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## The Annual Academy Prize Debate

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Oh! how sadly might we watch her  
As she older seems to grow;  
When the little hands get thinner,  
And the feet become more slow:  
When the hair of auburn color,  
Changes into silv'ry white:  
For it may be scarce we know her,  
She'll be taken from our sight.

What is home without a mother,  
What are all her gentle words?  
Giv'n to cheer us in our sorrow,  
When no more her voice is heard?  
Yea! kind friends might 'round us gather,  
And to soothe us gently try;  
But the place of that dear mother,  
None on earth can e'er supply.

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## THE ANNUAL ACADEMY PRIZE DEBATE.

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The great name of the Academy of Howard University was well sustained in the annual Academy prize debate held on the evening of May 7th. This debate has in former years been controlled by the Athletic Association. This year the Eureka Literary Society assumed the management, giving a debate which did credit not only to the society, but also to its department and the University. In this debate the efficiency of the Eureka as a literary society was plainly demonstrated. The disputants handled the subject in a masterly manner, showing that the training and practice received in the society are taking root and having the desired effect.

The subject discussed was: *Resolved*, That a limited monarchy like Great Britain is a better form of government than a republic like the United States. The affirmative side of the question was defended by Mr. J. H. Brooks and Mr. J. E. Rose; the

negative side by Mr. W. A. Pollard and Mr. B. H. Quarles.

Mr. Pollard was given the prize, a ten dollar gold medal, and Quarles was a close second.

Mr. Brooks contended that a limited monarchy like Great Britain is a better form of government than a republic like the United States because: Great Britain accords greater rights and protection to her citizens; secondly, because of the superior stability of Great Britain's government; and thirdly, because of Great Britain's wider experience and practice.

Mr. Pollard, first speaker on the negative side, argued that the House of Representatives is a more effective lower house than the House of Commons; secondly, that the Senate is a better organized and a far more competent upper house than the House of Lords; thirdly, that a judiciary department like that of the United States can better administer justice than a judiciary department like that of England; fourthly, that the President of the United States is more serviceable to the people of the United States than the King of England is to England; fifthly, that under a republican form of government a greater degree of freedom and a larger amount of happiness can be obtained.

Mr. Rose maintained that a limited monarchy like Great Britain is a better form of government because: It is better to have legislative and executive functions combined as they are in England than to have them separate as in America; secondly, it is better to have a King like the monarch of Great Britain than to have a President like the Chief Executive of the United States; thirdly, that an unwritten constitution like the British expresses the will of the people better than a written document like the constitution of the United States; fourthly, it is better to have a centralized government than to have one of many States.

Mr. Quarles defended the government of the United States on the grounds that: First, the government of the United States more directly and fully represents the whole people than does the government of England; secondly, that the government of the United States contains more elements of perpetuity than that of England; thirdly, the separation of the three departments, as in the government of the United States, is conducive to a better form of government than the fusion of them as in the English government; fourthly, the separation of the Church and State, as in the

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government of the United States, is conducive to better form of government than their combination as in the English government; fifthly, the government of the United States furnishes more fully constitutional guarantees of individual liberty than does the English government.

The audience, which was large considering the inclemency of the weather, was very pleased with the arguments. All predicted for the Eureka a successful future.

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## CLASS '12.

BY J. A. WELCH

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The junior class of the Academy of Howard University during the scholastic year of 1908-09 numbered about a hundred students who came from schools in every section of the United States and from foreign countries. These students made quite a promising impression upon all. As they were enrolled and directed to their respective class-rooms each teacher could see that they had come with the aim of making themselves of service to the world.

In the beginning of the year they visited the meetings of the upper classes, where quite interesting and excellent programs consisting of recitations, declamations, essays and orations were rendered. Some of the juniors, recognizing that this was one of the purposes for which they had come to the institution, decided to form a class organization. Accordingly they called a meeting, with Mr. H. C. Stratton as chairman. Mr. Stratton was elected president. His administration was highly successful as the first term will ever be remembered for its enthusiasm and known to all as the period of launching the "Old Ship of State." When the first program was rendered the president was assured that he had a crew to aid him in guiding this ship." During this period the juniors practised that old adage: "Help us to help each other," by appointing committees to assist those who were deficient in certain studies.

At the end of the first semester they were able to find another