

HIKE OVER
THE HILL FOR
HOCKEY

The Salemite

Motto: "SAIL ON, SALEM"

GAMES BEGIN
AT 2:30
MONDAY

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No. 27

LECTURES ON CURRENT TOPICS BY MEMBERS OF HISTORY CLUB

Wednesday evening, March 12th, the History Club met in the Living Room of the Alice Clewell Building. The program had been arranged in accordance with the policy of the society to hold at least one student meeting during the year, and five club members talked for fifteen minutes each on topics of current interest. Without question, the discussions were profitable and interesting, demonstrating as well the native ability of the speakers in the field of oratory. Mary Oettinger, Kinston, North Carolina; Helen Ford, Knoxville, Tennessee; Eloise Willis, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Elizabeth Tyler, Bristol, Tennessee, and Miriam Brietz, Selma, N. C., presented the subjects chosen for resume.

THE KEMAL MOVEMENT IN NEW TURKEY

Mary Oettinger summarized the movements which had been started during recent years to modernize Turkey, and carried the situation through to the present time.

In 1908, appeared the first signs of dissatisfaction with the old order of things, and it was in this same year that a definite movement was organized, which resulted in the deposition of the ruling Sultan. A few years later, Germany, quick to note the disrepute into which the reforming party had fallen because of wholesale corruption, eagerly seized on the chance presented her and planned to enter Turkey. With this idea in mind, she constructed a railroad from Berlin to Bagdad. Thus, on account of German influence in Turkey, the allied victory in 1918 affected the later country as well.

Continued attacks from the Greeks were in part responsible for the unsettled condition of affairs, the invasions lasting even after the beginning of the Kemal movement in 1918. Acting without foreign interference, the new nationalist campaign progressed, and in 1920 called a council at Lausanne, Switzerland, to effect some sort of settlement between the Allies and the Turks. The Turks were backed by the Russian government. The first meeting was held on November 20th, and lasted only seventeen minutes, which were spent in arranging the preliminary details. At the next session, on the day following, the Pasha argued vainly for concessions to his country, and Turkey lost on every single point.

The capture of the city of Smyrna was discussed from various angles, with details of the wholesale ruin and destruction occurring at the time; and the question was raised as to whom the responsibility for the deed might be attributed. The entrance of Kemal into the city, at all events, spelled progress. Schools were established, manufactures quickened and encouraged, women discarded veils and began clamor for greater equality—all evidence that the entire social and economic order was giving way to the new regime.

A definite treaty between the Allies and Turks was signed at the second meeting of the council at Lausanne, in July, 1922, but there is no very strong hope among foreign nations that the Far East-

erners will remain quiet. The existing condition is probably due, more than anything else, to intermingling of races and continued western interference.

At the present time, Turkey is anxious to control Constantinople. The United States has not yet ratified the treaty; but if she does, the world which has for so long mixed in Turkish affairs will give that country an opportunity of showing that it is capable of running its own affairs without the aid of foreigners.

THE LITTLE ENTENTE

Beginning with a definition of the Little Entente, describing the nations which were joined in such an alliance, Eloise Willis spoke briefly on its previous action and future possibilities, describing its importance as an international factor along various lines.

The Little Entente is an alliance formed in 1920 and 1921 between the Slavic nations of Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, and Roumania. Since its beginning it has had a three fold aim; the establishment and maintenance of peace; security and normal economic conditions in Central Europe; defensive efforts against all attempts at reaction menacing the existence of the new states.

Before the war in 1914, the Slavic states of Europe were either under big governments or were weak, individual states. In the former case, there was little popular voice in the government and the plain peoples under Austro-Hungarian domination were over-ruled and restricted as to franchise. With the end of the war came the downfall of the Austria-Hungary and a re-assuring of the Slavic peoples, with the result that several small, independent nations were formed. Czechoslovakia is a republic with a population of thirteen million, and is composed of the counties of Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Slovakia, and Ruthenia. It is rich in resources and a wonderfully productive land whose chief products are coal, iron, and petroleum. Jugoslavia is a kingdom—the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, with an area of ninety six thousand square miles and a population of over twelve million. The third member of the league, the still smaller kingdom of Roumania, is divided principally into Old Roumania, Bessarabia, and Transylvania. Its present king is Ferdinand I.

As to action, the Little Entente has not shown itself slow nor behind-times. Its efforts very definitely helped to frustrate the attempts of Charles of Hapsburg to regain his throne; and since the admission of Hungary to the League of Nations in 1922, her small neighbors have anxiously watched her every movement. Much has been done towards strengthening friendship with France, and an alliance with that country is being sought. Such an alliance may prove a valuable asset to France in case of war, because of the rich food and munition supplies from the fields and factories of the smaller nations. The recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia is another important step of the allied nations, and along with this is a definite plea for the adhesion

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SECOND LENTEN TALK BY BISHOP RONDTHALER

At the Expanded Chapel Service on last Wednesday morning, Bishop Rondthaler delivered his second talk for the season of Lent. The Crusaders' Hymn—which is, perhaps, the oldest song found in the Office of Worship—fittingly opened the service.

By way of review, Bishop Rondthaler mentioned the circumstances attending Jesus' stay at the home of Zaccheus. The parable of the wealthy nobleman was told—how the man, who returned to be crowned king of his land, had rewarded his three servants according to their abilities. To everyone is given a "pound" which sets forth the opportunity of a Christian life. It is, therefore, the duty of each one to stand for Jesus, and to persuade others to use their opportunities. "Now is our time for opportunity," Bishop urged.

The lecture described Christ's journey to Jerusalem. Before He came into Jericho, Christ met the blind man. As Bartimeus, the man who had been blind from infancy, sat on a stone near the public road, he heard a multitude draw near. Here he had sat for days, and had begged alms of those who happened his way; but on this particular day, Bartimeus was unusually interested in those who were approaching him. He had heard all about Christ, and believed that He could cure him of his physical impediment. By the aid of a friendly hand, Bartimeus was led before Christ. The blind man in his rags, his misery and his darkness thus stood before the One possessing grace, divine compassion and heavenly power. And Bartimeus, because of his faith, received sight.

Bishop Rondthaler explained that there was a blindness far graver than the physical blindness—it is the blindness of heart in regard to Jesus Christ. There are those who disregard His grace, His mercy, and do not see Him as their Savior.

The prayer, led by Dr. Rondthaler, was followed by a closing hymn. To all those who attended this unusually impressive service there appeared, in a stronger sense, the undeniable sweetness of such a Lenten service.

CALENDAR

Monday, March 17.—2:30 P. M., Hockey games.
6:15 P. M., Hockey banquet.
Tuesday, March 18.—3:30-4:00, Golf practice.
Wednesday, March 19.—11:00 A. M., Y. P. M., Bishop Rondthaler will deliver his third Lenten address.
3:30-4:30, Golf practice.
Thursday, March 20.—3:45 P. M., Music Hour. Dean Shirley will play a portion of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, a remarkable organ work by Ernest Austin. He will be assisted by Mrs. W. T. Reid. (Rilla Garrison.)
Friday, March 21.—8:15 P. M., Graduating piano recital by Miss Louise Young.
Saturday, March 22.—2:45-3:45, Golf practice.
4:00, Hike.

See the Hockey Games
Monday

CAPTAIN AND BASKET BALL GAMES PLAYED BY ACADEMY

Great interest has been shown in basket-ball and captain-ball in the Academy this year. The games were played Monday afternoon, on the indoor court before a large crowd of enthusiastic rooters who "told the world" whom they wanted to win. The senior girls overwhelmed the tenth grade in a thrilling contest, scoring fifteen points to the undergraduates' eight. Thus the winning senior team played the ninth grade. When the massacre was over, the score stood thirty-one to eight in favor of the seniors.

The line ups were as follows:

ELEVENTH GRADE

Althea Backenstoc
Dorothy Frazier
Dorothy Schalbert
Montine Ver Nooy
Miriam Anderson
Mary Audrey Stough
Helen Board
Marion White
Nina Jenkinson.

TENTH GRADE

Pearl Fishel
Zaidee Dorough
Anna Hairston
Ruth Hairston
Helen Johnson
Barbara Heath
Nellie Dawes
Mildred Snider.

NINTH GRADE

Virginia Pfohl
Elizabeth White
Athena Kampourakis
Virginia Shaffner
Selma Hines
Hortense Brower.

A great deal of interest and pep was aroused in a new game, captain-ball. The following girls composed the team: Virginia Harris, Kathleen Mitchel, Mary Mock, Marjorie Siewers, Era May Clinard, Grace Hartman, Elizabeth Pfaff, Daisy Vestal, Eloise Crews, Frances Gagle, Margaret Herndon, Virginia Fry, Mildred Holmes, and Louise Efrid.

Never has the Salem Academy dining-room looked prettier than it did on Thursday evening at the annual banquet given in honor of the basket-ball and captain-ball teams. The decorations were very suggestive of Easter. In the center of every table were lovely ferns, with a huge basket of tulips on the senior table. Streamers of the pastel shades were hung from the different corners of the room, and were suspended from each light.

There was not a dull moment during the entire evening for as soon as every one was seated the following most interesting program was given:

Welcome—Mary Audrey Stough.
Toast—Dorothy Frazier.
Song to Eleventh—by Seventh and Ninth.
Toast—Helen Board.
Reply—Miss Isabelle Birrell.
Song to Mrs. Herndon—Tenth and Eleventh Grades.
Toast—Lois McRae.
Reply—Mrs. Herndon.
Senior Class Song—Seniors.
Toast to Seniors—Julia Efrid.
Song to Tenth—Eleventh Grade.
Toast to Winning Team—Pearl Fishel.
Song to Miss Grace Taylor—Tenth Grade.

Reply—Miss Taylor.
Junior Team Song—Juniors
Yell to Miss Doris Chipman—Tenth and Eleventh Grades.
Reply—
Toast—Hortense Brower.
Reply—Miss Margaret Murray.
Toast—Elizabeth Marx.
Reply—Miss Miriam Efrid.
Toast—Virginia Shaffner.
Song to Seventh Grade—Ninth Grade.
Toast—Margaret Herndon.
Speech—Mr. Heath.
Toast—Kathleen Mitchel.
Song to Ninth Grade—Eleventh Grade.
Announcements—Miss Charlotte Jackson.
Awarding of Trophy Cup
Bessie Chandler.
Song to Salem—Tenth and Eleventh Grades.
Speech—Dr. Rondthaler.
Alma Mater.

CAMPAIGN BEGUN FOR DR. BARNARDO HOMES

There have been many drives and campaigns in Salem College, but none other has had the strong appeal that the campaign for the Barnardo Homes has. This is a cause in which everyone is greatly interested. Several months ago the Y. W. C. A. members of Salem College had the privilege of hearing Mr. Stephens lecture on his work in the Barnardo Homes. He told of the founding of these homes to rescue, support, and train homeless children. Everyone was extremely interested in Mr. Stephen's great work then, and it was with keen enthusiasm that they welcomed him back to Salem on Thursday morning. He made a short talk in Chapel, telling of the work and the need for everyone to co-operate in the cause of caring for homeless children.

On the following morning Miss Effie Bentham, honorary secretary of the fund, spoke. She told many interesting incidents concerning the children for whom they cared. She also spoke of the success of a number of the boys and girls who had been trained in the Barnardo Homes. There are one hundred and fifty-six Barnardo Homes, and for nearly sixty years no destitute child has been turned away. The children trained, and, educated, and taught trades and professions in these wonderful homes are sent out all over the world.

Mr. Stephen and Miss Bentham paved the way for the campaign which began on March the twelfth and will last a week. Lucile Reid is the capable chairman of the drive. There is no doubt that Salem College will arise to the need, and gladly lend a helping hand to this worthy cause.

APPRECIATION

The Senior Class wishes to express its appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Burrage and Mr. Talley in the production of their play, "Mr. Pim Passes By."
Edith Hunt, President.

See the Hockey Games
Monday