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THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY RECORD

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VOL. XV

DECEMBER 1920

No. 2

Editorials

THE COLLEGE MAN.

FORTUNATE is the lot of the youth who is privileged to enter within the sacred sphere of college life and atmosphere as compared with those who are forced into the busy bustle of the practical world. There the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest operate with all but primitive brutality. Their goal is success, their God is gain. On the other hand, the college youth is ushered into an environment surcharged with intellectual, moral and spiritual energies. These qualities are absorbed by process of induction, from the field of the inducing influence. He is surrounded by the finest and best emanations of the human spirit,— language, art, literature, science and the charms of divine philosophy. College life holds up the mirror which reflects the qualities of man at his best. As in water, face answereth face, so the heart of man to man.

He is heir of all the ages. When he retraces the steps of creation and learns the secret of the world and systems of worlds, and the upward trend of life through all of the spirals of progressive forms until man mounts to a level lower than God, and assumes command of all created things, he is studying his own autobiography. In him all cosmic forces are epitomized and expressed. His robust soul is the highest expression of the universe. Quickened consciousness of the dignity and divinity of his own manhood is the chief advantage to be derived from college life. Compared with this how poor is all else beside! Of what value is science, or history, or literature, or art, unless they ultimate in nobler and better manhood.

Imbued with this conception and sustained by this ideal, the college man cannot be overawed by the mightiness or majesty of things concrete and material. The student who comes to college in order to acquire a profession or to gain a livelihood, sadly misses the chief value of his opportunity. One's work is but the incidental manner in which his manhood manifest itself. Man is more than art, or science, or government, or politics, or philosophy, or religion, or systems, or civilizations. These all grow out of the needs and nature of man. The true college man will

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choose his profession in that field which affords the easiest outlet for his pent-up powers of manhood. The man first, the work afterwards. Not a schoolman, but a man teaching school; not a medicine man, but a man practicing medicine; not a business man, but a man doing business; not a clergyman, but a man devoted to spiritual affairs; not a white man or a black man, but a man who may be white or black; not a workingman, but a man working. This is the ideal of the college man.

KELLY MILLER.

FACULTY ROUND TABLE.

SINCE the discontinuance of the Faculty Club,—an interval of two years,—the faculty staff of the University has lacked a medium for combined intellectual and social association. This need, vital at all times for the development and maintenance of the proper spirit of co-operation and progress, had become more pressing with the enlargement of the staff and the expansion of the plans of the University that have been occurring. A series of Faculty "Round Tables," for the social discussion of current problems, especially those with practical bearing upon the university life, has consequently been planned, and inaugurated recently by a successful first meeting at the President's house. President and Mrs. Durkee have kindly undertaken to be hosts on these occasions to the members of the official staff, Trustees, members of the Faculty and their wives, all of whom participate in the helpful privileges of these meetings.

The program for the year 1920-21 follows: Departments not represented on this year's program will conduct next year's series of "Round Tables."

The Administrative Officers and the Dept. of Architecture. . . . November 4.
Architectural Development at Howard.

The Departments of English and Modern Language. December 2.
The Effect of the War Upon Literature.

The Department of Music. January 27.
The Contribution of the Negro in Music.

The Departments of Pure Science and Mathematics. February 24.
Recent Changes in the So-Called Fundamental Theories of Science.

The Departments of Sociology and Religion. March 31.
Social Service Agencies and Training in the American College.

The Department of Education. April 28.
The Nationalization of American Education.

The Chairman of the respective departments or of the first-named department will preside.

THE DRAMATIC WORKSHOP.

WE are witnessing a remarkable development of the drama in this country. The most interesting phase of this development for us is the general recognition of the educational and social value of the theatre.

Now I do not refer to the commercial or professional theatre, but to the community theatre. The community theatre is the playhouse of the people where our weary and worn millions may find proper recreation, amusement and inspiration. Practically every great social institution in the country is making the drama an important part of its community work. Dramas are being produced in community centers, schools, colleges, and churches; pageants are being presented on village lawns, in public parks, and in every available open-air space in our metropolitan centers. The Tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims is now being observed throughout the length and breadth of the land by the presentation of plays and pageants which picture the character and spirit of the Pilgrim Fathers.

This dramatic movement requires trained and experienced leaders to direct the production of these plays by and for the people. Such trained leaders are being demanded by the great social and Christian organizations engaged in community work. The leading colleges of the country have long ago led in this work and have established courses in the production of drama and pageantry. Harvard, Radcliffe, Pittsburg, and Northwestern have been furnishing the men and women who are making the community theatre a reality. These courses are generally offered in dramatic workshops conducted by competent instructors under regular faculty authorization.

The challenge has come to Howard University and the Administration has answered it. The challenge has come in two forms; one is the call for young men and women trained to successfully undertake community and social work among the millions of our people whose souls are craving for the joy that comes from clean and wholesome amusement; the other is the opportunity to awaken the dramatic possibilities of the race and to initiate a movement for the development of a race drama. The challenge was answered when the Board of Trustees at their spring meeting authorized a department of dramatics. This action was taken as a result of the recommendation of President Durkee who has long appreciated the need for this work and understood the opportunity before the University.

The training in this work is under the most competent and skillful experts obtainable. The immediate direction of the course is in the hands of Mrs. Marie Moore-Forrest, one of the dramatic experts representing the National Community Service of New York City, and who at the present time is the organizer and director of the wonderful dramas and pageants that are being presented in Washington as a part of Community Service work. Mrs. Forrest is recognized in this country and abroad as an authority on community drama and pageantry. She is being assisted by Mr. Cleon Throckmorton, a well known artist, who has specialized in the designing of scenery, costumes, and in the general artistic staging of dramas. Mr. Throckmorton has just recently registered a personal

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triumph through his work in the production of Eugene O'Neill's great play, "The Emperor Jones," by the well known Provincetown Players at their McDougal Street Playhouse in New York City. Mr. Throckmorton will have special charge of the work in the workshop where the settings for the plays to be produced will be designed and constructed. This work will include the use and manipulation of electrical effects on the modern stage. A suitable workshop is being established in the brick building in the rear of the old residence of General Howard. Several plays will be produced throughout the year under the joint auspices of the Workshop and the University Dramatic Club. It is planned to send a trained company of Howard Players to important centers throughout the country to demonstrate that the art of the drama is one of the rare gifts bestowed upon the Negro race and that this University is leading the way in this as in every other avenue to racial and national progress. It is proposed to produce dramas written by students, instructors, and alumni of the University, whenever such productions are available. We invite the submission of plays written by Negroes for production by our players.

The department will be pleased to consider propositions from alumni and friends for the appearance of the Howard University Dramatic Club, under proper auspices, in their communities.

MONTGOMERY GREGORY.

A COURSE OF PUBLIC LECTURES.

A new departure in the work of Howard this year is the presentation of the faculty to the students and general public in a series of intensely interesting lectures. A glance at the list will disclose the great latitude in thought and research and reveal the wide areas covered by the men in the different departments of our University life. These lectures are free to all and will be given in Library Hall on the campus on the evenings designated. The lectures will begin promptly at 7:30 o'clock and close at 8:15. There will be no attempt at entertainment, singing, speech making, or introductions of any kind. The lecturer alone will be responsible for what he himself says and has the privilege of developing his theme as he chooses. A continuous and thoughtful attendance upon these lectures will broaden wonderfully a student's horizon. Bring notebook and pencil, following carefully and critically as the lecturer develops his theme.

November 18—"The Psychological Research of Sir Oliver Lodge,"

PROFESSOR HARVEY

December 9—"Protoplasmic Streaming, Its Role in Vital Phenomena,"

PROFESSOR JUST

December 16—"Social and Moral Values".....DEAN MILLER

January 13—"The Structure of a Drug and Its Physiologic Action,"

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 April 21—"Umlaut in English and German".....PROFESSOR DAVIS
 May 12—"The Epic of Milton".....PRESIDENT DURKEE

HONOR IN EXAMINATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS are the time-keepers of scholastic progress. Since they constitute the criteria by which our merits are appraised and recorded, it follows that honesty and sincerity on our part are a *sine qua non* for their effectiveness. Unfortunately, we are not over scrupulous in advert- ing to the moral side of the question. Some of us are not only prone, but even eager, to yield to the temptation of cheating our way through! The attitude of mind which is responsible for this species of moral delinquency is predicated, in part, upon a perverted notion that the examination is an unnecessary and superfluous incubus on the educa- tional scheme, and can, therefore, be treated with impunity!

Of course, this situation is not confined to any particular college or university. Indeed, we hear the echoes, sporadic and desultory though they be, from widely different parts of the country, now and again. The fact remains, none the less patent, that this inclination is very much alive in our colleges and universities.

We come to college primarily in order to prepare ourselves to grapple intelligently with the business and problems of life. As part of this preparation, we should learn to discriminate between the ephemeral and empty successes which are contingent upon fraud and deceit, and those permanent and concrete advantages which can be derived only from sincere, honest, and persevering efforts. We should always bear in mind that a balance between character and intellect is a necessary condition to permanent success. When a student emerges from college with a diploma or certificate attesting his intellectual equipment, he is, so to speak, only the bearer of an introductory document, and his success or failure in the world of higher endeavor will depend largely on the extent to which he measures up to the expectations legitimately engendered by the parchment.

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What then if this parchment is based on an aggregation of more or less fraudulently passed examinations? Of what practical value would it be to the holder? And what effect, if any, would such a situation have on the Alma Mater? These are paramount considerations which as students we should never lose sight of; moreover, they should constitute the basis upon which our relations to our several universities and our fellow-students rest.

We were wont to hear the old folks say that the world "owed" them a living; but we have grown to learn and know better, and have in consequence, scrapped the time-worn adage as an absurdity. The world "owes" us nothing. On the contrary, we must be prepared intellectually to compel the world to give us what we need, in commensurable proportion to our services. In other words, we must be prepared to fit in somewhere in the scheme of things, and be able to hold our own. This is an age of highly specialized effort in which mediocrity plays a very sorry part; and the college man or woman who loses sight of that fact is defeated in advance in the great battle of life.

In view of the fact, therefore, that examinations are a vital part of intellectual preparation, we need to be true to ourselves, as well as to fellow-students, and Alma Mater. We need to realize that success or failure will reflect creditably or discredibly on the reputation of an Alma Mater that we profess to love and honor. We need to reflect that reputation is made or marred by the alumni; that her claim to greatness, usefulness and continued existence, her power for good in ministering to the educational aspirations of future generations is conditioned upon our good will, loyalty and co-operation. If we bear in mind all these things, we will be fair and true and sincere, and as a preliminary but important step in that direction, we will let all the "ponies" trot their exit from the scene of our future examinations.

E. FREDERICKS, '22.



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HOWARD UNIVERSITY RECORD

75

APPRECIATION OF MUSIC.

By Roy W. Tibbs, Mus. B., A. M.
Professor of Pianoforte and Organ.

IT IS surprising to note how few persons have real appreciation for music, even though hundreds and hundreds consider themselves followers and lovers of the art. Out of the vast numbers thronging the symphony concerts, artist recitals, operas, oratorios, etc., it would not be exaggerating to state that of every fifty persons one is really listening intelligently. Some from this number are scanning the audience, others are taking the music in a sentimental reverie fashion not actively following, while still others are filling their minds with pictures, visions, stories and the like.

All of us can be real appreciators of music; we can place our minds in such a receptive mood that audience, performer and all else will be forgotten except the unique unfolding of each musical phrase and tone. Unless one can do this the greatest enjoyment music gives is lost. The enjoyment of music is not passive like a simple sensation, but active. To attend musical performances is not sufficient; one must by concentrated effort learn to mentally digest what he hears. The mind must constantly be on the alert so that the ear may listen intelligently. On the other hand we must guard against taking only a scientific interest in music; one can be so busy analysing themes and picking out motives that the real music enjoyment is lost. Many persons think that because of the many technicalities in music it is useless to try to understand. Let me state here emphatically that a great knowledge of musical technicalities is unnecessary for appreciation. If one is willing to work toward real musical pleasure by giving his concentrated effort and receiving proper guidance as for what to listen, the technicalities may be eliminated.

Music offers to us only soft or loud sounds pitched high or low with long or short duration. It does not give to us something to be seen by our eyes or felt by our fingers. There are even no definite words that one can understand. It is not surprising, when we give the matter careful thought, that even though music is so generally liked and takes so great a hold upon us, we are frequently left at sea and feel as if there is really no tangible impression left. However, if we find just how to go about the study of music one finds that these sounds are arranged in a most reasonable and logical order all their own. When listening to one speak a language unfamiliar to us, the words at first fall upon our ears simply as isolated sounds. Not until we are able to group them into definite sentences are we able to intelligently comprehend. In music the idea is practically the same. When first listening the sounds have no definite relationship, they are mere sounds. We must first learn to group these sounds into melodies so as to make "musical sense" then we are beginning the real art of music appreciation.

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Professor of Pianoforte and Organ.

IT IS surprising to note how few persons have real appreciation for music, even though hundreds and hundreds consider themselves followers and lovers of the art. Out of the vast numbers thronging the symphony concerts, artist recitals, operas, oratorios, etc., it would not be exaggerating to state that of every fifty persons one is really listening intelligently. Some from this number are scanning the audience, others are taking the music in a sentimental reverie fashion not actively following, while still others are filling their minds with pictures, visions, stories and the like.

All of us can be real appreciators of music; we can place our minds in such a receptive mood that audience, performer and all else will be forgotten except the unique unfolding of each musical phrase and tone. Unless one can do this the greatest enjoyment music gives is lost. The enjoyment of music is not passive like a simple sensation, but active. To attend musical performances is not sufficient; one must by concentrated effort learn to mentally digest what he hears. The mind must constantly be on the alert so that the ear may listen intelligently. On the other hand we must guard against taking only a scientific interest in music; one can be so busy analysing themes and picking out motives that the real music enjoyment is lost. Many persons think that because of the many technicalities in music it is useless to try to understand. Let me state here emphatically that a great knowledge of musical technicalities is unnecessary for appreciation. If one is willing to work toward real musical pleasure by giving his concentrated effort and receiving proper guidance as for what to listen, the technicalities may be eliminated.

Music offers to us only soft or loud sounds pitched high or low with long or short duration. It does not give to us something to be seen by our eyes or felt by our fingers. There are even no definite words that one can understand. It is not surprising, when we give the matter careful thought, that even though music is so generally liked and takes so great a hold upon us, we are frequently left at sea and feel as if there is really no tangible impression left. However, if we find just how to go about the study of music one finds that these sounds are arranged in a most reasonable and logical order all their own. When listening to one speak a language unfamiliar to us, the words at first fall upon our ears simply as isolated sounds. Not until we are able to group them into definite sentences are we able to intelligently comprehend. In music the idea is practically the same. When first listening the sounds have no definite relationship, they are mere sounds. We must first learn to group these sounds into melodies so as to make "musical sense" then we are beginning the real art of music appreciation.

If we were going to hear a sermon we should first want to know the text; if we were reading a book, the subject; a novel, the characters. When taking up any new thing we first of all familiarize ourselves with its subject or subjects. Music is made up of subjects peculiarly its own and we must learn to pick them out so they can be readily recognized. In referring to a subject in music we mean an entire melody or theme—viz., the first subject in Beethoven's Fifth Symphony from measure 6 to 21.

As you will readily see, this is obviously different in meaning from the subject of an essay or of a book. With the subject of a book, a poem or the like, the fundamental idea of its entirety is woven. This musical subject is worked out from a little idea of *four* notes. This little idea of *four* notes must be given a name so we will call it a motive. For the present, let us understand the term motive to mean just a short idea, the smallest element with which we can analyze the subject-matter of music and the term "subject" to mean a complete theme or melody built from one or two of these motives. One begins to take seriously the study of appreciation of music when he will do well to pick out many short motives in different things such as the first six notes in "My country, 'tis of thee," the first seven notes in "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," etc. As soon as one is capable of accurately distinguishing motives, he has mastered the first steps in appreciation and is on the road to ultimate success in this study. He will soon be able to intelligently follow the subjects or themes of any music, thus actively entering the true and only real appreciation.

When a composer has assembled his motives, in order to weave them into a complete piece, he must continually refer to his principal motives or central ideas so that the piece will have unity. These repetitions, however, must present new phases of the ideas, otherwise the piece will be lacking in variety and will become monotonous and uninteresting. Every composer works out variety and combination of general impressions in his own original way. This brings us to the problem of repeating our motive with modifications sufficient to add new interest and at the same time not hiding its identity. If a composition is being made for several voices or instruments, or for several parts all played on one instrument like the piano or organ, the motive can be sounded in succession by these different voices or parts. An agreeable mingling of unity and variety comes when the new voice takes the motive, while the voice previously brought in proceeds with something new.

The time must be so contrived that its different sections, simultaneously sounded by various parts or voices, merge in harmony. This repetition by one part of what another has just done is called "imitation" and is the basic principle of that department of music known as the "polyphonic" or many-voiced.

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than at first. In this way, it forms a very agreeable novelty and at the same time is easily recognized. This sort of repetition is called "transposition," indicating that the motive is shifted to a new place of pitch, and is of the greatest utility to a composer.

If we do not wish to imitate or transpose our motive there is another way it can be treated. Its first appearance can be followed by something else entirely different, termed contrasted material, after which we come back to our motive, and restate it exactly as it was in the beginning.

We should keep distinctly in mind these three modes of repetition which are of the greatest importance in musical design; imitation, transposition and restatement of a motive.

Great composers constantly use these kinds of repetition to give their compositions unity in variety, and variety in unity, without which music can be neither beautiful nor intelligent. These ways of varying musical motives without destroying their identity were not quickly found out by musicians. It took centuries to discover and to work out these devices which seem so simple.

DEMOCRACY AT WORK.

By Frank H. Wimberly,
Member of the Atlantic City Bar.

"Truth forever on the scaffold,
Wrong forever on the throne;
But that scaffold sways the future
And behind the dim unknown
Standeth God within the shadows,
Keeping watch above his own."

FULL seventy-five years have passed since these famous lines were written by that distinguished son of genius, Lowell; yet they still retain their vigorous potency. The onward march of the century and the manifold strides in commercialism and human progress generally have intensified, rather than dimmed, their brilliancy. Truly, Lowell may join the ranks of the great poets; for these lines contain no mere half truths, but truth which is universal in its application. The burning shame of America which inspired Lowell to write these lines was the bartering of human souls for a price. The subversion of every principle of freedom and love of liberty which had moved his grandsires to action against their fatherland kindled his ire to white hot indignation against the pernicious system of human bondage. The scaffold, whereon truth and liberty and justice stood garbed in their death-caps, trembled, swayed from side to side 'neath their ponderous weight.

"Life was passed, death not come;—
So they waited."

Only the hand of a Master could save them.

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The gigantic conflict brought on by those who sought to uphold the institution of slavery and those who opposed it is now history. Lincoln, who was regarded cynically by even the proponents of Negro freedom, is today not only first in the hearts of his countrymen, but is likewise held aloft by the lovers of freedom, the world over, as one of the greatest souls that ever lived. Here, indeed, was a champion of human rights worthy of emulation by those who would render secure the destiny of the human race. Here, indeed, was a man who measured up to the full stature of a man. Here, indeed, was a man come to do the will of him who sent him. But "man born of a woman has but a short time to live." His days are numbered. Thus, the soul of Lincoln sped back to the God who gave it and the nation soon forgot his teachings.

Thus, the conflict—centuries old—as between class and class, as between truth and untruth, resumes its solitary way. Vices ripen into virtues. The ideals of government as expressed in constitutions and in statutes become mere and meaningless platitudes. The very men who have risen to positions of influence and of power by virtue of their advocacy of the cause of the weak and the oppressed have, in turn, become the chief oppressors. Given a free hand, they have become the most dangerous enemies of the public weal. Wrong again sits upon the throne decreeing the death of Truth and Justice.

But "Truth crushed to earth will rise again," and, in her rising, sweep everything before her. Her lovers, erstwhile tolerant and apathetic, now become intolerant and indignant. The defiant forces of iniquity become even more defiant. The positive extreme of truth and the negative extreme of untruth are lost amid the turmoil and confusion of war. To gain the ascendancy, the workers of iniquity pour their billions of ill-gotten gain into the struggle. The blood of the just mingles freely with that of the unjust. With undaunted courage and high resolve, bleeding France holds on with dogged tenacity. Inch by inch, she yields ground in the bitter struggle. Still fighting back, she sends her clarion call for help across the western waters and Americans rush to the rescue. Slowly but surely, an issue long doubtful, begins to clarify. France takes on fresh courage. The Germans, with hopes and dreams of a world empire shattered and their armies defeated, beat a hasty retreat across their frontier and once more the "Watch on the Rhine" passes to the stalwart sons of France.

We Americans have made it a part of our national and international policy that in whatever foreign country the liberties of men are in jeopardy; wherever the cruel hand of oppression holds sway, our abundant material resources, our wealth of information appertaining to the ideals of freedom and how best to attain unto them; yea, even the blood of ourselves and our sons, shall merge and mingle freely with that of the oppressed in order to put down their oppressors. We have resolved that their Macedonian call shall not pass by unheeded. It was in part-

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performance of this policy, at least, that our billions of treasure were poured into the coffers of Europe; it was in part-performance of this pledge that our soldiery, totaling millions, surged and charged over the shell-torn fields of Flanders. Another policy, erstwhile equally important, a policy which has given us prestige as arbiters, when other nations have been at odds, has been that of holding aloof from foreign embroglios and foreign alliances. Present world events would seem to indicate that this latter policy is not now maintainable. Having set our hands to the plow, we dare not now look back. Struggling nations, even in times of peace, cannot be left to the mercy of arrogant and revengeful nations in whose breasts there still rankles the bitter sting of defeat. The convalescing patient must be properly cared for and nurtured until he is out of danger. Treaties and leagues, founded in insincerity and suspicion, are meaningless. Unless the parties thereto are such by virtue of their own free choice; unless the parties thereto are joint beneficiaries thereunder; unless there is behind them the moral power of positive enforcement, such treaties might well never have been formulated and the men who were instrumental in framing them might have been more profitably engaged in other lines of endeavor.

I hold no brief for the League of Nations. With full knowledge of the fact that it is voiced and sponsored by our distinguished and scholarly President; with full knowledge of the fact that some of America's most gifted statesmen approve it, I am still opposed to it. Leagues of nations are not unknown to the historian. "Since the time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," nations have entered into combinations, either open or secret, for the purpose of checking the arrogance and aggrandizement of their less scrupulous sister nations. What has been the result? Those nations excluded from the combine or which do not enjoy equal advantages thereunder, have invariably, under the sinister brand of ostracism, entered into secret combines for the purpose of nullifying the force and effect of the prior combine. Thus, these treaties and leagues contain in themselves germs of future wars. The League of Nations as proposed by Mr. Wilson is not free from these war germs. It is no answer to say that all nations are entitled to membership therein. Unless they all enjoy equal advantages thereunder, dissensions will arise and secret engagements be entered into by those against whom the scales are tilting. In short, if the voting power of England is five to one as compared to that of France or America; if the Japanese are to be regarded as men of inferior breed; if the dominance of the sea is to be accorded England and America; if Hayti's membership in the League is to be conditional merely because she happens to be a black republic, then the end of the League is already in sight; its doom to failure certain. Wherever these inequalities persist, the fallacy of perpetual peace becomes inherent and future wars are accelerated rather than retarded. A nation of nations becomes a mere fantasy; a thing **utterly unattainable.**

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Thus, the fallacy of perpetual peace passes into innocuous desuetude. Another panacea for the ills of the world must be found. The days now confronting us are no less trying than those which confronted us when the war was at its height. Men everywhere are talking of reconstruction. All about us are gloom and consternation. Through it all, there flickers an uncertain light, ever beckoning us forward. Various and conflicting dogmas grip the attention of men in all walks of life. The passions of men are wrought to a high frenzy. Lenine and Trotsky take the ascendancy under their banner of red. Soldiers fresh from a world war cry vengeance. Statesmen, erstwhile cool and diplomatic, lose their balance denouncing Bolshevism. President Wilson talks of world-democracy and actually becomes the greatest exemplar of world-autocracy. Labor would dethrone capital and *vice versa*. Races assert superiority and end their assertions in bloody, riotous conflict. In the halls of Congress, some faithful representative of the people, deeply sensitive of the platform upon which he rode into office and sincerely bent upon sustaining it, eloquently pleads for peace. Peace! The dream! There is no peace! His pleadings fall short of his own lips. Amid the din and hubbub of it all, his eloquence is lost to willing ears.

But that eloquence shall not fail. That suppressed silence shall some day, and that soon, become the all-absorbing thought of the age. Pressure will but add to its potency and its force. The author of that unheeded speech shall yet be heeded. He is but another Disraeli in the making. Party affiliations will be swept aside. Whether he be a republican, a democrat, or a socialist will matter but little, if at all, so long as he remains true. The vox populi cannot persistently be ignored with any marked degree of success. Today, there is a rising spirit of resentment against the New York Assembly in their refusal to seat in that body men of a certain political faith, though duly elected at the poles. That resentment will increase; for the people will not long brook interference with their political will, constitutionally voiced. The will of the people is infinitely superior to that of the Assembly; higher even than the Constitution; for in final analysis, it is they who determine what the Constitution shall be. Any attempt to nullify that will, therefore, is not only un-American but dangerously revolutionary. A nation schooled in the principles of freedom and self-government may acquiesce but never yield to the doctrine of force. Men in high place may misguide the people for a time, but for a time only. They may cry out against Bolshevism; denounce Lenine and Trotsky, the chief exponents of that faith, in order to shield themselves while they rob the people of their power; they may bitterly arraign capital and labor while in truth they are the arch-enemies of both—co-conspirators in the disgraceful business of filching from the pockets of unsuspecting millions the fruits of their honest toil; they may proclaim until they are hoarse and inaudible above a whisper over the growing bitterness as between race and race, while

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secretly winking at the arrogance of the dominant race, but none of these palliatives will avail. Out of the frenzy of it all, a new nation, conscious of its sacred mission to humanity, will emerge. Having unsheathed the sword, it will not sheathe it again until these hypocritical sooth-sayers are driven from office and their philosophy of government by the few shall be transformed into the philosophy of government by the many. There can be no escape. Truly, "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding fine." The nation tottering in the throes of revolutionary turmoil will once again upright herself and pursue the even tenor of her ways. Under the banner of peace, the common-carriers of the nation shall speed from coast to coast in double haste; the seas shall be laden with a tremendous commerce made possible by virtue of a highly efficient merchant marine; everywhere will be peace and plenty.

Thus, it is that under the pressure of economic strain and political exploitation the people are in search of a man to guide them. "Lead kindly light, amidst the encircling gloom," they cry. Who is this man to be? What are the exactions which labor will impose upon him? What requisites will be heard in the ranks of the capitalists? What type of man will best satisfy the capricious whims of the ultra-radicals? Who will have the courage, in face of the unquestioned need for reform, to consider fairly and impartially the stand-pat theories of the dyed-in-the-wool conservatives? Where is he, big enough, broad enough, and American enough to listen attentively to the just grievances of millions of his black fellow-Americans and, after just analysis of the same, to accord them the assurances of a humane adjustment? A cursory review of the men high in public trust reveals no single man possessed of these various qualities of statesmanship. Those who would be fair to labor are disposed to be hostile to capital. Those whom capital would choose, would in all probability, assume an air of arrogance towards labor. Those of conservative tendencies will hesitate to accept anyone who dares to espouse the cause of the radicals and *vice versa*. Certainly, the Negro will not be satisfied with the selection of any of the aforementioned advocates who will not pledge himself to the full enforcement of the Constitution, especially as it appertains to Negro rights and Negro citizenry.

Never was there more keenly felt the need for the steadying hand of a genius than now. Again they cry:

"God give us men.

A time like this demands

Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;

Men whom the lust of office does not kill;

Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;

Men who possess opinions and a will;

Men who have conscience;

Men who will not lie;

Men who can stand before a demagogue

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Men who possess opinions and a will;

Men who have conscience;

Men who will not lie;

Men who can stand before a demagogue

And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking;
 Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
 In public duty and in private thinking,
 For while the rabble with their thumb-worn creeds,
 Their large professions and their little deeds
 Mingle in selfish strife,
 Lo! Freedom weeps! Wrong rules the land
 And waiting justice sleeps."

During the days of English rule and the consequent injustices which daily followed, the cry went forth for men. Warren, Green, Anthony, Hancock, Adams, Jefferson and Washington answered that call. Today, they constitute the bright constellation on the horizon of the nation's earliest struggles. In the days of slavery when the nation was still seeking to put into effect the principles of liberty and the tenets of the fathers as set forth in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, the call for men again went forth. Daniel Webster, then enjoying the ascendancy of enlightened and far-visioned American statesmanship, was found to be possessed of selfish ambitions. The glare of the presidency blinded his vision and nullified his sagacity. He chose to lend the weight of his powerful influence to the forces at work disrupting the government. Thus, as one author observes, "A man who might have led his age falls back into the blackness of night." Lincoln, likewise, heard that call and forgetting ploughshare, forgetting home and fireside, forgetting self, plunged headlong into that mighty maelstrom to gather and to save the fast-vanishing fragments of American democracy. The opposition, as voiced by Stephen A. Douglas, was keen; but that opposition only strengthened him. Truly, the people had found a champion. With one triumphant bound, Lincoln landed into the presidency. His short address at Gettysburg far outweighs the sum-total of the combined eloquence of Daniel Webster, conceded to be America's greatest orator. Today, every schoolboy seeks to be a second Lincoln in the delivery of that world-famed address. Whoever remembers the Civil War and the issues involved therein must needs first remember Lincoln, who was the chief exponent of the people's will. I need but mention the name of Theodore Roosevelt and the gallant fight he made against wrong and economic oppression and the heart of every American proudly swells. But what of today? Shall the call of the people go unanswered? Shall the people again be disappointed in the statesmanship of those into whose hands they have entrusted the public weal? Must the people in their distress, call unto the hills and fields to yield up another unlettered plough-boy to save the nation from economic and political disaster?

Yes, the nation is calling for men today in no uncertain terms. That call is addressed to you and to me. It is truly a personal call. It is the voice of America calling to her sons and daughters everywhere to avenge her honor, to preserve her sacred institutions. He who is big enough, broad enough, and genius enough to answer that call will need

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to leave behind him no emblazoned entablatures nor "decrepid parchments and confused pedigrees" to flaunt his greatness. The children of the sons of men will rear aloft the banner of the age whereon his name shall appear. Another Phaedipides will rush with breathless haste to announce his coming. Another Browning will sing of another Saul and he shall lift not only "a mortal to the skies," but a nation. The preachments about the "Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man," long mouthed, shall become a fact, a vital realization. An age of dissensions and chaotic confusion shall be superseded by an age of peace and prosperity. Who is that man to be?

SHYLOCK, THE JEW.

By Leonard Z. Johnson, A. M., D. D.,
Associate Professor of English, Howard University.

IN Shylock and his story, Shakespeare has opened a window in the house of actual life through which we may look in upon the features of a racial personality and upon the workings of a racial relationship and learn what in our day as in his can but be interesting in the one and profitable in the other. For this reason have we chosen to write upon Shylock, the Jew. As well as we can, we shall trace out his character, determine his merits, and draw a lesson from his experience. We pursue, therefore, the following line of consideration: (1) a delineation; (2) a condemnation; (3) an extenuation; (4) an application.

We remember the story of the "Merchant of Venice." Antonio stands surety for his friend Bassanio to Shylock, a Jewish money-lender, for a loan of three thousand ducats for the period of three months. The bond is drawn under condition that in event of forfeiture by default of payment within the stipulated time, Antonio shall yield to Shylock

"An equal pound

Of his fair flesh, to be cut off and taken

In what part of his body pleaseth Shylock."

Antonio, confident of the happy issue of several business ventures that would net him many times more than the sum for which he stood, and expecting such returns long before the day of payment—

"My ships come home a month before the day"—

signs the bond and legally binds himself into the hands of the Jew. The ships of Antonio founder in the sea, and thus his hope of payment is swept away. The day of settlement come, Shylock holds Antonio to his bond and brings him to judgment before the court. Thus far we are interested for our purpose here. The sequel we know.

We note the character of Shylock first as a Jewish money-lender. He is cautious, crafty, exacting. Observe how he dallies with Bassanio over the bargain as if cogitating whether or not to make it.

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"Three thousand ducats—well."

"Ay, sir," says Bassanio, "for three months."

"For three months—well."

"For the which, as I told you, Antonio shall be bound."

"Antonio shall be bound—well."

"May you stead me? Will you pleasure me? Shall I know your answer?"

"Three thousand ducats, for three months, and Antonio bound."

"Your answer to that."

"Antonio is a good man."

"Have you heard any imputation to the contrary?"

"Ho no, no, no, no;—my meaning in saying he is a good man is, to have you understand me that he is sufficient: yet his means are in supposition; he hath an argosy bound to Tripolis, another to the Indies; I understand, moreover, upon the Rialto, he hath a third at Mexico, a fourth for England; and other ventures he hath, squandered abroad. But ships are but boards, sailors but men; there be land-rats and water-rats, land-thieves and water-thieves; I mean pirates; and then, there is the peril of waters, winds, and rocks. The man is, notwithstanding, sufficient;—three thousand ducats;—I think I may take his bond."

"Be assured you may."

"I will be assured I may; and that I may be assured I will bethink me. May I speak with Antonio?"

Throughout, there is no haste; no particular interest in making the bargain appears. It is a deliberate proceeding of business caution. Yet the name Antonio was one to conjure with in the money-mart of Venice, much as the name J. Pierpont Morgan in our day. His name might well have been sufficient inducement to immediate arrangement for the loan. But in business the Jew's mind outruns his heart; that is to say, he acts by sight and not by faith. He takes no chances, or he takes only those so well hedged in by probabilities as to be shorn of almost all chance-element. He will go behind the name, whatever its standing, and know what assurance is really back of it. Shylock, therefore, questions as to Antonio. His *name* is good; his *resources* are problematical in the face of the risk of the sea to which they are exposed. Can three thousand ducats be trusted out upon such security? Prudence considers, and argues no haste in closing such a bargain. Shylock, however, knows that business calls for *some* risk, and comes to the conclusion, very evidently, that the probability is against the loss of all Antonio's many ventures. Some or one at least of the ventures would succeed—there would be sufficient to cover his loan; to his own shrewdness be it left, to be first of Antonio's creditors on the field for recovery. He says, therefore, "The man is, notwithstanding, sufficient. I think I may take his bond". But cautiousness is the note of his bargaining; it is only because he will not be "over"-cautious that he consents to the deal. Careful to guard his own, Shylock here appears the veritable Jew.

One cannot but note, too, the play of craft in Shylock's dallying tactics with Bassanio. He had an eye to as big a rate of interest as could be

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exacted on the strength of Bassanio's eagerness for the loan—the more that eagerness was whetted in degree, the more easily it could be persuaded to pay well for what it desired. It is only when the Jew is selling that he is all quick animation and eagerness to press a business deal. He plays then by quick action for snap-judgment upon the price he quotes, giving as little opportunity for consideration as possible. But sell to him or borrow from him, and he reverses the tactics. It is now the play to bait one on by seeming indifference to the deal, in order to obtain a lessening of the price or an increase of interest. If you have ever dealt with the Jew, you can but recognize these traits as true of him; traits not, of course, limited to him, for they enter as a matter of fact into business transaction in general; but the Jew is pre-eminently adept in the practice of such business traits, a past-master in the art. He seems to have the native shrewdness for driving a bargain to his own great advantage. It is a common saying of the day, "You can't beat a Jew". By universal consent he holds the palm of merit—if merit there be—for business cunning. And Shylock, we are to know, is a worthy member of his race's business craft. He is as ready and able to obtain as good a trade as any of his countrymen of to-day.

"Three thousand ducats—'tis a good round sum.

Three months from twelve: then, let me see; the rate—"

It was to this he had been leading up. All the while by temporizing policy, Shylock was creating an atmosphere favorable to the charging of an extortionate interest. We know he was usurious, for it was for this in part that Antonio held him in contempt. His rate of interest always high, it should now indeed be high for friend of Antonio, mayhap for Antonio himself, security for the friend who likely enough might fail to pay the loan. Antonio! upon whom Shylock looked as an enemy and was of mind to injure when chance offered—

"If I can catch him once upon the hip,

I will feed fat the ancient grudge I bear him!"

It is not likely that a rate of loan to *him*, direct in person or indirect through the friend whose security he stood, would be another than a "goodly" one.

Shylock, again, is not only extortionate but also exacting. He would have his own. Hear him:

"I'll have my bond; speak not against my bond.

I'll have my bond;—

I'll have my bond;—

—I will have my bond.

—I stay here on my bond."

It is, of course, personal hate that here gives direct motive to the deed; yet it is to be noted that it is not as a man who hates that Shylock comes into court, but as a man of business who seeks that for which he has contracted in the course of trade; and it is the will to exact what

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in business he has won that marks here the true Jewish mould in which Shylock is cast. With the Jew throughout, a bargain is a bargain. You must fulfill the conditions. Pay the bill! Pay the bill! Pay the bill! And if in paying the bill, or in failing to pay the bill, you must suffer—well, suffer! Yet, be it understood, it is not that the Jew is hard-hearted to suffering, but that he is indifferent to suffering that touches his self-interest. Suffering cannot keep him from his own. In the barter with you, he has given you of his own; it is but fair that he should have his own, *all* his own, in return. He demands it, and will not stop short of the utmost means and most indefatigable effort to obtain it. We once witnessed a pathetic, and yet amusing, incident corroborative of this. In our native city an old Jewish pawn-broker had sold a stove on credit to a woman. At the time specified she was unable to make payment. The Jew went after the stove. We happened to be passing along at the time he called. The woman had prepared for his coming. She threw open the door and said, "There's your stove; take it". *It was red hot*. But the Jew had come for his own. He was not to be put off; he would have his own. He accosted every likely man who came along, seeking to hire him to go in and bring the stove out; and we left him there still seeking. And it was no matter of concern to him that the taking of the stove meant suffering to the woman, exposed to the rigor of the wintry weather; neither was he anywise moved by the jeering laughter and scornful taunts of the crowd of neighbors and of passers-by gathered there. Pity for suffering; shame for ignominy?—such considerations had no meaning for him where his interest stood at stake. In like manner, Shylock exacts payment of his bond. He had played his ducats against the fortune of Antonio's ventures and had won—won what in his hate is of supreme self-interest to him: "to feed fat his ancient grudge". His enemy now is *his*—he would *have* what is his. No consideration whatsoever should enter in to keep him from what is his. Pleas, jeers; pity, shame—*nothing* should deprive him of his own.

"I'll have my bond; speak not against my bond;
I have sworn an oath that I will have my bond."

Of a truth, Shylock is exacting, inexorable in demand for his own.

All throughout, then, one can easily and fully trace in Shylock the lineaments of the Jewish business man, such as he is still known to us. Shylock still lives and bargains as prudently and craftily and exacts payment as inexorably as in the days of which Shakespeare speaks. Shakespeare's Shylock is true to life; his tribe is not dead. And in saying this we are not intent the least to do injustice to a race. There are, doubtless, Jews of more considerate mind and will than here depicted. They are to be excepted. Yet so general is the experience of Gentiles with Jews in matters of business that craft and extortion and exaction in such large degree enter in, that it were scarce unfair to judge the race in whole as a people of whom such traits are characteristic.

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In "Weir of Hermiston," Stevenson makes one of the characters ask of another: "Do you know Archie Weir?" The reply comes: "I know Weir, but not Archie." Knowing now "the Jew," we pass on to know "Shylock"; for unlike Archie Weir, Shylock, the Jew, as plainly reveals his personality as he does his race. "The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind," is Pope's characterization of Sir Francis Bacon. With modification it may be applied to Shylock. Few, if any, more malignant than he, the incarnation of hate and revenge. He is a moral monstrosity, and scarcely anything too severe in reprobation can be said of him. Yet we cannot but acknowledge and admire his mental ability. Shylock was keen-witted. "In all his answers and retorts," says Hazlitt, "he has

We are not unmindful, however, that our delineation may be called in question as merely gratuitous, for that the apparent intent is to show in Shylock the working of personal hate and not of Jewish traits. Are we to suppose, then, that Shakespeare means us to understand that *from the beginning* Shylock has distinctly in mind the definite design of the bond and in his bargaining with Bassanio is all the while consciously, deliberately, leading up to it? If so, what a mere "lay-figure" of a character Shylock becomes! There were no play of psychological insight and of artistic conception in such a "cut-and-dried" character and plot as thus ascribed. And when was Shakespeare ever known to be at fault in such essentials of dramatic art? Nay; at the start, for all his hate, Shylock is the *Jew* trading with his customer and characteristically alert to the demands and opportunities of the business affair at hand; by hate all the more alert and intent to gain advantage and "feed fat his ancient grudge", through such opportunity as naturally presented in the business deal. And what else could *naturally* offer for advantage out of the mere business deal than that which he had hitherto known and practiced—usury? But now in the course of the bargaining, his keen and active mind quickened by restless hate that was stung to its utmost passion by the appearance of Antonio and by the colloquy with him, ever casting in upon itself for more satisfying measure of revenge, *at last by sudden inspiration transcends the lines of ordinary business advantage* and leaps to the diabolical idea of the nefarious bond. This, we take it, is the conceiving track of Shakespeare's thought. This is natural to the psychological and artistic demand of the situation. We may overlook what is due, but Shakespeare, master-workman that he is, does not forget. He does not put a ready-made plot straight-way into the mind of his character, but lets the character himself work the plot out through the play of his own powers and out of the natural circumstances of his situation. While depicting Shylock in the features of a personal hate, Shakespeare takes care to do it through the lineaments of the racial type that is necessarily involved in the situation in which the hate is to have its play. He is simply consistent, and our delineation marks his happy consistency and does full justice to his consummate artistic skill.

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the best not only of the argument but also of the question, reasoning on his opponent's own principles and practices". Witness.

"Do all men kill the things they do not love?" asks Bassanio at the trial. No, of course not; the mere lack of love is not strong enough incentive to impel one to kill. One may be simply indifferent to a person he does not love and may ignore his existence before him; one may despise the person he does not love and in contemptuous tolerance may suffer his existence before him. Not to love is no reason to kill. Therefore, Shylock, was the argument of Bassanio, you cannot in the least justify your murderous attitude toward Antonio. Note how Shylock escapes the force of the argument by a keen and pregnant turn of the thought:

"Hates any man the thing he would not kill?"

Hate, a deadly passion, an active, stirring principle of malevolence—*hate* is motive sufficient, carrying in itself, as it conceives, its own justification as well as impulse to kill that which it dislikes and cannot abide. Bassanio, you have your answer.

"Every offense is not a hate at first",

replies Bassanio. Grant, says he, that hate does justify; yet not every offense is so heinous as to bring one to the point of hate at the first commission of its injury against one. Why should you so hate Antonio as to kill him, whose offense against you is surely this side of hate? Justify your hate, Shylock, is the argument of Bassanio. Again Shylock's keen wit is in evidence; by shrewd turn of thought he throws the argument back upon Bassanio:

"What, wouldst thou have a serpent sting thee twice?"

It is not only the offense, Bassanio, but also the offender upon which the point of argument rests. We hate the serpent and kill him for the venom still in him, which the second bite may bring upon us to renewed suffering or to death did we spare him for that the wounds of the first bite were not fatal and are now healed. I hate *Antonio*, and would kill him for the harm he yet may do to me as heinous or more heinous than he has done. Blamest thou me for securing my own self-protection? Bassanio hushed, the Duke takes up the argument.

"How shalt thou hope for mercy, rendering none?"

Hardness breeds hardness, Shylock; what you do unto others you must expect to be done unto you. Protect yourself here. It may come your turn to be in Antonio's place, when "mercy shall be all your plea and hope"; it shall be your turn when at length you stand before the Great Judge of all to answer for your deeds. Give, therefore, mercy now that you may be justified to look for and plead mercy then. It was compelling argument, even from Shylock's own standpoint of self-interest. How would he, could he, meet it? He is at no loss. He pursues the same shifting policy of reply; he again adroitly turns the thought:

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“What judgment shall I dread, doing no wrong?”

Prove me wrong. I seek only my own. The bond is legal; it is forfeit upon Antonio's part; the penalty is express. I am not beyond the bounds of the law; his own hand signed the bond; his own fortune of life makes him forfeit to it. I am not responsible before the law for his act in agreeing to the bond nor for his misfortune in forfeiting the bond. I am due before the law the payment of my bond. I stand for judgment—justice—shall I have it? Is that wrong, to demand your own? It is a just judgment I am seeking; and since just, what judgment upon myself shall I fear? Judgment turns upon justice toward him who is judged. How then stand I in danger of judgment for this case?

But prating of mercy, Duke, consider this:

“You have among you many a purchased slave,
Which, like your asses and your dogs and mules,
You use in abject and in slavish parts,
Because you bought them.—Shall I say to you,
Let them be free, marry them to your heirs?
Why sweat they under burdens? Let their beds
Be made as soft as yours, and let their palates
Be seasoned with such viands? You will answer,
The slaves are ours;—so do I answer you.
The pound of flesh, which I demand of him,
Is dearly bought; 'tis mine, and I will have it.”

Here was a “Roland” for the Duke's “Oliver”. “Physycian, heal thyself” and then seek to cure another. Mercy! How canst thou, Duke, or he, Antonio himself, by thine own argument look for mercy and plead for mercy, rendering none? “Chickens come home to roost.” “Wherein thou judgest another, thou condemnest thyself; for thou that judgest doest the same things.” Unguardedly, the Duke had thrown a moral boomerang that came back upon himself and upon him for whom he plead and struck them down to the same reprehensible level upon which they conceived Shylock to stand. The Duke had no reply; he said,

“Upon my power, I may dismiss this court.”

He falls back on his authority as judge to end all further parley. There is no argument so effective to stop an opponent's mouth as that from the example of his own life. It will always be true as here, that “You yourself speak so loud that I cannot hear what you say”. Embody a virtue, then can you champion it; be a vice, and its corresponding virtue heralded upon your lips will be ridiculous, offensive, and your shame.

However one, therefore, reprobate the moral sense of Shylock, he cannot but admire his keen and resourceful intellect. He is well worthy consideration simply as a study in the argument of rebuttal. Barring the moral interests involved, he who wishes to be a good debater would do well to acquaint himself thoroughly with Shylock, in whom are the essential elements of a good debater in high possession and facile exercise.

But brilliance of intellect must not be allowed to warp our judgment to prepossessing favor in the face of gross malignity with which it is associated and whose instrument it is become. Shylock, the keen thinker and able debater, is a moral leper; his heart is the seat of a cankerous hate that breeds to the full throughout his spirit the poison of a foul revenge. Every humane feeling is atrophied; every noble consideration is swept away: he stands relentlessly cruel, brutal, murderous and utterly shameless—ferociously inhuman. As Antonio appears, Shylock says, speaking to himself,

“How like a fawning publican he looks!
I hate him—

—————
If I can catch him once upon the hip,
I will feed fat the ancient grudge I bear him.
——Curs’d be my tribe
If I forgive him!”

And how diabolically inventive to plan and crafty to execute his deep and studied revenge! All smiles and pleasant speech, he says to Antonio,

“Go with me to a notary: seal me there
Your single bond; and, in a merry sport,
If you repay me not on such a day,
In such a place, such sum or sums as are
Express’d in the condition, let the forfeit
Be nominated for an equal pound
Of your fair flesh, to be cut off and taken
In what part of your body pleaseth me.”

In merry sport—just for fun, you know, a mere eccentric pleasantry. Such bond will be but playful business formality between us, such a pact as they of friendly understanding and jovial fellowship were like to make; in all, an evidence of mutual good-will. How plausible it appeared upon its own face and as uttered in the unctuous tones of the wily proposer—this sportive agreement! For who would suspect a man so evil-minded as to make such a proposition with serious intent to exact its outrageous penalty of forfeit? Antonio did not; he answers,

“Content, in faith; I’ll seal to such a bond,
And say there is much kindness in the Jew.”

Even Bassanio’s misgivings—he demurs—are lulled to rest, if not wholly removed, by the crafty plausibleness of Shylock’s reply in answer to his fears:

“Pray you, tell me this;
If he should break his day, what should I gain
By the execution of the forfeiture?
A pound of man’s flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so estimable, profitable neither,
As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats. I say,
To buy his favor I extend this friendship;

If he will take it, so: if not, adieu;
And for my love, I pray you wrong me not."

There seems no answer to this save acquiescence. In all reason, as far as could be judged, Shylock appeared sincere.

The cruelty of Shylock's planning against Antonio is equalled only by the unmercifulness of his inexorable stand for the execution of his design. Antonio by forfeit in his hand, Shylock devotes him relentlessly to suffering and death. Pity is total stranger to him; not harder the flinty rock than the heart he bears toward Antonio in hate and revenge. What else judge we of one who thinks and speaks and acts as Shylock does in the circumstance of Antonio's extremity?

"Tell not me of mercy;—
Gaoler, look to him.
Hear me yet, good Shylock.
I'll have my bond; speak not against my bond;
I have sworn an oath that I will have my bond.

I'll have my bond; I will not hear thee speak:
I'll have my bond; and therefore speak no more.
I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool,
To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield
To Christian intercessors. Follow not;
I'll have no speaking; I will have my bond.

By my soul, I swear,
There is no power in the tongue of man
To alter me: I stay here on my bond."

"Jew,
Though justice be thy plea, consider this—
That in the course of justice, none of us
Should see salvation: we pray for mercy;
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render
The deeds of mercy."

"My deeds upon my head! I crave the law,
The penalty and forfeit of my bond."

Here where no dictate of reason and no feeling of humaneness, and where no concern for personal merit and interest at the bar of God, enter in to modify the attitude and restrain the impulse, stands revealed a spirit given over to the utmost passion of malevolence and impiety. Shylock appears a moral degenerate, lost to all ethical feeling and noble impulse; in the language of the Duke: "A stony adversary, an inhuman wretch." Little matter for wonder that Gratiano cried out upon him:

"O, be thou damn'd, execrable dog!
And for thy life let justice be accused.
Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,

That souls of animals infuse themselves
 Into the trunks of men: thy currish spirit
 Govern'd a wolf, who, hang'd for human slaughter,
 Even from the gallows did his fell soul fleet,
 And, whilst thou lay in thy unhallow'd dam,
 Infused itself in thee; for thy desires
 Are wolfish, bloody, sterv'd, and ravenous."

In consequence, there is no word other than one sternly condemnatory to be spoken of Shylock. We dislike him; we reprobate him; we loathe him. There is no beauty in him that we should admire him or desire him in any wise or degree for fellowship of thought and feeling, as one to whom our sympathies go out and fain would bring home to our own hearts and into our own lives as a pleasing and acceptable ideal of life to influence and develop us. The pages of literature offer scarce a character of less moral inspiration, of more moral disapprobation, than Shylock, the Jew. He fascinates us with intellectual interest; he horrifies and disgusts us with moral repugnance. This is the dominant impression with which we rise from a study of him. We cannot condone his faults; we may not overlook them; we must condemn them.

And yet, withal, there is room for a measure of extenuation in his behalf. As clearly apparent, he is a man sinned against as sinning; and it is the sins against him to which are partly due the sins he himself commits. He, in turn, has been Antonio's victim, the subject of Antonio's contempt and violence. Shylock speaks his grievance:

"He hates our sacred nation, and he rails
 Even there where merchants most do congregate,
 On me, my bargains, and my well-won thrift."

"Signior Antonio, many a time and oft
 In the Rialto you have rated me
 About my moneys and my usances:
 Still have I borne it with a shrug;
 For sufferance is the badge of all our tribe:
 You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog,
 And spit upon my Jewish gaberdine,

And foot me, as you spurn a stranger cur
 Over your threshold."

And how does Antonio make answer to such indignant protest against personal indignity and violence received at his hands?

"I am as like to call thee so again,
 To spit on thee, and spurn thee, too."

If thou wilt lend this money, lend it not
 As to thy friends;—
 But lend it rather to thine enemy;
 Who, if he break, thou may'st with better face
 Exact the penalties."

What say we of such unjust prejudice and heartless treatment and of such arrogant pride, that reck nothing of another's personal dignity and rights, and, adding insult to injury, flaunt their contempt and misdoings in the face of him they wrong and dare him to his worst in retaliation? Is it not likely to feed indignation to hate and breed the spirit of deep revenge? So much instigation to malevolence, then, lies at the core of Shylock's bitter and relentless ill-will toward Antonio, and so far becomes a palliation. "The desire of revenge," says one, "is almost inseparable from the sense of wrong; and we can hardly help sympathizing with the proud spirit hidden beneath Shylock's 'Jewish gaberdine,' stung to madness by repeated undeserved provocations, and laboring to throw off the load of obloquy and oppression heaped upon him and all his tribe by one desperate act of 'lawful' revenge."

And why now such scorn and violence against Shylock on the part of Antonio? Shylock makes us know.

"He hath disgraced me and hindered me half a million; laughed at my losses, mocked my gains, scorned my nation, thwarted my bargains, cooled my friends, heated mine enemies; and what's his reason? *I am a Jew.*"

A Jew had no dignity, no rights that Venetians—Christian Venetians!—were bound to respect! Yet, says Shylock,

"Hath not a Jew eyes? hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer as a Christian is? If you prick us, do we not bleed? if you tickle us, do we not laugh? if you poison us, do we not die?"

I say, says Shylock, are we Jews not also in the family of common humanity with you, and shall we not therefore be treated as are all men else? Why should my dignity of person and my rights be any less worthy and less defined and full because I am a Jew than yours because you are a Gentile and a Christian, when both of us are of the like and same humanity? Think you that Jews do not, cannot, *feel*, because, of *meaner* stuff and spirit in their make-up than other peoples, they have no sense of outrage when scorned and beaten? "If you wrong us, shall we not revenge?" You greatly err, and you shall know it: we are human as you are human; and "If we are like you in all the rest, we will resemble you also in that." For "If a Jew wrong a Christian, what is his humility?—revenge." Note the cutting irony: what is his *humility*?—revenge! How *Christian* it is! "If a Christian wrong a Jew, what should his sufferance be by Christian example? Why, revenge." Another stab of sharp-pointed irony—*Christian* example, revenge! Well then, continues Shylock, "The villainy you teach me I will execute; and it shall go hard but that I will better the instruction." Using the word of another how "irresistible" is the argument here. Who can gainsay it justification as that which is reasonable and righteous upon the grounds of the inherent dignity of all humanity; of the inalienable right of all men to one and the

same reverent consideration of person and sacred opportunity to a life of full privilege and peace? It is not only intuitive to our own rational sense of the fitness of things, the deliverance of our own moral conviction and judgment, but it is also divinely revealed and enjoined: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself". We cannot wonder at or condemn this cool, self-possessed, and inflexible man, standing boldly and defiantly in the face of his opponents and making protest against unhallowed encroachment upon his own and his people's dignity and rights. He were not worthy such dignity and rights did he not so; nor were his people, if he having no will to protest stood fitting type of their racial spirit.

So far then is there vindication for Shylock. We pity him, sympathize with him, in his "brooding injuries", and find place of excuse for the fierce resentment he shows. It takes nothing from righteousness and paints no blackened sinner white, to give an evil-doer whatever of merit is his due. We will be just to Shylock: give him his own; we leave him still Shylock, malignant,

"A stony adversary, an inhuman wretch
Uncapable of pity, void and empty
From any dram of mercy."

And now we come to the application. Venice is all about us in America today, and we who Negroes are, are Shylock to many a railing, spurning, spitting, striking Caucasian Antonio. Our race is deemed less than equal humankind with them we live beside, a people who arrogate a proud and blustering superiority of person and right and privilege, and feel to disdain and evilly treat the darker-skinned "inferior" they conceive the Negro to be. They defraud and mock and humiliate him; they beat and kill him as they choose, and with well-nigh impunity. His ducats they will have, but not *him*: they will sell to him, borrow from him, profit by his labor, but their will is not to eat with him, not to live in the same block or street with him—all *social* fellowship insolently repudiated and violently denied; besides, they withhold many and essential civil and political rights and privileges or render them well-nigh futile when accorded. Yet be they *Christians!*—a foremost nation in Christendom, professing to be founded on the morals of that holy, gentle, loving Nazarene, who taught all men to pray "*Our Father, who art in heaven*" that they might know they are all brothers, mutually to reverence and love one another as those of the same heavenly parentage and household. Thus Antonio, the Caucasian, treats Shylock, the Negro, today.

And what shall Shylock, the Negro, do? Shall he not hate, and take revenge when chance offers

"To catch his white-skinned scorner and oppressor on the hip,
And feed fat the ancient grudge his race seems justified to bear?"

"Shylock, the Jew," is our answer. Hate and revenge, runs the moral of his story, do always over-reach themselves and bring down grief upon

the head of him who fosters their passion and gives it full rein in action. The law of man and the law of God will ever find a means to disprove and disallow the claims of hate and the urgings of revenge, however seeming just their contentions of right. Let the Negro, individual or race, embody his sense of wrong in a spirit of hate and attempt of revenge, and he will go down, as Shylock went down, more deeply humiliated and shorn of all he has thus far amassed of good in this country and nation; and likely as not, down to utter racial death. For see: we should not be justified in such hate and revenge any more than Shylock was in his, who, if hated because he was a Jew, yet himself hated Antonio because Antonio was a Christian—a Gentile.

“How like a fawning publican he looks!
I hate him for he is a Christian.”

And Shylock thereby lost support of the ground of defense upon which he stood, that for his “like humanity” with Antonio he held title with him to full respect of person and to full privilege of life. Thus also should we, did we hate our fellow-countryman on the score of racial prejudice. Nor may we retort his Christian hypocrisy upon him, if we, Christian also, fall from the grace of the forgiving spirit and meek sufferance of wrong which Christian doctrine and example teach and enjoin. Nay, we may not hate, we may not revenge; justification and remedy lie not that way. It is the other side of Shylock upon which we must look and from which take example: like him, we may, like him, we *must*, arise in the full dignity and strength of a just indignation and in the name of all humanity and all reason and all righteousness *protest* against all discrimination and violence, and cease not to cry out and make demand for justice until we gain what enlightened and just and insistent protest ever obtains at length,—a respectful hearing and serious consideration of its cause and final remedying of the wrongs about which it complains. For there is in the world “an enduring power, not ourselves, which makes for righteousness”, by which

“Thro’ the ages one increasing purpose runs,

And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns”.

Civilization is upward-trending under the hand of God, and men are growing wiser in the things of right and broader in the things of a common human interest and sympathy. The world at last has swung into the era of social consciousness and social conscience, a consciousness and conscience that in our day are becoming more and more enlightened in understanding and insistent in demand for fellowship and righteousness. Prejudice must go; it cannot stand before the growing light and onward, upward push of the era of social regeneration now ushered in.

Aye, we dare to say it in face of the fact of the recent world war and of all its entail of confusion and threat still in the life of the day; for

be it remembered that we learn and develop quite as well by the indirect as by the direct method of instruction, by the negative as by the positive form of training. "There are many truths," says one, "that one only learns in their fulness by proving the bitter bondage of the errors they contradict." It cannot but well be a salutary lesson to the Anglo-Saxon to have faced in the war and to face yet in the confusion of the day the inherent weakness of his civilization in which so dread a menace of ultimate destruction reveals—the want of *love*. His civilization has ever been high in the things of intellect, strong in the things of will, great in the things of the power of the hand; but weak in the things of the heart—humility and brotherhood he has ever been slow to learn. For the want of these, the war came and smote woefully the high and strong and great things of his mind and will and hand; and bolshevism and socialism threaten at the door of what of his civilization still remains. Is it *not* a plain lesson and calculated to be salutary? The signs of the times so indicate and confirm; among other things, nothing so significant could be as the organized movement for world-wide brotherhood among men everywhere irrespective of race, creed, or color. Its motto runs: "Brotherhood—the supreme passion of the hours"; its aim, "to make brotherhood dominant in all life, personal; social; economic; and political". And that motto and aim take cue and form from the lips of the leading statesman of the now leading nation of Anglo-Saxon civilization, the lips of the Premier of England, who says, "There never was a time in the history of a distracted and torn world when Brotherhood was more needed than it is at this present hour". The Anglo-Saxon has been forced to the recognition and the deed by the inexorable logic of bitter events; he realizes that the fate of his civilization is involved, and will not be likely to stop short of the full accomplishment of the deed. In the reconstruction he now plans and carries out, it is up and on forever, or it is forever down and out. If he goes on and up, we shall come into our own; if he goes down and out, granting we escape the folly of his faults, once more upon the field of history shall operate the principle of "the survival of the fittest" and we with all the "color groups" of the earth shall be lifted up. Patience, then, is our wisdom, coupled with high and steadfast endeavor after right and worthy living ourselves. Fear not; be not dismayed; we shall yet come into our own. The same freeing and uplifting Power that brought us out and up from the nothingness and despair of bondage to liberty and present-day racial development and national recognition, will lead us on and out eventually to the enjoyment of those full rights of which those we now possess are the promise and the pledge. Believe the word; act upon it: it is our hope and our inspiration.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY RECORD

THE WAYSIDE ACQUAINTANCE.

Some friends for but an hour we meet,
 In city park or learning's hall,
 In busy mart, along the street,
 On journey bent, mid social call.

We give our greetings, lend our view
 On trifles passing with the day;
 We bid farewell and then pursue
 Our severed courses, each his way.

But there were sighs we did not hear,
 And heavy burdens known to few,
 And feet to danger's brink too near,
 As siren voice its victim drew.

And did we say the needed word?
 And did we help the load to bear?
 Did we inspire to take the sword
 And smite the foe in ambush there?

O God, forbid that we should fail,
 Like Priest and Levite passing by!
 But may we for earth's needs avail,
 In strength of Christ, our sure ally.

McL. H.

BEFORE THE GLASS.

Do you remember, erring one, when early in the morn
 You stood before the looking-glass to see your face so worn,
 How, when you found the wear of years had made your beauty fade,
 You took your powder muff, my dear, and made a brighter shade?
 How, when you found a strand of hair long changed from black to gray,
 You took such pains to smooth it down and hide that strand away?
 And with each wrinkle smooth and straight, and all else judged as right,
 You posed to see if everything shone in the proper light?

And now, my dear, as years speed on and haste you to life's goal,
 Has e'er the thought occurred to you to gaze upon your soul,
 And when you find a spot in it by sin made dark and gray,
 To haste, dear one, to wipe and rub that ugly spot away;
 To clean each dark and soiled spot, remove each black'ning mole
 To make divine the beauty that you find within your soul;
 Then pose before the mirror that reflects within the sight
 Of God's own eyes and see if there your soul is pure and white?

L. D. B.

SUMMARY OF THE

FOR THE YEAR

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

LAST YEAR

\$ 11,995.09

8,007.18

1,569.73

481.00

3,307.57

2,416.48

\$ 27,777.05

CURRENT ASSETS:

Cash in Banks and on Hand.....

Students' Debit Balances \$ 11,361.81

Less: Reserve for bad Accounts..... **2,177.56**

Accounts Receivable

Notes Receivable.....

Inventories of Supplies on Hand.....

Sundry Investments

Total Current Assets

DEFERRED ASSETS:

\$ 2,404.04

Unexpired Insurance

EDUCATIONAL PLANT:

616,057.47

624,361.52

\$1,415,052.46

Land at June 30, 1919 \$616,057.47

Additions during year 181.26

Buildings \$174,633.47

Equipment at June 30, 1919 \$174,633.47

Additions during year 10,838.77

\$185,472.24

Less: Sundry Sales and Deductions 1,033.76

Total Educational Plant

INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS:

\$ 310,402.14

93,187.08

2,213.29

\$ 405,802.51

\$ 1,851,036.06

Real Estate, Mortgages and other Securities.....

Unproductive Land

Cash in Bank

Total Investment of Trust Fund

\$ 14,408.20

9,184.25

2,500.02

4,112.66

\$ 30,205.13

1,902.03

\$616,238.73

624,361.52

\$184,438.48

1,425,038.73

\$300,421.71

93,571.99

14,452.06

408,445.76

\$ 1,865,591.65

AUDITORS

We have audited the books of HOWARD UNIVERSITY for the year ending June 30, 1920. Our statements are correctly drawn up and show the true financial position of the University at that date.

FINANCIAL REPORT

ENDED JUNE 30, 1920

AS AT JUNE 30, 1920

LIABILITIES & FUNDS

LAST YEAR

\$ ———
6,215.87
300.00
659.31
\$ 7,175.18

\$1,415,052.46

\$ 4,673.03

8,416.93

\$ 13,089.96

\$ 5,074.35

4,841.60

\$ 9,915.95

\$1,438,058.37

\$ 405,802.51

\$1,851,036.06

CURRENT LIABILITIES:

Notes Payable \$ 35,000.00
Accounts Payable 5,559.36
Note Receivable Discounted ———
Students' Credit Balances 4,463.38
Total Current Liabilities \$ 45,022.74

GENERAL CAPITAL FUNDS:

Plant Capital \$1,425,038.73

Current Surplus or Deficit:

The General Surplus or Deficit:..... \$ 33,138.75
The Medical School Surplus..... 13,004.52

\$ 20,134.23

Unexpended Balances:

Special Funds \$ 4,155.25

Insurance Reserve ———

Reserve for Losses on Endow-

ment Fund Investments 3,063.40

\$ 7,218.65

Total General Capital Funds 1,412,123.15

TRUST FUND:

\$ 310,402.14 Permanent Endowment Funds \$ 313,045.39

95,400.37 Land Fund (Unrestricted) 95,400.37

\$ 405,802.51 Total Trust Funds 408,445.76

\$1,865,591.65

CERTIFICATE

ended June 30th, 1920, and hereby certify that the Balance Sheet and accom-
of the University at June 30, 1920.

ARTHUR YOUNG & CO.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
NEW YORK CITY.

**GENERAL SUMMARY OF
FOR THE YEAR
(FOR STRICTLY**

LAST YEAR

\$ 63,067.72
3,362.52
9,192.34
9,840.45
42,031.05
6,683.84
12,785.98
6,978.64

\$ 153,942.54

INSTRUCTION:

**College of Arts and Sciences,
Teachers College, Commercial
College and Academy.....**
Academic Laboratories.....
School of Theology.....
School of Law.....
School of Medicine.....
Conservatory of Music.....
School of Manual Arts and
Applied Sciences.....
Library.....

**SCHOOL OF GENERAL SERVICE
NET COST OF DORMITORIES**

NET COST OF DINING HALL.....

MAINTENANCE.....

ADMINISTRATION.....

STUDENT'S AID.....

MISCELLANEOUS.....

Total Current Expenditure

IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO PLANT

Total Expenditure.....

SPECIAL FUNDS—UNEXPENDED BALANCES

\$220,553.43

EXPENDITURE

\$ 66,922.13
7,868.57
7,614.87
10,063.26
54,042.12
9,183.24
20,838.90
7,067.03

\$ 183,600.12

4,371.33

5,211.78

2,187.44

27,712.71

43,529.5⁸

3,263.74

6,275.53

\$276,152.23

11,020.03

\$287,172.26

70.83

\$287,243.09

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

ENDED JUNE 30, 1920

EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES)

LAST YEAR:

FROM STUDENTS:

\$ 61,708.71 Tuition and Other Fees..... \$105,556.40

FROM PUBLIC FUNDS:

117,937.75 Federal Government Appropriation 121,937.75

FROM ENDOWMENT AND OTHER INVESTMENTS:

16,957.89 Rents and Interest..... 10,444.18

FROM DONATIONS:

5,103.00 Various Donors..... 4,182.70

FROM OTHER SOURCES:

\$ 5,989.69 Surplus on Dormitories..... \$ —

4,822.13 Students' Army Training Corps Fees —

6,679.91 Sundries 5,366.77

\$219,199.08 Total Income..... \$253,487.80

EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME FOR THE YEAR:

\$ 474.63 The General Fund..... 38,342.88

879.72 The Medical School..... (Surplus) 4,587.59

\$ 1,354.35 33,755.29

\$220,553.43 \$287,243.09

DONORS LIST FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1920.

For Current Expense and Emergency Repair Fund:

Evelyn Houston-Barnett	\$ 1.00	
Geo. Gordon Battle.....	2.00	
Horace Beldon	25.00	
Adolph Boskowitz.....	25.00	
J. J. Bowles.....	25.00	
Arthur B. Carey.....	3.00	
Helen Clapp	5.00	
John A. Cole.....	100.00	
W. Murray Crane.....	100.00	
Emily J. Disbrew.....	10.00	
J. S. Elton	50.00	
Jos. R. Eisign.....	100.00	
E. O. Emerson.....	10.00	
Henry W. Farnum.....	25.00	
Friend thru G. A. Veits.....	100.00	
Friend thru S. J. Eddy.....	5.00	
L. B. Goff.....	10.00	
Marriage Harris	2.00	
Clement S. Houghton.....	50.00	
Amelia H. Jones.....	50.00	
Davis P. Kimball.....	50.00	
Mary E. Law.....	10.00	
G. R. Lyman.....	50.00	
Ambrose March	25.00	
H. C. Munger.....	50.00	
Chas. H. Nettleton.....	10.00	
Sarah Newlin	20.00	
Adolph Segura	2.00	
Emily B. Shepard.....	10.00	
Finley J. Shepard.....	75.00	
J. E. Spingarn.....	25.00	
John Smith	10.00	
S. W. Sturgis.....	5.00	
Ellen B. Talbert.....	1.00	
Alfred Tuckerman	10.00	
Geo. A. Warren.....	5.00	
Free Baptist Church of Hilton, N. Y.....	11.10	
		\$1,067.10

For the School of Religion Current Fund:

E. Milton Allis.....	\$ 5.00	
Geo. P. Chapin.....	10.00	
Davis A. Coe.....	10.00	
John A. Cole.....	200.00	
Emmeline Cushing Estate, thru A. H. Grimke, Trustee..	50.00	
Edythe J. Fuller.....	5.00	
Frederick Geller	100.00	
David Hale	10.00	
James Hale	10.00	
Elizabeth G. Houghton.....	10.00	
C. L. Hurlbut	10.00	
E. L. James.....	10.00	
W. D. Jarvis.....	10.00	
W. D. Jones.....	25.00	
Flora M. Lathrop.....	10.00	
A. F. Leonard.....	10.00	
Irene P. Lewis.....	10.00	
E. H. Norton.....	10.00	
E. S. Page.....	25.00	
Jos. H. Schmelzel.....	100.00	
F. P. Sheldon.....	25.00	
Frederick C. Stedman.....	10.00	
D. Butler Pratt.....	.60	
		\$665.60

HOWARD UNIVERSITY RECORD

For School of Religion Correspondence Department:

A. M. E. Zion Church.....	\$ 10.00
Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Anderson.....	2.00
Mary S. G. Baker.....	5.00
Allen H. Bagg.....	50.00
A. D. Baldwin.....	10.00
Olive Wells Ball.....	5.00
U. S. Biggs.....	10.00
Mrs. Jas. H. Blodgett.....	100.00
Mrs. Haywood Brooks.....	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. John Brown.....	3.00
Joseph Brown.....	1.00
Mrs. E. J. Canada.....	1.00
Mrs. Dennis Carter.....	1.00
Eckstein Case.....	20.00
W. A. H. Church.....	10.00
Chrysanthemum Girls' Club.....	5.00
Cleveland Block Co.....	20.00
Cornelia H. Collins.....	10.00
Henry Colt.....	10.00
Mrs. Samuel Colt.....	20.00
W. Murray Crane.....	200.00
M. L. Crawford.....	5.00
Mrs. Harry E. Davis.....	5.00
Dulin & Martin.....	50.00
M. D. Dunn.....	5.00
Henry English.....	20.00
Henry W. Farnum.....	50.00
D. J. Firse.....	5.00
Constance C. Frackelton.....	50.00
R. J. Frackelton.....	25.00
Daniel Fraser.....	50.00
Chas. Garvin.....	5.00
J. Goggins.....	5.00
Elishe Gunn.....	25.00
Elmus Harris.....	1.00
Clement Houghton.....	50.00
John G. Jennings.....	50.00
Mrs. H. H. Jones.....	1.00
Mrs. Chas. Kersey.....	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kilson.....	2.00
Samuel Mather.....	200.00
Irving W. Metcalf.....	25.00
Wilmot V. Metcalf.....	25.00
B. W. Paddock.....	25.00
Mrs. Adam Reavis.....	2.00
Caroline A. Richardson.....	10.00
Helen Roberts.....	1.00
Arthur Royster.....	1.00
Mrs. Sadler.....	1.00
C. E. P. Sanford.....	10.00
Chas. W. Seager.....	2.00
Sessions Church of the Covenant, thru Frank P. Reeside, Treasurer.....	200.00
Geo. Shipton.....	5.00
J. T. Suggs.....	5.00
J. W. Sweeny.....	1.00
John W. Thomson.....	5.00
Rev. and Mrs. S. D. Turner.....	2.00
Minnie Wallace.....	5.00
Olive Walker.....	1.00
Williston Walker.....	10.00
F. H. Weaver.....	10.00
Jennie L. Williams.....	20.00
S. R. Williams.....	25.00
W. W. Whitfield.....	5.00
S. E. Woods.....	10.00

\$1,505.00

For Prizes and Student Aid:

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.....	\$ 10.00
Bible Class of South Congregational Church of Brockton, Mass.	50.00
Dunbar High School Alumni Association, Washington, D. C.	50.00
T. M. Gregory.....	25.00
John O. Thomas.....	5.00
Leondi Society Literary Club of Pittsburgh, Pa.....	50.00
H. U. Alumni Asso. of Norfolk, Va.....	50.00
H. U. Alumni Asso. of Muskogee, Okla.....	50.00
H. U. Alumni Asso. of Pittsburgh, Pa.....	100.00
H. U. Alumni Asso. of Philadelphia, Pa.....	150.00
H. U. Alumni Asso. of Birmingham, Ala.....	25.00
H. U. Alumni Asso. of Dallas, Texas.....	50.00
H. U. Alumni Asso., School of Religion.....	15.00

\$ 630.00

For Sundry Designated Purposes:

Athletic Expenses—Friends thru R. A. Pelham.....	\$ 44.00
Class of 1914, Endowment Fund Income—S. M. Newman	15.00
Furnishing Rest Room for Young Women—H. U. Alumni Asso.	25.00
Salary of Financial Solicitor—Harris Whitmore.....	250.00
Salary of Professor in School of Theology—American Missionary Association	2,000.00

2,334.00

To Sundry Endowment Funds:

Emily H. Moir Theological Professorship: Emily H. Moir Estate.....	1,000.00
---	----------

School of Medicine Endowment Fund:

H. H. James.....	\$ 5.00
A. L. Magill.....	10.00
W. P. Norcum.....	10.00

25.00

General Endowment Fund:

W. A. Bowen.....	\$ 60.50
Edw. F. Gruver Co.....	5.00
Edw. S. Schmid.....	10.00
Josephine T. Washington.....	10.00

85.50

\$1,110.50

SUMMARY OF DONATIONS.

For Current Expense and Emergency Repair Fund.....	\$1,067.10
For School of Religion:	
Correspondence Department	1,505.00
Current Expenses	665.60
For Prizes and Student Aid.....	630.00
For Sundry Designated Purposes.....	2,334.00
Total to Current Fund.....	\$6,201.70
To Sundry Endowment Funds.....	1,110.50
Total Donations.....	\$7,312.20
Total Donations as per Summary of Income and Expenditure	\$4,182.70

HOWARD UNIVERSITY RECORD

Add: Donations to Endowment Funds.....	\$1,110.50	
Donation for Athletic Expenses.....	44.00	
Donation of Salary of Professor in School of Religion	2,000.00	3,154.50
		\$7,337.20
Less: Donation for School of Medicine Endowment Fund included in Current Fund Donations..		25.00
		\$7,312.20

ENDOWMENT FUNDS AT JUNE 30, 1920, WITH INCOME.

General, Departmental and Sundry Special Endowment:

	Principal.	Income.
School of Medicine.....	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 750.00
Hartford Reading Room.....	425.00	21.25
Henry G. Maynard Prize Debate.....	560.00	28.00
Intercollegiate Debating Fund.....	88.50	2.43
Gregory Prize Debate.....	100.00	5.00
General Endowment Fund.....	160,530.42	8,006.40
	\$176,703.92	\$ 8,813.08

Professorships:

Stone Professorship of Theology.....	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 2,024.25
Emily H. Moir Theological Professorship.....	24,400.00	1,190.00
Ewell Theological Professorship.....	1,000.00	50.00
School of Theology Alumni Professorship.....	971.00	42.30
Thaddeus Stevens Professorship.....	2,200.00	110.00
Grebel Professorship	2,450.00	122.50
Whittier Professorship	875.00	43.75
Alumni Professorship	25.00	1.25
Wm. N. Patton Memorial Professorship.....	12.10	.61
	\$ 71,933.10	\$ 3,584.66

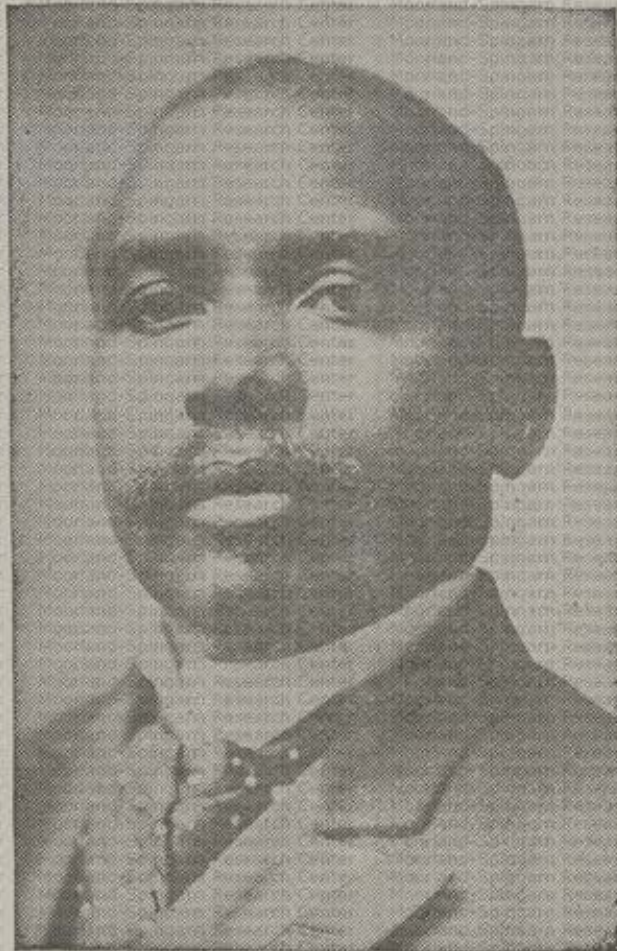
Scholarship and Student Aid:

Martha Spaulding Aid.....	\$ 8,828.26	\$ 441.41
Frederick Douglass Scholarship Aid.....	8,503.11	425.16
Francis B. Shoals Scholarship Aid.....	6,000.00	300.00
William E. Dodge Scholarship Aid.....	5,000.00	250.00
John W. Alvord Scholarship Aid.....	5,000.00	280.97
Pomeroy Scholarship	2,500.00	125.00
Mary B. Patton Scholarship Aid.....	1,200.00	60.00
Horace Ford Scholarship Aid.....	1,000.00	50.00
J. K. McLean Scholarship Aid.....	1,000.00	50.00
Orange Valley Church Scholarship Aid.....	1,000.00	50.00
Wm. W. Patton Scholarship Aid.....	1,000.00	50.00
Thomas Cropper Riley Scholarship Aid.....	1,000.00	50.00
Elizabeth Shaw Fund.....	1,000.00	20.17
Lincoln Memorial Prize Scholarship.....	700.00	35.00
Edward Smith Text Book Aid.....	500.00	25.00
J. P. Thompson Scholarship Aid.....	260.00	13.00
Caroline Patton Hatch Student Aid.....	200.00	10.00
Commercial (Normal) Department Aid.....	155.68	7.75
Wiley Lane Student Aid.....	50.00	1.19
General Scholarship and Student Aid.....	19,511.32	975.57
	\$ 64,408.37	\$ 3,220.22
	\$313,045.39	\$15,617.96

HOWARD ALUMNI YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

John C. Asbury Elected to Pennsylvania State Legislature.

JOHN C. ASBURY was born in Washington County, Pa., April 9th, 1862. He was educated in the Public Schools of that county and the Washington and Jefferson College at Washington, Penna. He studied law at Howard University, taking his graduate and post graduate degrees in 1884 and 1885. He began the practice of his profession in Norfolk, Virginia, in July, 1885, and was elected Commonwealth's Attorney of Norfolk County in May, 1887, and served for four years, conducting the entire business of this office at that time without an assistant. He made an enviable record in this position and during his incumbency prosecuted eleven murder cases. In 1892 he was delegate to the National Republican Convention to Minneapolis, representing the second Congressional District of Virginia. In January, 1897, he left Virginia, returning to his native state and located at



JOHN C. ASBURY

Philadelphia, since which time he has been in active practice at the Philadelphia Bar. In February, 1916, he was appointed Assistant City Solicitor for the City of Philadelphia and served for four years. He is President of the Keystone Aid Society, the leading Industrial Insurance Society of the race north of the Mason and Dixon line and also President of the Eden Cemetery Company. He is Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Union Baptist Church and a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows and Elks. He was elected Representative in the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania from the 7th Legislative District on November 2nd last, having a majority of upwards of forty-two hundred votes.

ALUMNI NOTES.

To the Alumni and friends:

HOWARD UNIVERSITY has again begun the publication of the "Record," that interesting magazine, which furnished you during the past scholastic year with all the important information pertaining to University life.

The management wishes to thank the readers for the warm-hearted support which they have given the "Record," and earnestly solicit their aid and co-operation for the future.

It is the aim and purpose of the RECORD, to bring together in closer bond of unity, the many Alumni scattered over the country and to furnish information concerning the whereabouts of friends and classmates, who have neither met nor communicated with one another since receiving their degrees. None will deny that an institution is no greater than the graduates it has sent forth, but all will agree, that, for an institution to attain the highest degree of success and efficiency, it must have the united support of its Alumni throughout the land.

The RECORD desires to publish from time to time the achievements and successes of the sons and daughters of Howard, and for that purpose, it has set aside a space in its columns, designated "Alumni You Ought to Know." The management, therefore, gladly welcomes any news items for this important department of the RECORD.

To the friends of the University, a like courtesy is extended, with the hope that their interest will continue to abide with the institution.

The RECORD this year is making a drive for 5,000 subscribers and "to go over the top" it needs the support of both Alumni and friends. The Editorial Staff guarantees an interesting first-class publication. The management ensures prompt and speedy delivery, and all it asks in return is \$1.00 for a year's subscription. Please address all subscriptions to "R. E. Carey, Business Manager," and by return mail, the RECORD with all the preceding numbers will be in your hands.

Extracts from a letter of Rev. Milton Williams, B. D., New Orleans, La., a Graduate of Howard University, to Dean D. Butler Pratt.

"I LIKE the ministry fine. My pathway has been strewn with red roses so far. I should like to tell you something of my work, but I know you to be a very busy Dean. You will, please, say this to your classes for me: the South needs trained Christian leadership, as never before and she is willing to pay (in dollars even) for it. I say in dollars because so many students think that entering the ministry is tantamount to entering the poorhouse. That idea is a source of discouragement. There are any number of good churches in the South that can not get any kind of leader. Never, until I came to this part of the country, did I realize the full significance of that beautiful scripture, 'The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few.'"

'12 MR. CHARLES B. WASHINGTON is the successful editor of the *Detroit Compass*, a weekly newspaper published by the Great Lakes Publishing Co., Inc., 164 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich.

'15 MR. ROBERT McCANTS ANDREWS is engaged in the insurance business in Durham: N. C., and is the author of a book entitled "*John Merrick, A Biographical Sketch.*"

'15 ATTORNEY A. H. TAVERNIER, a member of the class of '15, College of Arts and Sciences, a graduate of the Law School of Boston University in 1917, is beginning a successful practice of law in Springfield, Mass., in the Worthington Building, 289 Main Street.

'16 Miss LOUISA H. THOMPSON, a member of the class of '16, College of Arts and Sciences, died Saturday, October 23, 1920, after a short but severe illness. Funeral was from her late residence, 2231 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md., Tuesday morning, October 26, 1920.

Since graduation Miss Thompson taught at Allen University, the Baltimore High School and Lewes, Delaware. It was at the latter place where she was stricken. Her death came as a shock to her family, classmates and many friends.

She will be remembered for her indomitable will, fearlessness and ready wit.

'16 Mr. A. M. WALKER is Principal of the Caroline County Training School, Bowling Green, Virginia.

'16 Miss JULIA ROUDEZE is teaching the 8th grade in the city school, New Orleans, Louisiana.

'17 Miss ETTA MORTON is teaching in Oklahoma.

'17 Mr. NATHAN O. GOODLOE has entered the Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass.

'18 Doctor and Mrs. WILLIAM ALFRED BYRD of 764 Ocean Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., announce the marriage of their daughter, DeReath Irene, class '18, to Mr. Harko Busey, Sunday, November 28, 1920, in the Lafayette Presbyterian Church of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Busey will reside at 4606 Evans Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

'19 Miss ETHEL PARNELL has accepted a position as instructor in the public school, Camden, N. J.

'19 Mr. ARNETT G. LINDSAY is studying in the School of Commerce and Finance in the New York University.

'19 Miss JOBERTA DES MUKES is now studying in Radcliffe.

'20 Mr. ROBERT GREEN expects to enter the Law School of Boston University in the near future.

'20 Miss RUTH HOLMES is teaching Domestic Art in the High School Department of Ballard Normal School, Macon, Georgia.

'20 Miss BESSIE T. BARBRE has accepted a position in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, Washington, D. C.

'20 Mr. RUFUS O. BRENT has entered the New England Conservatory of Music.

'20 Mr. OMA PRICE is studying Medicine at New York University.

'20 A letter from Miss FRANCES CARPENTER informs us that she is at Columbia University working for her Master's Degree in Institutional Administration.

'20 Mr. PAUL ERVIN BROWN was compelled to resign his position in Samuel Houston College, Texas, due to the ill health of his father. He is now employed at his home, Perry, New York, where he expects to spend the remainder of the school year.

Omega Psi Phi Fraternity in Norfolk.

THE Alpha Chapter of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity has recently established a graduate chapter in the city of Norfolk, Va. The members of this chapter consist of the most enterprising and successful business and professional men in that section of the country, and it also represents graduates from the leading Negro Schools and Colleges.

This graduate chapter has the unique distinction of being the most promising within the fold of Omega, and already this ambitious body of new "fratters" has under consideration the building of a chapter house, the first of its kind to be established in the city of Norfolk.

The chapter consists of the following persons:

G. Hamilton Francis, M. D., Vice President Tide Water Bank and Trust Co.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY RECORD

Treasurer Twin City Amusement Corporation and the Progressive Drug Co., Inc. President Norfolk Branch N. A. A. C. P., etc. BASILEUS OF ORGANIZATION.

A. B. Green, M. D., financier and promoter. KEEPER OF SEALS.

J. M. Harrison, attorney-at-law, author, poet, and chairman of the Huntersville Committee on Highways and Improvement. KEEPER OF RECORDS.

J. P. Quander, Jr., accountant, salesman and promoter of Union Commercial Bank of Norfolk, Va.

Frank G. Russell, President Twin City Amusement Corps. Manager Progressive Drug Co., Inc. Manager Attucks Confectionery Co., Inc.

Harvey N. Johnson, architect, builder and designer.

J. A. Anderson, dentist.

N. E. Bailey, physician and surgeon.

Henry Clay Hardy, pharmacist.

L. A. Howell, Attorney for Twin City Amusement Corporation and Consolidated Fuel and Ice Co., Inc.



UNIVERSITY NOTES.

The Faculty Round Table, Thursday, Nov. 4.

IN response to invitations from President and Mrs. Durkee, members of the Board of Trustees, Officers, the Faculty and their wives, met at the home of the President Thursday evening, November 4, to participate in the first of a series of Round-table talks.

PRESIDENT DURKEE, after a few cordial words of welcome, addressed himself to the subject for the evening, "Architectural Development at Howard." Dr. Durkee spoke of his ambitions and hopes for a greater Howard, from the physical standpoint, calling attention to the unexcelled beauty of the situation of the University, and stressing the importance of careful, thoughtful study of the architectural and landscape problems, if the buildings and grounds are to be made worthy of their natural surroundings, to be of the greatest utility, and to possess such character that they will exert their proper influence, educationally and culturally not only upon the University but the entire community.

DR. EMMETT J. SCOTT, Secretary-Treasurer, was then introduced. Using a report to the Trustees, of the work done during the summer, in connection with the repairs of Buildings and Grounds, under an appropriation from Congress for that purpose, Dr. Scott reviewed the several operations and their cost, showing what large sums were involved in the upkeep of buildings and grounds, and just how the office of the Secretary-Treasurer functioned in procuring the necessary funds, and the administration of the same in conjunction with the U. S. Department of the Interior.

PROFESSOR WM. A. HAZEL, of the Department of Architecture, was the next speaker. He said that the subject under discussion was very opportune, in view of the fact that the Administration would be charged with the duty of erecting, during the year, a new building for Home Economics, which would include a Students' Dining Hall and other adjuncts of the Boarding Department, for which plans would be drawn in the University Department of Architecture. It was very essential, therefore, that the architectural style to be adopted should receive serious consideration.

The speaker reviewed the history of the architectural development of some of the European and American Universities. Referring to the English Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, he said that their foundations having been laid in the early mediaeval centuries, the buildings displayed the characteristics of an historical evolution and bear the marks of transition from one historical style to another, from the Romanesque through the Renaissance to modern times.

Since the Renaissance, however, there has been no new style evolved, our American Colonial being in fact only several variants of the Renaissance. The Colonial style, therefore, is that which prevails in the earliest buildings of our oldest universities, Harvard for instance. Later buildings are of divers styles, following the fashion of the moment which was perhaps the revival of some historical style or an eclecticism not always well reasoned.

Another manifestation is to be found in one of our most recent universities, Leland Stanford Junior, built in its entirety within the last two decades. This was made possible by a vast endowment of many millions, making it possible to obtain absolute uniformity in its architecture, which is a modification of Old Spanish Mission Style.

Architecturally, Howard University comes within none of these categories. It is not the result of an evolutionary process, as at Oxford. It is too young to have

passed through the periods which produced at Harvard, a congeries of unrelated types, and too old if for no other reason—to be stamped with the fiat created aspect of Leland Stanford Junior. Whether uniformity or diversity of style should characterize the architecture we hope to produce, is a question upon which this discussion may shed some light.

Professor Hazel held the opinion that the Colonial style should be adopted: First, because it admitted the use of brick, the least expensive of durable building materials. Second, because the three most recent of the six large buildings upon the Campus are in that style, and lastly because of the near proximity of the Freedman's Hospital and the Miner Normal School, also in the same style and of the same material. While neither the Hospital nor the Normal School is within the corporate body of the University, yet because of their size and proximity, the effect upon any contiguous group must be reckoned with. Therefore, it would accord with the rules of good architectural practice to capitalize their artistic values by bringing them into harmonious relationship with the Campus group.

A general discussion followed Professor Hazel's conclusion, after which refreshments were served, and a social half hour was most delightfully spent.

"HOWARD NIGHT" IN BALTIMORE.

Dr. Durkee and Dean Holmes Speak.

Under the auspices of the Douglass Literary and Historical Association Friday evening, October 29th, Howard Night was celebrated in Baltimore at the beautiful Trinity Baptist Church, the Rev. J. R. L. Diggs, Ph. D., Pastor. The significance of the occasion was advertised extensively throughout the city and especial emphasis of its importance was stressed through announcements at Morgan College, the Normal Training School for Teachers and the Baltimore High School. Separate sections to the front were reserved for the latter schools and the Howard Alumni and the general audience had seats behind these reservations.

At 8:30 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Linwood G. Koger (Class '20 Liberal Arts). Mr. Koger explained the idea of "Howard Night" in Baltimore as being the first of a series of educational nights which were to be instituted and the appropriateness of having our greatest Negro institution of learning to take the initial role in launching this much needed movement.

Dr. Pezavia O'Connell, Professor of History at Morgan College, welcomed the President, Dean Holmes and visiting members of the sister institution (Howard) to the city, the church and Association, and in a strong and impassioned address offered much praise to the work done by the past and present Presidents of our Schools.

Dean Holmes was then introduced by Dr. Diggs, the Pastor. He introduced Dean Holmes as "Baltimore's own." Dean Holmes spoke of the work planned by the new President, Dr. Durkee, and emphasized the need of finance to build a new and greater Howard. After making a stirring address in which he appealed to the graduates and friends of Howard to lend their aid in every way possible to help the new President to carry out his plans, Dean Holmes then introduced President Durkee as a dreamer and a man with a large vision for great things.

Just prior to Dr. Durkee's address, the Chairman, Mr. Koger, who was a former yellmaster at Howard, had the whole audience rise and join in singing Alma Mater. Copies had been distributed throughout the audience and from the prelude by the pianist to the last note, any Howardite's imagination would have been centered upon Howard and Howard only.

Dr. Durkee unquestionably was the speaker of the occasion. He mentioned the inspiration he had received by having just heard Alma Mater. He then explained his efforts along with the assistance of his fellow-officers to make Howard the "one big National University" for the Colored Race with its various colleges and departments which will be second to none in the Universe. He said, "Howard is daily gaining in her prestige and standing among the big American Colleges and within the short time since her reorganization and reconstruction have begun, she is now enjoying the experience of having her graduates accepted upon their face value in most of the large Universities."

Addresses Before the Freshman Class.

THE following addresses before the members of the Freshman Class have been arranged by the Dean of Men and the Dean of Women for this quarter. They are given by members of the Faculty and other invited speakers. A similar course is planned for the winter quarter.

Nov. 9, The importance and means of the student's care of his health.

Nov. 16, One's college life and his life object.

Nov. 23, Some of the characteristics of the cultured man or woman and how they can be acquired.

Nov. 30, How to study.

Dec. 7, How to use the library and its place in one's college life.

Class in Sunday School Teacher Training.

A VOLUNTARY class in Sunday School Teacher Training has been organized with forty-five members. It is conducted by the Dean of Men. An advanced text has been adopted. This and the class instruction and discussions will give the results of modern scientific views of the Bible and the Bible School. This class shows that a large number of the Howard students are earnestly preparing themselves to take an active part in the work of the Church, the Bible School and all the uplifting and progressive organizations in the community where they reside.

Howard Gets Large Number of Y. M. C. A. Scholarships.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY has had the following scholarships apportioned to it by the various Y. M. C. A. organizations of the United States. The Inter-Racial Committee of Kentucky has also awarded a number of scholarships to the University. The full and complete list with the amount of the scholarship being as follows: Alabama, one student, \$125; Arkansas, one student, \$100; Connecticut, three students, \$50 each, one student, \$100; Delaware, two students, \$100 each; Maryland, one student, \$64; West Virginia, one student, \$60; District of Columbia, seven students, \$50 each; Florida, one student, \$60, one student, \$51.50; Georgia, two students \$100 each, one student, \$150; Louisiana, one student, \$200; New Jersey, one student, \$200; New York, two students, \$100 each; North Carolina, one student, \$50, five students, \$50 each; Oklahoma, one student, \$200; Pennsylvania, one student, \$125, one student, \$100, one student, \$60; South Carolina, one student, \$150, one student, \$100, one student \$50; Texas, one student, \$125, six students \$100 each; Virginia, five students, \$75 each, two students, \$50 each; Kentucky, Inter-Racial, two students, \$75 each, one student, \$60.

In addition to these Y. M. C. A. scholarships, the Federal Board of Vocational Education has provided for the training of 58 students in the College, Music, Architecture, Law, Dental, and Medical Departments of Howard University.

UNDERGRADUATE LIFE.

THE UNIVERSITY Y. M. C. A.

By JOHN M. MILES.

THE spirit of A Greater Howard has been seen in the unusual religious tone that has characterized the campus life up to the present time. This spirit has manifested itself in a very marked degree in the Sunday morning meetings of the Y. M. C. A.

The meetings for the present quarter have been divided into three classes, namely:—General Bible-study under the leadership of Dr. E. L. Parks, Dean of Men; Open Forum, at which time a religious topic is discussed by the men; and the first Sunday in every month is given to an address by a prominent speaker.

Never in the history of the University have the men taken hold of religious discussion with such enthusiasm as has been demonstrated at the Open Forum of the Y. M. C. A. this quarter.

The Bible-study hour has had a steady increase in attendance and the men have entered upon this branch of the work in a way that has been exceedingly pleasing to the leader.

Mr. Wm. Stevenson, Secretary of the Twelfth Street branch, Y. M. C. A., of this city, was the speaker for the first Sunday in November. Those who know Mr. Stevenson are well aware of his ability to speak to young men.

If you would spend a profitable hour, come to the Y. M. C. A. meeting every Sunday from 9 to 10 A. M. These meetings are closed promptly at 10 o'clock in order that those who wish to attend the churches of the city may have sufficient time to do so.

The R. O. T. C. Unit of Howard University—The Summer Camp.

TWENTY cadets of the R. O. T. C. Unit of the University signified their intention and great desire to attend the summer camp of the R. O. T. C. at Camp Custer, Mich., held June 17 to July 28, 1920, inclusive.

There were assembled in this camp 1,650 cadets of the Junior and Senior Divisions of the Central Military Department embracing the states of Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia, from which several Colored cadets came, Howard University at Washington, D. C., and Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Intensive and thorough military training engaged the interest and attention of each student from the moment of arrival to the hour of departure.

Daily record of standing of each class of cadets was posted on suitable and convenient bulletin boards at Camp Headquarters.

Howard Students in the Advanced Course, Messrs. Jeter, Jordan, Burleigh and Keller, were daily to be found among the high men.

The final standing for the entire camp was Mr. Gilbert T. Jeter, Howard University, first with a percentage of 916.87 of a possible 1000 among 1,650 cadets.

Mr. Beach K. Jordan with 898.25,

Mr. Alston W. Burleigh with 887.25,

Mr. Jacob W. Keller with 879.00.

These four students were among the first ten, Messrs. Jeter and Jordan among the first five.

M. T. DEAN.

The Freshman Caps—An Innovation.

FRESHMEN, be proud of your little caps. Do not regard them as symbols of inferiority, nor yourselves as degraded. Rather regard your headgear as the distinguishing mark of the latest addition to Howard's hopes for the future.

Those who have ordained that all Freshmen should wear the caps are soon to pass from Howard's Halls, but you who are affected by this edict must enact similar legislation for the student government of the Hilltop, for at least a few years to come. This year by your thorough obedience you shall establish the custom which, as a law, next year and succeeding years, you will be able to conscientiously enforce.

An order so reasonable and so simple as the cap edict should be disagreeable and seem tyrannous only to the stubborn and the short-sighted. Those of you who have cheerfully, immediately and consistently complied with this particular University requirement are true pioneers and your sensible attitude shall prove to be your strongest claim in demanding obedience in the future from others.

W. J. NEWSOM, '23.

Senior Dental Class Entertains.

ONE of the outstanding social events of the season was given by the Senior Dental Class of Howard University, to its many friends on Thursday, November 11, 1920, in the Dental Infirmary.

Through the kindness of Dr. Barrier, the social committee secured the Dental Infirmary, which was artistically decorated in the class colors, old gold and blue, and the University colors, blue and white. Music was furnished by Professor Leroy J. Miles. Delightful refreshments added to the pleasure of the evening.

Much credit is due Mr. Ghan, the president of the class; Mr. Howe, chairman of the social committee, and the entire class for their earnest efforts which made the affair a success.

W. S. MAIZE.

HOWARD'S UNBROKEN CHAIN OF VICTORIES IN FOOTBALL.**Shaw Succumbs to Howard.**

HOWARD's football team made its first trip for the present season, when it journeyed to far-off Raleigh, N. C., there to meet and vanquish a football aggregation, who, under the colors of Shaw University, dared to dispute Howard's prowess in this sport. Those of us who assay to know, foretold that Howard would win and, running true to form and expectation, the boys from old Howard won to the tune of 26-0.

The first quarter ended scoreless, but clearly indicated that the Carolinians were outclassed and would succumb to the terrible line plunging of the Blue and White machine as sure as fate. The second quarter marked the initial score of the game. During this quarter, Brannon, after Howard had marched with slight resistance down to Shaw's fifteen-yard line, skirted right end for a touchdown.

However, Shaw immediately braced and held for the remainder of the quarter and during the entire third quarter. It was also during the third period that she made her only first down. This revival of strength proved fatal to the Southerners for during the last quarter they slumbered and slept. The Howard warriors tore up the Shaw defense at will. Three touchdowns were made in rapid succession. Brannon made the first one, then Payne followed with another. The last one, as well as the spectacular play of the game, was executed by Carter who got away for a sixty-yard broken field run for a touchdown. Before Howard could increase her gain, the game ended. The final score was Howard 26, Shaw 0.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY RECORD

Howard Defeats V. N. I. I.

HOWARD was forced on October 23rd to add another victim to her captive and defeated teams for the season. Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute at Petersburg was the contender. This latest victim, be it said to her everlasting glory, accomplished a feat which neither of the other victims were able to accomplish. The Normalites did score. It happened in this wise. In the very early moments of the game, Howard fumbled, a Virginian covered the fumble on Howard's 25-yard line. Immediately the quarterback kicked from the 30-yard line for their only score. After that, there was no serious danger of another against the boys from the Hill, for the teamwork exhibited by the line was the feature of the game. Howard's scores came in, one in each quarter, except the third. Donehay made the first one and Payne accounted for the other two. Hence, the final score found Howard 19-0.

Howard Noses Out on West Virginia.

THEY all flop as it were, sooner or later. West Virginia was careful to make it later, for she lost a hard-fought battle in the last five minutes of play. But, as the adage goes, "Better late than never." This game, played October 30th, is the first time in five attempts that Howard has beaten these Virginians.

Keen, who entered the game late as a substitute for Hardwick at quarterback—the latter had replaced Carter at the beginning of the fourth quarter—made the touchdown. Howard was then on the visitors' five-yard line. The Mountaineers resolved to fight as they had never fought before, but the cornering of Keen conquered their stonewall defense. He called for a whole through tackle, knowing that the two lines would form a human avalanche. While the lines bucked and piled, he slipped through—it is unexplainable how—for the touchdown. The marvel about the feat is the fact that the players and the referee expected to find Keen and the ball beneath their heap.

Many times the Blue and White machine seemed to be on the verge of scoring, but hopes were shattered by the strengthening of Virginia's line as well as by the almost superhuman playing of Hardy and Morgan. It was only on occasions such as mentioned that the Mountaineers appeared equal to their task, for Williams, Carter and Payne frequently pulled off long runs and good gains through the line.

Howard's line held like a stone wall, hence early in the game Virginia abandoned the close form of play and launched an attack via the aerial route. However, only once was a pass completed. Howard made 13 first downs to her opponent's 3. It was because she outplayed the visitors that Howard won 7-0.

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Howard Humbles Virginia Union University.

ON November 8th, Howard emphasized her decision to emerge from this season unbeaten in football. The battle was bitter and hard fought, the winning pounce being registered by the team that was most versatile. Howard proved that she possessed more of this quality when she opened the game with the second team and gradually replaced the recruits by the regulars when it became necessary.

The Machine displayed its prowess by making 12 first downs, whereas Union made only 4. Payne as a cog in this Machine won the game when he snatched a forward pass out of the waiting arms of Union's right end and ran 50 yards to touchdown. The entire team played with such clock-like precision that it is difficult to select more than one outstanding individual who played with marked distinction. The one is Hart, who played right end. As a result of this splendid team work, the Virginians had only one chance to score, but sad to relate they fell down in the pinch.

By defeating Union 7-0 Howard subdued every football rival up to date.

W. T. ANDREWS,
Athletic Editor.

HOWARD 18-TO-0 VICTOR.

EMPLOYING a varied attack that completely bewildered its adversary, Howard yesterday moved closer to the colored university football championship by vanquishing Hampton, 18 to 0. The District eleven will encounter Lincoln University's powerful team here Thanksgiving day in an engagement with titular honors at stake.

Howard made a touchdown in each of the first three periods. A 35-yard run by Brandon accounted for the first score. Payne, the husky fullback, made the other two. Hampton early resorted to a kicking game, but the efforts of its punters were fully matched by the Howard kickers. Quarterback Keen's broken field runs and Payne's startling line plunges accounted for most of Howard's gains.

The District university's eleven has decisively defeated all of its opponents this season and has not had its goal line crossed. Howard has scored 91 points against 3 for the opposition.

The Sunday Star (Washington), November 14, 1920.

Southern Dental Supply Company

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Washington, D. C.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY RECORD

HOWARD WALKS AWAY WITH LINCOLN.

W. T. ANDREWS, JR.

The Blue and White steam roller, rough, ready and indomitable, defeated Lincoln on Thanksgiving Day, 42-0. This round thrashing was administered in the American League Park of Washington, before the largest crowd, regardless of color, that ever attended a football game in the Capital City. In truth and in deed, Colored America saw the Howardites outgame in every phase the lads from Pennsylvania.

So relentless was Howard's purpose to roll up a mighty score that Lincoln's back was ever to the wall. Only once did hope for even one score arise. That chance came when Howard's second team was sent in for the last few minutes of the first half in order that the husky first team might thoroughly rest. It was then that the good Lincoln rooters, students and alumni begged and pleaded with their worn-out and tired warriors to save the honor and reputation of the school by making at least one touchdown. Even the "rookies" held Fritz Pollard's tigers until the whistle blew. With this chance gone, so went all hopes, dreams and petitions—in fact, everything whose stuff was a Lincoln score. While the visiting rooters grinned and bore it, the Howard rabble rocked to the rythm and antics of its cheerleaders, encouraging the boys "to smash them right and left," and this was done.

However, it was not always assured that the boys from the hill would have a walkaway. The first quarter was one of thrills, excitement and football struggles; first, Howard seemed stronger, then the vantage shifted to Lincoln. So the pendulum swung backward and forward until the Blue and White warriors slipped the first touchdown across. Then Lincoln broke. Only once after that did they appear equal to the task. This was in the second quarter, when the home boys had ploughed to her 15-yard line, there to be held for downs.

HOWARD'S WORK.

Dr. Morrison's boys were in wonderful condition and moved like an oiled machine. Coached in every feature of the game, the team worked as one man. Still the work of certain individuals stands out in bold relief. That of Williams in breaking up forward passes and blocking kicks of Payne and Carter in gaining ground, of Nurse and Fuller on the line in both defensive and offensive work were remarkable. When to these characteristics are added many fake plays, Howard justly deserves the honor which was bestowed upon her when President Durkee presented to the team a large floral "H," a token of gratitude from a loyal student body.

JAS. T. MATHEWS

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HOW THE SCORES WERE MADE.

Williams started the habit by recovering a fumble and bolting across the goal line. The same tenacious warrior scored the next touchdown immediately after the kick-off in the second half, when he galloped down the field for 82 yards. Trick plays accounted for two more, when Payne and Brannon, in the order named, plunged through Lincoln's line. Doneghy was the next to register, and Payne rung down the curtain, when he skirted end for 25 yards to touchdown.

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total
Howard	7	0	21	14	42
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0

Howard.	Line-Up.	Lincoln.
Williams	L.E.	Wilson
Fuller	L.T.	Coston
Smith	L.G.	Scott
Lawrence	C.	Carter
Brooks	R.G.	Woods
Nurse	R.T.	Hopkins
Hurt	R.E.	Nix
Carter	Q.F.	Wilson
Brannon	L.H.	Carr
Perry	K.H.	Carr
Payne	F.B.	Parr


ANALYSIS OF HOWARD' SEASON.

Howard.	Opponents.
14	0 (Va. Theological Seminary).
26	0 (Shaw).
19	3 (Petersburg V. N. and I. I.).
7	0 (Va. Union).
7	0 (West Va. C. I.).
18	0 (Hampton).
42	0 (Lincoln).
Total.... 133	3

MAKERS OF HOWARD'S TOUCHDOWNS.

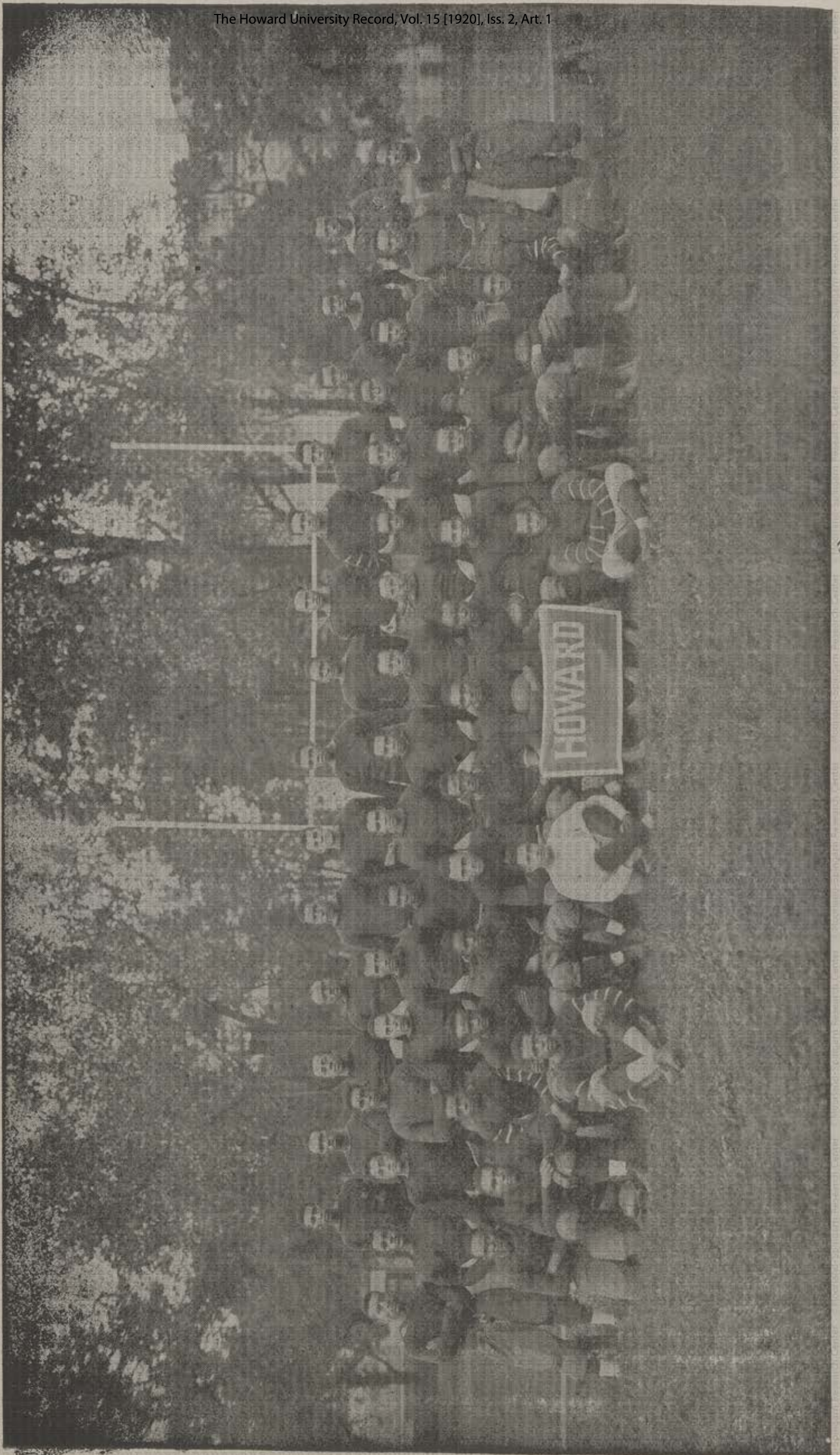
Keen, 1; Carter, 1; Brannon, 4; Payne, 8; Doneghy, 3; Williams, 2.

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HOWARD'S FOOTBALL SQUAD 1920

Girls in Athletics.

EVERY day the public and the student body are witnessing and reading about the boys who participate in athletics here at Howard. The question has been asked, "What are the girls doing in athletics?" May I be permitted to shed just a little light on that question?

Some of the girls from the Senior class held a meeting the first part of November to map out a program in athletics for this year. At this meeting, it was decided that the girls would organize teams which would participate in the following games: Basket Ball, Tennis, Hockey, Track, and Base Ball. (Look out, boys, for a Babe Ruth or a Walter Johnson.) We have tried to arrange the games in such a way that there will be a game or an event for each season. Since there is no organized college team of girls participating in the above games, we shall play inter-class games. Although the girls have not gained as much publicity along athletic lines as the boys, yet they are just as active.

At present we are organizing the class teams for basket ball. We already have some very good material in the older members and we find that the Freshman class is not behind in sending out its representatives.

We intend to play a game every other Saturday and at these games are expecting the greatest enthusiasm and class spirit to be displayed.

BLANCHE WINSTON.

Delta Sigma Theta Sorority Notes.

SATURDAY night, November 6, was the occasion of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority's annual reception to the new girls of the University. The affair was held in Spaulding Hall, which was fittingly decorated with Autumn leaves and the Sorority colors of crimson and cream. The main feature of the reception was a program, which gave to the guests some idea of the varied talent among the members.

The president extended a few words of welcome to the girls. After light refreshments the girls danced until ten thirty, when they departed expressing their appreciation for having been so pleasantly entertained.

Delta Sigma Theta Sorority announces the formation of Zeta chapter at the University of Cincinnati.

Another Step Upward.

THE women of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority have taken a very decisive step upward in securing for themselves a home, situated at 2460 6th Street, N. W. This was a thing unheard of in the history of the University and a vision far distant in the mind of every sorority woman, but it became a vision realized when the girls began to traverse the long walk with their buckets, mops and brooms. Soon the house took on a homelike appearance, and now its walk fairly rings with the laughter of these happy girls who can enjoy the privileges of school and the delights of their own home. Their success is a challenge to the rest of the women of the University to go on and upward.

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Campus Gossip.

MISSES MARGARET SMITH and Sadye Spence have recently exhibited their ability in shooting.

MR. SAMUEL ALEXANDER has entered into his traditional race for the year. His opponent is from New York.

THE Sky Parlor of Miner Hall has been vacated at last. There have been many applications sent Miss Hardwick for a space in this heavenly apartment.

MR. SYDNEY BROWN is playing a double role this year. First he appears at Oberlin and second at Howard.

MISS FLORENCE McDORTON has been recently given the name "Gypsy."

MR. H. I. WILSON is becoming popular in his older days in the social world.

MR. "JIMMIE" HARRIS is taking lessons in Social Politics.

MISS MARIE STARKS is running a race with Miss Catherine Payne, of Washington, D. C.

Recent Happenings.

DELTA SIGMA THETA SORORITY entertained new girls.

ELECTION RECEPTION given by Republican Club.

THE entertainment given to Juniors by Seniors.

FRESHMEN Get-to-Gether held in Library Hall.

REVIVAL of German Club.

FRESHMEN Pharmaceutical class entertained by Senior Pharmaceutical class.

SOPHOMORE Medical Class entertained at Goodloe's Cafe.

YOUNG LADIES of Miner Hall entertained Hallowe'en night in Matilda Miner Normal gymnasium.

SECURING of Sorority house by Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

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COUNTERWEIGHTS

"Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star."

"Miss Emersonia Osgoodson will now favor the company with a recitation," announced the teacher, to the friends who had assembled in the schoolroom to enjoy the regular Friday afternoon exercises.

Little Miss Emersonia recited as follows:

"Coruscate, coruscate, diminutive stellar orb! How inexplicable to me seems the stupendous problem of thy existence!

Elevated to such an immeasurable distance in the illimitable depths of space apparently in a perpendicular direction from the terraqueous planet that we occupy!

Resembling in thy dazzling and unapproachable effulgence a crystallized carbon gem of unsurpassing brilliancy and impenetrability glittering in the ethereal vault, whose boundless immensity we endeavor to bring within the compass of the human intellectual grasp by the use of the concrete term firmament!"

When the dear little Boston girl had finished in her rapt, soulful, Bostonian way and sat down, there wasn't a dry spectacle in the schoolroom.

"Edgar, what is the highest form of animal life?"

"The giraffe."

"Is the water where you live hard or soft?" asked the aunt.

"It must be pretty hard," replied her niece. "The girl spattered some of it on the lamp chimney the other evening, and it broke all to pieces."

"DEAR CLARA," wrote the young man, "pardon me, but I'm getting so forgetful. I proposed to you last night, but really forgot whether you said 'yes' or 'no.'"

"DEAR BILL," she replied by note, "so glad to hear from you. I knew that I had said 'no' to some one last night, but I had forgotten whom."

HE and She arrived at the fifth inning.

HE (to a fan)—"What's the score?"

FAN—"Nothing to nothing."

SHE—"Goody! We haven't missed a thing."

"MY SON, don't you know it's very wicked to play ball on the Sabbath? I shall have to inform your father. Where is he, young man?"

"Over there, playing second base."

PUPIL (reading)—"They spied a——"

TEACHER—"Barque."

PUPIL—"It looks funny."

TEACHER—"Barque, Johnnie!"

PUPIL (surprised)—"Bow-wow."

"What is your opinion of our foreign relations " asked the patriotic citizen.

"They don't do you any good," replied the local politician. "What you want is a lot of relations here in your own country that'll vote the way you tell 'em to."

SMALL BOY—"Father, what is an equinox?"

FOND PARENT—"What in the world do you go to school for? Don't you study mythology? An equinox is a mythical animal, half horse, half ox. The name is derived from the Latin, 'equine,' horse, and 'ox.' Dear me, they teach you absolutely nothing that is useful nowadays."—*Life*.

"Now in case anything should go wrong with this experiment," said the professor of chemistry, "we, and the laboratory with us, will be blown sky high. Now, come a little closer, gentlemen, in order that you may follow me."

"WELL," she inquired, "what can I do for you. Do you want employment?"

"LADY," replied the tramp, "you mean well, but you can't make work sound any more inviting by using words of three syllables."



W. Hazel

That's Him

For further informat on apply

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

School of Applied Science

GENTLEMAN—"Is there any soup on the menu?"

WAITER—"There was, sir, but I wiped it off."

PROFESSOR—"When did the Revival of learning take place?"

SENIOR—"Just before the exam."

STUDENT IN PHYSIOLOGY—"The head is heavier than the feet, because it is made up largely of bone."

"OH, NO," soliloquized Johnny bitterly, "there ain't any favorites in this family. Oh, no! If I bite my finger nails, I get a rap on the knuckles, but if baby eats his whole foot, they think it's cute."

Silently, one by one, in the infinite books of the teachers,
Blossom the little zeroes, the forget-me-nots of the Seniors.

It is all right to see a man throw a banana peel on the ground, but it is a pitiful sight to see a banana peel throw a man on the ground.

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(Freshman, of course.)

Correct the following and give your reason for so doing:

"Each of my brothers have gone to their work."

Answer: "The sentence should read: 'Each of my brothers have went to their work.' If we say 'have gone' we mean they have went some time ago. If we say 'have went' we mean they have went more recently."

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