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NEW OFFICERS OF THE Y. W. C. A.

Last week, in the business meeting of the Y. W. C. A., we installed the following officers: President, Cynthia Garret; Vice President, Sallie Foster; Secretary, Vera Gay; Treasurer, Janie Lee Beale; Pianist, Frankie McNeal.

As President, for the past year, I appreciate the honor that the association has bestowed upon me, and have thoroughly enjoyed the work. I feel it has been a great help to me, while I know I haven't done much for the association, but with God's help and your determination, I tried hard to do the very best I knew. I want to assure the new officers that they shall have my co-operation. I shall be glad and only too willing to do anything in my power to assist them in anyway that I can, because I am very anxious to see it continue to increase in interest, as it has since the revival.

Viola Frazier.

PSIPHELIAN SOCIETY.

Examinations are over and we are in our regular society work once again.

There was executed a very interesting program in the Psiphelian Hall, Friday evening. The items that were intensely interesting were an original story, a narrative on West Dormitory Life, and a description of how the Elonites spend February 22nd.

Miss Maibelle Pritchette's story was very interesting and showed her rare originality. Miss Lillie Dalrymple had an amusing and good paper on West Dormitory Life. She told us what we knew, but told it in an exceedingly entertaining way. The third item of importance was rendered by Miss Helen Machen. In her opinion, as well as in others, the last twenty-second at Elon was by far the best of all.

Nellie Fleming.

IN THE PEILOLOGIAN HALL FRIDAY EVENING.

Among the many productions of note, the first of special distinction in the form of an essay was by Mr. O. Smith. This was full of both wit and humor, and read in such a characteristic way as to make it well worthy of its many compliments.

Mr. O. D. Poythress was the best orator—subject; "The American School that counts." In this oration Mr. Poythress gave us a brief history of the public school, originating in the New England states, how they had spread over the entire country, and finally how the nation was indebted to these public schools for some of her most note-worthy men. It is the public school, the free, the common school, provided by law, open to all, claimed by the community as a right that counts. Here the children of the rich and the poor, the high and the low meet upon perfect equality, and commence under the same auspices the race of life. Here the sustenance of the mind is served to all alike, as the Spartans served their food upon the public table. Here young ambition climbs his little ladder and boyish genius

plumes his half-fledged wings. The common school is our country's fairest boast. The brightest jewel that adorns her brow.

The debate, resolved, "That our National laws protecting our forest reserve should be more stringent," found its strongest defense in Mr. A. L. Hook. By protecting the forest we directly protect homes and various form of property from rain and storms. Without the forest the great currents of water that flow from the mountain would wash and wear away the fertile lands of the valley. From an economical standpoint, it would cost much less to have forest reserve and protection than it would and does to irrigate the land, as in case of the vast prairies. The best speaker on the negative was Mr. F. S. Drake.

W. L. Anderson.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

A large crowd attended the Y. M. C. A. last Sunday night. The leader for the evening was Mr. J. S. Truitt. He took his subject from the latter part of the twelfth chapter of Romans. One verse, especially, that he called the attention of his hearers to was the seventeenth: "Recompense to no man evil for evil. Provide things honest in the sight of all men."

This was indeed an appropriate piece of Scripture for the occasion. Every man present who felt it his duty to say something, responded earnestly. It seemed that each one had a new thought to suggest that was beneficial.

It is indeed interesting to see how much interest is taken in the Y. M. C. A. work by the student body. We have recently taken in a few new members, and they are showing that they mean business. Though some of them have not been members long, yet they have realized that if they were to lose what there is in the Y. M. C. A. for them, they would lose some of the best religious training given at Elon College. From personal experience, I know that our Y. M. C. A. is doing good work. One great thing that we are striving for now is to make every male member of the student body a member of the Y. M. C. A. He needs us; and we need him.

F. F. Myrick.

WITH THE CLIOS FRIDAY EVENING.

In the Clio Hall on Friday evening, last, a very interesting program was rendered. The boys at this season seem to have a very high society spirit; and the result of it is that they are doing good work indeed. Owing to the goodness of the work which was done, I believe that every item on the program should be mentioned, but I will just give the ones that deserve special mention.

The first was a poem, "Be A Friend To Man," by Mr. Parker. This was intensely interesting. Mr. Parker's delivery was very good. He showed that he had done good work in his preparation. Just here I remember a stanza in his po-

em that appealed to me much; it is as follows:

"Let me live in a house by the side of the road,

Where the race of men go by—
Men that are good and men that are bad,
As good and as bad as I.

I would not sit in the scorner's seat,
Nor hurl the cynic's ban.
Let me live in a house by the side of the road,

And be a friend to man."

Another item on the program was an oration by Mr. C. W. Rountree. His subject was "Virtue." I am sure that no better subject could have been chosen at this time. He showed to his fellow members that to possess virtue was no great loss, but a gain. The virtuous man is the man who counts in this busy world. I am sure that he made this impression felt by every one who heard him.

The third item of much interest was a prophesy, by F. F. Myrick. In this he prophesied for the future of the Clio boys. The most interesting item for the evening, of course, was the debate. Query, Resolved, That the United States should establish a parcel post system in every postoffice.

The affirmative argued that such a system would allow greater weights to be sent through the mail than are sent at present. The maximum weight on any package that can be sent through mail at present is four pounds. Furthermore, they argued that a parcel post system would benefit the farmer as well as the merchant, manufacturer, or any other class in that it would save him from having to pay extra express charges.

The negative argued, principally, that the present system is best for our country, and that it had proven satisfactory so far with the people. Furthermore, they claimed that a man did not mind paying express charges in order to insure satisfactory delivery.

The judges decided in favor of the affirmative. The best speaker on the affirmative was Mr. E. T. Cotten. The best on the negative, Mr. W. A. Trivette; oratorically, Mr. Henry Southard.

C. S.

DARWIN'S VIEWS ON MUSIC.

Charles Darwin carries music through the same process of evolution as he does man. He vouchsafes the opinion that musical expression is older than language, and that "the rhythms and cadences of oratory are derived from previously developed musical powers. We can thus understand how it is that music, dancing, song and poetry are such ancient arts. We may even go further than this, and believe that musical sounds afforded one of the bases for the development of language.

"It appears probable that the progenitors of man, before acquiring the power of expressing their mutual love in articulate language, endeavored to charm each other with musical notes and rhy-

thm. The impassioned orator, bard or musician, when with his very tones and cadences he excites the strongest emotions in his hearers, little suspects that he uses the same means by which his half-human ancestors long ago aroused each other's passions during their courtship and rivalry.

"In the class of mammals, the males of almost all the species use their voices during the breeding season much more than at any other time, and some are absolutely mute excepting at this season. With other species both sexes, or only the females, use their voices as a "love call." Darwin further says that the gibbon has an "extremely loud but musical voice," and Professor Owen supports the statement by asserting that it "alone of the brute animals may be said to sing."

Certain rodents utter musical sounds. Says Darwin, "Crustaceans are provided with auditory hairs of different lengths which have been seen to vibrate when the proper musical notes are struck. Similarly on the hairs of the antennae of gnats. If any animal always wished to sing precisely the same song, he would guide himself by sounding those notes in succession which possessed many overtones in common; that is, he would choose for his song notes which belong to our musical scale. Some species of birds which never naturally sing can, without much difficulty, be taught to do so. Musical faculties which are not wholly deficient in any race are capable of prompt and high development. With birds the voice seems to express various emotions, such as distress, fear, anger, triumph or mere happiness. The true song, however, of most birds and various strange cries are chiefly uttered during the breeding season and serve as a charm or merely as a call note to the other sex. There can be no doubt that birds closely attend to each other's songs."

Darwin shows that the males possess the finest voices, and that they "sing from emulation as well as for charming the female, is not at all incompatible. It is not at all surprising that they should continue singing for their own amusement after the season of courtship is over. It is remarkable that only small birds properly sing, and birds which sing well are rarely decorated with brilliant colors or ornaments. Insects and some few spiders are the lowest animals which voluntarily produce any sound. The lowest vertebrates which breathe air are amphibians, and these frogs and toads possess vocal organs which are incessantly used during the breeding season, and which are often more highly developed in the male than in the female."

—A prolonged trial of the meat packers in Chicago has ended in their acquittal.

—Bandits traveling in automobiles are terrorizing the people in some parts of France.