

"YOUTH FOR PEACE"

Volume XXVI

Number 7

# The Athenaeum

Morehouse and Spelman



*B. B. Brazel.*

April  
1924

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# THE ATHENAEUM

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE.

SPELMAN SEMINARY.

VOL. XXVI.

ATLANTA, GA., April 1924

No. 7

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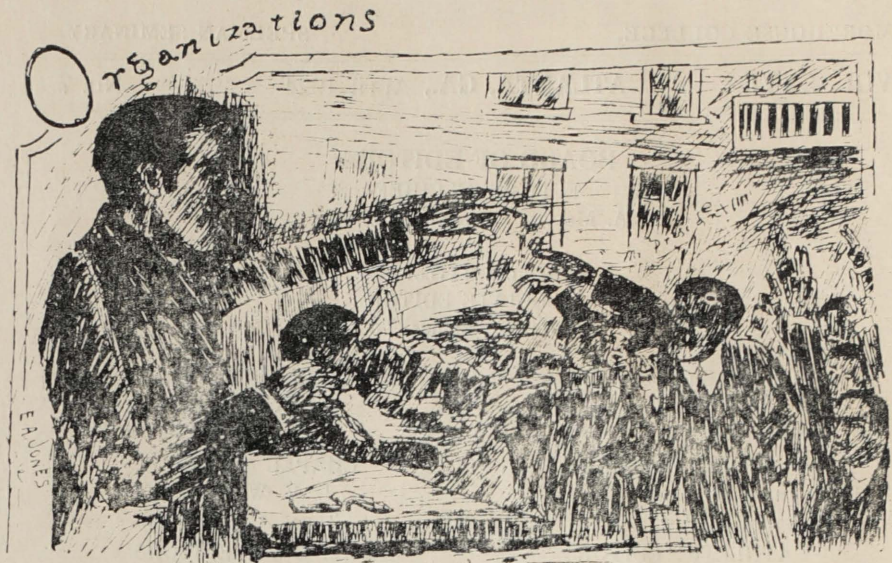
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### INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE AT KNOXVILLE

By E. B. Williams, '27

ON Friday evening, April 11th, at 7:30 P. M., in the main auditorium at Knoxville College, the Negative Debating team of Morehouse College, composed of Messrs. A. W. De Yampert, A. Scott, and E. B. Williams, alternate, met the Affirmative Debating Team of Knoxville College, composed of Messrs. Roberts and Vaught. The question for debate was, "Resolved: That Congress Should Pass a Soldiers' Bonus Bill." Before introducing the speakers of the evening, a violin solo was rendered, which, by all indications, seemed to have created within the debaters a new anxiety to win. With this determination to proclaim victory for Knoxville College, Mr. Roberts was introduced as the first speaker of the affirmative. His plea began for the passage of a Soldiers' Bonus Bill by presenting the argument that, it is a just obligation to the soldiers who fought in the world war; second, the U. S. is able to grant a bonus, and third, the time is now favorable for paying a bonus. As the speaker presented his case, he appealed to the judges for the passage of a Soldiers' Bonus Bill as though it was a case of life and death. Life on the one hand to pass a Soldiers' Bonus Bill or death on the other not to pass a Soldiers' Bonus Bill. When the speaker had concluded his argument rapturous applause came from the audience, which signified that the speaker had played to the sentiments of his fellow students.

Mr. A. W. De Yampert was introduced as the first speaker to represent the Negative for Morehouse. He came forth like

a calm breeze that gently blows after the rushing of a mighty wind. The speaker presented the case of the negative, first, the government is not obligated to grant a bonus to the soldiers; second, it is not necessary to grant a bonus, and third, a bonus measure is fraught with inherent evils.

Following Mr. De Yampert came the second speaker of the affirmative, Mr. Vaught.

Taking a part of the case which his colleague had presented, the speaker plead with much earnestness for the passage of a Soldier Bonus Bill.

Then came forth Mr. A. Scott, as the second speaker of the negative. With his whole heart, soul, mind and body, he pointed to a soldiers' bonus measure as being fraught with inherent evils, and the passage of such a measure was not a sound policy for this American nation.

In the rebuttal, both teams endeavored to destroy each other's arguments with all effort available. Owing to the thoroughness and forcefulness with which the negative team presented its argument, the judges finally awarded a unanimous decision in their favor.

Professor B. E. Mays, coach, together with Professors N. P. Tillman and T. W. Pinckney need be commended on the efforts they put forth to develop such a great team.

### INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE AT MOREHOUSE

ON April 11th, 1924, occurred the fifth annual Morehouse-Knoxville-Talladega-Fisk debate. A mammoth crowd filled Sale Hall Chapel to witness the clash of ideas at Morehouse. The debate was an exposition of eloquence and a presentation of facts.

Before the time to start, when the audience was seething with anxiety, Mr. J. E. Hutchinson, with a saxophone solo; Mr. Eugene Finley, with a cornet solo, and Mr. J. A. Williams, with a violin solo drove the suspense away with musical notes of melody.

Dean S. H. Archer, the chairman, then read some technical rules and also announced the question, "Resolved: That Congress Should Pass a Soldiers' Bonus Bill." The opening speech of each debater was replete with facts. Their thoughts were put on the mind's eye of the audience in true reality; doubts were made to fade away as a transient dream. Messrs. W. Howard, '24 and J. H. Gadson, '27, of Morehouse, defended the affirmative against Messrs. Alonzo Gaithers, '27 and W. Love, '24, of Knoxville. The rebuttals for each side were good. Alternate, Morehouse, B. R. Brazeal, '27. The decision was two points to one in favor of Knoxville College.

### Y. M. C. A. RECEPTION

A reception given by a most gracious hostess, Mrs. J. W. Lyons, was enjoyed by all who were privileged to be present.

A most delicious course was served. Before the ladies and gentlemen present were made the glad recipients of this menu, short speeches were made in which support and loyalty to the "Y" were pledged. Mr. J. A. Grant was the master of ceremonies. He introduced Prof. S. H. Archer as the students friend, an appellation which well depicts the character and personality of this noble man. His words were encouraging. Prof. L. O. Lewis and Prof. C. E. Warner also spoke and each advocated more socials of this sort in order that interest in "Y" activities might become more intense.

### Y. M. C. A. MEETING

The members of the Y. M. C. A. were indeed honored to have a speaker of experience, knowledge and love for mankind to address them Sunday afternoon, April 13, 1924. This speaker was Mrs. Carey, of Morris Brown, wife of the deceased Bishop Carey. The lives of some biblical characters were painted imaginatively by this lady. The end of the wicked son of David, Absalom was related. The dire consequences of the Prodigal's adventures were told. The two lives of uncertainty were contrasted with the life of Jesus Christ. The illustration brought out the fact that a man of austere character is the one that usually succeeds in the tempestuous sea of life. The speaker warned and exhorted the listeners to walk circumspectly in the sight of God and before their fellow-men.

This talk came at a very opportune time. In a few days the students will deviate from the routine of school life and go out into the world to replenish their purses for next year's school term. This talk permeated each one present so that, I am sure, it will activate each to do good and noble deeds during the summer, and when the superficialities of life beset them, as evil temptations, this talk will cause them to be cast aside.

A piano solo by Mr. Everett Ewing and recitations by the Misses Boggus and Warren ended a very enjoyable and beneficial program.

—B. R. Brazeal, '27.

### THE ACADEMIC DEBATING SOCIETY

By N. N. Christopher, Pres., Ac. '24

**A**S a lathe in the machinery of our college, the Academic Debating Society has kept up a busy hum during the course of the year. Oiled by interest in many questions of much importance, belted with visions of inspired youth, it has rounded rough diction with smooth expressions; straightened wavering thoughts into true and manly views, and has trimmed the ruggedness from the minds of our potential debaters.

So wittily have the commodities been manufactured that the committee on "foreign relations," has established commerce with Atlanta University. On May 3rd, Professor Pink-

ney will export to that institution two steamers who will transport cargoes of thoughts for the negative contention in the harbor of argument. The "bill of entry" will be: "Resolved, That the Present Migration North is the Best Policy for Negroes." Imports will also arrive at Morehouse. These cargoes will be weighed on the forensic platforms of both schools at the same time. The collectors of customs will report the duties thereon. This event marks the beginning of a bigger and better society.

The president of the society hereby thanks all who have helped and are still helping the causes which tend to make each member more capable to fill his place among the leaders of mankind. Yet he feels that no member should lose time in his efforts to store his mind with facts of all the activities of civilization; that each member should realize that he is a student in the great university of out of doors, of which nature is the president, and experience is the dean, of which the fields, forests and cities are the class rooms and laboratories. This he plights to God and to the students.

#### SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS CLUB

**A**T the beginning of the school year, the members of the Science and Mathematics club of Morehouse College decided to demonstrate to the city's other institutions of higher learning the necessity and benefits of having a science club in their respective institutions.

In accordance with this decision, students along with a director were invited from each of the following schools, Spellman, Morris Brown, Atlanta, and Clark. Among those who responded were students from the Science department of Atlanta University, though the others also demonstrated their interest in the movement.

On the evening of the first of April, the students of Atlanta University, repaid our club for the invitation they had received from us. As a result of our invitation and our encouragement to them, they have organized a "Science Club" and it was that organization which had arranged a program and menu for our president and club and director, Prof. Harvey.

The members of our club were shown through the rooms where science is taught and experiments conducted. Afterwards we assembled for a program which was in part as follows:

1. "Welcome"—Prof. Webster, of Atlanta University.
2. "Response"—Prof. Harvey, of Morehouse College.
3. "Science, an International Relationship"—Mr. Pendleton.
4. "Electro Chemistry, A New Field."—Mr. L. S. Baynes, (Morehouse.)
5. "A Radio Broadcasting Apparatus."—Mr. Bohannan.

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6. "The Stethoscope and Its Application,"—Miss Moore.
7. "Sunshine for Youthful Katobolism."—Mr. Brown.
8. "Citratd Blood for Trasfusion."—Miss Thompson.
9. "Lie Indicator (?)."—Mr. Harper.
10. "X-Rays"—Prof. (Miss) Hancock, Atlanta University.
11. "Rays from Vacuum Tubes and New Applications."—G. H. Andrews (Morehouse).

After the scientific discussion an appetizing menu was served. Both were delightful.

The regular periods for the convening of our own club were observed as usual.

—G. H. Andrews, '26.

### THE COMRADE CLUB

On Sunday evenings when the weekly calendar isn't posted, there is always a great desire to find out who is leading the Chapel services. On this special evening of March 16th, the Comrade Club had the honor of conducting the services. The musical and literary program which Mr. C. Wallace Hawkins had prepared showed that he had spent much valuable time in its preparation. The performing of the various participants well rewarded Mr. Hawkins for his labors.

The new, special feature of the program was the originality of the Comrade Chorus in reproducing the lovely melodies of our race. Mr. C. C. Smith, the director of the chorus, deserves special credit for training the chorus so that they were able to emit such sweet music with perfect harmony.

The instrumental and vocal solos by Messrs. B. H. Brown, A. C. Chambers, R. Mc Kinney and C. C. Smith all upset the statement that all artists are old, but proved that artists can be young, and the Comrade Club is the proud possessor of them. The original reading by Mr. Asbury Buchanan was indeed a delight, as well as a treat. The elocution of Mr. Buchanan was surprising and signs of a future John Gilpin are evident.

Mr. S. A. Young and J. W. Lyons, Jr., delivered declamations with such force that the chapel rang out in accord with their youthful voices. Mr. Herbert C. Roberts, the Club's official pianist, performed exceedingly well in his capacity.

At the end of the program all who enjoyed it expressed their desires for the return of the Comrade Club.

Sunday afternoon, April 6h, the Comrade Club rendered one of its series of programs at the Young Men's Christian Association. The program was for the younger boys of the Association, and Mr. C. Wallace Hawkins, the chairman of the program committee of the Comrade Club, had prepared a program that was in every respect a treat to them.

By hearing the program, many of the little boys were inspired to become musicians, others to be orators, because of the

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way the participants carried out their parts of the program. In return, the Comrade Club is indebted to Mr. Trent for allowing Mr. McGrudder, the field secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in this region to speak to us. When the meeting was over, everyone present had been inspired. Mr. C. E. Warner, our director, is to be thanked for arranging this meeting for us.

—A. Walter Childs, Ac. '24.

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## THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF WAR

By H. N. Dingwall, '26

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War was originally necessitated by the usurpation of property when hunters and shepherds wandered around. On settling down for permanent abode these hordes gave us the beginning of an organized social life. We can readily see that the demands of these settled people would become greater as they developed. And this was the case. The impelling demands for the maintenance of society would bring about a fear of existence, and to release this fear, expansion into new territory would become necessary.

It is not hard to see that expansion into new territory would bring peacefully established people into clashes and fear of the weaker ones being swallowed up by the stronger, and jealousy on the part of those of balanced power. Fear of existence is not the only cause for expansion. The natural tendency of man to acquire property plays an important part. Conflicts of religious beliefs is also a potent factor in the precipitation of war. Thus, in brief, are some of the factors leading up to war.

To cope with the above conditions we have established political organizations to which are entrusted the destinies of each society or nation. Some have a peaceful policy and some a warlike. War, then, is an institution primarily for the preservation of a nation. This has been the belief until recent times. Along with the development of society, the art of war has gradually evolved. It is no more the skirmishes of a few small factions, but a unified mass action of great magnitude. It is no more the mere killing of men, but the jeopardizing of all life.

It was after the Napoleonic Wars that men really saw how expensive war had become and how deadly were the weapons that progressive science had invented for its execution that they made definite efforts to avoid it. Thus, it was in 1899 we had the first international pacific organ—the Hague Conference. It, along with other factors, did much to preserve the peace of Europe until 1914 when its aim was frustrated. Now let us see what was taking place from 1899 until 1914. France was busy taking Morocco and Tunis, while England, Germany and Italy were much concerned about it.

In 1905 Germany protested and again in 1911 on the Agadir incident when Europe came to the brink of war. The Near Eastern question is fraught with incidents of this nature, but space will not permit me to enumerate them here. Analyzing these incidents, however, will show that their causes are due to some of the causes already mentioned. The strained relations existing within and among these nations have developed what is called an "imperialistic policy" which is backed by the capitalists. Hence, a means of controlling this imperialistic policy by which each nation seeks to gain advantages over the other, is what is needed.

But since the imperialistic policy grew out of strained internal economic conditions, fear of existence, hate, jealousy, etc., these are the things we must remedy. Until these are properly adjusted war will ever be inevitable. As I have said above, the Hague Conference did much to delay the war of 1914 and so may an International Court of Justice delay future wars. As much as any pacific organ can control the imperialistic policy in as much will it be able to secure and maintain peace for the world. We must remember also that were the nations of Europe to come to proper understanding with each other relative to their policies, and not with the less civilized mankind, the problem of peace would not be solved. The advent of peace means a radical change both in the nature of man and the order of things—a proposition which I seriously doubt. However, it will be interesting to note that as war increases in its magnitude it becomes much less frequent. That is to say that the periods of peace between wars are getting longer and may continue so as people seek after peace.

In conclusion, since it is impractical for any pacific organ to establish permanent peace in that the powers of the world will not let their destinies be so governed both for selfish reasons and internal economic causes (as was shown at the Lausanne Conference) I must say the most any such organ can do is to lengthen the span of time between successive wars. This was fairly achieved from 1899-1914, in part by the Hague Conference and partly by other social forces.

I therefore, sympathize with the International Court of Justice; with internal industrial and political reforms whereby the happiness and prosperity of millions will not be made the playthings of a few ambitions, capitalistic imperialists. I favor teaching in institutions new ideas concerning war and peace and, finally, the dissemination of compatible, universal moral standards relating to justice and right.

### WAR AND CHRISTIANITY

By Obie M. Collins, '25

After nineteen hundred years of Christian profession, all Christendom stands condemned by the tragic evidences of its failure to establish Christian practices. The world war has laid bare the heart of the twentieth century civilization and

has disclosed widespread disregard of Christian standards in sordid commercialism, industrial strife, and social injustice.

Most people today agree that war is wrong and should be abolished. But war has existed so long in one form or another that men look upon it as a necessary evil.

In studying the evolution of animal life, from time when nature was "red in tooth and claw" to the present day, we find that force and rivalry have been the dominating factors in the process. There has been a continuous struggle for existence, in which the strong has survived at the expense of the weak.

The reason why war has existed so long, and still holds such a strong grip on the nations is that men have not only glorified it by worshipping heroes and erecting monuments to their memory, but religions have sanctioned it and given it their support. All ancient nations have had their gods of war. Even the Jewish poets and prophets sang of "Jehovah, mighty in battle," marching before the hosts of Israel and striking down Kings in the day of his wrath.

For a thousand years the churches have given their blessings and co-operation to war. During the world war the churches were decorated with Stars and Stripes, and were the chief centers from which the masses received the war propaganda from orators. Men were told from the pulpits that they were fighting to deliver the world from the hand of the most brutal of all nations. They were told that they were giving their lives for a noble cause, and were made to believe that it was a glorious thing to make their dead bodies the dust of the road over which the world would march to freedom and democracy. So much emphasis was placed upon the noble side of war, and men's passions were so fanned with propaganda that they rushed blindly into the thickest of the fight without counting the cost.

But after the excitement was over, men began to think sanely and to examine war on all sides. They saw men destroyed by the most horrible means that modern science can invent. They also saw the finest, healthiest men in the countries called into military service where they were converted into mere cogs of the war machine, while their support was gotten from heavy taxes that were imposed upon the weak and the aged. Still worse, they observed that in spite of our advanced civilization, the world still has a primitive idea of God. We tried to rend God into a number of tribal deities. For opposing nations were praying to God for victory over one another.

So after probing to the roots of war, we have reached the conclusion that as a weapon of freedom and justice, war is a ghastly failure, and hence cannot be reconciled with the true aims of this Christian civilization. In the first place, war defeats its own ends. For it increases the power of the victor at the expense of the vanquished, and fills the latter with a spirit of revenge and an intention to strike back as soon as

power and opportunity permit. The recent war bears me out in this point, for everywhere, we see unmistakable evidences of jealousy, rivalry and hatred. There is still every possibility of another great war in the near future, unless the nations are willing to submit all their international difficulties to a world legislature.

But the nations will never be willing to do this as long as the people who compose the nations are full of the war spirit. Mr. Huges said: "There is no path to peace except as the will of the people may open it. . . . The way to peace is through agreement, not through force. As long as the people hold that might makes right, treaties will be mere scraps of paper. So the big task is to diminish the disposition among the people to resort to force."

But the only way to diminish this disposition is to crowd it out with a more powerful and a more irresistible disposition for peace and love as set forth in the teachings of Christ.

Now is the time for the church to assert itself. For if Christianity means anything, it means a spirit of broadminded co-operation for peace on earth. We must not hold back any longer on the assumption that Christianity will not solve international problems, for it has never had a fair trial. The Christian church comes in direct contact with more people than any other organization in this country, and has untold influences in all other Christian nations. So we, as Christians can blaze the trail to peace, if we go about it in the right way. We must first be broadminded enough to see that war is not only un-Christian, but is opposed to the best interest of a peaceful world. Then we must have the backbone to stand by our convictions and refuse to compromise with all means and weapons that are unjust and inhuman.

When all Christians make this decision, and set themselves resolutely to finding means of applying Christian principles to industrial, national and international life, we may hope to see the abolition of war and the dawning of a new day of peace and good will among men.

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### THE PASSING OF WAR

By John W. Lawlah, '26

For centuries previous to 1918, war was looked upon as being an important factor in the life of a nation. The rival diplomatic schemers were forever wanting something that belonged to somebody else. As a result of this desire for gain, we find that European history is replete with incidents of horrible wars as a means of gratifying these desires. That nation has survived best which was best fitted with natural commodities and implements of war. The fall of a capital which carries down with it an empire is a world event. The fall of Rome shattered the world for a thousand years, and the fall of Constantinople in the fifteenth century again shook Europe and entered into its events for more than a millenium. Just in 1917 proud

Germany would not stoop to concession. She would not be human enough to consider the cry of men with a just grievance; she refused the petition for justice; and literally confiscated Belgium. It was during the perilous hour when her great battalions were crashing through the British and French lines and her powerful cannons were tearing out their mockery of the efforts of America that her dream of world dominion, which was instilled in her by the senseless decision of one man in 1914, came perilously to an end. Such unchristian practices of war as those which caused the Kaiser's name to be a symbol of wickedness, and many other similar incidents where a nation is thrown into bad light by the senseless decision of one man, is a thing of the past. The passing of war is at hand, that is, nations are now treating the subject of war in such a way that it will soon be erased from our memories.

In making the broad statement that the passing of war is at hand, what proof have we that the abolition of war is really the question that is occupying the minds of the leading men of the world? During the last world war men became weary to the last degree of the deification of war and its horrors, and accordingly met on January 8, 1919, in Versailles to consider general problems of peace. The main thing gained at the conference was the strengthening of the vanquished. However the way was paved for the conference at Paris. The Paris conference was also a success; and many articles of value were obtained. The period of peacemaking and readjustment was merely begun at these two conferences, however it is continuing, not only through the Washington conference that began its work in November, 1921, but will continue through successive stages covering many years until justice, forbearance, and common sense win the full victories for which hundreds of millions of plain citizens of many countries are clamoring.

“For I doubt not through the ages one unceasing purpose runs,

And the minds of men are broadened with the setting of  
of the sun.”

The Washington conference, although its work has not as yet been completed, serves as a good test for public opinion against war. Nations are realizing the fact that all are brothers. Ex-president Harding died fighting for a world court where all nations would be treated with the same care; and he even went so far as to submit America's own national policy to be acted upon by a foreign tribunal. He was willing to have America become a part of the European past in order that a justice court could be established which would in time do away with war. Even the people are tired of war, and for this reason each person is doing all he can to abolish it.

Daily books, magazines and editorials are asking us to lay down our arms. We hate to read articles that speak of war, and we shudder as we turn over the horrid subject in our minds and think of its evils.

Now we see that nations are thinking of things in common. Each nation is doing all she can to make peace forever certain. There once was a time when nations were practicing selfish principles, but now they are practicing altruistic principles; and are doing away with war. Germany put faith in the sword and has gone down to destruction. For centuries we have tried war, let us now try peace. We will soon be rid of war.

“For I dipped into the future as far as human eye could see,  
Saw the vision of the world and all the wonder that could  
be;

Heard the heavens filled with shouting and there rained a  
ghastly dew,

From the nation's airy navies grappling in the central blue;  
Far along the worldwide whisper of the south wind rush-  
ing warm,

With the standards of the people plunging through the  
thunder-storm;

'Till the war-drum throbbed no longer, and the battle  
flags were furled,

In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world.

There the common sense of all shall hold a fretful realm in  
awe,

And the kindly earth shall slumber lapped in universal  
law.”

Thus, finding that war is slowly but surely passing away, it is our task to do all we can to make peace certain. It is up to us to see that all nations realize the fact that peace, brotherly love, reasoning with a nation having a just grievance, and friendliness are far superior to any means of warfare man can ever produce. Seeing that war is passing away, our outlawing of war will help speed it to its destiny, and finally man will be rid of the most abominable curse which has ever been placed upon civilization.

### THE PSYCHOLOGICAL REMEDY FOR WAR

By E. Allen Jones, '26

As far back as history records, human beings have made a business of fighting and avoiding death. The game of war has been one of their primary interests. War—the horrible giant of destruction—has been a menace to civilization for ages. Countless millions who now sleep have met death horribly and have come to a miserable end because of war. Myriads of defenseless orphans, hungry and destitute, have been made so by that infernal device—war. Homes have been vacated, lovers have been deprived of loved ones, and happiness has been converted into sorrow and woe by that gigantic machine of destruction which consumes and devours the youth and wealth of nations.

The deeply-rooted instincts and emotions which give rise to war seize upon individuals in groups and spread like wild-

fire into larger and larger aggregations of men, until, ere we know it, entire nations are shouting and clamoring for war over trifles that might otherwise have been settled, or for that matter, might never had occurred if proper conditions had been maintained.

The militarists—those who advocate war—use the strength of the fighting emotions as a basic argument in support of preparation for international strife. They declare that such fighting is inevitable and is a manifestation of biological law, and as long as human nature lasts decision by battle must be resorted to. They hold further that war preserves the moral and physical virtues of a people—safeguards it from drifting into effeminacy. Such a view is a very narrow one, and betrays well the limited scope of reasoning of the mind from which it springs. The militarists only present a part of the picture. There is not one of us who does not know that where anger, hate and fear prevail, civilized conventions are abandoned and savage instincts control, homes are looted and burned, and women and children are murdered or maltreated. There can be no argument to justify such barbarity. War has become too horrible; it is conducted on too large a scale.

With man's present knowledge of science, another war will probably destroy this entire civilization.

The admirable physical and moral qualities which the militarists claim to be products of war are indeed too valuable to be lost. What is needed is not a suppression of these capacities to feel and act, but a diversion of them into other channels where their expression may be satisfactory and advantageous instead of dissatisfactory and destructive.

It has been said, and truly indeed, that the great war of mankind is that against disease, poverty, ignorance and sin; that the real heroes are not those who squander human strength in fighting one another, but those who fight against the eternal foes of disease, poverty, ignorance, and sin.

The destiny of this civilization rests with the youth of the world, particularly the students. Are these years of study and preparation being spent merely to make ourselves a fit relish for the greedy god of war? Are we spending time and energy to devise ingenious means of murdering our brothers and taking unto ourselves their possessions? Are we going to allow our emotions and instincts to push reason aside and take the reins in hand? Or, are we, on the other hand, going to make our ultimate contribution to the carrying on of this civilization in which we live and of which we are a part, to perfection. It rests with us to make the proper diversions of our martial instincts into channels supervised by reason, and thus relieve civilization of its impending danger and age-long enemy.

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## CHAPEL CHATS

### MOREHOUSE

Among the friends and visitors of Morehouse, we should not feel content without mentioning the visit of Mrs. Young, wife of the late Col. Young, on March 25th. Mrs. Young spoke to us in a brief, yet concise way as well as fascinating, of the idea of having a purpose in life. Her theme was well taken and we all are trying to abide thereby. On the same morning, Mr. E. A. Grant, of the Agricultural department of Tuskegee Institute brought greetings to us and made a rather brief but inspiring talk. The morning exercises were most delightfully concluded with a few selections from the Morehouse Glee Club and Orchestra, at the request of Mrs. Young.

A message which has set every Morehouse man to thinking about that which is vital in every young man's life, was that of Mr. Frank O. Nichols, of New York City, when he spoke to us on two successive mornings, March 27-28, on the Problem of Sex Factors in the Human Life. The outline of his addresses was so clearly and concisely before us that, no doubt, every one of us has a stronger determination to withdraw from those evils which surround and tempt us, and live that life which prepares us for a happy love—life which is meant for every man and woman. As humans we are left upon our own responsibilities and conscious control and we should beware of how we express our emotions, for it is from their mal-expression that most of our mental and pathological conditions arise.

Another inspiring message was that brought to us by the Rev. Bishop, assistant Rector of St. Philip's Church, New York City.

Among other visitors to Morehouse we have been glad to welcome Prof. L. S. Ingraham, of Sparta Industrial and Normal Institute; Prof. Staley, coach of the South Carolina State Normal Baseball team, and the Roger Williams University Quartette. The Quartette is undoubtedly the best we have heard for some time and the harmony superb.

### SPELMAN

On March 9th, we were all delighted to have Mrs. George Coleman, a trustee of Spelman, visit us for the second time this term. We always consider it a rare privilege to hear one of her forceful, inspiring, and practical talks. She discussed the following outline: 1st, Love is essential. All we say and do is nothing but noise, if we have no love. 2nd, Love endures, many things of value are temporary and even life itself, but love lasts. 3rd, A description of love was given. Love is kind, patient, not selfish, nor irritable. She advised us to begin with verse 4, and read through verse 7 and see how our love measures up to the excellent description given there.

Miss Mary Howard, of Hartford, Conn., a member of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society and a friend of this institution visited us on March 12th. The theme of her talk was about samples. We can determine what kind of sample we will be. Do we prefer a fresh sample or a worn, wrinkled one? When we purchase samples we consider the fresh ones and we discard those that are worn. Every act registers and determines the kind of samples we will be. If we lose our tempers, we are bad samples that day. On the other hand, if we do kind and noble deeds, we are good samples. The attitude toward our work and the way we accomplish it determines whether the samples of our work are commendable or not. There was a very energetic and resourceful worker, devoting her whole life to helping the people in Porto Rico. She was manager of a day nursery. Her work improved and the people were greatly impressed by her sample of work. Consequently, the leading business men rallied to her support, and made it possible to operate a larger day nursery.

Mr. Shabaz, a native of Persia, told us a most dramatic and thrilling story of his experiences. It was a pleasure to listen to him on March 28th.





## COLLEGE MEN ACCEPT CHALLENGE TO ABOLISH WAR

It was in the discussion group of the Young Men's Christian Association at Morehouse that we had our attention focused on the great subject of war as never before. We were lead to believe that war as it is now practiced is wrong and should be abolished. So great was the inspiration received that we felt that we should not divorce emotions from activity, but go on record as taking a well defined, united stand for peace. At our request the college publications of Atlanta and local weeklies of surrounding territory have agreed to co-operate with the Athenaeum by making simultaneous attacks upon this subject. We feel that if we can start the students of Atlanta to thinking on such a vital issue, and stimulate them to action, we will have accomplished a great good and that our efforts will have received their reward.

Just as the tooth of time and the relentless weapon of oblivion have spared the parthenon and its matchless sculptures, the noble tragedies of Aeschylus and Sophocles, and the undying charm of Herodotus, so have historians as often lifted their recusant battle worn voices in the constant defence of man's most impelling instinct—pugnacity. This inherent tendency has wearily travelled the rocky roads of the ages, pausing at intervals to appease the selfish, greedy, acquisitiveness of man. Yea, even the first invention to grace the earth, the club, was an instrument of war. A little later on we find the bow and arrow was invented, which shows the desire of man to improve upon instruments of a destructive nature. And so the story goes even down to the great war when billions of dollars were spent in connection with the advance in modern destructive inventions.

The far reaching effects of war have invaded far too much territory to be smothered at will. Therefore, we do not believe that it is a wise policy to attempt to stop war with the single oath or stroke of the pen. Such a policy is a direct defiance of the inherent and psychological make-up of the human organism; and, to my mind, would be about as futile as to wish to persuade fish to live in the air under the pretext that aerial respiration is practiced by all the superior animals. What we need then is a moulding of sentiment among the oncoming generation that would be antagonistic to war, and leaving for the outgoing generation the task of schooling the world to the advantages of united action by world powers; the inestimable value of treaties; and mutual understandings of various kinds. With such a substantial foundation the world should be able to point proudly to the oncoming generation which would devise plans and modes that would terminate in the total abolition of war.

Another vital factor which we must not overlook while moulding sentiment against war is the difference in character of the various nations. This should demand the attention of the most learned scholars in the world. Qualities or defects of character constitute the exclusive patrimony of each people. They are the firm rock whose surface the waters must wash for days and months before they can wear away its external asperities. The character and ideals of a people, and not its intelligence alone, largely determine and govern its destiny. I wish to emphasize that character determines the thinking of men. It plays a very vital part in the formation of any leagues or agreements which should be perfected, and hence, must play a vital part in the prevention of war among the various nations. It is always to be met with behind the apparent fantasies of the most powerless chance, and the most fictitious fate and providence which, according to various beliefs, guides the actions of men.

Let us hope that the seeds planted by our humble efforts will grow; and that noble thoughts may become free under the sun as we approach our ideal wherein the hearts of peoples shall beat with one desire.

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#### HAMPTON INSTITUTE STAGES POPULAR GREEK TRAGEDY

The Sophoclean Dramatic Club Presents "Oedipus, King of Thebes," To More than 2000 People in Ogden Hall, Mar. 8, '24.

The Sophoclean Dramatic Club of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute presented the well known Greek tragedy by Sophocles entitled "Oedipus, King of Thebes," to more than 2000 people on March 8, 1924. The club has been the recipient of much favorable comment from the press, and well known critics have declared the performance "excellent."

Particular interest centers about the performance with its signal success in that the leading role, Oedipus, was played by Andrew E. Jackson, a former student at Morehouse. Mr. Jackson is taking special work in the Trade School at Hampton, and is especially interested in steam-fitting and plumbing. This particular type of work is not overcrowded with the members of our race and we are glad to see some of the younger men becoming interested in this line of work. In addition, to the splendid showing Mr. Jackson made with the dramatic club, he has given special attention to music, being a member of the school's choir and the boys' glee club.

The overwhelming success of this play proves conclusively what students can do when properly inspired and instructed. The students were behind the rendition 100 per cent, even to the extent of making the costumes and stage scenery.

Mr. Jackson sends his best wishes to the Athenæum staff and expresses a desire to return to Morehouse to take up his College work as soon as his work at Hampton is completed. We extend cordial greeting and our sincere good wishes for continued success and a prosperous summer vacation.

## WAR—THE HOPE AND DESPAIR OF CIVILIZATION

By T. Harvey Burris, Associate Editor

War, at once the terror of Utopian dreamers and the recognized power behind the wheel of progress to those men who view things practically, has occupied more of man's time and activity down through the ages than any other single item and has filled more pages of history than the remaining combined activities in the recorded annals of mankind. With all its horrible outward aspects such a force as has engaged so much of man's energy deserves to be deeply pondered as to merits and demerits before being cast aside as a menace to civilization. Just what are the arguments advanced by the Utopians for its abolition?

War is always accompanied by great destruction of property. The invading army almost invariably leaves a path of destruction in its wake. Entire villages are destroyed. Edifices of surpassing architectural grandeur are demolished. Thousands are thus made homeless and magnificent works of art are reduced to sordid clay. Normal business relations are disturbed. Scientific investigation is seemingly interrupted. But the most weighty contention for war's abolition and by far the hardest to reconcile is the enormous and seemingly needless destruction of human life. That these contentions warrant reply is inescapable.

That war is destructive is undeniable. That man is by nature a fighter may be doubted. But that competition is absolutely essential to progress is incontestable—and the fiercer the competition and the vaster the scale on which it is conducted the more rapid, definite and far-reaching the

contribution to mankind's progress. The destruction of property in past wars has always been followed by buildings of a higher type of architecture. Destruction of works of art has its drawbacks. But we are so prone to worship the things of the past that development is hampered. The destruction of these works removes the temptation to imitate and brings about conditions conducive to the creation of art original to that period. The loss of life is regrettable but is nature's stern ways of adjusting organisms to the available food supply.

Scientific investigation is only seemingly interrupted. As a matter of fact its direction is merely changed and its methods speeded up and intensified. Most discoveries, inventions, and improvements have been made during the period of war, and immediately following it, in most cases as a direct result of the needs of war and the needs suggested by it. The glorious age of Pericles followed the Grecian wars with Persia; the Renaissance followed in the wake of the Crusades; and the Industrial Revolution in Europe began in the later stages of the fierce wars on the Continent.

The vast majority of men are conservative, satisfied with conditions as they are in their particular age. They tremble at thought of change and clutch blindly, almost madly at accepted methods of doing things. This condition helps to preserve civilization but makes progress exceedingly difficult and well nigh impossible. The pioneering minority would take eons in a state of continued peace to arouse in the general populace a desire for improved circumstances. The exigencies and stress of war awaken peoples to their actual needs and swiftly sweep aside the halo of sacredness from time-worn institutions and practices.

Civilization has been spread by wars of conquest. Liberty and the rights of man have been established through revolution. The culture that was Greece spread itself over Asia Minor through the army of Alexander. The enlightenment, law, and order of Rome was carried to Northern Africa and Western Europe by Roman legions. The American revolution, the rise of the four Swiss Cantons, and the revolt of the Netherlands are striking illustrations of the overthrow of injustice and oppression and the triumph of human rights through the medium of war.

The desirability for the abolition of war cannot be denied. Nor can the desirability on the part of many people for the state—"nothing to do 'til tomorrow" be questioned. Let us not confuse desirability with practical benefit. Contest and competition are fundamental to the rapid and proper development of men and peoples. Destroy them and you wipe out the motive power of creative minds and chain the wheels of progress. War has afforded the most extensive field for intense competition and has accordingly contributed most to material development and the progress of ideas. Utopian dreamers, descend from the clouds and take a glimpse at the actual

needs of men. You conceive a vondition in which everything goes exactly as you would have it. Energetic men have no desire to live in such a listless state. Nature's plan is that we be not static, but evolutionary. Admitting the undesirability of war we should, nevertheless, weigh well its benefits before advocating the elimination of the most potent factor in the sensational development of man from the cave dweller who fought with clubs to the modern avaitor who fights among the clouds.

### FOREMOST REPRESENTATIVE OF RACE'S WEALTH VISIT MOREHOUSE

On Wednesday morning, April 16th, a group of the nation's leading Negro business men gave Morehouse the once over. The visit was a source of joy and hope for the future to both guests and hosts. The visitors were delighted with the external appearance of Morehouse, with their cordial reception, by the voluminous singing, and most especially by the college orchestra's entrancing harmony.

The orchestra rendered most impressingly the overture "Orpheus in the Underworld." A burst of applause followed this excellent rendition, and Miss Maud A. Lawrence, Secretary of the Chicago Urban League led a rousing yell for Morehouse. Professor B. E. Mays welcomed the visitors and presented Mr. J. O. Thomas of the local Urban League, the conductor of the party, who in turn presented Mr. W. H. King of the Standard Life, as Master of Ceremonies. Mr. J. R. E. Lee, National Secretary of the Urban League, introduced in interesting fashion the members of the party.

Among this group, which included the largest holders of accumulated wealth among Negroes, were J. M. Avery, Secretary of North Carolina Mutual, A. B. Pilkenton, New York Real Estate Dealer, N. Brasher, Editor of the Associated Negro Press, C. A. Banett, President of Associated Negro Press, Frank L. Gillespie, President and Founder of the Liberty Life Insurance Co., and others.

Mr. Gillespie, who spoke for the party, reviewed the change in opportunity for Negro youth and said that we would do well to erect monuments to men like Perry and Spaulding, pioneers in Negro business. These men are deserving of the highest esteem and veneration for blazing the way amid great difficulties and opening the door of opportunity to so many Negro youth. He told of his love for young men and the consequent demand that they live up to their highest capabilities. Mr. Gillespie, a loyal member of Kappa Alpha Psi, referred to the College Fraternities as entities for the development of staunch manhood, and incentives for material progressiveness and attainment.

The Negro National Anthem was sung with fervor and as the gripping strains died away a thrill ran through the aspiring youth as they felt that the day of the fulfilment of the

hope expressed by that song could not be far distant. This distinguished group of financiers, visiting our higher institutions of learning, was impressed with the air of promise in Atlanta, the mecca of Negro education in America; and in turn buoyed up our Race pride and brought forcibly to our minds the essential need of a strong economic background for the development of our group in America.

T. Harvey Burris, '26.

### IS WAR BENEFICIAL

By Genieve Taylor, '26

Five years have now elapsed since the Great War. Has the world been benefited? "To make the world safe for democracy" was the high sounding phrase which caused thousands to make the supreme sacrifice. Are governments becoming more democratic since the war? If we study the political situations in most European countries we shall be greatly disappointed. Many of the old countries that had constitutional government are now in the hands of special classes and the majority of their population has no share in the government. Is America becoming more democratic, or is she like other countries, allowing the voice of the majority to be hushed by the minority?

If such be the conditions today, the war has been a failure. But think of the many thousands who lost their lives, the millions that have been rendered homeless. Shall we again support such a destructive undertaking? Let those who advocate war fight, but let the youth of the nations use their time and energy to support some cause and advance some theory that will be beneficial to all. Who knows what talents have been buried beneath the sods on account of war.

Think of the thousands of homes that have been destroyed. What will be the hope of nations if they persist in destroying this fundamental institution of society?

War is costly. Think of the millions of dollars that were lavishly expended for the manufacture of machine guns, gases, and other ammunitions. Suppose this money had been used for schools and other helpful institutions. Would not this have been beneficial since the more intelligent the members who compose the state, the more enterprising, the more developed their social capacity, the stronger will be that state?

War breeds discord and enmity that cannot be quickly eradicated between nations. No war is carried on with the whole truth. All kinds of distorted propaganda is disseminated. One nation is made to appear the lion while the other is made to appear the harmless lamb. It destroys all trust. Consider the present economic conditions that have resulted from distrust.

Wars that are carried on today are nothing more than nations trying to carry out their imperialistic policy. Their desire is to gain at any cost, wholly disregarding the rights of other nations and individuals.

Since the destructive nature of war is so detrimental to the progress of civilization, let us consider whether war is beneficial. If we find that is not beneficial, it is undesirable and should be abolished.

---

### ERMINE

My eyes are tearless,  
My courage is fearless,  
I'm eager through and through;  
I'd challenge the sun,  
For dear little one,  
And that little one is you.

Im ever ambitious  
For something propitious,  
For something that satisfies;  
And now I am yearning  
For gleams that are burning,  
The light of your soul-winning eyes.

No mortal can render  
For ERMINE so tender  
The smile that thrills my heart;  
No music sounds sweeter,  
No tone is completer,  
Her voice is the zenith of art.

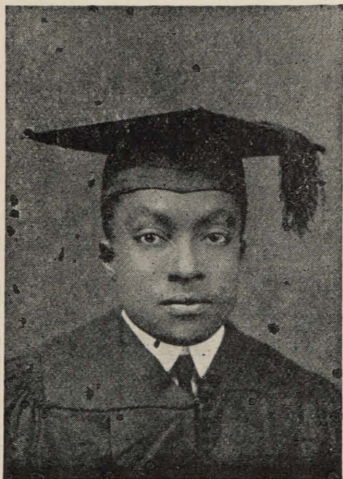
What soul can be finer—  
Or ANGEL diviner—  
Or form more beautiful be?  
If death gives no prize  
When this body dies,  
Enough, if you love me.

Now listen, sweet ERMINE,  
(For I shall determine  
To drink of that amorous stream)  
I have a desire,  
My heart is a-fire,  
And Cupid is fanning the flame.

—A. P. Turner, 24.

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## Echoes From '23



**Charles Wendell Holmes**  
"Pretty Pops"

Byron H. Gentry, '23, the energetic organizer and medium of happiness has taken abode in Atlanta. He has carried the same spirit of cheerfulness and tenacity into business that he was noted for about the College. He was a great friend to the younger boys and enjoyed great success as manager of the Sweeping Tornadoes baseball club.

Mr. Gentry is now at the head of the Addressograph Department of the Standard Life Insurance Company.

Charles Wendell Holmes, the diminutive silver tongued orator and far famed cornetist of the class of '23, is in the Freshman Law class at Northwestern University. While here he maintained a record worthy of emulation, winning all prizes in Public Speaking. He is doing creditable work at Northwestern.



**Byron Hubert Gentry**  
"Lord Byron"



**MOREHOUSE SWAMPS CLARK, 21-8**

Clark University went down in defeat before the barrage of hits which rained from the bats of Coach Harvey's cohorts. The game was called in the eighth inning by the umpire on account of darkness. Morehouse's entire team struck its hitting stride, making a total of sixteen hits. Collins, a recent recruit started the game and backed by air tight fielding was never in danger. He was relieved in the eighth by "Lefty" Coleman. Off his delivery, Clark scored two runs before he could locate the plate and retire the side. Every man on the Morehouse squad got into the game with the exception of the water boys, score-keeper and Dr. Jones. The final score was 21-8.

**TIGERS ANNIHILATE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE**

Despite Coach Staley's boast about what State College team was going to do to Morehouse, the Tigers buried all their fond ambitions under an avalanche of triples, doubles, singles, stolen bases, and runs. State started out, however, as if they would fulfil all of their coach's expectations for in the fourth, they gathered two runs which made the score two all. But in their half of the fourth, Morehouse bats began to talk like a Baptist preacher and resulted in Hopkins going to the showers. Tyler came in from centerfield and took up the pitching burden and take it from me. 'twas some burden. Six men crossed the rubber before the side could be retired.

It was an uninteresting game at the best. Marlin started the game, and backed by good fielding held the highly touted State sluggers to two hits in the six innings that he pitched.

"Lefty" Coleman pitched the seventh and didn't give up a hit. Collins pitched the eighth inning, walking one man, hitting another on account of darkness. The final score was 12-2. Again every man on Morehouse's team got into the game except the writer who was too busy keeping scores. The combat of wit between Coach Harvey and A. U.'s team was more interesting than the game. As usual A. U. came out second best, Coach Harvey single handed routing A. U.'s entire squad. Immediately after the game, the Tigers boarded a train for a trip through the Carolinas.

A. Louis Irving, '25.

**MOREHOUSE WINS SERIES**

Defeats South Carolina, Claffin, and Lincoln

Clark Pitches No-Hit Game

By A. Louis Irving

Atlanta, Ga., April 14—Before a large crowd of fans, Morehouse defeated South Carolina State College by the one sided score of 12-2. Capt. Marlin pitched a wonderful game during the six innings that he worked allowing State only two hits, a triple by Savage and a two-bagger by M. Queen. Morehouse

batted Hopkins, Tylor, and Delone to all parts of the field for a total of 13 hits. "Lefty" Coleman relieved Marlin in the 7th and pitched good baseball. After the game Morehouse left to play Benedict.

Batteries—Morehouse: Marlin, Coleman, and Kelley.  
S. C. State: Hopkins, Tyler, Delone, and June Parlor.

Orangeburg, S. C., April 16—Morehouse swamped Clafin here today by the lopsided score of 14-2. Collins, a recruit, pitched and hypnotized the local nine with his speed and various assortment of curves. He sent twelve men back to the bench by way of strike-out route and gave up four hits, during the nine frames that he worked. The entire Morehouse team batted Grover to all parts of the field. They scored in every inning except the fourth and fifth. Clafin scored one in the fourth and another in the sixth.

Batteries—Morehouse: Collins and Kelley.  
Clafin: Grover and Taylor.

Columbus, S. C., April 15—Fresh from their victory over S. C. State, the Morehouse Tigers battled Benedict College 13 innings to a 1-1 deadlock, the game being called on account of darkness. Clark, Morehouse's ace was on the mound and gave a pitching exhibition the like of which the local fans had never seen before. Not a single hit was made off his delivery and just one ball hit to the outfield. With his dazzling speed and clever change of pace, he had the far famed sluggers of Benedict eating out of his hands. In the sixth Benedict scored one run from errors and kept this lead until the ninth, when Clark not satisfied with pitching wonderful baseball drove the ball over the right field wall for a home run that tied the score. Morehouse made two more in the 13th but the umpire called the game on account of darkness, leaving the score 1-1. Besides the sensational pitching and hitting of Clark, the accurate and timely fielding of Dunn, McPherson, Rogers and Idlett was the feature. Morehouse hit Richardson hard, but he always tightened up when hits meant runs. The delegation of business men touring the South were spectators and were loud in their praise of Clark.

Batteries—Morehouse: Clark and Kelley.  
Benedict: Richardson and Williams.

'97. The Reverend M. W. Reddick, who in addition to being an alumnus is a member of our Board of trustees, has recently recovered from a long illness. He visited the campus during the first week in April.

'21. Professor F. D. Hall of Jackson College, Jackson, Miss., was on the campus April 11, and in Chapel he played several of his own compositions for the piano.

Orangeburg, S. C., April 17—Determined to avenge their defeat by Morehouse on last Monday, S. C. State College walked away from the field of battle with Morehouse's scalp dangling from their belt after one of the hardest fought games that has ever been staged on the local diamond. It was a pitcher's duel between Hopkins and Capt. Marlin with Hopkins having the better of the argument. Marlin gave up three hits and one run. Hopkins held Morehouse hitless until the ninth, when "Spizo" Walker singled. Outside of this hit Hopkins held the Tigers in the hollow of his hands. And any pitcher who can hold the Morehouse sluggers to one hit is pitching rare baseball. His pitching was more remarkable when the fact is taken into consideration that Morehouse had batted Hopkins out of the box earlier in the week. It was a great comeback.

The pitching of Capt. Marlin was equally as good but he made an unlucky break in the second inning. In the second June, the eighth man in the batting order, dropped a Texas leaguer over second scoring Newberry. The final score was 1-0.

Batteries—S. C. State: Hopkins and June.  
Morehouse: Marlin and Kelley.

### EAST MEETS SOUTH

Atlanta Ga., April 19—The Morehouse Tigers returned from their trip through the Carolinas and defeated Lincoln University of Pennsylvania by the score of 13-8, before one of the largest crowds that ever witnessed a college baseball game in Atlanta. The crowd was so dense in right field that it was necessary to make ground rules. Clark the no-hit king was on the mound for Morehouse and although he gave up nine hits in six innings, he kept them well scattered and would have held Lincoln to a closer score but for loose fielding on the part of his mates. In the fifth inning "Spizo" Walker and McPherson played the Alphonso-Gaston comedy and let Carruther's fly fall between them for a hit scoring two runs. It was a loosely played game and closely resembled a high school match. With the score 13-8 Morehouse subs went in and held Lincoln scoreless from the sixth inning, Lefty Coleman pitching good baseball. He gave up two hits in three innings.

About two hundred fans from Macon, Ga., came up to see Reed, a native of Macon, pitch for Lincoln. He was driven from the box in the third inning. Clark hit three triples during the game.

Batteries—Morehouse: Clark, Coleman, and Kelley, Williams.  
Lincoln: Reed, Walls, Polk, and B. Taylor.

The campus politician rising from his seat said, "Mr. President, I nominate Mr. John Collins for secretary—he is also a typewriter."

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"Yes, I have two boys in college."

"What is their yell?"

"Money, money, MONEY."

First Student: You say you flunked in French? I can't understand it.

Second Student: Neither can I. That's why I flunked.

She: Hello, Jack, how are you?

He: Wonderful, thanks.

She: I'm glad some one thinks so.

Judge: Prisoner, the jury finds you guilty.

Prisoner: That's all right. Judge, I know you're too intelligent to be influenced by what they say.

Two students on a train were telling about their abilities to see and hear. The one said: "Do you see that barn over there on the horizon?"

"Yes."

"Can you see that fly walking around on the roof of that barn?"

"No, but I can hear the shingles crack when he steps on them."

## THE CLASSICS

By Edward Birkstiner, Professor of Latin, Morehouse College

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At the beginning of the present century France launched on a system of education called practical education in which Latin and Greek were suppressed. It was felt that these so-called cultural courses were time wasters and that the pupil would be better off studying the subjects that would help him make a living. France through her minister of education has passed a law making Latin and Greek compulsory in the college as well as the high school—four years of Latin and at least two years of Greek. It was not the college professors that wanted the change but it was the common people—the working class—that demanded the return to the humanities.

Why was there such a radical change? you ask. One reply might be that France was losing that which lay at the root of her language—that which made her language the most soothing of all modern language. During these years of suppression French composition was of such a poor quality that it was noticeable to the most careless observer.

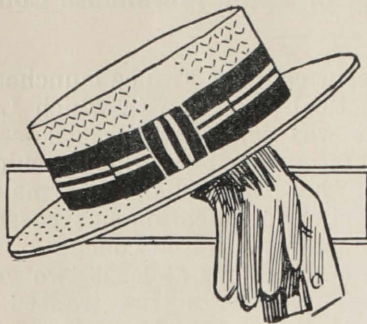
America, too, has heard the siren call of the non-classicists and has relegated the classics to an insignificant place on the high school curriculum. In doing this she is cutting off her relations with her glorious past. But, thanks to the untiring efforts of the lovers of the classics, we are gradually, but surely, returning to those influences that have made America what she is to-day, and that alone keep her to the mooring of her founders. Where else are we to look for teachings of patriotism? Does any literature contain any example that surpasses Leonidas at Thermopylea or Horatius at the Bridge? The literature of Greece and Rome teems with inspiring pleas of patriotism from the musings of their philosophers to the oratory of their statesmen and the commands of their soldiers.

We hear our orators prating to-day about democracy. But where was the cradle of democracy rocked but in Athens and Sparta? How are we to know of the workings of this form of government? How are we to know how to explain or defend this form of human relationship but by these examples and by the re-statement of the principles on which their government rested? Because men read in Greek literature that democracy had succeeded in some degree in Greece they believed it could be made possible in America.

Our government to-day and our laws are nearer the Greek and Roman governments and laws than they are to those of the Western Europe of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. We have built and are building each day more and more on the ideals of classical Greece and Rome.

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