

**THE GUILFORDIAN**

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**INCOMPLETENESS**

A drifted cloud across the blue,  
A few rose petals fallen here,  
The golden moment of the dawn.—  
Glimpses—beauty—forever gone.

I saw a woman weeping, sad,  
I saw a crushed red flower,  
A robin called, no mate replied—  
Sorrow—weariness—mystery all.

Oh, could we but see the whole!  
The arcs we live are broken so!  
One cold hour, dark-and one hour light,  
Nothing certain—yes, mystery all.

I want to see the sky all blue;  
All day a dawn; a perfect flower;  
Not one cup bitter, the next cup sweet—  
Give Me, O Heaven, a life complete!  
complete!

—By Geneva Highfill.

**"ADAM and EVA" CHOSEN**  
(Continued from page 1.)

his family, especially the feminine portion of it continues to run charge accounts at various stores, because as one daughter explains, "it seems to make the bills so much smaller." Finally father becomes so troublesome that his family hold a consultation and decide to send him to Africa for a rest.

Mr. King's idea of the plan is that his secretary, Adam Smith, a romantically inclined young man, who longs for a home and carpet-slippers, shall take over his family for him—in short, play father. So in spite of protest, Adam is installed in the King home, as father but with a limited amount of money to spend.

A month goes by, and Adam has lost many illusions which before this time he had held sacred. For one thing families, or at least rich men's families, never stay home by the fire-side, nor are there carpet-slippers waiting by the hearth rug. The family utterly ignores him. So to bring them to their senses, Adam ingeniously hits upon an excellent plan. He tells them that all their father's money has been lost by bad investments, and that they are now poor. Consternation reigns! Adam at once packs them off to the country to an old farm, to raise chickens and bees—and then the unexpected happens. The family en masse find out that work is admirable, and even a delightful occupation and amusement. Adam likewise discovers something—that the youngest daughter Eva is an exceptionally nice girl; so by the time father gets back from his rest trip he finds his family all in the best of spirits, and deeply interested in the intricacies of chicken farming and incidentally Adam and Eva very much interested in each other.

Mrs. Raymond Binford is directing the play; Mr. D. Riley Haworth stage manager, and H. O. Smith business manager

The reason a homely girl takes a good photo is because she knows enough to let the photographer do the job his own way.

**"WHY WORK SO HARD?"**

I was recently attracted to a book entitled "The Right to be Lazy," by Paul Lafargue, a Frenchman.

Lafargue has an idea which is interesting.

"Why work so hard?" he asks. He proposes to eliminate all that might be classed as "overhead expense."

In other words, if we did not have to support a great class of domestic and personal servants and people who are employed in making luxuries and semi-luxuries we could get along on three or four hours' work a day.

This is probably true. It is also true we would have to do without their products and their services.

Lafargue is a socialist and he thinks his idea is radical.

It is nothing of the kind. Fifty years ago an American, Henry Thoreau, quit Boston and went off alone to Walden Pond, where he lived the "simple life." His total expense was about \$50 a year, as I recall it. He did almost no work.

The experiment can be repeated by anyone who is interested. Thousands of people in this country are living on two or three hours' work a day. They aren't getting much of a living, but if a man is willing to pare his wants down to absolute necessities, he can get by on a few cents a day.

I have seen communities in Kentucky where no one worked more than a few hours each week. In northern farming communities I have also seen worthless people who never lacked food and shelter and who worked scarcely at all.

You can figure it out for yourself. Eliminate from your table everything except beans, potatoes, fat pork, bread, milk and coffee. Imagine you are housed in a one-room shack. Clothe yourself in secondhand, cast-off clothing. Eliminate books, pictures, phonographs, linen, carpets, bathtubs, plumbing and all the other conveniences and comforts of life. It costs very little to supply basic physical necessities.

Of course, Lafargue had in mind that we could all be lazy and still enjoy everything that now makes life pleasant.

This cannot be demonstrated.

People can get along with less, but all of us have an insatiable desire for more. Out of any group of 1,000 men and women, 950 know exactly how they could spend \$50,000 if such a sum were handed to each of them tomorrow.

There is no end to consumers' wants.

"If by means of inventions it should become possible to build houses for one-half the present cost, more houses and better houses would be built," says the National City Bank of New York.

Lafargue says: "A good working-woman makes with her needle only five meshes a minute, while certain circular knitting machines make 30,000 in the same time. Every minute, of the machine is thus equivalent to a hundred hours of the workingwoman's labor, or again, every minute of the machine's labor gives the working-woman ten days of rest."

Such a statement is typical of a certain type of thinking.

The fact is that the standard of living has advanced several times over what it was when all sewing was done by hand.

The choice can be made any time between working every day and enjoying a decent living standard, or loafing every second day and living in border-line poverty.

But no one can enjoy the comforts and loaf at the same time.

That is the only significance in the phrase "The Right to be Lazy."—*William Feather, in T.-M. Magazine.*

Jules Verne's hero accomplished the "impossible" when he made "A Tour of the World in Eighty Days." Some day we will be able to reach the moon in that time.

\* \* \*

If it hurts you to spend money you can't go very far in business.

\* \* \*

Generally speaking, we do best those things which we do easily.

\* \* \*

With most of us our desires are so diverse that they cancel each other.

**ALUMNI NOTES.**

1891.

Author Lyon is secretary and treasurer of the Snow Lumber Company of High Point, N. C. He has been connected with this company since 1917.

Mr. Lyon is a member of the class of 1891. Since his graduation he has been connected with the American Tobacco Company in New York City, and Durham, N. C., and with the Tomlinson Chair Company of High Point. He was connected with each of the firms for a number of years. From 1915 to 1917 he was City Manager of High Point, N. C.

Frank B. Benbow is temporarily engaged in practicing law and selling real estate in Florida. He is with the Bee Bee Realty Company of Orlando. The permanent home of Mr. Benbow is in Winston-Salem where he has lived for a number of years.

While a student at Guilford he was among the early presidents of the Henry Clay Literary Society. After his graduation in 1891 he continued his studies at the University of North Carolina in 1894. During the greater part of the time since that date he has been engaged in the practice of law. For four years he was member of the House of Representatives of North Carolina and was presidential elector for Roosevelt in 1904.

1907.

Eugene J. Coltrane preached a very able sermon at Virginia Quarterly Meeting held at Corinth Friends Meeting House near Ivor, Virginia, on Sunday morning October 18th. He also gave an educational address on the afternoon of the same day.

Mr. Coltrane has for several years been superintendent of schools at Roanoke Rapids, N. C. Last year he and Mrs. Coltrane studied at Columbia University, Mrs. Coltrane taking courses in Religious Education and Mr. Coltrane pursuing work leading to the doctor's degree.

1914.

Katherine Allen Webster has recently made application for registration as a nurse in the state of New York. She is a graduate from the Mt. Sinai Hospital Training School, in Cleveland, Ohio. Her present address is 358 W. 58th St., Apt. 6, New York City.

1917.

Jesse Stanley is principal of the school at Harrisburg, N. C. This is the second year he had held this position.

1919.

Joseph D. White spent a few days during the past summer with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. White who live near the college. He returned to Harvard early in July to teach in the summer school there. He is at Harvard again this year continuing his studies leading to a doctor's degree.

**ELBERT RUSSELL SHOWS THAT HISTORY OF WORLD DEPENDS UPON GERMANY**

(Continued from page 1.)

us to lead them not in an armament race but in some plan of uniting Europe into a peaceful group of nations. Any military preparation that we make will cause us to lose the confidence of Europe. All nations claim to be arming for the sake of preparedness and protection but they use these arms in aggression. Therefore let America do her duty toward the world by setting an example of peacefulness.

Again Doctor Russell brought out the singular opportunity that the Quakers have to help the work in Germany. They have the confidence of the people who will listen to a Quaker pacifist while they regard a pacifist of their own nationality to be unpatriotic.

A shiftless man hates the efficiency of an alarm clock more than anything else in all the world.

\* \* \*

Give yourself a mental housecleaning.

\* \* \*

Everybody gets bumped now and then.

\* \* \*

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