

**THE OMAHA GUIDE**  
ALL THE NEWS WHILE IT IS NEWS  
NEW TO THE LINE

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not later than Wednesday at Noon.

**EDITORIALS!**

**WHY THE NEGRO SHOULD DIVIDE HIS VOTE ON NATIONAL ISSUES**

1. The two outstanding parties have identically  
the same stand so far as the Negro's rights and interests  
are concerned. Party principles are laid down in their  
national platforms, and cannot be judged by narrow local  
provincial passions and prejudices. The Republican  
Party wrote the Reconstruction Amendments into the  
Constitution and still avers that it stands by these principles.  
The Democratic platform of 1876 accepted the revised  
Constitution. Since then there has been no different  
pronouncement or action contrary to this declaration,  
not even during the sixteen years when that party  
was in control of the national Government. In the present  
tense and active voice the Republican party does and  
says nothing constructively in behalf of the Negro. The  
Democratic Party does and says nothing destructively  
against him. Speaking from the board national viewpoint  
the attitude of the two have gravitated to equality, which  
I regret to say is near the zero point.

So far as the two Chicago Conventions are concerned,  
the two platforms are identical in substance and vary  
only in phraseology. The race has about as many well  
wishers in one camp as the other. I cite the line up on  
the Howard University appropriation as proof of this  
assertion.

2. The voting contingent of the race is found in  
the Northern and border states. We may as well rule  
out of the universe of the present discourse the disfranchised  
contingent in eight of the southern states. The  
annulment of the black man's constitutional rights in the  
lower South is effected by local contrivance and national  
connivance. The outcome of the November election will  
not affect this condition one way or the other. There is  
no longer any force in the old argument that a Republican  
victory meant the restoration of the Negro's guaranteed  
rights in the South. Whether Hoover or Roosevelt is  
elected in November, he will leave the situation on  
March fourth, 1937, just where he found it March fourth,  
1933.

3. The patriotism, loyalty, wisdom and good will  
can no longer be claimed as a monopoly of any one party.  
All wish the return of prosperity and the coming of good  
times as the economic desideratum. Neither has any  
copyright method or infallible formula. Hoover and  
Roosevelt are alike feeling after the better way, if haply  
either might find it. There is no use for all to line up on  
one side when both are groping in the dark.

4. The bulk of the Negro voters in the next election  
are under fifty years of age. They should vote according  
to their emotions. Hitherto, the crafty politicians,  
white and black, have sought to play upon the Negro's  
gullibility and have stamped him into the party pen like  
dumb driven cattle. The Northern Negro voter finds  
that no other group allows itself to be thus stam-  
ped; then why should he? Let the Negro vote for  
Hoover or for Roosevelt, if he thinks best. But he should  
not allow himself to be lured by the Lincoln lore or frightened  
by the Garner scare-crow. One can honor the principles  
of Lincoln as well by voting for Roosevelt as for Hoover.

5. The solid South and the solid Negro are the bane  
of our national politics. Neither will make any political  
progress as long as they remain under bondage of fear.  
The Negro politicians will use the same tactics in 1932 as  
they used in 1882—herd the Negro into the Republican  
fold for fear of the Democratic wolf. The race has made  
no more political progress in fifty years than kiln dried  
timber. Dividing between parties, issues, men and measures  
will liberate minds and make for political growth and  
development. It will also liberalize both parties and  
make for advancement all along the line.

6. On the ninth of November, one of two results  
will be announced—either Hoover or Roosevelt will  
have been elected. It will be better for the race as a whole, in  
either event, if his vote shall have been divided and shall  
have contributed substantially to the winning side. (a) If  
Roosevelt wins, which is not unlikely, the race will be  
greatly the gainer by helping to bring about such a result.

Much of the Democratic hostility which the race has hith-  
erto incurred has been due to its solid anti-Democratic at-  
titude. The reason that the Northern Democrats are so  
friendly to him is because he divides with him a portion  
of his ballots. (b) If Hoover should win, it would be  
far better for the black brother if a check up showed  
that he received only half of his vote. The indifference  
of the present administration towards us is due to the  
fact that it received too many votes, white and black, in  
1928. Even if the Negroes voted unanimously for Presi-  
dent Hoover the margin was too slight to appreciably af-  
fect the result. The N. A. A. C. P. is more influential in  
getting results than the knuckle-close Negro politicians  
because it is non-partizan, and will throw the weight of  
its influence against the administration when it goes  
awry, while the me-too-politicians will follow the party  
right or wrong. Nobody respects a dog or a man or a  
race that will stand kicks and rebuff without resentment.

In the coming election the Negro has everything  
to gain and nothing to lose by dividing his vote.

**KELLY MILLER**

**A GOOD INVESTMENT**

The National Association for the Advancement of  
Colored People is making an appeal for \$2500.00 to fur-  
ther the investigation into the conditions alleged to exist  
among the Negro workers on the Mississippi Flood Control  
Project. The N. A. A. C. P. is our only National milit-  
ant organization, and is an organization that has and is  
still proving its worth. When an appeal comes from this  
organization the answer should be 100 per cent. Let us  
all take this matter seriously and help the N. A. A. C. P.  
put over this investigation.

The appeal says in part: "The twenty-five hundred  
dollars is absolutely necessary to pay the cost of certain  
vital investigations, the continuance of a campaign of pub-  
licity, and other essential steps in the terrific struggle  
against efforts of the War Department to "whitewash" the  
brutal exploitation of colored workers on the Mississippi  
Flood Control Project.

The N. A. A. C. P. is battling against tremendous  
odds. But if the fight is won it may result, together with  
certain necessary legislation, in one hundred million dol-  
lars in wages to Negroes on this 10-year project. Senator  
Robert F. Wagner of New York, has agreed to introduce  
in Congress a Senate investigation. Our investigations  
must be made and the material must be in hand by De-  
cember 1st for the Senate hearing. If our friends will  
rally to our aid this will and can be made one of the most  
sensational battles for justice the Negro has ever waged.

"To protest against the Mississippi horror is but  
one part of the fight for jobs for Negroes. There is the  
same fight at Boulder Dam, a determined battle to assure  
Negroes a proportionate share of jobs, and wiping out of  
discrimination in employment on Federal-financed con-  
struction, and in distribution of federal, state and city  
relief funds.

"To meet the crisis the Association has cut its ex-  
penses to the bone. Its staff, never adequately paid, and  
its chief executives, receiving less than that of any simi-  
lar organization, have already had two salary cuts.

"We know that colored people have been hit harder  
than any other group by the economic crisis. But the N.  
A. A. C. P.'s fight is of direct benefit to them. A fight for  
jobs, one that saves Jess Hollins in Oklahoma, Willie Pet-  
erson in Alabama, and innocent Negroes in other states  
from the electric chair, one against a segregation ordi-  
nance in Atlanta, discrimination in the distribution of  
free flour by the Red Cross in Florida, the extension of  
school segregation in Ohio—these and countless other  
struggles in which the N. A. A. C. P. reaches even into the  
heart of the deepest South must be carried on.

"Are there 10,000 colored Americans out of twelve  
million who, even though it may be a sacrifice, will send  
the N. A. A. C. P. today from \$1.00 to \$5.00 each? Every  
cent will be put to work; every cent will be acknowledged  
and, as is the N. A. A. C. P.'s invariable custom, a certified  
public accounting will be made of the expenditure of every  
cent.

"Come to our aid in fighting the battle of every  
American Negro. If you do you will play a great role in  
this struggle, and the results of whatever you may send  
will be seen in many ways, but most dramatically when  
we marshal at Washington in December, a host of wit-  
nesses to testify before the Senate Committee. If you do  
not, one of the greatest battles for economic justice to the  
Negro may be lost."—Walter White, Secretary of the N.  
A. A. C. P.

We have entered the last month of the National  
campaign—Governor Roosevelt has made his swing  
through the West, into the territory of unrest; he has  
tried to capitalize these elements to his advantage, by de-  
livering speeches on the subjects that most affected the  
localities visited. While his party has denounced the  
Smoot-Hawley tariff, the candidate has been careful not  
to be too specific in sections that a rebenefitted or whose  
products are protected. He is silent as yet on whether  
he favors paying the veterans bonus. It looks as though  
the Democratic party, should they win, will take over a  
job that is going to swamp them it is easy to criticize, but  
what to do in case you are placed in the same situation is  
not so easy. The big guns of the G. O. P. are assailing the  
ramparts of the Bourbons, dissecting the talk of Candi-  
date Roosevelt, whose flirting with the radicals or so-  
called progressives is disquieting to conservatives, but  
whether this line of argument can be made effective to of-  
fset the Republican defection remains to be seen.

An honest-to-goodness drive is being made to keep  
the colored troops in line; there is no more of that cock-  
sure attitude, we can win without your vote.

**Too Much "Hindsight"  
Insufficient Foresight**

The Negro exercises too much "hind-  
sight," and for that reason he loses  
ground in the hotly contested battles  
of life. The Negro as a rule waits un-  
til a thing happens before he tries to  
prevent it. He is too much like a man  
whom I once saw knocked down in a  
physical combat. Instead of dodging  
the blow when it was being dealt he  
arose from his prostration dodging it.  
For example, I have just received a  
letter from a lady in Pittsburgh com-  
plaining that the librarian in one of  
its schools insists upon reading to the  
children "a great deal of literature  
containing such phrases and words as  
'nigger,' 'Blackie,' 'Little Black Sam-  
bo,' etc." This lady, therefore, would  
like to get into that school some books  
by Negro authors. This is a com-  
mendable effort, but it comes a little  
late; I hope not too late.  
For centuries such literature has  
been circulated among the children of

the modern world, and they have,  
therefore, come to regard the Negro  
as inferior. Now that some of our  
similarly miseducated Negroes are  
seeing how they have been deceived  
they are awakening to address them-  
selves to a long neglected task. They  
should have been thinking about this  
generations ago, for they have a tre-  
mendous task before them today in  
dispelling this error and counteracting  
the results of such bias in our litera-  
ture.

I have just received also from a  
friend in Edinburgh, Scotland, a dis-  
tressing account of the increase in race  
prejudice in those parts. Sailors who  
had frequented the stronghold of race  
prejudice in South Africa undertook  
recently to prevent Negro men from  
socializing with British women at a  
dance; and certain professors of the  
University of Edinburgh with the same  
attitude show so much of it in their  
teaching that this friend entreats  
us to send them informing books  
on the Negro. We are doing it.

Here again, however, the effort to  
uproot error and popularize the truth  
comes rather late. The Negro since  
freedom has gone along grinning,  
whooing, and "cutting shines" while  
the white man has applied himself to  
the task of defining the status of the  
Negro and compelling him to accept it  
as thus settled forever. While the  
Negro has been idle, propaganda has  
gone far ahead of history. Unfortu-  
nately, too, Negro "scholars" have  
assisted in the production of such lit-  
erature which gives this point of view.

Of this we may cite several exam-  
ples. Negroes cooperated with Thomas  
Jesse Jones in working out his report  
on Negro education, which by misrep-  
resentation did the race more harm  
than any other production of that  
period save Thomas Dixon's "Clan-  
man." A few years ago the Negroes  
engaged in the work of the Y. M. C. A.  
cooperated with W. D. Weatherford  
in producing a most scandalous and  
libellous book on the Negro entitled  
"Present Forces in the Progress of the  
Negro." More recently Negroes have  
cooperated with T. J. Woolter, who  
in his "Race Adjustment" justified  
segregation and in his report on agri-  
cultural conditions makes a good case  
for peonage and slavery enforced on  
the cotton and sugar plantations. If  
the Negroes keep up such cooperation  
they will soon be "cooperated" back  
into bondage.

Recently I had to restrain myself  
from lending aid to the same sort of  
thing. I was asked to contribute to  
the "Dictionary of American Biograph-  
y" edited by the late Allen Johnson.  
At his request I drew up the list of  
Negroes who by all means should be  
included. Some of these were accept-  
ed and some were rejected. I was  
called on to write a few sketches for  
him, but I soon discovered that the  
more important sketches of Negroes  
were being assigned to others to be  
written according to order. When  
the editor refused to spell Negro with  
a capital letter, omitting Benjamin  
Bannaker altogether as unworthy of any  
mention, and branded John Brown as  
a capital letter, omitted Benj. Ban-  
ner the staff in protest. I could not  
afford to be associated with men who  
lacked historic perspective and showed  
such disregard for the truth.

This last experience convinced me  
more than ever that if the story of the  
Negro is ever told it must be done by  
scientifically trained Negroes who will  
be above writing to obtain money.  
Yet I do not take the position that  
white men should not write about the  
Negro. There are certain aspects of  
our life which because of ramifications  
into theirs, may be better developed  
by them than by Negroes themselves. In  
the case of presenting the real his-

tory and the status of the Negro,  
however, men of other races cannot  
function efficiently because they do  
not think black.

In this case I am saying no more  
than a professor of Columbia Uni-  
versity, who is now working out a series  
of papers to show the contributions  
of the various elements of our popu-  
lation to the making of this country.  
He is insisting that each contribution  
be evaluated by a member of the race  
thus treated. The reader concerning  
the Italians in America must be writ-  
ten by an Italian; that concerning the  
Greek by a Greek; and that concern-  
ing the Negro by a Negro. This  
white educator takes the position that  
in the final analysis only the Negro  
can properly set forth his history and  
status. For a few dollars, however,  
Negroes have been and still are assist-  
ing whites who work to the contrary  
and make our lot harder and harder  
as the years go by.

This is precisely what our "leading"  
Negroes are doing in the case of the  
so-called encyclopaedia of the Negro.  
The step was taken by Anson Phelps  
Stokes and Thomas Jesse Jones in  
April of last year at a meeting of the  
Phelps Stokes Fund, which finances  
Jones as the spokesman for the Negro  
behind closed doors. They called a  
meeting of all Negro scholars and  
educators of "consequence" last Nov-  
ember to confer with certain whites  
interested in the Negro. I was not  
considered the proper sort of man to  
be invited. At the meeting in Novem-  
ber, however, one of those invited who  
complained that I had not been asked  
to cooperate made a motion that I be  
called to the next meeting. Of course,  
I could not accept any such "left-  
handed" invitation which did not  
originate with those who started the  
movement, and especially so since cer-  
tain operations of both Jones and  
Stokes have done the Negroes much  
harm. I set forth this fact in com-  
munications which I addressed to each  
member of this conference and in-  
formed them that the Associated Pub-  
lishers, drawing upon the data col-  
lected for this purpose since 1922 by  
the Association for the Study of Ne-  
gro Life and History, will publish an  
"Encyclopaedia Africana" in 1933.

For the prospect of a few thousand  
dollars each, however, Negro "schol-  
ars" have been rushing to Stokes and  
Jones in hungry fashion to get on their  
editorial staff. They have also ap-  
pealed to me again and again to join  
them, but I never accept the "gifts of  
the Greeks." If Stokes and Jones are  
sincere why do they not turn this fund  
over to a well established Negro ag-  
ency already prepared to do the work  
rather than set up a corporation to  
hire Negroes to do what they want  
done? This has been the white man's  
policy in dealing with the Negro ever  
since 1619; and because of it the Ne-  
gro is in the bread line today.

I am not surprised at some of these  
hungry Negroes, but Du Bois's action  
startles and discourages me. We have  
always looked upon him as a man who  
will not sell out, and as such he has  
been the moving spirit of the N. A. A.  
C. P. We lost a little of our faith in  
him when he was willing to give up  
the fight for democracy for such a  
gewgaw or toy as a captain's uniform  
during the World War; and now for  
the prospect of money he goes over  
"to eat crow" from the hands of  
Stokes and Jones whose chicanery  
and machinations he has hitherto de-  
nounced as of that "evil genius of the  
Negro race." When will the Negro  
race find honest and sincere leader-  
ship? It is clear to me, then, that  
here in 1932 the Negro must start all  
over again. We have been betrayed  
long enough.  
C. G. WOODSON.

Chapel will begin at eleven o'clock.  
At this time there will be a three min-  
ute period of silent prayer when all  
Fiskites, wherever they are will bow  
their heads in reverence to the nine  
men and women who had both cour-  
age and faith. After the prayer the  
Mozart Society will sing "Faith of our  
Fathers." Then the scripture will be  
read in commemoration of George L.  
White who, when his hand was weary  
and discouraged to the point of giv-  
ing up, cheered them by reading pas-  
sages of scripture. Mrs. Miranda  
Winter-McKissack will follow the  
reading by a solo "In Bright Mansions  
Above." There are two of the original  
Jubilee Singers living: Mrs. Mabel  
Lewis Imes, the wee, lovely lady who  
proudly points herself out among the  
Singers in the picture hanging in the  
Fisk chapel, and Mrs. Maggie Porter  
Cole who for the first time in fifty  
years visited Fisk last year, charming  
everyone with her graciousness and  
fascinating accounts of her experi-  
ences as a Jubilee Singer and teacher.  
Unfortunately, neither of the two  
Singers will be with Fisk this year to  
help celebrate this great day. But  
messages from both of them will be  
read. "Swing Low Sweet Chariot,"  
one of the most beautiful of the  
spirituals, is the cry for help from the  
anguished soul of Ella Sheppard  
Moore. The spirit of Ella Sheppard  
Moore will be the subject of a short  
paper read by her great-grand-daugh-  
ter, Julia Moore. Martha Sutton,  
Catherine Van Buren, Jerome Wright,  
Harold N. Patton and Rutherford H.  
Strider under the leadership of Mrs.  
James A. Myers will sing "Steal Away  
to Jesus." After a short address by  
President Jones a prayer of thanks.  
giving will close the service.

In the afternoon at 3:00 o'clock  
there will be a historical tour of Nash-  
ville. Rev. T. M. Brumfield, Dean  
Lloyd Cofer, Prof. A. F. Shaw, have  
planned to take the students seven  
years back in the making of their  
nation and their Fisk. There will be  
a dinner in Jubilee at six honoring  
Miss Mary E. Spence, the daughter  
of Adam K. Spence, one of the early  
leaders of Fisk. After dinner she will  
talk in the Jubilee Parlors to the new  
Fiskites and tell them of the Fisk she  
knew and love. At 8 o'clock the an-  
nual faculty banquet will be held.

**Read The Guide**  
Omaha, Nebraska.  
October 10, 1932.

To whom it may concern—  
I, Charles G. Thomas, has been a  
policy holder in the World Insurance  
Co., for a period of more than a year.  
The monthly premium of \$2.55 was  
always paid and the Company never  
found it necessary to reinstate my  
insurance on account of nonpayment.  
On July 10, 1932, I discovered a  
small pimple on the inside ankle of my  
right leg. I did not give it particu-  
lar thought until it began to grow  
larger and very uncomfortable by  
itching. On July 17, 1932, I consult-  
ed Dr. A. L. Hawkins. He informed  
me that it was an infection due, he  
thought to a mosquito bite.  
After dressing the ankle he told  
me to come again to his office in two  
days, at the end of which time the in-  
fection had grown worse.  
I went to Dr. Hawkins' office two  
and sometimes three times each week  
for treatment, with no improvement  
until July 1932.

On July 30, 1932, I went to the Ne-  
braska University Dispensary under  
the supervision of Drs. Davis and  
Weinberg.  
I made three visits the first  
week, and two visits for the follow-  
ing three weeks, always having to go  
by taxi as I was unable to walk. In  
the meantime, between visits to the  
hospital, I was confined to my room  
and in my bed, with my meals and  
other necessities being brought to  
me at the advice of the doctors that  
I must by all means keep off my leg.  
My insurance policy with this com-  
pany provides a disability payment  
of \$10.00, ten dollars per week, but  
the company allowed me the amount  
of \$4.65 per week, claiming in as  
much as I was able to go to the hos-  
pital I was only partially disabled,  
when as a matter of fact, had they  
paid me the amount entitled, I could  
have better provided myself with a  
physician and necessary medicines.  
I was disabled for a period of six  
weeks. The company allowing me  
partial payment for four week. The  
total amount I should have received,  
according to provisions in the policy  
was \$49.32. I only received \$18.64.

In the District Court of Douglas  
County, Nebraska,  
Lauda Butler, Plaintiff, vs. Clem  
W. Butler, defendant. Doc. 285, page  
No. 1. NOTICE TO NON-RESI-  
DENT.  
TO CLEM W. BUTLER, non-resident  
Defendant: You are hereby notified  
that Lauda Butler filed a petition  
against you in the District Court of  
Douglas County, Nebraska, on the  
2th Day of May, 1932, in the case of  
Lauda Butler, Plaintiff, vs. Clem W.  
Butler, Defendant, Docket 285, Page  
No. 1, the prayer of which requests  
the Court to annul the marriage be-  
tween you and this Plaintiff on the  
grounds of desertion and non-support.  
You are required to answer said peti-  
tion on or before the 28th day of Nov-  
ember, 1932, or the allegations of the  
said petition will be taken as true.  
W. B. Bryant, Attorney.

**Contacting With Lennox**

October 6, 1932  
Dr. G. B. Lennox,  
1602 1/2 North 24th St.,  
Omaha, Nebraska.  
Re: Colored Teachers and Janitors.  
Dear Sir:

Pardon me for not answering your  
letter of the twenty-third before this.  
I fully appreciate the attitude of  
your people in the question of colored  
teachers and janitors in the public  
schools and can understand the ad-  
vantage to the young people in their  
educational training if they could be  
assured of the possibility of securing  
teaching positions. I believe that  
such would be a wonderful incentive  
to them.  
However, as long as my term on  
the School Board expires on January  
first next, I do not feel that I should  
express my views any further at the  
present time.  
With fullest appreciation of the  
good work you are doing, I am  
H. A. TUKEY

October 8, 1932  
Mr. H. A. Tukey,  
620 First National Bank Bldg.,  
Omaha, Nebraska.  
Dear Mr. Tukey:

The information given in your letter  
of October 6th, relative to Colored  
teachers and janitors in the Omaha  
public schools was highly appreciated.  
I regret very much to know that  
perhaps you are not contemplating on  
serving again judging from your ex-  
pression. We realize your position  
in expressing a more definite view  
point along these lines at this particu-  
lar time, but we are sure you believe  
that our group deserves consideration,  
especially when you know they are

taxed accordingly.  
We are hoping you will reconsider  
and run again for this office, unless  
the law of the board permits a repre-  
sentative to serve only one term.  
Perhaps in some way you will be  
able to extend this matter to the one  
who will follow you, in order that a  
more definite plan regarding repre-  
sentation of our group in the Omaha  
public school system can be worked  
out.  
Again thanking you for your con-  
siderate letter, I am  
Respectfully yours,  
DR. G. B. LENNOX

**SIXTY FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF  
JUBILEE SINGERS**  
Nashville, Tennessee, Oct. 1, 1932—  
On Thursday, October 6, Fisk Uni-  
versity and alumni of Fisk the country  
over will again do homage to the  
group of young men and women which  
sixty-one years ago challenged the  
world to come to the aid of a few  
visionaries whose dream has become  
the Fisk of today. In 1871 this band  
of young men and women, born in  
slavery, named from that passage in  
Leviticus, proclaiming a year of "jubi-  
lee", started out to get help for their  
school. They went to Europe in 1873  
and sang before Queen Victoria, the  
King and Queen of Holland and other  
royalty. On that first tour they earned  
enough to build Jubilee Hall, where  
Freshman girls now live. Mr. An-  
drew J. Allison, Alumni Secretary,  
who is in charge of the Jubilee Day  
celebration has planned a full pro-  
gram. There is to be an early morn-  
ing hike with breakfast on the grounds  
of the Girls Vocational School. The  
special services in the Fisk Memorial