roberts to appear on its various programs. It was a very rare treat to hear Mr. S. A. Young read his paper on, "Education and its Relation to Civil Prosperity." Mr. W. Boyd with his saxophone entertained the audience to its delight. The chief aim of giving programs is to develop the intellectual side of the younger men of this institution.

—C. W. Hawkins, Ac., '24.

THE MOVE MOREHOUSE COLLEGE SHOULD TAKE NEXT

By Quentin T. Boyd, '25.

I read with much interest the proposals offered in last year's "Athenaeum" under the heading "What Move Shall We Take Next?" All of us, interested as we are in our College, must be constantly asking ourselves what move shall Morehouse College take next? But instantly comes the answer from one hundred loyal college men: "Morehouse should recognize Fraternities."

Let us briefly consider some of the history of Negro College Fraternities. The first and oldest Negro College Fraternity, Alpha Phi Alpha, began in 1906 at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Since that time there have been organized three other National College Fraternities. However, I shall confine my discussion to the Fraternities which have Chapters at Morehouse. The Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity was begun at Indiana University, Bloomington Indiana, in 1911; and the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity later in the same year at Howard University, Washington, D. C. The last named Fraternity enjoys the distinction of being the first to be organized at a university devoted primarily to the education of the Negro youth.

There are without doubt several reasons why Morehouse College should recognize Fraternities. However, space will only permit the development of one. Permit me to ask the men of Morehouse Faculty a question? Do you think that Morehouse should place its stamp of approval upon organizations, here located, which tend to make for better men in College and better men out in the world? If you answer this question in the affirmative, as surely you must, our task is clear before us. Do Fraternities make for better men in College and better men out in the world?

An old Fraternity man related to some of his younger brothers not long ago, how it had become customary in his home town for men to celebrate emancipation day by shouting "Free at last, Thank

God Almighty I am free at last." Even though the old gentlemen have made little or no progress since slavery they felt a peculiar pride and amidst streaming tears continued "I am out of slavery now," "Its all over." The Fraternity man continued "Too many young College men are saying 'Through at last, Thank God Almighty I am through at last'. Don't allow yourselves to think that since you are in a Fraternity it is all all over." He concluded with this, "Brothers don't say 'through at last' but, say 'I have just begun, what now'". It is just such stimulus as this that is being constantly given to the young Fraternity man.

Added to this is that inestimable stimulus which comes from looking at ones Fraternity brothers now out in the world who must have received their stimulus while only College youths through the great inspirational principles which Fraternities stand for. I should like to mention here a few of these men. **William Pickens on being taken into the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity** must have asked himself the question "What now?" Now, I challenge the readers of this article to point out a black man the peer of William Pickens. **Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams, on being taken into the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity**, must have asked himself the question "What now?" Now, Dr. Williams stands at the height of his profession. **Dr. W. E. DuBois, on being taken into the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity**, must have asked himself the question, "What now?" Now, we turn the pages of literature and see the masterpieces "Dark Water," and "The Soul of Black Folk."

There can be no logical conclusion other than the fact that Fraternities do make for better men in College and better men out in the world in that they give to men an unparalleled stimulus to go out and put the job over. Then, I can safely say that Morehouse should place its stamp of approval on Fraternities, which in this case consists of granting faculty recognition, because the above mentioned Fraternities located at Morehouse College tend to make for better men in College and better men out in the world.

THE NEGRO IN BUSINESS

By E. J. Grant, '25

Since freedom has dawned upon the land, and the Negro has begun to see that he, as well as men of other races, has a prominent part to play in the onward march of civilization, he has realized that if he is to be classed on equal footing with men of other races, he must develop materially as well as spiritually, and intellectually. In view of this fact, many new fields of business formerly untouched by men of our race have been explored, and many discoveries have been made. The old fields that seemingly were dying because of noninterest and unskilled leaders have been stimulated by the activities of the new. The discovery of these new phases of business has naturally made the demand greater for competent men, and these men are being sought in the Negro Colleges of today.

Negro enterprises have developed slowly in the past. This can be attributed largely to the fact that since the time of slavery we have been taught the idea that the white man is naturally the leader and we are the followers. This belief has been substantiated to a certain extent by some of our so called race leaders and inefficient business men. Men with new ideas and broad visions should replace these men, and place Negro business enterprises on a higher and more economic working basis.

Much service can be rendered to our group in business by competent men entering the field. Our people should be taught the good in trading with Negro industrial firms, and the value of dealing with banks owned and operated by men of our race.

Opportunities are numerous in the business field, as in other lines of work for those who are willing to pay the price in hard and earnest endeavor. Some of the biggest opportunities offered at present are in our Insurance and Trust companies. But there are scores of others waiting for men with broad visions and modern ideas to place them on a scientific working basis. The challenge comes to the men of Morehouse College as well as men in various other institutions of learning throughout the country. It is for us, not simply to grasp the opportunities placed in our hands for selfish material gains, but to grasp them with earnest thought and labor, and make definite contribution to the business world.

From time to time the men of Morehouse College have received great benefits and inspiration from lectures brought to them by men in various walks of life. None of these have been more far-reaching and inspiring than the one brought to them by Mr. J. H. Evans, Sec'y of the Citizens Trust Co. In the course of his address he gave a list of questions that will aid much in the making of a genuine business man. The questions are as follows: "Do you do little things well? Have you learned the meaning of order, as to time and place? Do you do first things first? How do you use your leisure hours? Have you intensity? Do you take advantage of momentum?"

There is a tendency on the part of some people to go careless and slack when victory is almost at hand, feeling that it is inevitable, and that there is much time to spare. This is indeed an erroneous idea, and one that will cause much sorrow in the long run. During these days of economic development for the Negro race, there are times when a month is worth a decade, and one hour lost may retard the progress of our business group for many years. The destiny of the Negro business field lies in the hands of the Negro college men of today. Let us make it what it should be.

A DECADE OF DEBATING

By W. E. Anderson, '21

The first intercollegiate debate in which Morehouse was engaged was held in Atlanta in 1906 with Talladega College. Since that time there has not been a break in the relations between these Colleges on

the forensic platform. From the year 1906 to the year 1911 no authentic records are available with reference to the decisions and the subjects discussed. The last named year is significant, because it marks the beginning of the membership of Knoxville College. The triangular league continued until 1920 when it was displaced by the quadrangular league, effected by the entrance of Fisk University.

An issue of the Athenaeum for April-May 1911 has as the feature article the debate of that year, reporting in detail how Morehouse won both debates. The author says that, "The debate was won at home by showing the practicability of Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities and away from home by showing the impracticability.

Below we shall give a tabulated report of the subjects, names of debaters, and decisions.

1911.—Resolved, That Municipal Governments should own and operate their Public Utilities.

Team	
Affirmative	Negative
Mr. A. C. Williams	Mr. R. M. Turner
Mr. G. W. Moore	Mr. M. W. Johnson
Mr. A. B. Nutt, (Alt.)	Mr. Victor Turner, (Alt.)

Decisions

Morehouse wins both from Talladega and Knoxville.

1912.—Resolved, That U. S. Senators should be elected by direct popular vote, constitutionality conceded.

Team	
Affirmative	Negative
Mr. A. B. Nutt	Mr. B. T. Hunt
Mr. G. W. Moore	Mr. A. W. Savage

Decisions

Morehouse 2.

Knoxville 2

Talladega 1.

Morehouse 1.

1913.—Resolved, That the term of office of the President should be six years.

Team	
Affirmative	Negative
Mr. C. H. Haynes	Mr. J. P. Barbour
Mr. A. B. Nutt	Mr. W. H. Haynes.

Decisions

Morehouse 1

Talladega 1

Knoxville 2.

Morehouse 2.

1914.—Resolved, That the U. S. should not abandon the Monroe Doctrine.

Team	
Affirmative	Negative
Mr. Charles Clayton	Mr. J. P. Barbour.
Mr. A. B. Nutt.	Mr. W. H. Haynes

Decisions

Morehouse 1

Knoxville 1

Talladega 2.

Morehouse 2.

1915—Resolved, That the Capitalists in Colorado are Justified in refusing to employ only Union Labor in the mines of the State.

Affirmative

Mr. J. P. Barbour
Mr. W. H. Haynes

Morehouse 2

Knoxville 1.

1916—Resolved, That Immigration to the U. S. should be restricted by a Literacy Test.

Affirmative

Mr. E. R. Richards
Mr. J. Q. Adams.

Morehouse 2

Talladega 1.

1917—Resolved, That Pensions should be paid from Public Funds to needy Mothers with Dependent Children.

Affirmative

Mr. R. C. Barbour
Mr. M. M. Fisher

Morehouse 3

Knoxville 0.

1918—Resolved, That the States should Establish a Schedule of Minimum Wage, Constitutionality conceded.

Affirmative

Mr. M. M. Fisher
Mr. E. Richards

Morehouse 1

Talladega 2.

1919—Resolved, That the Government should own and Operate the Railroads.

Affirmative

Mr. D. A. Brantley
Mr. C. W. H. McKinney

Morehouse 2

Knoxville 1.

1920—Resolved, That the Immigration of all Foreign Laborers to this country should be forbidden for an indefinite time by the Federal Government.

Team

Negative

Mr. W. A. Zuber
Mr. F. T. Lane.

Decisions

Talladega 2

Morehouse 1.

Team

Negative

Mr. D. Tittle
Mr. M. M. Fisher

Decisions

Knoxville 2

Morehouse 1.

Team

Negative

Mr. E. R. Richards
Mr. J. Q. Adams

Decisions

Talladega 2

Morehouse 1.

Team

Negative

Mr. D. Tittle
Mr. R. C. Barbour.

Decisions

Knoxville 2

Morehouse 1.

Team

Negative

Mr. D. Tittle
Mr. R. C. Barbour.

Decisions

Talladega 1.

Morehouse 2.

Team

Affirmative
 Mr. D. A. Brantley
 Mr. W. H. McKinney

Negative
 Mr. D. Tittle
 Mr. R. C. Barbour.

Decisions

Morehouse 2
 Talladega 1.
 1921—Resolved, That a Cabinet Form of Government Modelled after that of Great Britain should be adopted by the United States.

Team

Affirmative
 Mr. W. E. Anderson
 Mr. D. A. Brantley.

Negative
 Mr. A. Barbour, Jr.
 Mr. J. M. Nabrit, Jr.

Decisions

Morehouse 2
 Knoxville 1.
 Within this decade Morehouse has had 22 forensic discussions 14 of which she has won. She has won 6 from Talladega; 7 from Knoxville; and 1 from Fisk; while she has lost 4 to Talladega and Knoxville respectively.

Knoxville 1.
 Morehouse 2.

It may be of interest to our readers to know that at least two of the men who were on these teams have acted in the capacity as coaches of winning teams. These are Mr. W. H. Haynes and Mr. G. W. Moore. The last named never lost a debate either as debater or as coach. Other who have acted as coaches are Former Dean Brawley and Dean Archer. The last named coached the first team that the college ever had.

We are indebted to Mr. Birkstiner for the following insertion:
 1922—Resolved, That The United States Should Establish a System of Compulsory Unemployment Insurance Similar to That Now in Force in Great Britain.

At Talladega

J. M. Nabrit
 W. K. Payne

At Morehouse

I. D. Ried
 D. A. Brantley

Decisions

Morehouse 5, Talladega, 0,
 1923—Resolved: That the United States Should Subsidize her Merchant Marine.

Morehouse 3, Fisk 0.

At Fisk

H. W. Thurman
 J. M. Nabrit

At Morehouse

G. I. Perry
 W. K. Payne

Decisions

Morehouse 2, Fisk 1.

Morehouse 2, Talladega 1.



THE EFFECT OF THE HIGH SCHOOL UPON THE COLLEGES OF ATLANTA

The Negroes of Atlanta successfully defeated a bond issue that the white people of this city attempted to pass for the erection of more public schools for white students. When, however, it was agreed

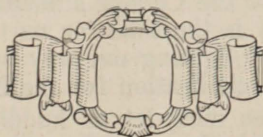
that a stipulation would be made for erecting more public schools for Negro students also, the Negroes gladly co-operated to put the issue over. As a result one high school and four grade schools have been built for Negroes.

With the coming of the high school the educational system of Atlanta has made a broad jump and Atlanta now stands preeminent as an educational center for Negroes.

Possibly there are many influences which the high school will have upon the Colleges of this city, but I shall name only a few. I think, in the first place, that it will push them nearer the goal for which they are striving—that is to become Colleges or Universities.. Of course it would not be expedient to cut the academic departments suddenly off, but this process could be made so slowly that the shock would be scarcely felt. As these schools approach nearer their goal, it will be of two-fold value. First, it will give the schools a higher rating, for as the academy is slowly stricken from the schools the College department will gain added strength, and, as a natural sequence, become more efficient. We all know that the more efficient a school becomes the higher rating it gets. Second, it will give more privileges to the College men. There is no getting around the fact that a school which has very young as well as older boys must restrain the older boys possibly more than necessary, in order to safeguard the younger boys. With the coming of the Colleges these conditions will be greatly attenuated. I am sure that if you observe closely the schools that have no academy, you will find my assertion to be true.

What about those Colleges that are practically dependent upon the academy for their sustenance? The high school will, of course, do more immediate harm to these colleges that are dependent upon their academy than those that are not; but the students that are drawn from other cities and the smaller towns will offset this. It is highly probable that the institution with the smallest college department can so nurture this department that in the course of time, it will blossom forth into maturity, and take its rightful place beside its contemporaries. I welcome the day that all of our colleges are made independent units, for it is my opinion that then, and only then, can they hope to be ranked among the best.

—Frank Proctor, '26.



Editorials

WHAT DO WE GET OUT OF IT?

THE students of Morehouse College have on a drive for two thousand dollars. The money is to be used in building a much needed library for the school. To date they have been successful in raising only sixty-three dollars and thirty-five cents—just about enough to buy the front door.

One department when asked to co-operate with the drive wanted to know "What do we get out of it? Indeed Morehouse is rendering a great service to our people in the South. It is a sad plight for Negroes to have as leaders men who are immersed in emotions and clothed in ignorance.

But let us not get a-field. There is no department at the College which would not be benefited if privileged to frequently enjoy "feasting at the storehouse of knowledge." This stupendous task must be put over. The printed page is a powerful force of enlightenment. There can be no intellectual tenets brought to bear which would alter this fact.

The occasions about us are new! Yea, new in an alarming, unprecedented degree. We are not asking for new togs for the football team, nor for our teams to invade new territory to demonstrate their prowess. Two thousand dollars would be a joke to put over such a project, and, yet we give ourselves the pat and say we are "earnest seekers after knowledge." Too long have we reeled and rocked in self praise while our teams strode giant-like through the enemies lines, took the arts of fish and bird, and sweeping aside the tumultuous mandates of the enemy, fought through the pathless ether into the heights of fame.

The need for a library has long been in evidence at the College. Our teachers have, to a large extent, been handicapped and have not been able to make assignments for extensive collateral reading. It is a general need, and can be shared alike by all departments. It is the laboratory for all courses. Yet, there are students who question the necessity of a college library. Since human face first made its appearance, and man cherished faith for a better day, at no time, through all the weary, agonistic stretches of ignorance and barbaric strife toward awakening, have the College students of my race cried louder for knowledge. Now is the time for us to struggle, struggle, keep on struggling; and by fighting our way to the front, render this an artistic and scientific civilization for the Negro.

Come! Morehouse men, let us huddle together. We, who are able to make mountain tops vocal and wayside bushes significant, must lead the way. The drive has been extended to the eleventh day of April. Where is the man to be found who wont give ear to the College song, and the College slogan "All for one, and one for

all?" Closer now! Let us PULL, PULL, and PULL TOGETHER. Let us show our interest and our strength. Our Library is coming! Give it a start.

WELCOME A. U.

THE finals in the Inter-Collegiate Basketball Tournament were significant to Morehouse for two reasons: First, it crowned Morehouse as city champions. Second, it marked the resuming of athletic relations with Atlanta University.

While the Athenaeum took no stock in the long drawn out controversy, we felt that sooner or later it would be over and that reconciliation was inevitable. There is one thing we know, and that is that we as a people have no time to cavil or to retain enduring hatred and general dissatisfactions. College people everywhere are expected to take the lead, to teach people how to agree, and to accomplish things. We are very pleased to see a more friendly spirit manifesting itself and we predict that ere the mists are rolled away the very best peace and harmony will pervade the atmosphere at all "battle royals," whether it be on the "grid" or the forensic platform.

Away with the old "chip-on-the-shoulder" attitude! It has never accomplished anything worthwhile. Let us no longer banter our neighbors across the way; but welcome their competition, and seek a common cause—the struggle for prepared, efficient leadership for a downtrodden race.

THE UNFINISHED TASK

By T. Harvey Burriss, Associate Editor.

MORE than sixty years have passed since the liberation of the Negro began. I say began advisedly for at that time the shackles of slavery were only removed from the physical man and even that measure of freedom was limited by the wretched state of the freedmen's morale and mentality.

Whether public opinion in the North was aroused against slavery by the economic inequality of competition with slave labor or by purely humane considerations, the fact of value to us is that it was awakened. And whether Lincoln is known to the world as the Emancipator because he felt that free labor had an economic value over slave labor in the development of his country's resources, or because he was forced by aroused public opinion, or because he conscientiously believed that slavery was wrong, the immutable fact remains that he loosed the fetters of physical bondage. Peace to his ashes!

But Lincoln's work, complete as it was in itself, was only a part of the gigantic task of liberating the Negro body and soul. You could pour enough water over a guinea pig's mouth to turn the desert

of Sahara into an inland ocean, and yet that same guinea pig die of thirst if he never opened his mouth to receive it. For twelve generations the Negro was made to cringe and cower under the most inhuman system of slavery that has desecrated the annals of man. His spirit was broken until he began to feel that slavery was his natural condition. So that for the majority of Negroes in 1863 freedom was merely poured over their mouths. Among this group a feeling of deference to the Caucasian still persists.

No man can be permanently benefited by external conditions unless he himself takes action. The shackles of the cowered spirit still bind us. The chains of ignorance, economic dependence, and disinterest hold us fast. External aid is of no avail. This unfinished task must be completed by us. No longer ought we console ourselves by complaining of the oppression of others. We must blast the walls of our thralldom ourselves, or go down in the maelstrom as unfit to survive.

Let us, then, dedicate ourselves to the unfinished task before us and pursue it with unrelenting zeal until with boldness the Negro soars up on wings of efficiency to the realm where souls unhampered breathe the pure air of freedom.

COURAGE

By Genevieve Taylor, '26.

IT has rightly been said that nothing is constant but change. This fact is being verified today more than ever.

The governments of the various countries are undergoing a change. The many are no longer satisfied to see the government in the hand of a few; but each man has awakened to the fact that he has as great a part in the government of his country as any other man.

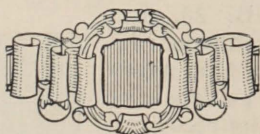
Society everywhere is changing; every man and woman is trying to find his place—the place where the greatest influence can be wielded. To find the stations where one is best fitted is by no means an easy problem since we are so prone to be influenced, directly or indirectly, by others.

Then what is needed most? It is the courage of every man to stand up for himself, to stand unswervingly for the right. If one allows himself to be swayed to and fro today he hardly knows where right is since Christianity itself, seems to be on trial.

Nowhere can the influence of others be better illustrated than in school. We know what conception we have of right, but it is very trying to say, no when others are saying yes. In the various organizations we follow the crowd rather than stand by a cause if it is for the general good of all. Of course much can be accomplished by united action; but remember the poet's words:

“Once to every man and nation
Comes the moment to decide
In the strife of truth with falsehood
For the good or evil side.”

What is needed is individuality. Everything that has been accomplished whether good or bad has had its leader. How destructive has been the leadership of some. As a state let us take Prussia. Prussia was the first state to enforce a great military policy; other states followed her. What did it lead to and what was the outcome? It led to commercial rivalry, and war was the outcome. Each person must think for himself and have courage enough to ally himself with the right leader. When it comes to our personal responsibilities we must have courage enough to leave the jolly bunch behind and answer the voice of duty when it calls. If we are sacrificing enough to do this—and some sacrifices must be made—what will be the triumph of our diligence? It is up to us to find our places.



Echoes From '23



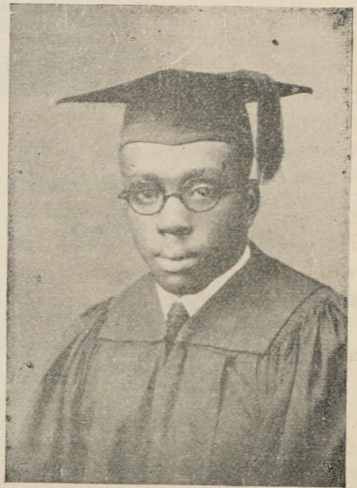
James Madison Nabrit, Jr.
"Jim"

H. W. Thurman, A. B. '23, the Christian scholar, is a student at Rochester Theological Seminary where his ability and personality have already won for him recognition. He represented Rochester at the Student Fellowship Convention and at the International Student Volunteer Convention and was made a National Executive Committeeman at large of Student Fellowship.

He is the living embodiment of the Morehouse Ideal—Scholar—Christian Man. He won second scholarship in Sophomore and first in other three years. He also won a prize each year of his College career; and was varsity debater, Editor of Annual, and Valedictorian. He was a man!

J. M. Nabrit, Jr., A.B. '23, "the perambulating epitome of efficiency" is taking law at Northwestern. He is doing excellent work in all courses and is fully measuring up to the expectations called forth by the remarkable brain power displayed by him while he walked among us.

For three years varsity debater of first rank, a class officer each year, compiler of personnels for Annual, varsity football, organizer of intra mural baseball league, honor student, class orator.



Howard Washington Thurman
"Dud"

Literary Notes

TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES

By Theodora J. Fisher, '26

"Tess of the D'Urbervilles" is a most interesting novel by the English novelist Thomas Hardy. It is a story of a country girl whom fate singles out as one of her toys and tosses to and fro between her hands of Fortune and Misfortune.

The story opens in the Vale of Blackmoor, among the lowlands of England with the heroine, Tess, a beautiful, blooming, innocent maiden of sixteen. She has lived here all her life and never even thought going elsewhere. But recently her father has discovered that he is of a nancient family of the nobility and his name is not Durbeyfield as he has always called himself, but D'Urberville and so Tess is sent to a neighboring village to establish herself in the employ of a wealthy family of D'Urbervilles, claim kin, and, perhaps, make a marriage into the family and thus bring her own family to light again.

Her stay at this manor however, proved the hinge upon which the rest of her life was to turn toward hardships and sorrows untold. The only son of that family, Alec D'Urberville, falls violently in love with Tess. She does not return his love. He becomes desperate. And so, when an opportunity presented itself, he takes advantage of her, and thereby hangs the tale.

Tess goes back home and lives in seclusion until after the birth of the baby. She then goes to work. The baby, however, soon takes sick and dies. Then Tess goes to a dairy some distance from her home and employs herself there as a milkmaid. Here she meets Angel Clare whom she had seen pass through her village a few years before. After a time Angel loves woos, and marries Tess.

The first evening after their marriage they each tell the other the secrets of their lives. Tess' story is more than Clare can bear. He leaves her and goes to Brazil to try to forget. She goes away to work again, and suffers unimagivable hardships and cares, hoping that some day her beloved husband will forgive her and come back.

Meanwhile Alec D'Urberville finds her and after much persuasion and intrigue carries her off to live with him.

Eventually Clare Comes back for Tess and finds her thus. Her old love and longing for him returns in all its power, and she kills D'Urberville to run away to Clare. He receives her, and they make their escape. They are in hiding for a time. But they are found by officers and the story ends as heartless justice demands that Tess pay the price that all murderers must pay for their goods—that of death.

THE NEGRO YOUTH MOVEMENT

Youth and Movement—these are two good words to connect. Youth ought to be moving, forging ahead with an adamant purpose. And why not? They represent the new blood of the race. They must begin where our predecessors have either left off or where they have never begun. If there is to be a real consciousness in this generation, if there is to be a buoyant race pride and not a sham pretense, if there is to be created a spirit of co-operation among us in America, those who have watched it closely must come to realize that the generation now in the making will have a huge task to perform.

We ask here the question when should an individual begin his contribution in the above field? Youth is the age. It is the time of ambition, faith and action. We students of color wait too long in life to begin. We know of no better way of increasing pride of the race than to know of its accomplishments and qualities and to actually give our personal aid in passing it to others. There is hardly a better method of acquiring the co-operative spirit than to actually begin to aid in group effort.

The American Federation of Negro Students

It offers a vehicle whereby all our youth of America may unite in a program to acquire this habit and qualities so essential to the progress of our group. We are in existence as a youth movement, not so much because it is unique or a great thing to do, but because of naked necessity. If the youth of the race to-day is watching the strides of other races; if we are observing their change of attitude and the resultant opportunity or lack of opportunity as the case may be, how can we fail to realize that we of necessity must get the co-operative spirit. We want success without limitation. We stand firmly on the proposition that it can not be had without the habit of co-operation. **The American Federation of Negro Students believes that as "the strength of wolf is the pack and that the strength of the pack is the wolf,"** we must come to the conclusion that the strength of the Negro is the race and that the strength of the race is the Negro.

We have attempted an ambitious program which we are going to carry out. The youth of the entire race are invited to join us. Believing as we do in the infinite possibilities of our own blood and in the boundless and untapped resources of twelve million people, we appeal to vital, thinking, and ambitious youth to unite with this militant movement in a common program for our education, social, and economic freedom.

For further information write Mr. Geo. W. Goodman, Lincoln University, Pa.

—I. J. K. Wells.

THE LACK OF INCENTIVE

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

Morehouse College is passing through a stage of transition; and is being watched by the leading Negro colleges and universities throughout this country. We are being watched not because we

have maintained such a high intellectual record, but mainly because of our athletic record. The time has now come for Morehouse to excell along another line, and this is the intellectual phase. It is this incentive to effort that I shall bring to your attention.

We find that too few graduates from Morehouse College do not pursue further work in the universities; but accept such positions as do not require higher education. We know that the students make a school. They are the ones who, to a large extent, raise or lower the standard. Therefore, we believe that when graduated students go into the insurance business or the teaching profession, without further continuing their education at some university, they are not giving the best they have for the interest of their Alma Mater or their race. These students should be urged to go on by the College and get a higher degree which would in time reflect credit upon their Alma Mater. Students from Morehouse should not select a school to further their work where some Morehouse man has already blazed the way. There should be a sense of duty to prompt students to invade new territory and make good at Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. A good record built up at these schools would give a larger range of selection for students who follow in later years. There is an ever growing need of some method of arousing this incentive in the minds of the students. We dwell largely on the "A" class idea. But unless we get graduates into these universities who are able to successfully compete with students from other recognized schools our idea of "A" class rating will never be realized.

I think the faculty and student body will appreciate any alumnus or friend who would establish scholarship here to the larger universities, or a prize for the one who receives the highest averages in the various departments. These things must have their effect and would arouse an incentive for better scholarship and ambition among the student body. Let the Morehouse men get together and put this proposition over. Remember that our school is passing through a period of transition; and that we as students should uphold the standards that have been made sacred by our fathers.

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Alumni Notes

'09. Rev. Charles D. Hubert, now pastoring in Darlington, S. C., was on the campus for a few hours last month. We are always happy to see him.

'18. Professor Miles M. Fisher, who is professor of English at Virginia Union University, was chosen to represent the faculty of that institution at the Y. M. C. A. Conference at Indianapolis.

'21. Mr. Hubert Mitchell is to receive the degree of B. D. from Rochester Theological Seminary in the spring.

'21. Mr. Frederick D. Hall has built up a very strong conservatory of music at Jackson College, Jackson, Miss. He is also director of music for the city public schools.

'22. Mr. Charles Maxey is receiving the A. M. degree at Columbia University this month. He is working in mathematics.

'23. Messrs. Charles Gresham and H. W. Thurman were at the conference in Indianapolis. The former represented the School of Religion at Oberlin; the latter was sent by Rochester Theological Seminary.

'23. Mr. J. T. Brooks, instructor in English at Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcorn, Miss., is the happy father of a little boy. We congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Brooks.

The student drive for \$2,000 for the library has been extended to April 11. Every alumnus knows how worthy this cause is. Every Alumnus has prayed for such a move. Every Alumnus will join in this campaign and help the students go beyond their mark. Here is a chance for the practical application of the Morehouse Spirit: "All for one and one for all."

We are still hoping to get in touch with every Alumnus and former student of the college.

Athletic Notes

MOREHOUSE FIVE SMOTHERS MORRIS BROWN 58-15

On January 12th the Morehouse quintette swept to a 58-15 victory over the Morris Brown Basketeers.

Morris Brown's guards were unable to stop the uncanny shooting of Coach Harvey's men. The Morehouse offence started early and at half-time the score was 28-11. The Maroon and White showed better floor work than in any previous game. The forwards were very shifty and accurate shooters.

In the second half the Morris Brown men played defensively but the Clark-Gayles combination was too much for them. Traylor was the individual star, hooping nine field baskets and two free throws. Captain Gayles played an unusually hard game, annexing twelve points. Captain Lee of Morris Brown was the high point man for his team, making four baskets and one free throw. Word was the best all round player for Morris Brown.

The Sophomores defeated the Juniors in a preliminary game 10-9.

On January 19th at their second meeting of the season, Morehouse again defeated Clark University by the score 67-17. The first half ended with the score 35-8.

On January 30th the Y. M. C. A. five fighting gamely, went down before the superior team work of the Morehouse squad, 58-30.

In the preliminary contest the Juniors lost to the Freshmen, 13-5.

After emerging as victors in the city tournament the Morehouse five represented by Gayles, Clark, Traylor, Bailey, Sykes, Allen; Archer, and Peeler, left Sunday, February 10th on a stringent tour. On this trip they meet John C. Smith University, Virginia Union University, Hampton Institute, Carlyle at Washington, D. C., Lincoln University and Wilberforce.

—L. Lincoln Brown, '26.

INTER-COLLEGIATE TOURNAMENT OF ATLANTA

By L. Slater Baynes, '26

The Basketball fans of Atlanta received a treat when the high powers in the Basketball world decided to hold an Intercollegiate Tournament at the Clark gymnasium on February the 8th and 9th.

A total of more than 2500 witnessed the exhibition of brain and brawn between Morehouse College, Atlanta University, Morris Brown, and Clark University. Never before in Atlanta's athletic history has the elite turned out in such large numbers to watch the cage gladiatorial contest. It is hoped that the Tournament will be made an annual affair. Running true to public opinion Morehouse took

away first honors. She walked iron-shod over all her opponents. Atlanta University and Morris Brown tied for second place and Clark University brought up the rear guard. The games were as follows:

A. U. WINS FROM CLARK 21—19

Atlanta University took a close, hard fought game from Clark University. The game was ever in doubt. Atlanta University had developed a good passing attack, but was unable to drop the overgrown ball in the baskets provided for such purpose. At half time she was only one point in the lead, 8—7. Both teams came back fighting hard in the second period. It was not until two extra five minute periods had been played that A. U. emerged the victor.

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE DEFEATS MORRIS BROWN 48—14

For the second time this season Morehouse pinned a neat victory on Morris Brown. The Morehouse quintette gave an exhibition of passing and shooting that is seldom seen—a place for every man and every man in his place. The whole team worked like a well oiled unit. Morris Brown made the first two baskets, but before she could make another one, Morehouse had piled up thirty-three points. In the last half Morris Brown showed more guarding ability, but was still unable to keep the number of baskets marked up against her from growing. Captain Gayles played his usual good game, being everywhere at once. Word and Williams were the stars for Morris Brown.

MORRIS BROWN DEFEATS CLARK UNIVERSITY 26—19

Morris Brown took a hard fought game from Clark University. The first half was fought on equal terms, the score being 9—9. Morris Brown returned to the cage with blood in her eyes, and with strong determination to smother Clark. She took the lead at once and Clark was playing catch up at the end of the game. Johnson and Swan were the outstanding players for Clark. Word and Lee were the high point men for Morris Brown.

MOREHOUSE TRAMPLES ATLANTA UNIVERSITY 37—13

The apex of the tourney was reached when the ancient rivals, Morehouse College and Atlanta University, clashed. The game was white hot from beginning to end. Not in two years had these two teams met, and they immediately tried to make up for lost time by packing four games in forty minutes. The Crimson Hurricane was turned back a gentle zephyr by the onslaught of the Maroon Tiger. When the smoke of battle had cleared away Morehouse was the victor by the large score of 37-13. The first half was permeated with much passing and guarding and very little shooting. At the turn the score was 11-5 with the Morehouse Tigers in the lead. Coach Harvey during the rest period evidently gave his proteges "shoot to kill" instructions. It was a whale of a trouncing that the Tigers gave them in the second half. The balloon-like pillet was sunk again and again. Capt. Gayles was high-point man for Morehouse with 5 baskets and three free throws. Traylor was next with 3 baskets and one free throw.

DOING THE IMPOSSIBLE

There is nothing impossible with man! Bunyan gives us a good illustration about two pilgrims. They were found sleeping one morning on forbidden soil owned by Giant Despair. He drove them into a very dark dungeon where they stayed for three days. During that time they kept their faith and continually prayed that they might gain their freedom. Finally the giant beat them with a crabtree and decided to kill them. He rushed at them with his knife, but fell into fits and allowed his prisoners to escape and gain their freedom which seemed impossible.

We meet such seemingly impossible problems while struggling through life. Are they really impossible? Those who consistently work for the advancement of the race meet and overcome such obstacles. We must ever work in unity and allow the cares of one to be the cares of all. Our work is just begun. Our rural districts must not be neglected. When we begin to clean up our back alleys, and improve our homes and schools in the rural districts, the cares will not be so great. Our formula for such problems is to grip one hand into the hand of God and the other on the staff of faithfulness and stick to the task until we win the perfect success which awaits us. As long as men feel within themselves that they have that power which will cause mountains to crumble at their feet, and oceans to change their course, there can be no insurmountable obstacle to cross the path of man.

—William Moore, Ac. '25.

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THIS WAY OUT, PLEASE

The Nobility of '24 is promising quite a bit to the world. We have **Heard** of the **Jordan** (Clopton) of old, but the ships never sailed upon it without the right kind of **Gayles**. However, the present Nobility plans to build **Bridges** that will span any stream. In addition they offer us **Oates**, a fat dish which will make us so large and **Plump** that we fear we shall "**Bus**". Among other things to be accomplished will be to "**Bill**" **Howard's** law school. Near Commencement time many of them are going to **Town(send)** to see **Williams**, the **Taylor**, about the famous blue suit which they will need for the coming **Winters**. One of them is planning to set his three-story **Hutt** on the corner of **Reeves** and **Davis** streets. Let them not forget to convert the jay **Walker** into a corner **Turner**.

First Stude: I Eta Beta Pi at the cafe last night.
Second Stude: I Nu you Delta wicked stroke.

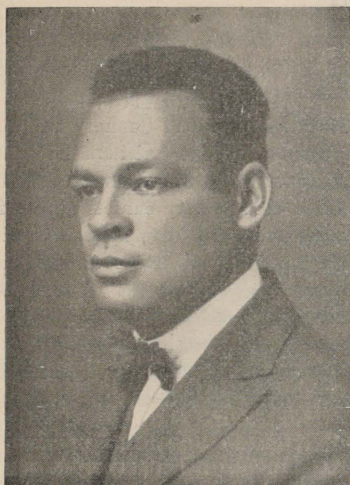
Skeptic: Frankly, now has your college education been of any practical value to you?

Ex-Student: Yes, a burglar got into my room one night and I gave my old class yell and scared him away.

Sophomore: I'm taking political science this semester.

Freshman: Zat so? How much chemistry is required for that course?

DEPARTMENT OF THE INSTITUTION



Burwell Towns Harvey, B. S.

and see Prof. B. T. Harvey directing Morehouse's scientific activities.

Prof. Harvey was born in Griffin, Ga. After having spent some years in the Lakewood, N. J. High School, he attended the New York City College and from there he went to Colgate where he obtained the degree of B. S. in 1916. In the fall of the same year he entered Morehouse as a teacher of Chemistry and Physics, and as Coach of the various teams. Since he has been at Morehouse he has made forward strides along many lines. The summers of 1917-18 he spent as a graduate student toward the degree of M. S. at Columbia University. Prof. Harvey is now working toward his degree by working out an "Electrolytic Process for the determination of the components of Brass." In 1922 Prof. Harvey was one of the three Negroes to write an article in the "Interracial Handbook." He is a member of the American Chemical Society and at one of its Annual Meetings delivered a symposium on Chemical Education. In this very lecture, which caused a great deal of comment, one can see in Prof. Harvey the faculties of a scientist. Prof. Harvey is now connected with Morehouse College as Dean of the Scientific Department and was instrumental in forming the science and mathematics club.

Prof. Harvey has labored in all walks of life for Morehouse. His ability as a coach of all forms of athletics is unquestioned. His unselfish intercourse with the students and his untiring efforts for humanity at large, make him a prominent figure at Morehouse.

A man with high sensibilities of nature, wholly unselfish, possessing true Christian ideals, and gifted with a keen, analytical, scientific mind, Prof. Harvey is all that Morehouse can hope for as a teacher. He is ever striving to make Morehouse all that we may hope you as a College.

—John W. Lawlah, '26

Without a doubt the most successful scientific department among Southern Negro Colleges and one that ranks favorably with scientific departments of Eastern Colleges is the scientific department of Morehouse. In spite of the fact that there are certain prejudices directed at Southern Negro schools and also other admitted difficulties, Morehouse's scientific department has been able to plunge into the limelight and overstep these prejudices and difficulties. She now enjoys a place second to that of no other Southern college. Why have things that ordinarily required centuries come to pass overnight?

Chapel Chats

MOREHOUSE

January tenth brought to the students of Morehouse a series of lectures which perhaps will always remain in the hearts and minds of every student here. Mr. Chas. V. Lyons, President of Jeruel Baptist Institute and an Alumnus of Morehouse spoke to us in his practical and interesting way. Following him was the Rev. S. D. Ross, who since his inspirational address has undoubtedly left before each Morehouse man the motto of "Collective Efficiency". Rev. J. H. Brown, pastor in Thomasville, Ga., also greeted us and placed upon our minds the necessity of "Preparation for Service."

On January fifteenth, Mr. Chas. Stewart of Chicago, who is well known to us all, visited our chapel. Mr. Stewart accompanied Dr. Lonzo Petty of Portland, Oregon, who is Field Secretary of American Baptist Home Mission Society. Dr. Petty pointed out to us as the coming people of the day the necessity for us as Negro youths and scholars to dedicate our future service to our own people.

To know that our friends are always interested in us is indeed a consolation and this was quite manifest on January 17 when Mr. Oliver, a prominent business man of Montgomery, Ala., a friend and patron of Morehouse spoke to us. On the following day, January 18th, Dr. John E. Ford, pastor of Bethlehem church, Jacksonville, Fla., spoke to us.

On January, 23, Mr. William Harrison, an eminent Lawyer of Chicago gave us a most remarkable talk in which he said that the students are: "Builders, Building. We must have Material—Best; Workmanship—Best; Foundation—Best." Keeping this even before us we can hardly fail to develop the various potentialities and powers which we possess.

SPELMAN

During the month of January we were delighted to have several visitors, Dr. Petty, a representative of the Northern Baptist convention made a very earnest appeal for us to use our time and opportunities wisely. He related a statement of multi-millionaire, interviewed on his eighty-second birthday, who said he would give \$170,000-000 if he could be eighteen years old again. We may devote our lives for America but we have a special interest in, and work for our own people. He gave an example of a porter working in order to educate his brother. This man became the first—Negro Methodist Bishop. Our major duty is to uplift our people. He said Livingston invested his life in your people in Africa. John Brown invested his life in your people. Booker T. Washington invested his life in his people. Miss Tapley is investing her life in your people.

Mrs. Robert, the widow of General Robert, of new York visited us. She has spent fifteen years in assisting General Robert revise "Robert's Rules of Order." She encouraged the students to smile whether in defeat or success, because we will bring more sunshine into our lives and into the lives of others.

Miss Carney a teacher from teachers' College, Columbia University is making a trip through the South in interest of rural education. She praised the excellent work which North Carolina is doing for Negroes. She said that state is actually doing more than any other. The superintendent of education has nine people working to raise the intellectual standard of the colored schools. She has visited a great many schools, but The Penn School at St. Helena is one of the most excellent she has ever seen. Each girl has a special privilege and opportunity to do constructive work.

THE NEGRO AND THE AMERICAN STAGE

In no other field of activity has the Negro been more severely handicapped than in the American stage. Long and hard has he fought for recognition among the foremost actors of the world and now he is coming into prominence. Why has so much attention been paid to the American Negro Dramatist? It is because of the untiring efforts he has put forth in overcoming the opposition step by step with patience and meekness.

In the legitimate stage the Negro was not wanted. That he could succeed, however was shown by such a career as that of Ira Aldridge. It was the distinguished actor Ira Aldridge who, seeking to free himself from American criticism, went abroad to Europe and in 1833 at Covent Garden played Othello to the Iago of Edmond Kean, the foremost actor of the world. It was at this time that he proved that the American Negro ranked with the best dramatists of the world.

Such is the noblest tradition of the Negro. In course of time, however, because of black face minstrelsy that became popular soon after the Civil War, all association of the Negro with the classic drama was effectively erased from the public mind.

At the eve of another century some outlet was found in light musical comedy prominent in the transition from minstrelsy to the present form were Bob Cole and Ernest Hagan, and the representative musical comedy companies have those of Cole and Johnson, and Williams and Walker. Bert Williams was remarked as one of the two or three foremost comedians on the American stage.

In the different Negro Colleges, however, and elsewhere, are those who have dreamed of a true Negro drama—a drama that should get away from the minstrelsy and burlesque and honestly present Negro characters face to face with all the problems that test the race in the crucible of American civilization. Some of these institutions give frequent amateur productions, not only of classical plays, but also of sincere attempts at faithful portrayal of Negro character. In the spring of 1914 "Granny Maumee", by Ridgely Torrence, a New York dramatist was produced by the stage society of New York. The part "Granny Maumee" was taken by Dorothy Donnelly, one of the most emotional and sincere of American actresses.

Several of these performances were given. Cail Van Vechten, writing of the occasion in the the New York press, said: "It is as important an event in our theatre as the first play by Synge was to the Irish Movement." Another experiment was "Children," by Guy Bolton and Tom Carlton, presented by the Washington Square players in March 1916. In 1919, "Granny Maumee," with two other short plays by Mr. Torrence "The Rider of Dreams," and "Simon the Cyrenian" was again played in New York, this time with an entire company of colored actors, prominent among whom were Opal first colored dramatic to appear on Broadway," was under the patron-

Cooper and Inez Clough. This whole production, advertised as "the age of Mrs. Norman Hapgood and the direction of Robert Edmond Jones.

There are three or four representative efforts within the race itself in the great field of the drama. One of the most sincere was "The Exile," written by E. C. Williams, which was presented at the Howard Theatre in Washington, May 29, 1915, a play dealing with an episode in the life of Lorenzo de Medici. The story used is thoroughly dramatic, and the play is of a notable degree of smoothness.

The field is comparatively new. It is one peculiarly adapted to the ability of the Negro race.

—C. Douglass Clark, '26.

"This Convention has repeatedly gone on record as unalterably opposed to all sorts of mob violence and mob rule. Perhaps the most vicious and the most dangerous form of lawlessness in our present day is found in the activity and violence of mobs. We both pity and condemn Bolshevism in Russia, and rightly so, while we have occurrences in our own fair land which would chill our blood with horror if they happend in Russia or any other land, however, benighted or wating in the essentials of orderly government. Mob violence defies all law, despises every principle and function of government, and tramples into the dust every human right. Mob violence in the South, in its beginning, most often occurred against individuals of the Negro race for attacks upon the sanctity of womanhood. Like all cancerous evils it has spread. It is now practised for other offenses, against the white race as well as the Negro race. But if the evil had remained or should be confined to the realm in which it began it is not to be tolerated by Christians or by

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GREAT CHURCH GROUPS CONDEMN MOB RULE

Southern Baptist Convention and Methodist Mission Board Voice Growing Sentiment.

Strong statements adopted by the Southern Baptist Convention and the Southern Baptist Convention and the Southern Methodist Board of Missions are pointed out by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation as further indication of the growing determination of the South to eradicate lynching and mob violence. These bodies represent the two greatest denominations in the South, with an aggregate membership of about six millions. The Baptists in annual convention in Kansas City, adopted the following: other intelligent patriotic citizens.

"In the recent months mob violence has become more active and menacing perhaps more than at any time previous, certainly for years. As if to make their crime all the more cowardly and diabolical in many cases the mobs have concealed their identity and increased the difficulty of apprehending and punishing their members by wearing masks. It goes without saying that no true, intelligent, patriotic American can or will give support or approval to mob violence whether the mob be masked or unmasked, much less can our Baptist people and preachers think of so doing. We cannot but hope all our pastors and churches will, studiously refrain from giving approval or support to procedure that can possibly encourage disorder in any form."

The resolution of the Methodist Mission Board, up in connection with a

recent lynching and was as follows:

Resolved: That a message of commendation and approval be sent Circuit Judge Walker for his fearless and righteous exposition of the law in his charge to the grand jury at Fayette, Missouri, at the time of investigation of a recent act of mob violence committed at Columbia, Missouri, and that: frequently occurring throughout our beloved land, not only because of the unrighteousness of such deeds and the defiance of the law, but as also because of the reflection upon our Christianity in the eyes of pagan people"

"We hereby register our sorrow over the crime of brutal murder by mobs so frequently occurring throughout our beloved land, not only because of the unrighteousness of such deeds and the defiance of the law, but also because of the reflection upon our Christianity in the eyes of pagan people."

* * * * *

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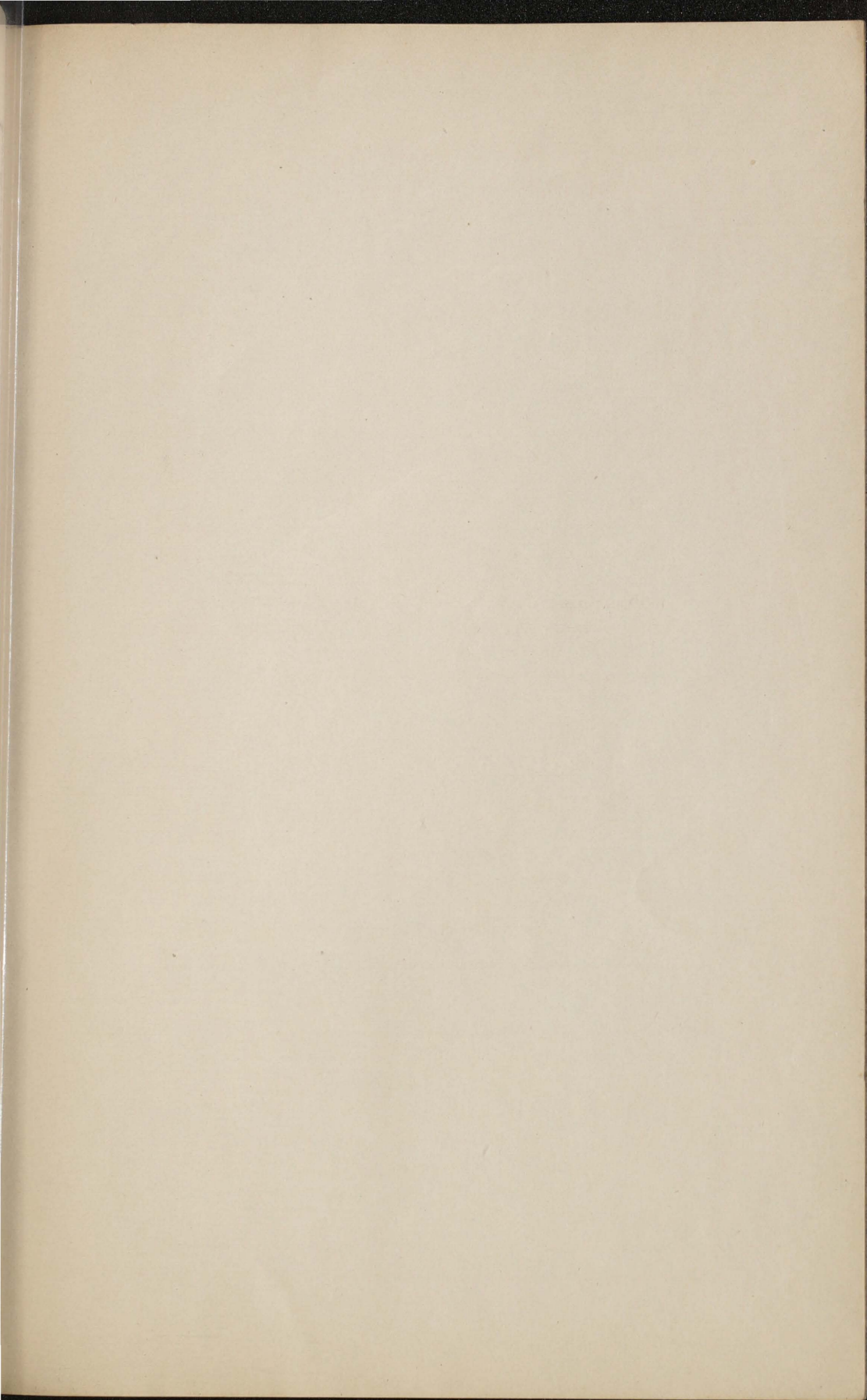
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