

# The Salemite

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### See the Hockey Games Monday

A small amount of courtesy might not be out of place around the post office about ten o'clock any morning.

A well-rounded life includes athletics. Is fifty percent the best we can do?

The campus is as entitled as we are to "dress up" in the Spring. Papers and drug-store boxes do not serve as attractive ornaments.

The S. U. S. campaign was not intended as a two or three weeks experiment to be forgotten at the end of that time. Its slogan is applicable at any time, chapel hour not excepted.

Perhaps the substitution of pennies for nickels in the telephone slot is not a violation of principles of honesty, but we are skeptical.

The return of Mr. Stephens and the visit of Miss Bentham were pleasant reminders of the interest we have felt in the Barnardo Homes. The talk by Mr. Stephens at a Y. W. C. A. in the fall was one of the most interesting of the year. At that time we were eager to help in some way but were unable to do so because of other drives which were in progress at that time. Now, however, we are in a position to show in a material way our interest in the homes which have been established for these unfortunate children.

No matter how small the sacrifice may be, no matter how insignificant the gift, they will do far more good than we can realize. Mr. Stephens has vividly described the needs of these homeless children, and he has told us of the disappointment they have met in planning for the coming year. He has expressed the hope and belief that we would come to this aid in carrying on a work which makes a deep appeal to every heart. Shall we fulfill his expectations?

### See the Hockey Games Monday

Monday marks another long anticipated day of the athletic calendar—a day which vies with Thanksgiving in its athletic significance. Whether or not that day will be enjoyed to the utmost depends to a large extent upon whether each of us does her part in making it a success.

The players will do their share, of course; they need no urging, for class spirit of the best kind predominates in the field, but what about the rooters? Would it be very encouraging to you to be congratulated or consoled, as the case may be, by some classmates who did not care enough about the contest to see it?

Veterans in the sport may sometimes be so interested in the game that they take no notice of spectators; but amateurs, the weak links in the chain, are almost invariably helped by an occasional cheer.

Those teams have gone out to play their best for their classes and for our classes. They expect us to be there, and they are working as hard for the glory of their class as they are for their own victory.

We are trusting to them to do their best; are we to disappoint them in what they expect of us?

"Give me my flowers while I live" is a sentiment often expressed and still more often felt. Every body wants some small thanks for her work and is grateful for even the smallest acknowledgment, but, when we stop to think, do we remember a disproportionately large number of times when we have expressed our gratitude for services and kindnesses done?

Take for instance our Student Council girls. We speak of them with admiration and, perhaps, pride and say "Yes, she's a fine girl," but how many times do we thank them for firmly upholding the standards of our college? To be perfectly frank, have we ever thanked them? We could go on through the list and name girl after girl who has given her best to us and who has received little in return. A word or two of appreciation might do much to make their work more pleasant.

### See the Hockey Games Monday

## LECTURES ON CURRENT TOPICS BY MEMBERS OF HISTORY CLUB

(Continued from page one)

of Poland. This great sympathy for Russia is due to the fact that she is the mother of all Slavs, and there is a decided fear that the old Polish spirit of conquest may revive. When Poland and Bulgaria are admitted to the Little Entente, there will be a nation of one race from the Baltic Sea to the Aegean, and from the Black to the Adriatic.

The Young Slav World of Central Europe must be recognized as a genuine force. There is, in the first place, a natural richness in the countries composing the Little Entente which affords the ability to furnish food and munitions for great armies. In the second place, the countries lie between the continents of Asia and Europe, and all direct means of communication must pass through them. Therefore, we see that the Little Entente, at first only defensive, is called upon to play a political, military, and economic role of importance to many nations.

## AN APPRECIATION OF THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY

Helen Ford discussed, in a general way, the things for which the Labor Party in England has stood for since its formation in the latter nineteenth century. The first part of her talk was concerned with the dependence of the British Isles on each other for food supplies because she raises only sixty per cent of what she consumes and literally lives by her ships. Formerly, the colonies were a great source of material aid, but with recent years and their development politically and economically, they refuse to be thought of as existing merely as England's base of supplies.

As a direct result of such a condition, the question of the unemployed faces the country, while two million men are trying to subsist without work. Lloyd George and his party attempted a settlement of affairs by granting a pension of fifteen or twenty dollars a month to workingmen. The amount was insufficient for the support, and almost for the bare existence, of the families, and the proposition failed.

A brief history of the party is necessary to the understanding of its platform and ideals. In 1867, a movement was begun for Labor representation in Parliament, and in 1874, the election of two coal miners were the first fruits of the attempt. The number grew steadily, until, a few years later, definite steps were taken by the Fabian Society to create an independent political party. Out of the fifty candidates in 1906, twenty-nine were elected, and these men formed an independent party at first with no definite platform. Finally, a program and a constitution were formulated, and the number of Labor representatives increased to sixty-one in 1918, and one hundred and ninety-one in 1924. All sorts of men are sitting in Parliament, and practically all industries and professions are represented. It is of peculiar significance that each person is an expert in his own line.

The movement does not come from one class, nor is it narrow and socialistic. One thing it is revolting against is the inequality of circumstances which makes it possible for one-tenth of the population to control nine-tenths of the wealth, a condition which they attribute to neither greed on the part of one class, or lack of capability on the part of the other. It stands for the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth, steady employment, and decent wages. It condemns the old methods as worthless, the old parties corrupt, the entire system as

unfit for future functioning. The old order could not deliver the goods and is "being put to bed" by disciples of the new.

## WHY DO SOUTH AMERICANS DISLIKE US?

"Latin Americans not only dislike us. They hate us!" With such an emphatic statement as an introduction, Elizabeth Tyler stated fact after fact which was undoubtedly the result of careful research work, and thorough investigation into the attitude of the South Americans towards the neighboring republic of the United States.

First of all, the latter country is unpopular on account of commercial relations, in which she conducts herself in a not very polite or considerate manner; and further, on account of her continued exploitation of southern resources. But the unpopularity occasioned by her commercial attitude is not so deep seated or so serious as the decided unfriendliness with which Latin America regards the foreign policy of the United States. Therein lies the real trouble, which began in the early nineteenth century with the passage of the Monroe Doctrine, designated as the "American Illusion" and regarded, not as a document issued for the protection of a weaker country, but as a means of realizing the ends of the nation passing it. Her aggressive policies, her refusal to join the League of Nations, her actions in regard to the Pan-American Union—all these help to increase the dislike which these peoples feel. In the Pan-American League, the northern nation has insisted on being the leader, and also on approving all the countries represented. At the recent meeting in Santiago, a fervent protest against such a condition was registered, and a bill, providing for the eligibility of all delegates to the presidency, was passed over the objections of the United States.

Weaker nations, for a number of years, have suffered from the methods of this larger republic. Mexico lost large portions of territory at various intervals; the Panama Canal construction brought about more trouble and the United States was charged with fomenting a rebellion in Northern Columbia; but the most serious charges have come about because of the occupation of Haiti and Santo Domingo.

For one hundred and eleven years, the little republic had been free. Then, the United States government began interference; there was an attempt on her part to gain one of the most important harbors; and rebellions became numerous. The new constitution, which granted unheard of powers to the President, must be ratified by North America before it might become legal; and when the Haitian Legislature refused its approval of the document, a popular election was called, and the people compelled, by military force, to vote in favor of it. The proceedings were kept secret for some time, but by 1920, the news had spread and there was an investigation, as a result of which there was reported "large number of natives being killed, but nothing serious."

Haiti must ratify all acts passed by the United States. Practically all of her freedom—political and otherwise—has been taken away, and the State Department has refused to give audience to the Haitian delegation.

Santo Domingo refused to accept a treaty similar to that made with Haiti. Troops were sent, at which action her president resigned and a new election took place. Conditions continued worse; the second executive resigned at the seizure of the customs; and the troops went so far as to seize both customs and internal revenue.

The entire situation is deplorable, and does not redound to the credit of the country who has been at least largely responsible for the wretchedness existing. Officials in the government and missionaries—men well acquainted with conditions—have authoritatively stated that there has been more disease and poverty since American occupation than ever before. Over two thousand natives have been killed to twelve or thirteen Americans. The people are without funds, the press is strictly censored, and freedom is a thing unknown. This is the testimony of American witnesses. How long shall such a state of affairs be allowed to continue?

## WHAT DOES THE TEAPOT DOME SCANDAL SIGNIFY?

"The words 'Teapot Dome' have been mentioned so often in connection with the word 'scandal' that the two have become almost synonymous. It has also become so common to add to them 'oil,' 'graft,' and 'politics' that a self-respecting citizen blushes at the sight of his wife's teapot. Prominent men have been so put to shame that anyone whose signature had a 'D' at its beginning and a 'Y' at its end is prone to duck his head and stick his finger in his mouth when anyone inquires his name. Newspapers are flooded with scareheads and cartoons; no public man is safe a minute from the dread approach of an 'official investigator'; Washington reeks with oil."

Miriam Brietz could have chosen no more suitable introductory paragraph than the above, and her entire report of the recent Oil Scandal was characterized by the same clever style. She began at the very beginning, in the year 1908, when President Roosevelt created the conservation policy which was for the purpose of withdrawing certain lands—not all oil lands, but coal and forest as well—from public entry and maintaining them for the good of the nation or of a certain department. Following this policy, Taft in 1912 withdrew naval reserves numbers one and two, oil lands in California; and in 1915, Wilson withdrew the Teapot Dome lands, also for naval reserves.

Stealing from government lands began and in 1920, a bill allowing the lands thus stolen from to be leased and, therefore, worked more quickly was introduced by Senator Overman of North Carolina, and passed.

Josephus Daniels, then Secretary of the Navy, refused, however, to allow these naval reserves to be leased. In 1921, Wilson went out of office and with him Daniels. Fall became Secretary of the Interior and Denby, Secretary of the Navy. In the same year, an order turning over the naval reserves to the Department of the Interior was secured from Harding, which action passed unnoticed by most people. Senator Harrold of Oklahoma wrote a letter to President Harding protesting against the transfer and the President turned the letter over to Fall, who filed it. If proceedings had stopped then, even though the transfer of reserves was illegal, there would have been no nationwide scandal and probably no investigation. But fate, it seems, was working against the honesty of some men.

The affair progressed, involving Fall, Doheny, Sinclair, McLean, and others. The two California reserves and Teapot Dome were turned over to private interests. The lease was consummated at a private sale without notice to the state of Wyoming and other interests. There was no possibility of competitive bidding. The necessity of leasing the lands was questioned—but even if there had been no reason for their lease, there were

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