

Volume I

Number 2

# The Athenaeum

Morehouse College



November  
1924

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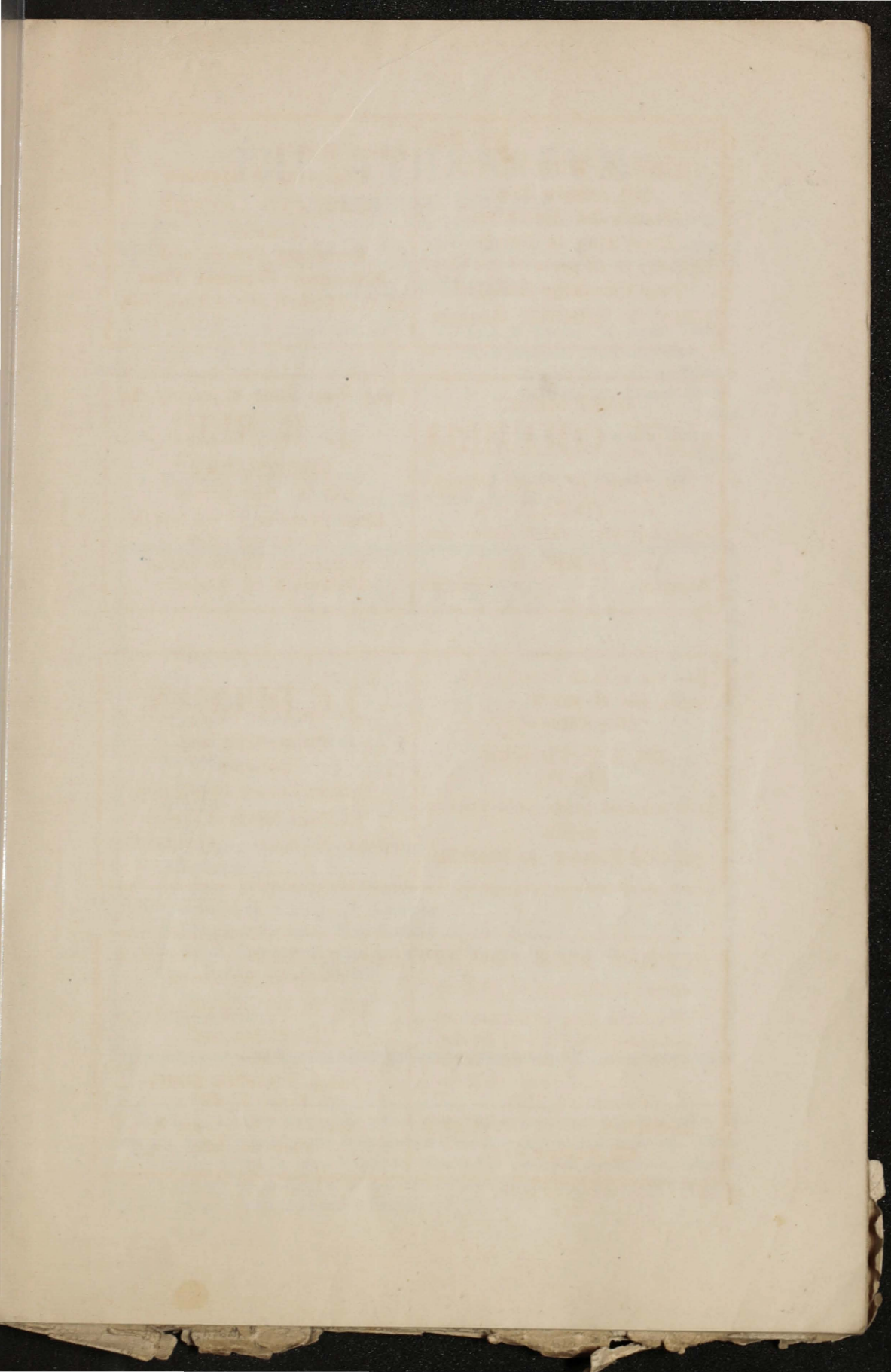
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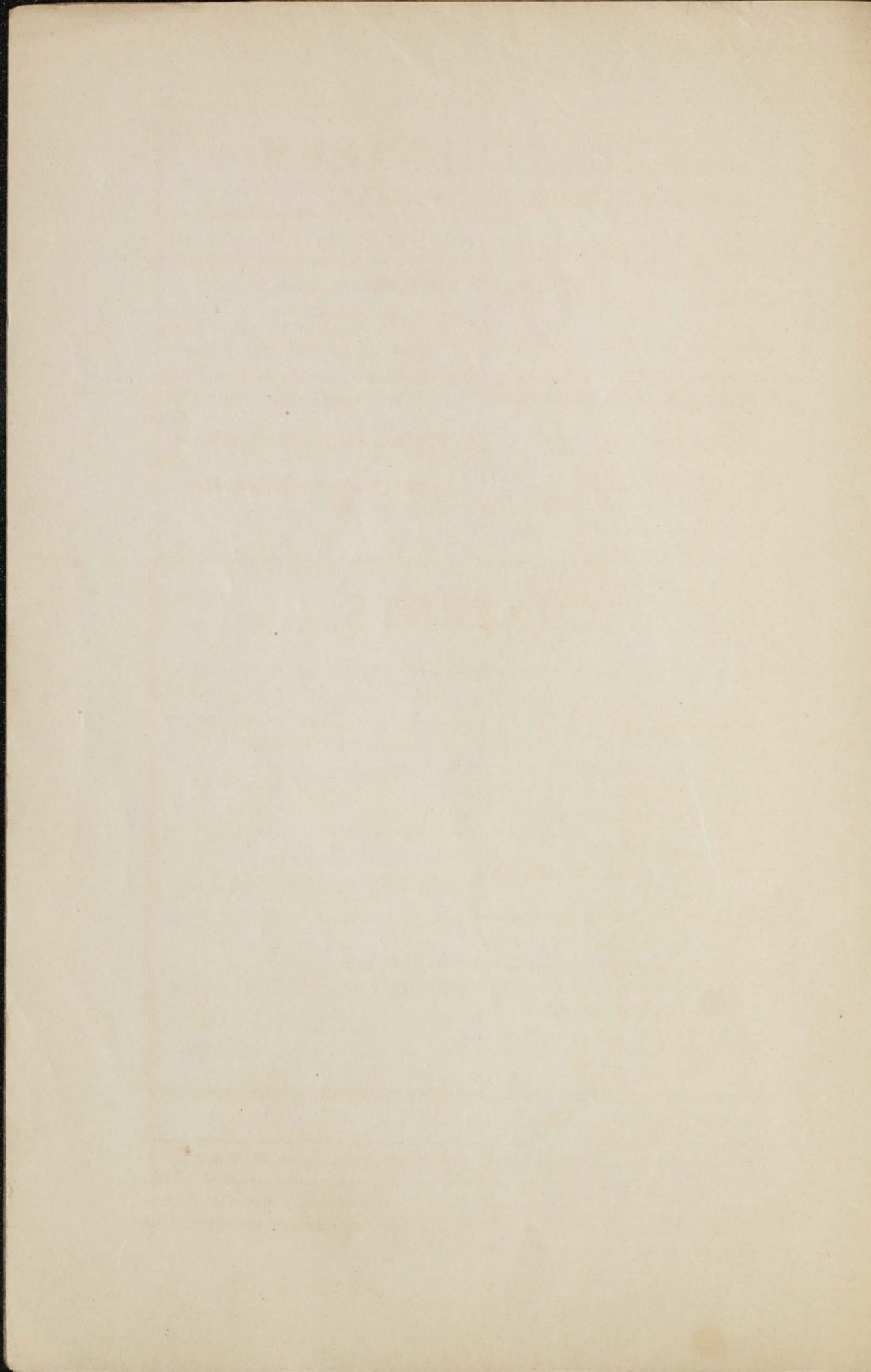
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# THE ATHENAEUM

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

VOL. 1.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER, 1924

No. 2

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Published monthly during the school year. Subscription price \$1.00 a year; 15 cents per copy. Subscriptions from students, teachers and alumni solicited. Make checks payable to the Business Managers. Entered as second class matter at Atlanta, Ga. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103. Act of October 3, 1917, authorized February, 1, 1921.

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## POET'S BOOK

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### TO A DAISY

Who dares defile thy modesty  
With thought or word or deed.  
Or think of thee as nothing more  
Than some trite, worthless weed?

Who, with disdain, looks on the dale  
Where thou art prone to grow;  
And canst not see thy graceful form  
With Heaven's goodness glow?

He, in his observations poor,  
Must be devoid of thought;  
And what he cares for loveliness  
And beauty comes to nought.

For thou art of the regal state,  
Dainty of form and too  
Like Ellen, reared without the court;  
Thou art of fairest hue.

Thy slender stem, with queenly grace,  
Has sprung from Mother Earth  
And stained with heavy coat of green  
Curtseys to jolly mirth.

Thy petals too are chaste and sweet  
Kissed but by Zephyr's soul,  
And in the center lo, I see  
A heart of radiant gold.

Thy presence, an enchanting spell  
Upon my spirit casts.  
Enchanting spell?—Ah, yes! But pure!  
Of friendship sweet that lasts.

Oh gentlest, simplest of all flowers,  
Pray tell me "What is love?"  
The daisy only bowed its head  
Then pointed straight above.

—O. E. Jackson, '28.

### THE TIME OF HARVEST

This is the time of harvest  
Ere Lord, to thee we give thanks.

November has come with her wintry blast  
And chilly airs bite to the last,

The garnished blades that appear to  
be dead  
Are only asleep in Autumn's brown bed.  
We mourn for the passing of our  
summer days

With pleasant gales, and springtime  
glades.

But his is the time of harvest  
Ere Lord, to thee we give thanks.

We thank thee for the snow white fleece  
That waves amid Apollo's rays,  
The fruits of our father's labor  
To make garments for every maid.  
They toiled amid the Summer heat  
How glad these days they are to meet.

For this is the time of harvest  
Ere Lord, to thee we give thanks.

We thank thee for the fields of corn  
That stand stalwart and arrayed  
With golden tassels waving calm  
Making music in the glad,  
Those yellow ears will be warm  
And a delicious dish will be made.

This is the time of harvest  
Ere Lord, to thee we give thanks.

We thank thee for the pumpkins gold  
That waits in our father's fields  
To be made yellow custard pies  
To satisfy Thanksgiving's desires;  
The turkey gobbler that struts with ease  
We'll enjoy as much as we please.

This is the time of harvest  
Ere Lord, to thee we give thanks.

Our father's who ventured this glorious  
task

Lay asleep beneath the Autumn grass,  
We commemorate this day of thanks.

For thy goodness in harvestal ranks.  
This day shall never slip over us  
Without our giving thee, Lord our trust.

This is the time of harvest  
Ere Lord, to thee we give thanks.

Julius C. Hill, '28.

**THE HORSEMAN**  
(Dedicated to the Morehouse Football Team)

Fight on, Fight on, the endless cry  
 Falls fast upon his ear;  
 He leaps, he jumps, his heart's desire  
 Transcends the thought of fear.  
 Wild beast, he shouts, he snorts, and shatters,  
 Tackling the dashing foe.  
 He grumbles not though from him spatters  
 His blood, his precious gore.  
 He fights with frantic skill, as brave  
 As the few Spartans bold once stood  
 When Xerxes fled. He stands the wave,  
 A ship upon the flood.  
 He plunges hard upon the line,  
 While making for the goal,  
 Opposing hands him doth entwine  
 To bring him to the mould.  
 Fight on, Fight on, the cry will cease  
 When vict'ry crowns him king  
 And he shall breathe the air of peace—  
 The song of triumph sing.

—Grady Farley, Ac. '25.

FATE

Oh fate, my guide, my leading light,  
 With eve my strong hopes fade,  
 I fear, I dread the coming night;  
 My mind cannot evade  
 Those scorching pangs without relief,  
 Those chilling swoons of untold grief,  
 The coming of tomorrow's shade.

I delved while fiercely shone the sun,  
 One faint hope lingers still;  
 I fear when e'er the battle is won  
 The answer will but chill  
 That tired soul which vainly stood,  
 Which like a hero shed its blood,  
 And sorrowful my fate be still.

Will e'er on thorns my footstep be?  
 Defeated be my cry?  
 Or e'er the song of destiny  
 Be a life-lone sigh?

—Grady Farley, Ac. '25.

## CLUBS AND NEWS

### ACADEMIC DEBATING SOCIETY

The earnest effort brings good results. The truth of the statement was again shown at the last meeting of the Academic Debating Society when fifteen new men became enrolled as members. May the committee on membership continue the good work.

The program was opened by an address from Professor Pinckney. The speaker gave a detailed discussion on the formation of briefs. Each member was urged to consistently work for the mastery of this very important phase of debating.

Professor Redding, the next speaker, reminded the society of the importance of Debating, and gave a brief discussion on the manner of speaking. Upon his suggestion it was decided that at the next meeting there be a "round table debate." Each member was assigned a definite part in the discussion of the following subjects: "Resolved, that a third party should be formed." "Resolved, that Morehouse should give military training."

By H. C. Davenport, Ac. '26.

### SPIRIT

"What's the matter with Morehouse?" "She's all right!" "Who said so?" "Everybody!"—Thus that old familiar cheer of ours goes. But fellows—everyone doesn't say so. There are just a few men here who seem to have imbibed that old, undying Morehouse spirit—men who believe in her whether she wins or loses. The others—are like those "so called" friends of that rich man, who suddenly lost his all and upon seeking assistance from his gay companions found that they knew him not.

Fair weather friends I'd call those fellows who smile while we are winning and then when the odds are against us—sneak off the field with that—"I told you so" expression upon their faces.

Men—that isn't the way.—We can't win all of the games all of the time but we will and we are going to win the lion's share of them. Suppose the team felt that way about it? Suppose they fought only when they were ahead? When we did lose a game how overwhelming would be that defeat.

By the time this article comes off the press most of our hardest games will be athletic history—but that isn't all. Just over the hill is that struggle with our ancient rival—A. U. We are going to win that game, but five hundred real Morehouse men must do it—not eleven!



So come on boys—let's brace up and bring back that old Morehouse spirit. It was good enough for Gayles and Harris and Hope and all that vast host of Departed heroes—surely it's good enough for us. Let's show the team we're with them to the last notch, and in "defeat or victory"—let's "be loyal just the same."

By J. L. Carwin, '26.

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### THE SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS CLUB

The Science and Mathematics Club is now in full swing for another year's wonderful work. Since the founding of the club on Morehouse College campus several years ago, the college has not had cause to regret its being founded. Rather Morehouse College is proud of the fact that such an organization had its origin on its campus, for it stands for ideals that any college or university may well be proud of.

At the last meeting of the club, our program committee gave us the outline of the program that we intend to go by during the rest of the scholastic year. Among other things to be done, we will visit the various manufacturing plants and witness the processes involved in the making of products by the producer for the consumer.

From time to time we will have able speakers to address us. These meetings will be open to all who wish to come. A notice will be given in regard to these meetings.

We have a fine list of applicants. They are all strong scientific men, who are fully able to join in and help us carry the great work of the Science and Mathematics Club forward. Their names will be published in the next issue of the Athenaeum. Day by day in every way the club is getting stronger and stronger.

—W. Clyde Allen, '25. Ass't. Sect.

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### THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF NEGRO STUDENTS

By L. Slater Baynes, '26.

The first meeting of the American Federation of Negro Students was called by Pres. T. Harvey Burriss on the evening before the great Presidential election.

There were two reasons for this meeting. First; to allow men to champion their political party, (A Straw vote was to be taken the next morning) Second; to bring before the members the immense program that the American Federation of Negro Students are attempting to put over this year. All the strength and energy of the Negro Youth Movement is to be throw into one big channel, the result of which is to procure one thousand economic scholarships worth \$150.00 each. Nothing less than economic freedom for the Negro Race is seen as the result of this huge campaign,—what way can the Negro

expect to get a fair return for his labor, other than that he controls to some extent the output of the nation? Can great economic progress be made by untrained men?

The A. F. of N. S. Scholarships will give an incentive to the Negro youth to go into Business. These Scholarships will be placed where they are most needed to create, encourage, and stimulate business training.

The latter part of the meeting was given over to the discussion of different political parties. Mr. B. R. Brazeal and Mr. E. D. Collins upheld the Republican party placing emphasis upon the honesty and integrity of the two candidates, Coolidge and Dawes.

Mr. W. Stewart and Mr. Burriss spoke for the Democratic party. The success of the Democratic regime during the war was used as a basis for their argument.

Mr. John Lawlah and Mr. W. D. Morman led the LaFollette forces. The former gave an outline of his platform, while the latter showed the Progressive views of this party.

The result of the straw vote was as follows; Coolidge 283, LaFollette 57; and Davis 5.

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### SCHOLARSHIP

The giant strides made in the progress of civilization during the past few centuries have not been taken without conscientious effort and hard work. The great inventions and discoveries which distinguish the age in which we live from that of our rather remote ancestors are the result of studious effort and earnest investigations such as characterize the scientific and scholastic minds of Edison, Carver, G. Stanley Hall, and scores of other master minds of our day. Their contributions to the thought and knowledge of the age are expressive of their earnest seeking after truth—in fact their consistent scholarship.

Whenever sufficient scholastic minds that were seeking to discover, to know, to ascertain the truth, in order that ample means might be obtained to further the research necessary to their work or project, they have organized themselves into groups. Hence our schools and colleges.

Unfortunately students of our modern colleges have drifted away from the original scholastic attitude and have directed their emphasis to other things—making scholarship secondary—a by-product as it were.

In my interviews with students, in an effort to account for the situation which is now well nigh deplorable, I have found that the idea of "getting by" has almost completely routed the idea of scholarly research. Many have quizzed me after this wise: What is the use of spending so much time on a subject just for a mark when I can pass with much less effort? Others have told me that they will never have use for "that punk" in life, that the world will not ask them how much Latin or Greek they know and will never know the difference.

Such men are indeed asleep and will perhaps never know the joy, the self respect and self confidence that one experiences who has actually found out by doing—has satisfied his ignorance by investigations. They will never know the personal growth that comes as a result of just collecting all the information that is possible and making it theirs. There is no such thing as a superfluity of information: All information is valuable.

Scholarships is its own reward. The attitude of the scholar—one who approaches a problem willingly, attacks it logically, and sticks with it until solved; one who is ever seeking after new information—is one that ought to characterize every thinking individual.

Out of my own experiences I find that the more I learn the more easily I learn: I simply associate new information with that I already have. The more information I have the more readily can I associate the new information.

I have also found that those whom we term geniuses are only those students who have devoured greedily all the information possible in their early scholastic career, and thereby have laid a deep foundation for their advanced work. Edison spoke more wisely than he knew when he said that genius is 98% perspiration and 2% inspiration. Wingfield Stratford in his "Open Road to Mind Training" compares genius to a bow and arrow. One spends considerable effort and pains in drawing the bow to a deep curve, but once it is drawn to its length one has only to let loose the string and the arrow goes forth with great rapidity. Thus fly forth the so-called "genius" of one who has stored well his subconscious with all the information obtainable.

Let's make a habit of studying. Let's clamor for facts, for new information, and knowledge, and, having obtained them, let's devour them as hungry wolves a newly found prey.

—E. Allen Jones, '26.

### THE SUCCESS OF THE WEEK OF PRAYER

Prayer is the communion of the soul with God, and as such it is the true essence of spiritual life. We may even say that it is indispensable to the greatest happiness of the individual. Such a statement is not held in question by those who pray.

Our Week of Prayer was a success in every sense of the word. We began by having early morning prayer service each day in order that the students might be in a prayerful mood to properly receive the message in chapel. There was a decided increase in the attendance of these voluntary services and a corresponding increase in the interest and zeal manifested.

The principal speakers for our week of prayer were members of the Faculty namely: Prof. Reddick, Prof. Lewis, and Prof. Hubert. They told us of Jesus and expounded the Gospel in its simplicity. A special appeal was made to those out of Christ. During the meetings several accepted Christ as their personal Savior. If you consider the Salvation of Souls and the quickening of spiritual life, a success then the result was truly favorable.

—James Hudson, '26.



## KAMPUS KORNER

To those of our city whom the thieves of unfavorable circumstances have beaten and left stripped of their possessions Morehouse College has shown herself to be a

# GOOD SAMARITAN — IN THE — ANNUAL COMMUNITY CHEST DRIVE

—E. A. J.

### THE COMMUNITY CHEST OF ATLANTA

The Community Chest is an organization that attempts in an orderly way, to provide funds for the needy. Last year was the first time in the history of this city that it has been used. Because of its great success on the first trial the campaign is being repeated this year. When the drive was launched in 1923 there were thirty-five organizations on the budget. They included such agencies as the Leonard Street Orphan Home, Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A., Travelers Aid Society, Atlanta Childs Home, and many others. This year, however, there have been four more added making a grand total of thirty nine on this year's budget.

For fear that there are some who may not be familiar with the working of this organization I will devote a few sentences to an explanation of the mechanics of the Community Chest. In order that it may be determined just how much each of the thirty nine organizations may need for the incoming year a committee composed of the leading financiers of Atlanta is appointed. This committee with the assistance of an expert auditor investigates each agency on the budget and accordingly a minimum amount is filed for each. Having determined a budget in this manner an executive committee divides the city into zones and places over each of these a general. Under the general are captains, under captains, lieutenants and so on down. Most of the money is gotten by popular subscription obtained from a house to house canvas.

Ever since the day man realized that he was unable to combat with nature alone, and began to roam about in groups, we have had a spirit of interdependence developing. This has progressed so far that we are now living in an age of specialization, that is, an age where one group of men does one thing and depend entirely on others to do everything else. This is a marked degree of progress and is true in Science and Religion, as well as in all the other phases of man's life. If we have seen this specialization work so well in so many phases why not try it with charity? This is what the Community Chest is endeavoring to do. In a word they wish to remove from your hands the worry of solicitors and beggars thru-out the year. They are giving you the opportunity to contribute to thirty-nine organizations at one time. Will you help them help you? It is not possible for all of us to actually help in person so let's give the movement "life" and "pep" in the form of dollars and cents. Remember the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." You will not regret one cent that you spend for this worthy cause. In giving you will enrich life. A spring, as long as it gives, will remain clear, clean, and useful but the moment it ceases to give its waters become stagnant and full of all sorts of poison. Let us take heed and keep giving in order that our lives may be clean, clear of evils, and useful in the uplift of civilization. Let us keep in front of us the words of the Master, "It is more Blessed to Give Than to Receive."

—A. Hendrickson Peeler, 25.

## EDITORIALS

### WITH WHOM LIES THE FAULT

**M**ANY have wondered and a few have been sufficiently interested to ask the cause of our silence in the last issue with regard to the charges against the validity of the Fourteenth Amendment. This silence was maintained because it was at first considered as merely a bid for publicity on the part of a disgruntled Southerner. It now secures space because on further consideration it is seen in its real aspect as the outcropping of a complex prevalent among a large element of Southern whites that the natural condition of the Negro is that of slavery and that all attempts to alter this condition contravene the will of God.

The futility of the attempt to invalidate the Fourteenth Amendment is readily apparent to all who are on speaking terms with American Constitutional History. But who is responsible for the more or less prevalent complex which at the end of the first quarter of the Twentieth Century allows its validity to be questioned. The development of this complex is easily traceable to the two centuries and more in which white men were born, lived, and died observing Negroes in a state of servitude and their mentality developing a feeling of inferiority that was far worse than the most abject form of slavery. The responsibility for its maintenance to our day is not so readily placed. But from whatever angle we view this condition it must be admitted that at least a part of the fault lies with that large group of Negroes who show no disposition to avail themselves of their rights as citizens and who are backward and servile in their dealings with members of the white race.

With that portion of guilt that lies at the door of the white South we can not effectively deal. But we can and must go systematically about the eradication of the fault within. This may be brought about by thorough and continuous training and relentless propagandising of the masses of our people. It would be well worth their while if 500 of our best minds would devote their lives to the problem of getting over to the Negro the feeling that he is the equal of any man alive—but that the way to prove it is not by making the statement but by actual accomplishment in the arena of life.

## THE YOUNG AUTHORS CHANCE

ON another page of this issue we have published Opportunity's Literary Prize Contest Awards. This should not have been necessary. But we find on conversing with our fellow students that many of them know nothing at all of the contest, although it was published in the September number of Opportunity and has been reprinted in the succeeding issues. This bespeaks a condition that would be bad enough were it the result of a canvass of the masses but which when known to be a state existing among college students is well nigh calamitous. It means that Negro college students who are supposedly preparing themselves to carry forward the work of raising the cultural level of our group are not even taking a glance within standard Negro periodicals.

This highly commendable step taken by Opportunity is calculated to and no doubt will stimulate creative effort among young Negroes. Coming at a time when the country is being flooded by white authors with books about Negroes that are designed to perpetuate Southern prejudice and misconceptions, this contest should prove productive of a flock of Negro writers who can forcefully and entertainingly set before the American public the Negro as we know him.

Believing that a portion of this flock treads the walks from Graves and Robert to Science and Sale we urge Morehouse men of ability to evoke the Muse so earnestly that she will take delight in encircling the brows of Morehouse men with some of Opportunity's Laurel Wreaths.

## A PLEA FOR GREATER SCHOLARSHIP OF THE NEGRO

By John W. Lawlah, 25.

IT is an appalling thing to find that among our group scholarship is less pronounced than among any other group in our civilization. The question becomes more appalling when we find that a majority of our students spend a great portion of their time in idleness—in looking after the secondard things of life. At an early stage in their development their life becomes a routine; their habits become stereotyped; to the things which make life worth living they are dead already—a walking loquacious corpse—and all which even now remains for the last hour to take away is but the paltry residue of what was once a man's life.

**I**n seeking the reasons for the above cited facts known to be common to our group, certain causes loom up in the background which will in a way account for lack of scholarship. The causes can be classified as group causes and personal causes. Under the head of group causes we find that the group fails to bring the necessary pressure upon an individual which will make him feel a deep disgust at failing to keep high scholarship.

Early society used crude methods of enforcing the idea of greater scholarship and adaptability. Such means as public approval, taboos, rituals, and the like served their purposes, and so effective were these means of enforcing increased scholarship that remnants of them are handed down to us today, and it is readily perceived that these means have influenced profoundly the whole character of subsequent history. But as standards are set up by one civilization which standards change from cultural epoch to cultural epoch, we today find ourselves in the midst of a hostile civilization—a civilization in which egotism is the ruling motive—a civilization which is ready at all times to discourage ambition. In fact among our group, instead of one being praised by his friends for great deeds, he is snubbed, envied, hated, and at times even his very life is endangered. The cause of delinquent scholarship, looking at it from a group standpoint, lies in the fact that no ideals are set up—no particular point is aimed at—no pressure is brought to bear—no incentive is given to further pursue of studies after the college course is completed—and even at times increased scholarship is discouraged by personal animosities.

**L**OOKING at the cause of delinquent scholarship from a personal standpoint, it centers around the lack of ambition in Negroes, a subconscious feeling of inferiority when the other races are under question, and a functioning of improperly formed habits. Due to the Negro's environment on first entering the United States he naturally gave himself over to laziness, and felt that he just could not do it. Held from executing his thoughts by restraint on the one hand and fear on the other, he naturally handed down to his descendents an instinct of laziness complete with a feeling of inferiority. The 19th century Negro believed he was inferior by virtue of the fact that amid the complex civilization in which he lived he never saw great things



attributed to his group. Along with these two reasons, as is to be expected, there was formed an improper set of habits which even today are prominent among our group. The incentive was to loaf—to lay around in the sun, idle, shiftless—to always depend on some one else for the necessities of life—and hence, the habit perpetuated itself even to this day. And as habits easily made are hardly broken, the Negro found himself to be coupled with a set of habits which were forever with him—which haunted him—and which acted as a checking influence on all of his activities.

**L**OOKING impartially at the above exposed condition we readily see that we already have a great task. It is not enough for us to accept what is said about things, we must dig into the data presented and determine the causes. The time has come when our group is no longer to be exploited by the ignorant, self seeking, hat-in-hand, paid lackeys. It is time for us to show our mettle. We must show that the Negro problem is safe when it rests in the hands of college men and women.

**B**UT how is this to be accomplished? Nothing was ever done in ignorance. The leaders must be educated in order that they might lead the ignorant masses. Negro students must realize that their scholarship must be increased if they are to grapple with the varied issues of life. The group causes must be remedied. Personal causes must be bettered. Everything must be done in order to stimulate a greater interest in scholarship among our group. You might say that the Negro has accomplished ever so much in the last fifty years. But with all due respect to what the Negro has done, there must be an awakening, as quick in its action as the moving of an avalanche, and as lasting in its effects as the rock of Gibraltar.

**L**ET us set about remedying our group causes that have been pointed out. Let us approve of every forward step which is being made by our group, and try never to discountenance increased scholarship. Let us attend more to our personal causes which tend to have a bad influence on scholarship. As habits predict what one will do in the future, let us set about forming the proper habits if our future action would be directed in the right channels. And it goes without saying that if the above suggestions are carefully carried out—if our degree of scholarship is better-

ed—if the group causes of poor scholarship are remedied—if the personal causes of delinquent scholarship are remedied—we cannot help but succeed in this great civilization. And when the inevitable end does come we can sit under the blue skies of tranquillity and breathe full of the serene beauties which around us float, because humanity will have been bettered by our having lived.

### MODERN TREND TOWARD PROGRESSIVEISM

**WHEN** I pause and look out upon the two major parties of the present day, I can see without the aid of a microscope a modern Trend Towards Progressiveism.

New parties are not formed because some one passes a resolution. But history travels in cycles; and it is my opinion that we are getting into the same course sailed by the country just before the formation of the Republican Party. There seem to be the same Great Problems clamoring for Political solution. Whigs and Democrats in the days of Lincoln dodged the issue of the extension of slavery and of the Supreme court. Both were afraid to meet the issue squarely and we find Lincoln carrying the Third (present Republican) Party to victory.

Today neither party has any adequate program for the relief of agriculture; nor a real tax program, one which will compel those best able to pay taxes to pay, nor a desire to preserve our national resources.

The oil scandal gave hope to the progressive movement. The idea of the progressive was not to capture the White House in 1924 but to lay the foundations of a new party and to increase appreciably the radical "Bicameral Bloc" in congress under the open label. It is true that the American scene is littered with skeltons of rickety third party movements. The Anti-monopoly Reform Parties in the seventies the Greenback and Labor Parties in the eighties; then the Populist, the Grangers, the different socialist workers Parties in sporadic succession. But they indicate less the impotence than the extraordinary vitality of our impotence protestancy.

They failed simply because in any highly complex culture nothing short of an overwhelming social issue, such as the slavery question of the last century can nourish a third Party movement into success. Slowly, bitterly, factions, suspiciously discerning its community of interest with the small and the tenant farmer, the radical progressive and the Negro are developing the Progressive Movement that will gain ground as the issue begins to grow.

The Trend towards Progressiveism has come down from Lincoln to LaFollette. We find that Roosevelt advocated several Progressive

policies that have been adopted by the American people. He was a strong advocate of eight hour day, Prohibition, and a firm child Labor Law.

Progressiveism is opposed to all forms of war, and you will find a tendency toward this in the Armament Conference, and the League of Nations. All of these movements are the outgrowth of Progressive thought.

The Progressive trend, like the trend out of which has grown the Christian Church, has its roots deep in the hearts of the common people. Like all great religious reformations it has been caused by oppression and by conscienceless control of the many by the few.

The common people have shown their disapproval of monopolistic control of things by the repudiation that they gave Wilson.

In the states of Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Indiana you will find the sale of oil and coal to the retailers being controlled by the states so that large profit might be prevented.

These are but indications of the great Trend of the American people towards Progressiveism, not because they want to be radical, but because they are looking out for their own interests and following the principle that seems to satisfy their ideal.

The accomplishments of the Negroes in the last election were due to the stampede toward progressiveism. Had it not been for that the successes that we have obtained would have been lost.

Let thinking people everywhere cut loose from the staid conservatism that produces stagnation and boldly join that galaxy of the proponents of the cause of the common people which is marching in the Progressive Trend that is aimed at the lofty height where they shall rule and not be ruled.

—W. D. Morman, '25.

### A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO IN POLITICS

By J. Henry Gadson, Jr. '27.

**T**H**ERE** is a saying that runs thus, "Fast rising, fast falling." This saying probably is not true in all cases, but with reference to the early attempts of the Negro in politics it has proved to be quite a fact. During the days of reconstruction and for a period thereafter the Negro made remarkable strides in politics. He went from the slave-master's plantation to important offices of his municipality and State and even to responsible positions in his National Government. Let us review a bit of this achievement. During the period 1868-71 there were twenty-nine senators in state legislatures. From 1868-1870 there were one hundred seventy-five representatives in state legislatures. It is interesting to note that the state of Alabama alone during the period 1868-1876 had one hundred forty-six representatives in state legislatures. During this same period there were two United

States Senators: H. R. Reeves, Mississippi, and B. K. Bruce, Mississippi. There were also twenty-one representatives. This progress was too sudden and since it was not based on the foundation of training and experience it naturally fell. With the rare exception of such offices as Registrar of the Treasury held by J. W. Lyons and a few municipal positions, the Negro was no important figure in politics.

But a new type of Negro has sprung up. One who has been trained in the best colleges and universities of the country, a Negro who has sat at the feet of some of the Country's greatest politicians. This type of Negro politician has come forth from the dark pit of prejudice, race hatred, and vile propaganda, caused by the rapid advance of his forefathers in the field. He has come forth to prove to the world that the Negro is capable of holding his own in politics. In 1912 we find a country-wide movement urging Negroes to register and vote. As a result of this sixty-five delegates were elected to the National Convention. In 1916 there were thirty-five delegates. Such appointments as these show us the consideration that parties are giving to the Negro: the appointment of R. H. Terrell as Judge of the municipal court at Washington, D. C., in 1918; that of J. L. Johnson, minister resident and consul general at Monrovia; J. F. Carter consul at Faintave Madagascar and that of Emmet J. Scott special assistant to the secretary of war.

This present day Negro has not solely followed tradition with reference to party affiliations but shapes his policy according to the circumstances. The Black and Tan Party in Texas in 1920 put out a full state ticket. In Louisville, Ky., a ticket composed entirely of Negroes from mayor down was voted on by Negro voters. Because of ill treatment from the Republican party the citizens of Baltimore ran W. A. Hawkins for congress with seven thousands votes. J. R. Pollard of Virginia in 1920 ran for U. S. senator receiving seventeen thousand votes. Although no Negro has reached congress in recent years quite a few have gone to state legislatures. The following are a few during the years 1919-21. N. Y., J. C. Hawkins; Ohio, Henry Higgins; Missouri W. M. Moore; Penn., J. C. Asbury and A. Stevens.

This present year marks a great advancement in Negro politics. The re-election of H. Lincoln Johnson as National Committeeman from Georgia. The election of A. B. George of Chicago as its first Negro Judge of the municipal court, the successful term of Walter Cohen as collector of Revenue at New Orleans, the prominent part played by Negro women with special reference to the Women's Federation of Clubs—all of these points are manifestations of the place held by Negroes in politics of the present day.

The Negro must fast realize that he occupies a unique place in American politics. To a very large extent, he holds the balance of power. The sooner we educate our masses to the point of registering and voting the sooner will political parties be forced to pay obeisance to the Negro population.

ART

## KEMPER HARRELD IN ANNUAL VIOLIN RECITAL

AMONG the various classical events that take place yearly in Sale Hall Chapel at Morehouse College the annual violin recital of Kemper Harreld occupies a place second to none in its importance, its fineness, its attractiveness, and its entertainment. It was, therefore, with great delight that a large group of music lovers of Atlanta assembled in the chapel on Friday evening, November 14th, to listen to one of the best recitals in which this noted artist has appeared. Inspired by the hearty applause which greeted him upon his initial appearance of the evening, Mr. Harreld lost himself in his instrument in the very first number. This number, "Concerto in F Sharp Minor," by Vieuxtemps, gave the artist ample opportunity to display that rare gift of technique which has characterized his programs for the past twelve years. While the silent audience sat filled with admiration he skillfully and swiftly urged his flexible bow to the masterful conclusion of the number which brought forth a storm of spontaneous applause.

Although his ability as a master of technique was clearly demonstrated by the first number, his powers of interpreting the moods of the masters in their more tranquil moments were none the less shown in his rendition of the second group of numbers. However "Allegro Vivace" (Ries) of this group was clearly a work of technique.

In the third group special attention was centered about. "A Little Romance," by Edmund T. Jenkins, no doubt because Jenkins, while a knee-pants boy was a pupil of Mr. Harreld's at Morehouse College before he went to England to study the clarinet and piano. Having graduated from the Royal Academy of Music at London he became an instructor at the same institution, and at present seems destined for great fame as a composer.

Among those who assisted Mr. Harreld special mention must be made of Mr. Andrew Taylor, baritone soloist and member of the senior class at Morehouse who for several years has thrilled numerous audiences throughout the United States with his powerful baritone voice; of Messers R. E. Brown and R. Hemmingway who performed very ably at the piano as accompanists; and of Morehouse College Orchestra that very vividly interpreted Drigo's "Valse Bluettes" and three of MacDowell's "Woodland Sketches."

—W. B. Scott, '26.

## OUR PROSPECTS IN THE REALM OF MUSIC

To Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, Father of Negro Musicians

Surrounded by the deadly fangs of hate,  
 And from his lofty, luminous goal withheld  
 By poverty's strong clutch whilst here he dwelt,  
 A hero lived and boldy met his fate.  
 His chosen goal was to be Drovak's mate;  
 Thus at the shrine of Orpheus he knelt,  
 But demons, this young knight, this sapling feller!  
 And joyous cherubs oped to him the gate.  
 In years gone by, in years that yet will come,  
 His phantom Knight has wooed his Forest maid  
 And e'er will seek to make his own, her heart.  
 Far in the future, hark! We hear Drake's Drum!  
 And see Hiawatha calm and unafraid,  
 This man will live forever in his art.

To some of us, the possibilities of the advancement of serious music, by our group may not seem very bright when we consider this age of materialism and the jazz conditions that obtain, with the ever-increasing prejudice of the other race, our advantages may seem to be diminishing and deteriorating so rapidly that the ambitions of the young Negro musician would seemingly be cut down. "Will we have anyone to carry on the work of Burleigh, of Dett, of Harrison, White, Hayes, Harrel and the others?" might well be asked; but regardless of what forensic value it may have (if any) it is, at least, quite evident that our possibilities are not nearly as bad as they might be; nor do they show signs of approaching the lowest ebb.

Indeed, one does not need to go out of Atlanta—an exceptional educational center, by the way—to make a study of our prospects. The Misses Mildred Greenwood, Ruth Wheeler, and Hazel Shanks have at their command such pianistic qualities as the master teachers require for the study of a good concert repertoire. Miss Altona Trent, of Atlanta University, combines with an almost flawless technic, a breadth of understanding that is astounding. Her sense of nuance, tone color and rhythm is superb. John Wheeler, of Morehouse bids fair to become a worthy successor to his illustrious teacher. Benjamin Davis, recently of Morehouse plays the violin with a sonorous and very appealing tone. Remarkably perspicacious is Gamewell Valentine, recently of Morehouse, who composes with some individuality and especially well for the amount of preparation he has had. And thus we could go on to point out numerous instances of promising potentialities. Julius Bledsoe, Marian Anderson, Soroma Talley, Edmund Jenkins, little Gertrude Martin and other young musicians are rapidly looming into national and international fame.

A brilliant future in art for the Negro seems obvious, not only in music. J. Lessene Wells, a Southern Negro boy has produced on the canvas, works of such quality that it was deemed advisable to place them on exhibition in the 135th St. library in New York. Who knows what powers to advance the work of Tanner may not be latent within this young man? The verses of a youthful New York collegian, whose name we cannot recall at present, have won for him, highest awards in competition with many representatives of other races. Perhaps to him 'tis given to wear the laurels of Johnson, McKay, Hawkins, Cotter and the others. Without reference to her style and other individual characteristics, Miss Jessie Redmon Fawcett is Phyllis Wheatly re-incarnate. Altogether our prospects in the realm of aesthetic arts present an aspect that is far from gloomy.

—O. E. Jackson, '28.

**OPPORTUNITY'S LITERARY PRIZE CONTEST AWARDS**

**T**HE CONTEST will include first, second, and third prizes for the following types of writing:

<b>Short Story</b> —First Prize	\$100.00
Second Prize	40.00
Third Prize	15.00
<b>Poetry</b> —First Prize	\$ 40.00
Second Prize	15.00
Third Prize	5.00
<b>Play</b> —First Prize	\$ 60.00
Second Prize	35.00
Third Prize	15.00
<b>Essay</b> —First Prize	\$ 50.00
Second Prize	30.00
Third Prize	10.00
<b>Personal Experience Sketch</b> —	
First Prize	\$ 30.00
Second Prize	20.00
Third Prize	5.00

For the next ten best stories, poems, plays and essays there will be free criticism by competent authorities in each field of letters.

The winning stories will be published.

Prize winners will be formally announced at a special meeting in New York.

**RULES OF THE CONTEST**

This contest is designed to stimulate creative effort among Negroes and quite without any notion of discrimination is confined to Negro contestants.

**PERSONAL EXPERIENCE SKETCHES**

These sketches must be an actual experience and relate to some incident or situation or circumstance of personal life which makes it possible to understand how one feels and acts in the presence of a particular life problem. The contestant will strive for complete frankness and self-scrutiny, truthfulness, and clarity of expression.

These will be limited to 2000 words.

Any story, poem, play, essay, or personal experience sketch that has already been published is ineligible for this contest.

The contest will close December 31, 1924.

This contest reserves the right to reject all manuscript in any division if the contributions are deemed below a reasonable standard of quality or insufficient in number.

**SHORT STORIES**

The stories must deal with some phase of Negro life, either directly or indirectly; otherwise there are no restrictions. They may be romantic, realistic, humorous, and will be judged upon their quality as a good short story.

These stories must not exceed 5000 words.

**POETRY**

No restrictions are placed upon the themes of the poems.

**PLAYS**

The plays must deal with some phase of Negro life, either directly or indirectly; otherwise there are no restrictions. They may be romantic, realistic, humorous, and

will be judged upon their quality as a good play.

**ESSAYS**

The object here is simply to bid for a much abused type of literary expression, in the hope of finding some examples of recognizable literary merit. The contestant will strive for clarity of diction, forcefulness, and originality of ideas, logical structure, deft and effective employment of language, accuracy of data, and economy of words. The subject may be of the contestant's selection but must be relate directly or indirectly to Negro life and contacts, or situations in which Negroes have a conspicuous interest.

These essays are limited to 3000 words.

**HOME COMING DAY**

**A**WAKE ye loyal sons and prepare ye yourselves. Put on the whole armour for the mighty day which we as students have named and cherish in our hearts as Home Coming Day. It may be slow, but its sure to come, and on that mighty day Atlanta University shall know the truth and the truth shall make her free; that is when the Tigers set them free. Well the day which I am boasting as many may already know is December 6th.

Fellows, December 6th is a day that we all have longed and prayed for, so let us give our wholehearted support by being an eye witness of that great game at Spiller's Park. I make this appeal to every one whose name has ever been enrolled on the college records to come home on the 6th and answer present at the kick-off. If there ever was and ever will be a time when we need your loyal support it will be then. We hope to have a good old family reunion. So may we expect every son who has ever drunk from this ever flowing intellectual fountain of knowledge, whereby you have imbibed the essence of a true college spirit that percolates to and fro in the breast of every student, and also these adventurous youths who are now tramping in and out spacious halls of fame, to come marching silently, murmuring in their hearts, "Morehouse College, bless her name."

I am not urging the entire family to gather home December 6th solely because it is the day set for the offering of A. U. as a sacrifice to



that we may see, feel, and love one another together. We want you to see what wonderful progress we have made in the past few years. We want you to see our beautiful grand stand that many of you have wished for and we want you to enjoy some sweet refrains by our Quartette, Glee Club, and Orchestra. Come and set your watch by the new sun dial and see how we march to our classes by the time direct from the nation's Capitol. Come and see our modern facilities and latest equipment about the college campus. We want to show you also what a tremendous amount of "pep" we have as young collegians as we go about the campus daily in our effort to achieve something noble.

Another big reason why I urge every Morehouse man to be present is because of a great tradition that arises in our minds. As we peruse the pages of ancient history, we find that almost a quarter of a century has elapsed since we have suffered defeat by A. U. on a football field. When we think of how men like Hubert, Brock, Warren, Harris, Richardson, Gentry, Gayles, McKinney and others, some of whom lie silent in their grave and some yet combating amid the obstacles, thorns and thistles of life, I say when we think of how they fought on both muddy and bloody fields to keep and preserve the sacred traditions from being trampled upon by the mighty on-rushing fury of Atlanta University year by year, we cannot help but feel it our indispensable duty to keep up the old tradition and pass

it on to the future generations yet sleeping in their mothers womb who, we believe beyond all shadow of doubt, will arise and attack the ancient rivals with the same indomitable courage and conquering power with which they have always been attacked, and forever keep them tied to the chariot wheels of time, dragging them thru streets of defeat as did Scipio on the occasion when he met the Carthaginians.

Another big reason is that we want you to see our team in action. For indeed we have the best team in the history of Morehouse's career in football. We do not stop to regret the defeats of the present season, but look forward with joyous anticipation, letting the past serve only as a beacon to warn us of the coming danger. We assure you that it will be worth your time and money to see our team in action for it is composed of eleven fighters who never get enough beside thirty-two reserves on the bench who also have sworn in their hearts that A. U. will have to walk over their dead bodies with the bacon in order to get home with it. And I might here state that we are backed up and urged on by a faculty and student body composed of 500 red blooded men who on that glorious day will be bedecked in Maroon and White and arrayed in a mighty phalanx along the side line to witness the licking that A. U. luckily escaped for the past two years and at the same time enjoy the presence of each other.

Awake! Ye Alumni! Are you with us? Do you still love and cherish those traditions for which you yourselves fought, bled, and died? Do you still feel a thrill when you hear that name Morehouse

College? Have your raging passion been cooled by a few defeats? Do you still possess a portion of that spirit that made former patriots with almost helpless arms and legs in splints plunge through seemingly impregnable lines ripping off extensive yardage for touchdowns? Are you still Morehouse men? Then let us hear you roar like a mighty thunder bolt on December 6th.

I call upon former students of my college who are too strong to be swayed by false sentiments and insidious argument, men who have been drenched by blood of Morehouse patriots, after realizing what a potent factor your presence will be, to lay aside every thing and be with us in our struggle to defend the Maroon and White that has not kissed the dust for twenty years and all indications point to the fact that she will not do so December 6th.

—W. Wallace Stewart, '26.

### LITERARY NOTISS

#### THE MIND IN THE MAKING (J. H. Robinson)

By A. W. DeYampert, '26.

A very interesting book entitled "The Mind in the Making" has been recently written by Mr. J. Harvey Robinson. In his essay he deals with the development of the human mind from the beginning of civilization down to the present time, pointing out the different types of thinking which accompanied our various cultural epochs. He gives due credit to the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Mediaeval scholars and thinkers for their contribution to the world's present civilization. The Author shows how the thinking of certain Greeks like Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle influenced the minds of thinkers hundreds of years later and contributed much to the mediaeval dogmatism which greatly hampered the progress of civilization. The authority of Aristotle was accepted as final and students were severely punished for disagreeing with his writings. The evil effect will be noticed by a comparison of his works. His writings on science are to us now almost absurd. But we are now not yet far removed from his ideas of social and political sciences. This shows that the later type of our thinking was hindered for centuries while our scientific thinking was absolutely free. Hence what has happened? The human element in life has been the object of ridicule by scientists. Human emotions, sentiments, and religion have undergone serious blows by reason of materialistic thinking, consequently the lack of the human element has caused us to use our scientific knowledge merely to invent horrible war machines and deadly gases to kill our-

selves and blot out civilization. The Author shows that had our religious and social thinking been as free from dogmatism as our science the world would not be in its present chaotic state of affairs. The whole trouble has been that men throughout ages have actually been afraid to think.

The mind has been reviewed as a mysterious entity apart from the body, perpetually being humiliated by some evil spirit, which sought at all times to lead it along the wrong path. Should the evil spirit succeed the body in turn was to undergo eternal punishment, inflicted by an all powerful monarch, who sat at all times watching the human mind in its struggle against acquiring "evil" ideas. But the mind as such has never existed. Most of our so called reasoning consists merely in finding arguments for going on believing as we already do. This fallacious type of thinking he calls "rationalizing." For illustration, an individual who believes in the Genesis account of Creation, after studying Geology, instead of forming better conceptions in the light of his new knowledge, will often interpret the "six days, referred to by Moses, as being six Geological ages, yet Geology as a science at the time, had not been originated. Mr. Robinson describes this type of thinking as being worse than dogmatism. The human mind has developed wonderfully and our big problem is to make men think free from dogmatism. The problem is, as the Author has shown, that we do not think enough about thinking and much of our confusion is but the result of current illusions regarding it.

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## FOREIGN MISSION MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

BY

## THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

In the last issue of this organ reference was made to the fact that the Young Men's Christian Association fosters a program that includes and emphasizes home and foreign missions. For, as a group of men believing in and working for the development of the Christian Church, we push and cherish the spirit of lending a helping hand to our fellow men in need. We stand for the elevation of men, strengthening the mind, developing the body, and magnifying the soul. In a country so rich and prosperous as America the physical and intellectual features are to a large extent, relegated, because of the various facilities that contribute to these apart from the strictly Christian organizations such as the R. O. T. C. and institutions of learning which offer in many cases not only opportunity for mental but physical development. In this way the problem for the Young Men's Christian Association in America is not so difficult as it could be, and as it is automatically in a land where there are no contributing forces. Africa is one of the places where these forces are not available. The problem is; therefore, a very great one

Africa.

Only a few men will sacrifice all and give their lives to the services of these people. It is impractical that all should go, but it is very imperative that each man in Morehouse College make a contribution to the man who not only represents the race on the mission fields, but represents Morehouse. If Horton fails, Morehouse college fails! How can we touch the lives of our brothers who need our help in Africa? This is answered by the answer to this question. How do we meet our athletic budget? We pay not in promises but cash. This year we are paying \$6.00 per man. The Y. M. C. A. asks for just one sixth as much.

Every red blooded Morehouse man, every man who has the spirit: All for one and one for all, every man who knows that the old "maroon and white" has floated in the breeze of African fields fully half a century without trailing in the dust, and that the standard bearers, Buoy, and Horton and others, never shun the task nor betray their trust, yea every man who has any of the spirit of Jesus Christ and cherishes the hope that Morehouse College shall hold her place in His program will gladly give his DOLLAR and whatever else may be necessary and reasonable.

—B. Brazile Eatmon, '26.

### THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THANKSGIVING DAY

By V. Colfax Payne, '25.

When we think of Thanksgiving Day our minds immediately go back to the Pilgrim Fathers, for it is to them that this day owes its origin. This day, the last Thursday in November, was first set apart as a day of Thanksgiving in sixteen twenty-one by Governor Bradford of Plymouth Colony. It is in its essence a harvest Thanksgiving. The people came together in order to thank God for the bounteous yield of their farms and for the great supply of game that surrounded them. We know too well the story of that first year, how they suffered and how they died, and we can imagine how grateful they were when they assembled on that day to sing praises and give thanks to God in a wild and strange land.

Today this day is appointed by the President, and usually the Governors of the various states, as a day of thanksgiving in commemoration of that first Thanksgiving Day. On this day the whole nation pauses in its mad sweeps of modern industrialism to give thanks for the mercies of the year.

This year we have many things to be thankful for both collectively and individually. Collectively we are glad that our nation today is at peace with all nations, that justice and love are still making a valiant fight against the wrongs and injustices of our country and of the world. Science continues to bring to light new discoveries and inventions. Individually we are glad that we are alive, that we are able to love, to make plans, and have ideals.

I hope that all of us, no matter how important our lot may seem,

will enter into this season of Thanksgiving with grateful hearts, thanking our Creator that things are as well with us as they are.

I recommend to you this simple poem by Marion Grace Connover which to my mind seems to express the correct thanksgiving spirit:

For the inner light that makes me see  
In the rose thy perfect artistry—  
I thank Thee.

For the inner ear Thou gavest me  
To catch each passing harmony—  
I thank Thee.

For the vision that sustaineth me  
To calmly greet eternity—  
I thank Thee.

#### FRIENDSHIP

Of the many kinds of relations that exist among human beings, friendly relation is one of the most important. There is not a single person in the world who has not a friend, for even the leper who is supposed to be a man you do not want to have any dealings with, has friends of his own. Without real friends no one can enjoy life as he likes or as he ought, for many a time you need friends to help you, to talk to you, to be merry with you, to comfort you, and to sympathize with you.

Many a time we want to see our friends, especially when we are confused or perplexed. If in such a state of mind and confusion, we have no friends to whom we can tell what is in our heart or who will comfort us, we shall soon be dejected and perhaps weakened; and such a state of mind if long continued may result in mental disease. So I strongly believe that if anyone has not any relation of that kind, he will not enjoy life. At the beginning of the foregoing lines, it was stated that there were many other relations among human beings besides the friendly relation. We have relations and obligations to the society or the community to which we belong. We do not want to go into all these relations with scrutiny now; as we have chosen friendship for our topic. Surely friendly relation is one of the means of transferring individual personality and symbolical expression of our views to those we call our friends. Truly there are many kinds as friends if they are not alike in some fundamental respect. can deduce from Like and unlike friends. We only want to think of these unlike friends in the differences of their conduct and action. According to nature they are alike—breathing, eating and playing. What makes them unlike was found in their opinions and views of the essence of objects and their attitude toward them.

It is a common saying in the Yoruba Language that a bird seeks for its equal, (Eglé eiye l'eiye iwo le). In the same way and in the same sense I will say that man seeks for his equal. It is so strange,

however, when we think of it that this statement is as true and sound as it is speaking only as a Yoruba boy and from the view point of my home, not very often will you find children keeping friends with old people when these old people are only living in the neighborhood and not in different families to which these children belong. But let us follow these children out and see if it will not be surprising to see how many other children they have for their friends and playmates. Why? because they are alike. They are simple and they think alike. Most likely, as well, you cannot find two adults together as friends if they are not alike in some fundamental respect.

If your conduct is not in harmony with your partner you cannot keep friends together or associate one with the other—simply because you are unlike in that respect. You are unlike not in nature but, in your individuality, as thinking and reasoning beings.

(To Be Continued)

David L. Awujoola, Ac., '26.

### THE ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOL

The Public School System in any large city presents many interesting problems. Since this organization is very vital to the social welfare of society in general, in as much as with it rests most of the early development of manhood and womanhood, it is imperative that we take notice.

The Atlanta Public School System has its main organ in the Board of Education, which consists of the regular officers including a superintendent, under whom are two assistants. One of these latter has charge of Junior High Schools. The other has charge of Elementary Schools. Recently a colored supervisor under this second assistant has been appointed for colored work, and it is with this officer and those under her that we are primarily concerned, from this branch we have the principals and teachers with a general supervisor of music. There are eleven Colored public schools having approximately fifteen thousand pupils with about two hundred twenty-five teachers.

The difficulties encountered by colored teachers are numerous. Let us cite some instances. The position of a teacher is considered a civil service position after two years of work on probation. Because of this fact, as in all civil service positions, a teacher cannot be discharged for anything other than the lack of efficiency. It is concerning this fact that a very interesting matter has presented itself. The question of married teachers came before the board. The White Association of teachers protested much when discharging was discussed and on the ground of Civil Service refused to be discharged. However, colored married teachers were advised that this would not hold good with teachers who had taught less than 2 years, and Colored married women. Consequently they were shifted to night sessions with half-salary. Another difficulty might be mentioned. The average white teacher has from thirty to forty-five students. The colored

teacher has quite often a total of far over one hundred in double sessions. A personal case reveals the fact that one teacher had in one session eighty-two student in a room with a seating capacity of sixty-four. This is not an isolated case. Triple sessions have also been a bug-bear to colored teachers. These conditions make the task of the colored teacher tremendous, and yet she receives less pay on the whole.

Now let us come to the pupil himself who is the recipient of the actions of the main board and the recipient of the difficulties and obstacles either directly or indirectly. The young mind must learn almost wholly by repetition. The child's study must be divided into some six or seven divisions. Then does the double session, to say nothing of the triple session, afford ample time for the young mind to imbibe by means of repetition that which is so vital in early preparation? No! and this is the reason the sessions in all white elementary schools are from eight to two-thirty o'clock. The teacher must become familiar with the child in order to know of its home life. This is utterly impossible with too large classes.

The Booker T. Washington Junior High School opened this year with courses in Tailoring, Auto-Mechanism, Cabinet-making, dress-making, domestic science and millinery, aside from ordinary courses. In giving this high school it is particularly interesting to note that the seventh grade was taken from all of the elementary schools, thus making it necessary for those students ready to enter the seventh grade to enroll at the high school. We can readily see this is thrusting in on one higher institution, making it function as an elementary school to a marked degree. This fact accounts for the marvelous overflow into the high school. Thus we have the entire public school system for Colored run on what is called the "Six Six" basis, that is, six years in elementary schools and six years in Junior and Senior high schools.

The colored teachers have organized themselves into "The Gate City Teachers' Association," an organization thru which better educational conditions may be obtained for Colored. This organization is a member of the "Atlanta Federation of Labor," "The American Federation of Teachers", and is indirectly affiliated with "The American Federation of Labor." Among other things this association obtained higher salaries about four years ago and is now working on the case of married teachers. Let us hope that this organization may continue to work for a more efficient system of Education for Colored people in Atlanta.

—William H. King, Jr. '27.

### SEGREGATION

The preamble to the constitution of the United States was ordained and established "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to all American citizens and residents". When the fourteenth amendment

to this constitution was passed the question was settled as to whether or not "persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States as well as of the States in which they reside." The Articles states further that no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States nor shall any state deprive any person of life liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

Such facts as those cited above are self-explanatory and need no interpretation. Yet in so intelligent a city as Atlanta, Ga., "The Gate City of the South," within the last month the Supreme Court of Georgia had to decide unconstitutional a section of Atlanta's zoning ordinance, the passage of which would segregate white and Colored residents. The condition which brought about the case was the purchase of property in a "white" residential section by a Negro, whom the city officials tried to evict. A similar case was won before the Supreme Court in a Louisville segregation case in 1917 by the N. A. A. C. P. We note that some landlords in the National Capitol are making a new attempt to segregate. However, we predict for them the same result that has accompanied every other attempt to segregate and put into effect ordinances which will deny to any persons the right which the fourteenth amendment guarantees to black and white residents in these United States of America. Such a decision as was handed down by the Supreme Court of Georgia on October 17, 1924 proves to the world that this government under which we live is attempting to carry out the ideals of its founders.

—H. J. Bowden, '25.

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*ATHLETICS*

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**MOREHOUSE COLLEGE LOSES TO TUSKEGEE 10-0  
OCTOBER 25TH, 1924.**

In one of the greatest games of the season, Morehouse College went down to defeat before the Tuskegee eleven.

More than twenty-five automobiles from Atlanta formed a caravan and attended the great home coming event at Tuskegee. Many spectators came from the surrounding towns to view the great classic. In all more than four thousand saw the game replete with thrills, and a great fighting team go down to defeat.

When the first whistle was blown and Morehouse received the ball everybody was surprised to see her walk through Tuskegee's forwards for four first downs, Tondee and Clark gaining at will only to lose the ball on Tuskegee's 30 yard line.

Throughout the first half Tuskegee did not show any offense. Stevenson only kicked. And Stevenson's kicking and Stevenson's running were the reasons for Tuskegee's victory.



Charley Clark did the most effective offensive work for Morehouse. He gained many yards through the line, but most of his work came at the sending end of the forward pass. Clark showed an uncanny sense in tossing long, exact forward passes. These passes carried the team to Tuskegee's five yard line in the second quarter. But the Morehouse jinx followed her there also—and a muffed signal lost the ball again.

It was in the first few minutes of the second half that Tuskegee, carrying the ball from her opponents 30 yard line on a series of line and off-tackle plays made her touchdown. Bailey carried the ball over. In the last quarter Tuskegee made three more points. Stevenson made a place kick from the 25 yard line.

In the last few minutes of play, Morehouse made a desperate attempt to score. Clark completed three forward passes to Rogers gaining sixty yards. But time ended the great attempt. Capt. Duncan and Tadlock in center played a hard game for Tuskegee.

Coach Abbot of Tuskegee showed football strategy when he instructed his team to kick and wear the Morehouse boys down.

Although tired and groggy in the last half, the Morehouse Tigers put up a herculean effort to stop Tuskegee's advance. The attack led by Capt. Irving on the line, and Chicken Clark in the back field was the best that could be expected. But it was more than they could do to stop the terrible onslaught. And thus ended a great game to Morehouse's surprise, and to Tuskegee's happiness.

#### A. AND T. WINS FROM MOREHOUSE 13-6, NOV. 1ST.

The powerful A. and T. aggies gradually subdued the Morehouse Tigers in one of the best football exhibitions played in Greensboro in many years. The Morehouse team, though defeated, fought the Aggies to the very last in an effort to chalk up their first win of the season. Morehouse was handicapped by injuries to their star players but played a game inspired throughout. A. and T. was leading at the final whistle, 13-6. Although Morehouse made the most firstdowns, which should have meant a victory for her, her attempts to prevent the defeat were futile.

#### TENNESSEE STATE NORMAL FORFEITS TO MOREHOUSE COLLEGE, OCTOBER 18, 1924.

Because of inefficient business management, Tennessee State Normal broke her contract to play Morehouse College at Chattanooga, Tenn. Under the terms of the contract Tennessee State was to provide transportation and entertainment for the Morehouse Eleven to Chattanooga and back to Atlanta. At the last moment she requested that the contracted agreement be changed and that the game be played in Nashville; that the Morehouse College Athletic Association pay all expenses from Chattanooga to Nashville and that the game be played on the percentage basis. In view of the fact that

Fisk and Roger Williams University were playing the same day in Nashville, the Director of Athletics, B. T. Harvey of Morehouse, let Tennessee State Normal forfeit the game.

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### MOREHOUSE COLLEGE PLAYS JERUEL INSTITUTE OCTOBER 21, 1924.

To keep the team from going stale for the week end, coach Harvey gave the squad one of the stiffest workouts of the season last Friday. On Tuesday Manager W. F. Crawl arranged a game with Jeruel Institute. The score with Jeruel Institute was not as large as was expected. The first string men took things easy, being afraid to hurt the light fellows from the Institute. The third team played them most of the time, and it was then that the spectators saw something of a game. The other part was more of a trackmeet. The score was 41-0.

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### MOREHOUSE DEFEATS MORRIS BROWN 6-0

Morris Brown failed to break down the tradition that exists, between her and Morehouse College. During the many years that these schools have been playing football together, Morehouse has never lost to Morris Brown. Many thought that this tradition would be broken down this year and they had good reasons for thinking so. Morris Brown has a heavy, experienced line; and in "Sleepy" Edwards one of the best kickers of the Southern Conference.

The lone tally of the game came in the third period of the game. The Morehouse backs gave the spectators a few minutes of spectacular football when they carried the ball from their 35 yard line to Morris Brown's 1 foot line in three minutes. A Scott made a long gain of 25 yards, Dago piled up six more yards to be followed by Tondee who made a sensational side stepping run of 20 yards. Dago, the fullback was a consistent gainer throughout the game. When the ball reached the one-foot line, Morris Brown decided to stop and have a debate with the officials which lasted for forty-five minutes. When they were convinced that they were losing the debate as well as the game they decided to resume play.

On the next play W. Scott carried the ball over for the only touchdown of the game.

The game was called on account of darkness with the whole of the last quarter to be played. Morehouse had again advanced the ball down the field. Rogers had intercepted a forward pass and run 16 yards. Dago made his usual gain of 7 yards. Then Archer made the longest run of the game, a 65-yard gain, falling short of another touchdown by 6 yards. In the first half of the game Morris Brown's offense was slightly better than that of Morehouse. Yet she was unable to get within 10 yards of Morehouse's goal. Edward's kicking was not up to form. The More-

house forwards rushed him too much. Cotton was star for Morris Brown. He ripped of a 30 yard run in the third quarter. Lockhart was good throughout the game.

The Morehouse line showed up well when they battered the heavier and more experienced line of Morris Brown to a stand still. Capt. 'Key' West played an unusually good game. He was assisted by Griggs, center, Sherman and Cook.

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### MOREHOUSE CONQUERS TALLADEGA 14-6

November 15th, 1924, Coach Harvey's Maroon Tigers, playing a brand of football that was a delight to the eye, swept to a clean victory over the much touted Talladega eleven. The Morehouse offense, coupled with the charging line, played havoc with Talladega's football hopes. Talladega's greatest spurt came in the first quarter when she blocked a Morehouse kick and carried the ball to her enemy's five yard line. Here the Morehouse line stiffened. Morehouse was able to get out of this tight place by completing a 35 yard pass to Allen. In the second quarter 15 yards were taken away from Morehouse on a penalty but on returning a kick Taladega's man fumbled and Morehouse covered the ball on Talladega's 40 yard line, Morehouse now started her march down the field for the first touchdown. A forward from Rogers to Starr added 22 yards, Blocker hit over tackle for five yards, Archer for nine more and Clark on the next play placed the ball on the one yard line. He was given the ball to carry over. Rogers kicked goal.

The next forward pass that Talladega used placed them in position to touchdown in the next few minutes of play. Two were completed with Knox at the receiving end. Edwards made 10 yards on an end run and Solomon made five more through the line. On the next play Taladega made her only touchdown of the game.

In the second half of the game Coach Harvey put in an entire new Backfield. These have been known as the "Four Horsemen" of Morehouse. W. Scott, Five yard Dago, Sensational Scott, and yardage Tondee. A punt by W. Scott netted 75 yards. Talladega had to kick out from her own goal and only got 30 yards on the kick. It took only a few minutes for this backfield to make the next touchdown of the game, W. Scott carrying the ball over and kicking goal. When Morehouse received the ball the spectators were amazed at the brilliant offensive playing of the Tigers. Huge holes were made in the opposing line allowing the backs to slip through for large gains. On Tonde's first run he made 17 yards followed by other runs by the other backs placing the ball under the Talladega goal again. Here Morehouse fumbled and Talladega recovered. Talladega tried a field goal but it went wild. The remainder of the last quarter was a punting duel with Morehouse getting the edge. Officials Referee: Brown; Umpire: Pinkett; Linesman: Lawrence.

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## CHAPEL CHATS

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*E. L. Maxwell, '25.*

Sunday October 12, President Watson of Leland College delivered a splendid address. He chose for his subject, "The Kingdom of God is Within You." Pres. Inborden of Brick Normal School addressed the student body the following Friday. In the course of his address he said that the Christian life is the only life to live. "If you don't live it you miss life," he said. Prof. Hubert delivered two of the most wonderful lectures that we've listened to this term. On Oct. 16, he lectured on, "The World hath not known Thee but I have know thee". On Oct. 17, "And besides there is a great gulf yawning between us."

One custom that the Y. M. C. A. clings fast to which seems to be very profitable, is getting ministers from the city to deliver a sermon each first Sunday morning. In keeping with this custom, we counted ourselves fortunate in placing on our program Rev. J. W. E. Bowen, Jr., Sunday. Nov. 2. His address was very much enjoyed by all. The following day Mr. Carson, a missionary to Africa, told us something of the nature of his work. Through the untiring efforts of this man a native son of Africa has gained admittance at Morehouse. We welcome our brother and bid him God's speed. Dr. Ernest Hall lectured on "The Prodigal Son," Nov. 4; and Miss Chadwick, on the "Community Chest" Nov 15.

\*\*\*\*\*

On the evening of November thirteenth Dr. Arnold Wolfers spoke to the students of Morehouse College. Dr. Wolfers is a native of Switzerland, but has done quite a bit of study in Germany and plans teaching there very soon. He is lecturing throughout the country on the European Student Movements and spoke at length on the "Student Movement" as it confronts the students throughout Europe.

In his address Dr. Walfers points out

that "The Youth Movement" has come from a protest against the ideas of the nineteenth century in that the people put too much time on inventions and forgot completely the realities of life. Beauty had gone out of life and the Soul had been neglected. Another reason or contributing cause lies in the fact that one of the great German Philosophers believes that all this civilization is materialistic. After all what does it profit a man? We must go back to Christ and to the simplicity of life which includes the only real values. Dr. Wolfers further stated that there is one thing common to the many ideas of youths, and that is, "All the students of the Youth Movement believe that they must get out of the present condition of things—that the present condition is deplorable."

Prior to the movement Germany had an individualistic idea of life. The BURSCHENSCHAFTEN failed in that they were not in sympathy with the common needs of the individual student. The Youth Movement grew out of the realization that fellowships and groups were needed. Where students came and went without knowing each other, they now grouped themselves, associated together, forgot old hatreds, and began to work its theory on the basis of brotherly love, with malice toward no one.

It is particularly interesting to note that the European students took a stand against a double moral standard, the question which is being discussed here at present.

The whole lecture, delivered in commanding English, terse phrases, and masterful elocution, gave us all a good idea of the great problems which now confront European students as a group and in a way gives us hope for a solution of our problem as a race.

*William H. King, Jr., '27*

-: ALUMNI NOTES :-

Mr. G. A. Reed, '22 who has been sick in the United States Veteran's Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., is improving nicely. He was out to the Tuskegee-Morehouse football game. We hope for Mr. Reed a speedy recovery.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. H. C. Trenholn, '20, is building up a wonderful school at State Normal, Montgomery, Ala. Working with Mr. Trenholn are Mr. R. H. Harris, '21 and Mr. F. W. Crawford, '22.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. D. A. Brantley, '22, is studying at the Detroit Law School, Detroit, Mich.

\* \* \* \* \*

At Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, there are Mr. C. J. Gresham, '23, Mr. D. A. Brewer, '23, Mr. G. J. Van Burew, '23, Mr. R. P. Alexander, '23. All of these sons of the College are studying Theology.

\* \* \* \* \*

Conrad Snellings, '22, is in Detroit, Mich., with the Liberty Life Insurance Co., of Chicago, Ill.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. H. W. Thurman, '23, is studying at Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester, New York.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. F. A. Maddox, '22, is teaching in Albany, Ga.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. T. E. McKinney, '21, was happily married during the year. He and Mrs. McKinney are at A. & T. State College, Greensboro, N. C. We wish for them a happy married life.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. F. W. Taylor, '23, was joined by the bonds of matrimony in September, '24. He and Mrs. Taylor are located at Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcorn, Miss. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have our best wishes for a happy married life.

\* \* \* \* \*

In addition to the five sons of the College, whom we named in the last issue of the Athenaeum as teachers in the Washington High School, Atlanta, Ga., there is also Mr. A. D. Pinckney, Ac. '17 also a graduate of Boston University, Boston, Mass.

\* \* \* \* \*

We will be glad to greet any of the Alumni at any time at the College. We hope that a large number will find it possible to return to either the Morehouse-Fisk football game, Thanksgiving, or the A. U.-Morehouse game, December 6th.

\* \* \* \* \*

Please send the name and address of any alumni, who may be out of touch with the Athenaeum, to the Athenaeum Editor, Athenaeum Publishing Co., Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

## CREAM OF WIT

John Pitman, '24

We recommend for the hall of fame, Heza Lire, the bimbo who didn't find anything funny in this issue.

\*\*\*\*\*

Here lies the body of Percival Sapp.  
He drove his machine with his girl on his lapp.

\*\*\*\*\*

Said the pretty Miss Jones with sigh,  
"The street car has injured my thigh!"  
But the confounded jury  
Were all from Missouri,  
And now they are blind in one eye.

\*\*\*\*\*

Senior:—"Who is she?"

Junior:—"She's Helen Carrs!"

Senior:—"Zat so? How is she in a Davenport?"

\*\*\*\*\*

"Where did they whip you, Tommy?"  
"On the back of the Stomach, Mamma."

\*\*\*\*\*

A hen on the table is worth two in the garden.

\*\*\*\*\*

Teacher:—"Tommy, give me a sentence with the word Diadem in it!"

Tommy:—"People who drink Moonshine Diadem sight quicker than those who don't."

\*\*\*\*\*

Man from Bedroom window at 3:00 A. M.:—"What do you mean waking me at this hour?"

Dumbell, Below:—"Nothin' exceptin' if you is the gent what advertised for a partner to go Lion hunting in Africa, I want to say that I won't go under no circumstances whatever."

\*\*\*\*\*

?When did Shakespeare write his tracedies?  
!After he was married!

\*\*\*\*\*

He:—"Was your Grandma very angry with you for coming in last night at 2:30 A. M."

She:—"I don't know. I was asleep when she came in."

\*\*\*\*\*

Lucky:—"What for you, M'Lord?"

Launcelot:—"Get the can opned, Varlet.  
There's a Flea in My Knight Clothes."

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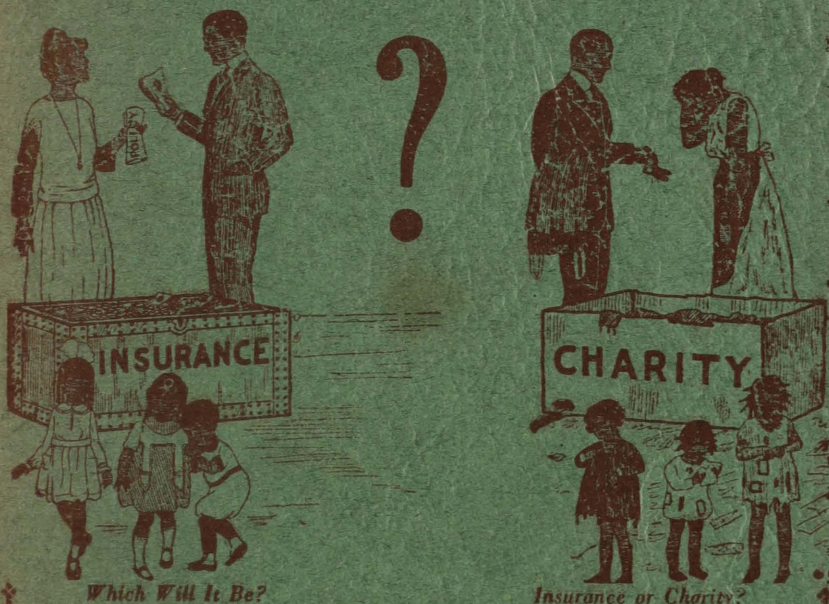
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