

What a sense of security  
in an old book which  
Time has criticized for us  
—Lowell.

# THE TEACOLA

Books are sepulchres of  
thought.

—Longfellow.

A Student Publication, Jacksonville State Teachers College

VOL. I

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1934

NO. 2

## CALHOUNS WIN ANNUAL DEBATE WITH MORGANS

Approximately 3,000 People  
Collect To Hear Calhoun-  
Morgan Debate

The Calhoun Literary Society won its second consecutive annual debate over the Morgan Literary Society in Kilby Auditorium here, Saturday night, March 31. A crowd of approximately 3,000 people witnessed the debate. It is one of the most important college events for the year.

The speakers and flower girls assembled in Forney Hall and marched to Kilby Hall where the debate was held. The hall was decorated with the colors of each society. The Morgans had the right side of the hall, and the Calhoun's the left. The cheer leaders, Amy Lane and Woodrow Lassiter for the Morgan, Jasper Buckner and Connie Lee for the Calhouns, were leading their respective societies in systematic cheers.

The house was called to order by Dr. C. W. Dauge, president of the State Teachers College, who gave a brief description of the meaning of the two Societies and what a great part each one was playing in the college life of the students. He then introduced the president of the Calhoun Society, and acting president of the debate, Mr. Leon Wiginton, who gave a brief history of the two Societies. He then introduced the president of the Morgan Society and acting secretary of the debate, Mr. Robert Austin, who announced the subject for debate and introduced the speakers.

The subject which was debated is one that is being discussed quite generally over the country today. It is a question that affects everyone therefore it is of universal interest. The subject was "Resolved that Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities Is Better than Private Ownership." The subject was given by the Morgans, and the Calhouns chose the negative.

The speakers for the affirmative were: B. T. Cantrell, Jr., first speaker; Casper Estes, second speaker, and, Odie Claburn, third speaker. The speakers for the negative were Prentice Thomas, first speaker; Pink Love, second speaker; and, Iverson Thomason, third speaker.

Interesting orations were given by each of the speakers. The manner of the rebuttal had much to do with the outcome of the decision, which the judges unanimously decided in favor of the Calhouns.

## COLLEGE TO OPEN FOR FULL SUMMER QUARTER

Plans are being made to run the summer school a full quarter of twelve weeks this summer. The school ran only six weeks last summer but indications are that the enrollment during the summer will be larger than it has been in several years. President Dauge has announced the date for entrance to be May 29.

The fifth quarter begins on April 23. By entering at this time a person may complete a full semester of work by the end of the summer school. Indications are that many teachers will enter at the beginning of the fifth quarter or before the last date for entrance which is May 7.

## Y.W.C.A. GIVES EASTER PROGRAM AT SUNRISE

The annual Y. W. C. A. Easter Sunrise Service was held Sunday morning at six o'clock at the Big Spring. It has been the custom, for several years, for the girls of this organization to meet on Easter Morning to meditate upon the significance of the Resurrection.

An inspirational program was rendered, with Mildred Varnon, the newly-elected president, presiding.

## CALHOUNS ENJOY GRAND BANQUET

Roy Thomas, Former Student,  
Toastmaster

Banquet! The grand occasion looked forward to by all loyal Calhouns was celebrated with a round of gaiety at the banquet table in the Teachers Room of Kilby Hall on Friday evening, March 30.

The room was colorfully decorated with red and yellow streamers, carrying out the Calhoun colors. The long tables were attractive with red and yellow candles casting a mellow glow on smiling, happy faces. The favors were little yellow chicks tied with a red ribbon.

The gracious toastmaster, Roy Thomas, a former student and Calhoun debater, lent his wit and humor to the occasion after being introduced by Leon Wiginton. Who would not have been inspired to show the best that was in him at such a festive occasion?

A delicious course was served and the general air of goodfellowship that prevailed showed how much it was enjoyed by everyone. The following menu was served: fruit cocktail, baked chicken, dressing, rice and gravy, stuffed celery, pickles, frozen ambrosia, and angel food cake.

Dancing was enjoyed in the gymnasium after the banquet. Each one left the festival glad that he was young and happy; glad that he was attending the State Teachers College; and above all, glad that he was a Calhoun!

## MANY ALUMNI ATTEND DEBATE

Many alumni attended the Annual Debate between the Morgan and Calhoun Societies on Saturday evening, March 31. This event attracts each year more of the former students than anything else to be held at the college.

Among those in attendance were: L. G. McPherson, Fort Payne; Geo. Hurt, Crossville; Aubrey Graves, Geraldine; Woodrow Hinds, Arab; Howard Corbin, Cullman; Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Clements, Attalla; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Allen, Anniston; Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Little and Mrs. McLendon, Alexandria; Conrad Bufington, Steele; Roy G. Haynes, Ashland; Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Yates, Heflin; Givis Stephens, Glencoe; Barto Hughes, Anniston; Iris McGriff, Dutton; and many others.

## COLLEGE TEACHERS TO RECEIVE BONDS

The members of the faculty are optimistic over the fact that state bonds will be issued to them this week for back salaries. The greater part of the amount to be received will be for services rendered during the school year 1931-32.

## JACKSONVILLE LUNCHEON AT A. E. A. SUCCESS

Alumni and Friends Meet At  
Tutwiler Hotel In Bir-  
mingham

One of the most attractive features of the A. E. A. was the annual State Teachers College Luncheon which was held at the Tutwiler Hotel, Friday, March 23, at 12:30. Alumni and friends came from all parts of the state and other states to meet with faculty and friends once again.

Sup. J. C. Allen and Prin. Robert E. Moody introduced those present, giving the name, address and position of each.

President Dauge made a short talk. He pointed out that the State Teachers College at Jacksonville serves not only the teacher training institution of northeast Alabama, but as a liberal arts college for that section, and as such deserves the liberal support of the people of Alabama. He also said that approximately five hundred high school students have been enrolled since September.

Mr. A. C. Shelton, Director of Extension, was responsible for the arrangements. A list of those present follows: Supt. C. J. Allen, Anniston; Eugene Barton, Altoona; Mrs. John Temple Benton, Birmingham; Janet Bethel, Wylam; Norma Braden, Roanoke; Thomas D. Brooks, Hamilton; Lee Roy Brown, Heflin; Louise Bullock, Jacksonville; Mrs. Frank Butenschon, Oxford; O. T. Bynum, Berry; Gratus Bynum, Oneonta; Stella Calvert, Trafford; Willnita Campbell, Clanton; John Lewis Carpenter, Anniston; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Casey, Spring Garden; Drexel Cochran, Vernon; Houston Cole, Northport; E. Gnady Cook, Winfield; Mrs. Thelma Brewer Crowder, Lanett; E. E. Crutchfield, Cedar Bluff; Ada M. Curtiss, Jacksonville; Pres. C. W. Dauge, Jacksonville; Winifred E. Daughdrill, Keener; Jas. A. Davis, Bessemer; Vertis Day, Dadeville; Lula Mae Dooley, Altoona; Mrs. P. D. Duke, Birmingham; Clara Durham, Altoona; Iva Durham, Murry Cross; Thelma Faggan, Piedmont; Robert Felgar, Jacksonville; G. W. Floyd, Alabama City; Bela Fordham, Jacksonville; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Gibbs, Horton; Mrs. Una Gwin, Duncanville; Clara Hallmark, Remlap; Mrs. Eva Hames, Jacksonville.

Alvis Hamric, Silas; Vicie Heflin, Pell City; Mrs. Charles L. Hill, Keener; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Holliman, Fayette; Mary E. Holiman, Fayette; Mrs. James Hunt, Lanett; Fannie George Hurtt, Irondale; P. N. James, Jasper; Sallie Lou Johnson, Notsulga; Teil Jones, Cordova; Mary Keaton, Cullman; Ernest R. King, Sylvania; Mary Lester, Dadeville; F. L. Lockridge, Jacksonville; W. A. Lovvorn, Wedowee; Mrs. L. M. Lowery, Thomaston; Anneeda Manning, New Market.

Gladys Marona, Alabama City; Mildred Marona Alabama City; Mrs. R. L. Meharg, Alexandria; Ethel Mitchell, Jacksonville; Robert E. Moody, Bear Creek; Dalton Moss, Oneonta; Mr. and Mrs. Dwight L. Murphee, Altoona; Lucy Musick, Jacksonville E. A. A. Lunch Cont. Dadeville; Mrs. Sara McDonald, Jacksonville; Francina S. McLendon, Alexandria; Kate Walker Oaks, Cullman; Myrtis A. Parker, Birmingham; Nettie Patton, Buhl; (Continued on Page 3)

## STUDENTS ARE URGED TO SUPPORT TEACOLA

The students are urged to assist the members of the staff in making The Teacola the best college paper in this section of the country. This is the second issue of the paper and it is hoped that every student will contribute some news to the next issue. The purpose of the paper is to let students and alumni know what is being done in the school and among the students, alumni, and faculty. Contributions will be welcomed from all.

## MORGANS HAVE FINE BANQUET

Sammy West Acts As Toast-  
master Of This Affair

The annual Morgan banquet was held at Weatherly Hall, Friday evening, March 30. The guests were entertained in the parlor with a short period of dancing before assembling in the banquet hall.

The banquet hall was gorgeously decorated in gold and blue with lights dimmed by the decorations. Candles furnished the main part of the lights for the dinner. Gold and blue streamers were twisted into emblems to represent the letter "M." Souvenirs of candy and chewing gum were made into airplanes and placed at each plate. Place cards were in the shape of a gold "M" trimmed in blue. The decorations were arranged under the direct supervision of Miss Docie Henderson, President of the Morgan Literary Society for Women.

Rev. Edwards, Pastor of the Jacksonville Baptist Church, offered thanks for the occasion after which Robert Austin, President of the Morgan Literary Society for Men, introduced the toastmaster Mr. Sammy West of Crossville. Mr. West was a successful Morgan speaker three times. He was instrumental in winning the loving cup now in the possession of the Morgan Society. Mr. West proved to be an excellent toastmaster and his wit and humor were portrayed throughout the program.

A toast to the speakers, B. T. Cantrell, Casper Estes, and Odie Clayburn, was given by Robert Austin after which they responded in a very commendable manner. Several extemporaneous speeches were enjoyed, some were by Mrs. Pitts, matron of Dauge Hall and official chaperon for the occasion, James McClendon, Rev. Edwards, Bernard Hamric, Misses Martha Wood, Opie Ashmore, Virginia Finely, Joveta Searbrough, and others. They all gave short peppy speeches praising the Morgan Society and assuring the speakers of their hearty cooperation.

After the banquet dancing was enjoyed in the parlor of Weatherly Hall under the supervision of Dr. C. R. Wood and Miss Minnie Sellers. Music was furnished by Paul Sewell and his Utopian Orchestra.

Among the out-of-town guests were Barto Huges, Anniston; Sammy West, Crossville; Clovis Russell, Dawson; Mattie Lee and Lucia Mae Carter, Munford; Carl and Horace Stewart, Munford; and others.

A tourist stopped his car on the road and asked a little boy how far it was to Bunkville. The little boy replied, "It's 24,996 miles the way you're going, but if you turn around it ain't but four."

## THIRTY-EIGHT ON HONOR ROLL WINTER PERIOD

Freshmen In Majority With  
Twelve Making B or Better  
Grades

Dean C. R. Wood reports for the Winter quarter 1933-34, thirty-eight students listed on the B or better and B honor rolls.

The following students made a grade of B or better in each subject:

Hugh Ashmore, Jacksonville; Eleanor Atchinson, Columbiana; Lucy Williams, Jacksonville; Mildred Little, Piedmont.

Sophomores: Kathleen Dodd, Walnut Grove; Josephine Booker, Gadsden; Sallie Wilburn, Ashville.

Juniors: Whittie Barton, Albertville; Karl Bertram, Ashville; Robbie Bertram, Ashville; Emmie Boozier, Jacksonville; Connie Lee, Americus, Ga.; Winnie Segers, Anniston; Willie Sieber, Jacksonville; Mildred Tate, Childersburg.

Seniors: Mildred Howell, Jacksonville.

The following students made an average of B in all subjects;

Freshmen: Hazel Albae, Waverly; Verla Barnett, Steppville; Drew Collier, Altoona; Velma Goodgame, Weogufka; Arnold Graves, Fyffe; Ruby Jo Dyer, Boaz; Ray Hollis, Blountsville; Ruth Johnson, Anniston; Lucile Jones, Oxford; Eloise McClendon, Attalla; Olive Pass, Cleveland; Carlisle Young, Arab.

Sophomores: Clyde Brown, Chavies; G. D. Coheley, Piedmont; Pauline Harvella, Warrior; Evelyn Hawkins, Goodwater; Martha Jean Minor, Birmingham.

Juniors: B. C. Ball, Carrolton, Ga.; Underwood Cook, Millport; Edyth Davis, Centre; Pink Love, Alexandria.

Seniors: Martha Wood, Jacksonville.

## CONTESTS HELD FOR ELEMENTARY GRADES

Contests in Spelling, Arithmetic, and Silent Reading are being promoted again this year by the Extension Division of the State Teachers College. A new contest is also being added in English. The final contests will be held on May 12 or 19. The definite date will be announced later.

The contests are proving to be very beneficial to many school systems. They arouse the interest of the parents and others in the work of the schools. It is reported that many people who formerly were not interested in school work have become interested through the contests in counties where they have been promoted.

Two representatives, one from the elementary grades and one from the junior high grades, may be entered by each county or city school system in the State Spelling contest. Each school system may enter one contestant from each of the grades from the fourth through the eighth in the Arithmetic contest. One child from each of the grades from the fourth through the sixth may enter the Reading contest and one from the elementary grades and one from the junior high school grades may enter the English contest. The same pupil may participate in more than one contest but it is advisable that different students participate in the different contests.



# THE TEACOLA

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## THE TEACHERS COLLEGES

Much has been said in recent years about the duplication of work in the higher institutions of Alabama. The Teachers Colleges were established to do a particular type of work. They have done this work very efficiently for many years even before the same type of work was attempted by other institutions of higher learning. They are continuing to do good work and are furnishing to the state some of its best teachers. To think of abolishing one of these institutions is foolish and only the uninformed will advocate such a policy. As was stated by President Daugette in a recent address, it would cost much money to erect buildings in other places to provide for the enrollment in the Teachers Colleges. Salaries for teachers would have to be paid for the increased enrollment, therefore no saving could be made for the state. It might also be stated that teaching training should be done in the smaller schools where individual attention can be given to the students and where every person may have opportunities for practice teaching in the training school. These advantages can not be had in institutions where the enrollment is very large, as too large a number of children would be required.

A large percentage of all college students live within a radius of 50 to 75 miles of the college. To abolish a Teachers College as favorably located as are the four colleges of Alabama would deny a college education to a large number of boys and girls who are unable to attend the more expensive institutions and who find it necessary to bring their supplies for light housekeeping from home at regular intervals.

Any politician who advocates abolishing a Teacher College is not well enough informed about the real facts to occupy the office which he seeks. The thousands of Alumni of the Teachers Colleges who are holding responsible positions in educational work in Alabama can speak for the training which they received. It is not likely that a Teachers College will be abolished in Alabama as there is no record of a Teachers College ever having been abolished in any state in the union, even though the attacks by the uninformed have been made for many years.

## WORK OF THE CWA

The New Deal and the CWA have meant much to the country. Many people who wanted work have had an opportunity to secure employment of such a nature that their pride was not hurt. Many undernourished women and children have again been able to enjoy the better things in life.

It may be said that in addition to the relief given to thousands of worthy people some much needed work has been done. The State Teachers College has benefitted by getting some needed repairs to buildings and grounds. The City of Jacksonville and other cities have gotten public buildings which were badly needed. Many rural people now have good roads which could not have been gotten through any other source.

While the organization was not perfect and some deserving ones failed to get employment through the CWA and other undeserving ones did receive benefits, we have much for which to be thankful. We hope the good work may continue in some other form until such time as private enterprises may be able to furnish employment to all who are willing to work.

## THE OVER-SUPPLY OF TEACHERS

Many people have felt in recent years that there is such a surplus of teachers that there is no need to prepare for the teaching profession. It is true that many teachers have failed to secure positions, but if we use the same method of reasoning there will be no need to prepare for anything. We see doctors and lawyers on every hand, either out of employment or suffering on account of the depression. Thousands of engineers, accountants, and others are out of employment, showing that the over-supply reaches every line of work. We might even say that we have an over-supply of farmers, with the huge surplus of cotton and wheat in the United States.

Only five years ago the average tenure of teachers in Alabama was three years, making it necessary to recruit approximately four thousand new white teachers each year. Those lost to the profession either married and quit teaching or entered other lines of work. The depression has closed to the dissatisfied teachers the opportunities of finding other positions and those who have married have found it necessary to supplement the income of the husband. When the depression is over and the wheels of industry begin to turn, we shall again see a shortage of teachers as well as a shortage of well prepared people for other lines of work.

There will always be a need for well trained people in every profession. Those who wait for better times will be found unprepared when opportunity knocks at their door.

## PRESIDENT DAUGETTE ADDRESSES ALUMNI

Dr. C. W. Daugette, president of the State Teachers College was the principal speaker at the annual luncheon of Jacksonville Alumni which was held recently at the Tutwiler Hotel in Birmingham. Dr. Daugette called attention to the recent attacks on the State Teachers Colleges and urged that all Alumni give the real facts to thousands who are uninformed. He pointed out that it was no more practical to consolidate all higher institutions in Alabama into one than it was to have only one high school or one elementary school in the county, since additional teachers and buildings would be required at the larger institutions. It was further stated that there are an average of 4 1/2 Teachers Colleges to each state in the union, and Alabama is below that average. He also stated that all colleges are local institutions serving a particular section of the state and that to discontinue one of the Teachers Colleges would deny a college education to hundreds of deserving young men and women who do not find it possible to go to college a long distance away from home.

## LETTERS TO EDITOR

Dear Editor:

I know you want something good for the paper and that is the reason I am writing this letter. Every person who ever read one of my letters enjoyed it and I know it will be one of the best things you will have in this issue of the paper. I have also made good grades on my themes and the teachers have often commented on the interested manner in which I write.

I enjoyed reading the first issue of the paper and I hope the members of the staff through the help of myself and other students will have about the best paper that can be published. If you wish to have my assistance it will be a pleasure for me to write something for the paper every two weeks because I can do better than most of the people who will make contributions. I am sure that you will not think I am egotistical for I am merely offering my services.

I really wanted to be elected as a member of the staff and was very much disappointed when I was not elected but people don't recognize the ability of modest individuals and they have to prove their ability. For that reason I shall endeavor to prove to you that I am a good writer by making regular contributions to The Teacola.

Sincerely yours,  
A. H.

## SCHOOL WARRANTS BEING REDEEMED

Teachers throughout the state will be interested to learn that the state is exchanging the warrants issued for teaching for State bonds.

These bonds bear 5 per cent interest and a ready market is found for their sale. The bonds at present are bringing about 95 per cent of face value but, as the demand is increasing, it is very probable that the bonds will soon bring par.

If the teachers who hold warrants would bear this in mind it is not at all doubtful that in a short time they will be able to exchange the warrants for bonds and then, if necessary, sell the bonds thereby realizing a larger return from their warrants.

Lady (to census taker) "And those two boys are sisters."

Census taker: "But -- beg pardon, Madam, that couldn't be possible."

Lady: "Oh, yes; my sister lives next door."

"Dumb Dora: "I don't see how football players ever get clean!"

Ditto: "Silly, what do you suppose the scrub teams are for?"

## Here and There

With LEON O. WIGINTON

"Ninety-nine people go out to join the wild hunt for happiness, the hundredth stays comfortably at home and finds it.—Helen Waljeska.

I certainly do agree with Miss Waljeska. I have seen boys who yearned for romance or some kind of excitement which the old fashioned home town did not offer. He would leave his family just when the notion happened to strike him. He thought nothing of the hardships that he might be bringing on his family. He never once thought but what poor old dad could do the plowing, or run the business without him. He never stopped to think that mother would stay awake lots of nights wondering where her wandering boy was, if he was safe, if he was in bad company.

I have a Christian mother and I know she has prayed a lot of times for me when I would be off on a trip of some kind. Since I have reached the ripe old age of---, Oh well, she does not worry about me now. She is satisfied to think that I will act like I should. A boy has to go through a lot of things as well as a lot of places in this world, before he can come to realize some of the things which confront him must be overlooked. We are all victims of circumstances whether it be in love, war or anything. Some of us are going to be successful while some of us will not. Do not let it get the best of you. You may be down but you are not out until the count of ten.

Be a dreamer but don't let dreams be your aim.

Sometimes I think that this is not such a big world after all. A couple of friends of mine and I went to New York in the summer of 1929 and just as we were leaving New Jersey for the Holland tunnel a cop blew his whistle and halted us. We were at a loss for a minute as to what he could want with us. When

he came up to the car I saw that it was not hatred or anything like that written on his face, so I naturally felt quite a bit better. He said he saw our Alabama tag and he just wanted to know where we were from. In the conversation that followed, one of the boys learned that his dad and the policeman worked together once in Fairfield. He told us if we got into any trouble of any kind just to call him. He gave us the key to the city and did we look it over. My tonsils were sunburned for a week from looking at the tall buildings.

Some one asked me the other day if I smoked Murads. He said I always looked so nonchalant. I try to be contented with what I have and where I am. When I decided to come to Jacksonville to school I had no idea what the place looked like or anything else about it. I just made up my mind before I left home that I was going to like and I have liked from the very beginning. We have a friendly student body here, and the school is not so large but what you can know everyone personally. It is not like that in a lot of schools. I once had a horror of meeting new people, but it is a pleasure now. I like to meet students in the morning with a cheerful smile. It just makes me feel closer to people somehow to hear them say "hello" when I meet them.

I have changed my whole outlook on life during the last year. Isn't it funny how you can be down in the dumps and have someone come along with a good story or something else to tell you that will cause you to snap out of it and say good-bye blues. I worry a great deal, probably more than the average, but I worry about things that to some would only be trivial matters. It is the little things most of the time that I worry about but I've heard that it is the little things in life that count most. I wish I were little.

8. I had (a very, an awfully) good time.
9. He tried to (fix, repair) the broken chair.
10. She would not approve of (my, me) going.

## GRADY TALTON

Friends of Grady Talton, 26, of Attalla were grieved to learn of his sudden death on Wednesday, March 21. It is believed that death came as a result of an acute heart attack. Late Wednesday afternoon he was carried to the Holy Name of Jesus Hospital in Gadsden where he died a few moments later.

He was a student at the State Teachers College, having attended school here a few weeks prior to his death. He had taught several years in the Etowah County School System and was admired and beloved by his fellow-workers both as a student and as a teacher.

His funeral was held March 23 at the Bethany Baptist Church with Rev. J. A. May in charge. Burial followed at the Oak Hill Cemetery in Attalla.

Surviving are his widow and one son, Royce; his mother and father and a brother, Newburn, all of Attalla.

Each student of the College extends to Mr. Talton's friends and loved ones his utmost expressions of sympathy in their bereavement.

Miss Wood: "Johnny, what's the use of rein-deer?"

Johnny: "It makes the flowers grow, and don't call me dear."

"What is etiquette, son?"

"It's when you have to say 'no, thank you' when you really want to say 'gimme some'."

## RECREATIONAL EXERCISES

For Children and Adults

BY

Extension Division  
State Teachers College  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Test your knowledge and compare the answers with those on another page of this issue.

## GEOGRAPHY

1. When it is noon in New York what is the time in San Francisco?
2. What is the general direction of winds in the eastern part of the United States?
3. What is the general direction of winds in the western part of the United States?
4. What are the trade winds?
5. What are the anti-trade winds?
6. What are the regions called where the anti-trade winds settle toward the earth?
7. What instrument is used to predict cyclonic storms?
8. What are monsoon winds?
9. What country has the most prevalent monsoon winds?
10. What causes ocean currents?

## LANGUAGE

1. I shall be glad to (accept, except) the invitation.
2. His car runs very (smooth, smoothly).
3. The boys (sure, surely) played well.
4. If I (was, were) you, I should rest.
5. It seems (as though, like) he were older.
6. Each of the high schools sent (its, their) team.
7. Nearly everyone expressed (his) approval of the plan.



# Personals

Brack Putman was a week end guest in Sipsey

Mr. Bob Austin visited his home in Birmingham recently.

Miss Edyth Davis was a recent visitor at her home in Center.

Miss Kathleen Franklin spent the week end at her home in Bessemer.

Miss Martha Murphee spent the week end at her home in Gadsden.

Mr. Leon Wiginton attended the A. E. A. in Birmingham last week.

Miss Evelyn Gilliland was a recent visitor at her home in Carlisle.

Miss Mildred Smith spent the week end with relatives in Anniston.

Miss Irene Looney spent a pleasant week end at her home in Parrish.

Miss Frances Wilson spent the week end with her parents in Hackleburg.

Miss Faundelle Christenson, Gadsden, had as her guest for the week end, Miss Edyth Davis.

Miss Birdie Mann has returned after a delightful visit with her parents in New Hope.

Miss Louise Rothrock and Miss Eloise McClendon spent the week end with relatives in Attalla.

Misses Faundelle Christenson, Martha Murphee, and Katherine Griffin visited their homes in Gadsden last week.

Misses Willie Belle Baker, Martha Jean Minor, and Pauline Miles spent the week end at their homes in Birmingham.

Misses Mildred Varnon, Billie Elliott, Ada Holcombe, and Evelyn Page were recent visitors at their homes in Birmingham.

Miss Anna W. Parrish spent the week end at her home in Alexander City; her roommate, Miss Vera Martin, also spent the week end at her home in Sylacauga.

Mrs. J. N. Lusk of Mobile and Mrs. O. V. Bruner of Hartford visited their sister Miss Marynell Gilbert at Daugette Hall Friday.

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## SOCIAL CALENDAR

March 30—Literary Societies Banquet.

April 6—Dormitory Girls Outdoor Supper (Optional weather dates: April 7, April 14). Each girl invite one boy.

April 13—Sophomore Class Dance (No guests).

April 13—Junior Class Dinner Bridge (No guests).

April 20—History Club Revolutionary Party, each member inviting a guest.

April 21—Morgan Girls Sports Dance, each girl inviting a guest.

April 27—Freshmen Class Spins-Dance (Junior Class as special guests).

April 27—Geography Club Steak Fry, each member inviting a guest. (Optional weather dates: May 4, 5.

May 5—"J" Club Dance. (Campus and visiting "J" Club members and lady guests).

May 10—Girls Athletic Clubs Outing (For baseball squads). Optional weather dates: May 15, 17, 22.

May 11—Calhoun Boys and Girls Square Dance (No guests).

May 23 or 24—Senior Dance (All school invited).

Every affair is to be in charge of the officers of the particular organization and the faculty adviser or some selected faculty member.

**B. T. CANTRELL,**  
Chairman, Student Comm.  
**MINNIE SELLERS,**  
Chairman, Faculty Comm.  
**C. W. DAUGETTE,**  
President.

## LITERARY SOCIETIES DO IMPORTANT WORK

The two literary societies of the State Teachers College have played an important part in the work of the school for many years. The Calhoun Society had its beginning in 1887 and was named for John C. Calhoun of South Carolina in whose honor the County of Calhoun was also named. This society continued to function until 1899 when it was divided into two sections—one section retained the name of "Calhoun" and the other was named in honor of Senator John T. Morgan, who was at one time a resident of Jacksonville. The annual debates between the two societies have been held regularly during the past thirty-five years and the victories have been fairly evenly divided. The debates have always been an important event to the students and alumni.

## ATHLETIC GIRLS ORGANIZE FOR SUMMER SPORTS

The Girls Athletic Clubs held a general meeting in Bibb Graves Hall Tuesday, March 27, at 3:30 p. m. Miss Mildred Varnon, president of the clubs presided, with Miss Minnie Sellers, faculty adviser present. Much interest and enthusiasm was aroused by the appointment of new students to the clubs.

Each quarter the clubs participate in on or more sports. Beginning Thursday, March 29, baseball practices started. At the end of the season the usual tournament will take place, the winning club to be entertained in the same fashion by the remaining three clubs. Managers and their assistants were elected for baseball and tennis from each of the clubs as follows:

**Aeolian:** baseball manager, Eliza Brock, assistant manager, Grace Mackey. Tennis manager, Pauline Allen, assistant manager, Elianor Atchison.

**Dorian:** baseball manager, Dessie abeth Porch, assistant manager, Lucy Chase. Tennis manager, Mona Roberts, assistant manager, Margaret Pardue.

**Dorian:** baseball manager, Dessie Giles, assistant manager, Elizabeth Stephens. Tennis manager, Lottie Stanford, assistant manager, Rubye Norred.

## Society

The Morgan Literary Society for Women, met Tuesday evening, March 20, in the parlor of Daugette Hall and gave the following program:

Scripture, May Williams Blair; song, Spanish Cavalier; guitar solo, "Red" Martin; talk "Value of College Education," Miss Minnie Sellers.

The chapel program Monday morning, March 19, was in charge of Miss Stella Huger. The program was as follows: Announcements, Miss Huger; vocal solo, "By a Waterfall," Ernestine McCluney; tap dance, the Ledbetter Sisters; vocal solo "When Irish Eyes are Smiling," Winnie Segers.

The Y. W. C. A. met Wednesday evening March 21, 1934, in the parlor of Daugette Hall and elected officers for the ensuing year.

They are as follows: President, Mildred Varnon; vice president, Evelyn Page; secretary treasurer, Eloise McClendon.

The retiring officers are: President, Martha Wood; vice president, Sonnie Lee; secretary, Evelyn Page; treasurer, Mildred Varnon.

## JACKSONVILLE A. E. A. LUNCHEON IS SUCCESS

(Continued From Page 1)

Ernest Phillips, Valley Head; W. J. Ponder, Shorter; W. T. Porter, Beatrix; Mrs. Julian Preston, Hollywood, Calif.; Pearl Pepper, Lanett; Mrs. Lee Rayfield, Manford; Susie Sargent, Jacksonville; Mr. and Mrs. Ruben Self, Jacksonville; A. C. Shelton, Jacksonville; Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Silvey, Altoona; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stephenson, Jacksonville; Mr. and Mrs. Horace Lee Stevenson, Wadley; Mrs. Frank Stewart, Piedmont; Jean Talmadge, Greenville; Easley Tidwell, Oneonta; Delma Musick Thompson, Dadeville; Joe Thompson, Chavies; Berthel Tullis, Chavies; Brooksie Usry, Alabama City; Frank A. Wadsworth, Dora; C. J. Wallace, Moulton; Richard L. Waters, Ranburne; Postelle Currier, Watts; Ada Weir, Jacksonville, Bill White, Ashland; C. L. Whitworth, Keener; Annie Mae Williams, Ashville; Elizabeth Williams Jacksonville; Hugh D. Wilson, Andalusia; C. R. Wood, Jacksonville; Kate Wolf, Piedmont.

## ANSWERS RECREATIONAL EXERCISES

### GEOGRAPHY

1. 9:00 A. M.
2. From the west.
3. They are irregular in direction.
4. The winds that flow toward the equator.
5. The winds that flow from the equator.
6. Horse Latitudes.
7. The barometer.
8. Those blowing from the sea to the land or from the land to the sea.
9. India.
10. The winds blowing over the ocean in a general direction.

### LANGUAGE

1. Accept; 2. Smoothly; 3. Surely;
4. Were; 5. As though; 6. Its; 7. His;
8. A very; 9. Repair; 10. My.

The well-known Auburn method of fertilizing cotton consists essentially of a planting mixture of 200 pounds superphosphate, 25 pounds of nitrate of soda or 20 pounds sulfate of ammonia, and 25 pounds muriate of potash and a side-dressing at first cultivation after chipping of 75 pounds of nitrate.

**Ionian:** baseball manager, Kathleen Dodd, assistant manager, Marian Abrams. Tennis manager, Sue Outlaw, assistant manager, Jean Coleman.



If you are a lover of Dickens—and nearly all of the old timers are, here is a pen picture of him drawn in 1842: 'How handsome he was then! With his deep, dark lustrous eyes, that you saw yourself in, and the merry mouth wreathed with laughter, and the luxuriant mass of dark hair that he wore in a sort of stack over his forehead!'

Born and reared in South Alabama, with a slave owning father, we feel that none of the "old time darkeys" now living in the state should be allowed to suffer through neglect and want. Many of them were true to their masters and either went to war with them as bodyguards or stayed at home to look after "ole miss and the chilluns" in battle they were at hand to aid when their master was wounded, or finding him dead, performed the last duties and often alone buried him, and then went sadly home to break the news, carrying back his master's sword, horse, and trinkets.

Birds have not only adapted themselves to civilization in the way of accepting man made nests, but it seems that civilization has made it less necessary for protectively colored eggs, causing the many beautiful but conspicuous eggs that we find today.

Rodin, the famous French sculptor, used to escape from his household and go to a little restaurant in Paris where he could enjoy a whole some dish of tripe, and it is said could be lyrical about it, speaking of its warm tones with its crinkles, its crevices, causing him to think of the Cathedral at Beauvais. Tripe properly cleaned and boiled is very easily digested and is a favorite dish with many.

Coffee is a national household beverage in this country, the average consumption being approximately 13 pounds per capita per year, and there are coffee toppers here in Birmingham for more and more there are those who have their coffee hours and you can see them at the fountains or in the restaurants at certain hours sipping their coffee. It's an old custom down in New Orleans. We used to enjoy dropping into the Old French Market to get a cup.

When scientists begin to talk about animals or birds which made their appearance on the earth millions of years ago, to say the least of it, we wonder how they arrive at their data. For example we saw it stated that perfectly formed feathers were in existence at least 150 million years ago. We do not understand it at all but we are not going to lose any sleep over it when our head rests tonight on a feather pillow.

When you buy an article, a bond, or a home on the installment plan, you don't own any of them until the last installment is paid, but when you buy life insurance and make one payment you own an estate. It's the difference between owing and owning.

It is claimed that DeSoto and his Spaniards were the first white Europeans to set foot in Dallas County, passing through its southern edges in 1540.

A Birmingham woman, Mrs. Idyl King Sorsby, founded Alabama Day in 1897 but not until 1923 did the state legislature make it an official day. It was ex-Governor W. W. Brandon, who issued the proclamation, setting aside the day for a state-wide celebration.

John Pratt, who lived most of his life at Center, Alabama, and whose grave we visited in the Pratt Cemetery, was the inventor of the typewriter. The Encyclopedia Britannica says: "In 1866 John Pratt, an American living in London patented a machine having 36 types mounted in three rows on a type

wheel, the rotation of which brought the required character opposite the printing point, when the paper with a carbon sheet intervening was pressed against it by a hammer worked by the keys."

While Mark Twain was editor of a Missouri newspaper, a subscriber wrote him saying he found a spider in his paper and asking Mark whether this was a sign of good or bad luck. The following was the reply of the well known humorist: "Old Subscriber: Finding a spider in your paper was neither good luck nor bad luck for you. The spider was merely looking over our paper to see which merchant is not advertising, so that he can go to that store, spin his web across the door, and lead a life of undisturbed peace ever afterward."

Cotton fertilizer should be used on the basis of the proper kinds of and amounts of plant food properly applied.

A double cup with the parts hinged together has been invented to open boiled eggs and hold the halves for eating.

Chairs have been designed for passenger airplanes that can be converted into sleeping berths for night flights.

Trinidad has prohibited the importation of motor vehicles unless constructed and fitted with right hand drive.

A total of \$30,643,101.95 was paid by processors for the pigs and sows slaughtered during the emergency hog marketing program last August and September, it is shown by the complete report of the field audit section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Of this amount Alabama farmers received \$15,827.64 for 4,061 hogs. A total of 6,410,866 sows and pigs were sold by producers throughout the country.

Experiments show that the cotton yield is more directly determined by the amount of available nitrogen present than any other controllable fertilizer factor. Most of the fertilizer used for cotton in Alabama contains only 3 per cent or one-half the amount of nitrogen it should contain to be a good cotton fertilizer.

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## The Coming Of the White Man

Before there were any white settlements in the Great Valley region of Alabama, several centers such as the Tombigee Settlements and those along the Alabama River, and the Tennessee River at Huntsville had become well established. These settlements became nuclei for expansion into the Valley when it was ultimately opened to settlers. No white settlements, properly so called, were made in any part of the Valley until lands were ceded to the United States. White men settled among the Indians of the Valley before cessions of land were made. These men were called "Indian Countrymen." They usually married Indian women and in all such cases submitted to the modes and customs of Indian life. A few settlers began to trickle in before the treaty of Fort Jackson was signed, but not until after the Creek war did the frontier of settlement reach the Coosa. General Andrew Jackson concluded the treaty of Fort Jackson with the Creeks August 9, 1814, and by this treaty the Indians gave up their claim to all territory east of the Coosa and agreed to retire to the east side. This cession of lands opened up the southwestern section of the Great Valley to settlers as well as a very large additional part of the state. The first white settlements of the Valley were made in this section.

Many of the leaders in the establishment of the first settlements had served with General Jackson in his Indian campaigns. It is very likely that after the close of the Creek War the area was visited by many prospective settlers. It is certain that by 1815 some settlements had been made in the cession. The influx of settlers greatly increased in 1816, and many permanent homes were made in what later became Shelby, St. Clair, and Jefferson Counties. The flood-gates of Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, and Georgia were now raised, and mighty streams of emigration poured through them.

Some of the environmental conditions that influenced the pioneers in pushing into Tennessee and Kentucky were likewise influences in the settling of Alabama. Some of the rivers, such as the Tennessee, flow from Virginia into Alabama. The escarpment that borders the Valley on the west in Virginia and Tennessee extends into Alabama. Once in the Great Valley, the emigrants had no great difficulty in following it into the state, and perhaps if hostile Indians had not occupied the area of what is southeastern Tennessee and northeastern Alabama, more settlers would have come on down the Valley into the state at an earlier date instead of turning aside through Cumberland Gap into central Tennessee and Kentucky. Later after the removal of the Indians, hundreds of Virginians did enter the state through this route.

The earliest centers of settlement in the Great Valley of Alabama were those about Briarfield in what is now Bibb county, those of Wilson's Hill in Shelby county, those in Jones' Valley, Jefferson county, and at Ashville in St. Clair county. Settlements were started at all these places about the same time. Possibly, the settlement at Jonesboro in Jones Valley was started a short time before those at the other places. These settlements grew rapidly and became a kind of nuclei for the further spread of population into that portion of the Valley east of the Coosa when it was later ceded by the Creeks.

John Jones and his brother-in-law, Caleb Friley, came down from the settlements in Madison county and took up home sites in what is now known as Jones Valley, being named for Jones. They built some log cabins, a blacksmith shop, and

a wooden fort of logs, and cut out a wagon road up through the woods to Bermeat Cabin. They were soon joined by relatives and friends, mainly from Tennessee. The little pioneer settlement, which was named Jonesboro, later became the site of the present Bessemer. A year or so later a settlement was started about twenty miles north-east of Jonesboro by some Tennesseans and South Carolinians. The site of this settlement is today known as Woodlawn and long ago was incorporated as a part of the city of Birmingham. Many of the earlier settlers in Jones Valley were men who had followed Andrew Jackson in his campaigns or had been engaged in the war of 1812. Among these are names that later became identified with the industrial development of this valley and are familiar names in Birmingham today; such names as Tutwiler, Glidden, Wodward, Hamby, Mitchell, McDuff, McElroy, Durrah, Prude, and Hawkins, are among the most prominent.

Some of the leaders in the settlements of Bibb and Shelby counties were the Mahan brothers. A party of soldiers under the leadership of the Mahan boys of Tennessee were returning from the battle of New Orleans. They followed the not-any-too-safe and distinct Indian trails and after following for some time what was known as "Tuskaloosa Trail" struck out through the woods of Alabama. When they reached a place near the confluence of three creeks, they came upon an Indian camp. The whole environment seemed to be so inviting that part of the group decided to remain here. They found only a few Indians, but plenty of corn, horses, hogs, and cattle, fertile soil abounded in broad level areas; the hills ranged far and wide with fine forests of long leaf pine. Along the banks of Mahan Creek dropped red cedars intermingled with sycamore and the wild muscadine clambered over all. The rest of the party continued on to the Cumberland settlements in Tennessee to get their wives and children. It must have been about 1815 when they returned with their families and a small party of friends and founded upon the site of the little Indian village what later came to be known as Briarfield. These pioneers lived at first in wigwams but later built log houses of old Tennessee style. Occasionally one may be seen in this section today, standing as a relic of a past age. These frontiersmen soon cleared land for farming, built mills, lime kills, and blacksmith shops, and started road building and wagon making.

Soon other settlers came and other settlements were established near by. In 1814 or 1815 James Ray, another Tennessean who had followed Jackson, came with his family on horseback, bringing his household goods on pack horses into this country and settling in Cahaba Valley. He crossed the Tennessee River at Ditto's Landing and followed the old Indian trail from there down by Bermeat Cabin to Mud Town on the Cahaba River. In 1815 Jesse Wilson, following the same route, came down and settled at Wilson's Hill which later came to be known as Montevallo.

Following closely the establishment of these settlements dauntless pioneers pushed into what is now St. Clair county and established settlements. Benjamin Burns, another one of Jackson's fighting men, secured public lands and settled in this county. He established a blacksmith shop and taught his son the smith trade. In 1818 John Ash settled on the site of the old Indian town, Catuala; he was soon joined by others from Madison county, and eventually the settlement came to be called Ashville.

Soon settlers' cabins were scattered all along the valley between Wilson's Hill and Catuala. The Reverend Ebenezer Hern from the Nashville District of the Tennessee Methodist Conference was sent down in 1818 to visit the new settlements in Alabama. He reported that he established several "preaching places" in the valley between Wilson's Hill and Catuala Town.

These early settlers found many favorable environmental conditions. Few Indians were found here to trouble and molest the new occupants. In accordance with the treaty of Fort Jackson, most of the Indians had moved over to the east side of Coosa River. The rich alluvial soils along the streams and the limestone soils of the valleys were fertile and the Coosa and Cahaba rivers offered means of transportation. Here were forests of fine virgin timber consisting of much valuable long leaf pine; here iron ores were found for their little forges and blacksmith shops, which were established at once as the forerunners of the iron industry of the Great Valley; here was an abundance of game such as deer and wild turkey to supplement their food supply.

The conquest of the wilderness in the Great Valley of Alabama was now on. The axe resounded far and wide. Log cabins sprang up as if by magic. Fine forests fell to make way for fields. Much fine timber was cut, piled, and burned in order to make ready the land for the plow. They burned the woods as the quickest way of preparing land for crops and pasture. The older settlements of Alabama particularly those of Madison county, and the neighboring states sent many new settlers into this section to swell the population of these centers and to establish new settlements. It seems that there was a preponderance of Tennesseans in these early settlements.

The first decades following the close of the War of 1812 witnessed mighty streams of emigration and movements of people southward and westward into the Mississippi Valley. The cessation of hostilities, the success of Jackson's campaigns against the Creek and Cherokee Indians, and the defeat and fall of Tecumseh's plans seemed to release new forces. Emigrants poured into Alabama and especially into these newly acquired lands. Never before had a country been peopled so rapidly. In a few years the best

lands had all been taken up, but the flow of migrating streams did not stop. On they came until within a few years, greedy land-grabbers were pushing across to the east side of Coosa river into territory that by the treaty of Fort Jackson had been reserved for the Indians. They siezed lands and squatted on them in spite of the law and government.

The northern section of that portion of the Great Valley east of the Coosa were not legally open to settlers until the final treaty with the Creeks and Cherokees had been concluded. By the treaty of Cusseta and the Creeks they agreed to give up all their lands east of the Mississippi River for lands in the Indian Territory and other considerations. The treaty was signed March 24, 1832. As soon as the treaty was concluded and signed there was a rush of whites into the ceded lands not unlike that in the settlement of Oklahoma in recent years. There was a rush for first choice of lands. Population increased so rapidly that by December 18, 1832 the part of the cession in the Great Valley was organized into the counties of Talladega and Benton (now Calhoun). One of the first centers of settlement was settled at Talladega in 1832 on the site of the old Indian town, Talatigi. Here the settlers built log cabins on each side of the road known as McIntosh's Trace. The settlers planted and harvested a crop of corn the first year. Other early centers were Mardisville and Fayetteville in Talladega county; White Plains, Jacksonville, Alexandria, and Boiling Springs in Calhoun county.

The northern section of the valley in what is now Etowah and Cherokee counties was the last part to be opened to settlers. This part was in the country of the Cherokees, the last of the Indian tribes of Alabama to yield and leave their long cherished homes for the west. The Cherokees by the treaty of New Echota, signed December 29, 1835, ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi to the United States.

Just as in the case of the other sections that had been ceded and opened to settlers there was a rush of people into the newly ceded lands. The constant expectation of a treaty of cession induced white people to pour into this area long before the treaty stipulations and removal of the Indians were effected. A party of South Carolin-

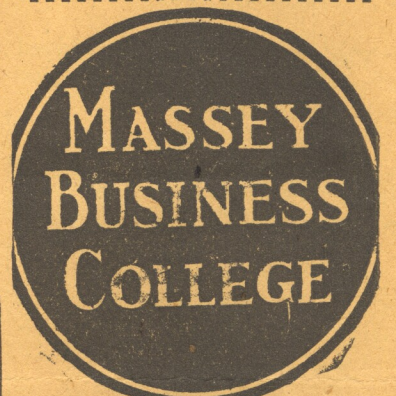
ians under the leadership of Reverend Whitfield Anthony in 1835 before the title of the Cherokees had been extinguished made their way into what is now Cherokee county. About forty people composed this party, and they settled along Coosa River on the south side. Center and Cedar Bluff were among the earliest settlements. Population grew so rapidly that by January 9, 1836, Cherokee County was organized from the cession.

The larger part of the first settlers in the portion of the valley east and north of Coosa River came immediately from the counties of Shelby, St. Clair, and Jefferson, but soon a flood of settlers came pouring in from Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia. Occasionally the energetic and adventurous New Englander was found among the new comers; but the above named states contributed the larger portion of the original white population in the Great Valley, with possibly Georgia and Tennessee leading.

(Another installment will follow in the next issue of your TEACOLA).

"Yassah," said the little colored boy, "I'se named f'm my parents. Daddy's name was Ferdinand and Mammy's name was Liza."

"What's your name, then?"  
"Ferdiliza."



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C. W. DAUGETTE

PRESIDENT