

History Club Meeting Is Addressed By Dr. Schwarz

Speaks Of Early History Of Cherokees And Creek Indians In Georgia And Work Of Moravians Among Them

On Wednesday evening, February the tenth at seven o'clock, the History Club had its first meeting of the new term. The speaker was Dr. Edmund Schwarz, of Calvary Episcopalian church of this city, who gave a very interesting and instructive talk on the early Indians of Georgia.

These Indians are of special interest since it is thought that the lost colony which disappeared during the early years of the colonization of the new world, were probably absorbed into their numbers. The two most important tribes of southern Indians were the Creeks and Cherokees. These Indians do not have the romantic interest which is found in the Leatherstocking Tales, but nevertheless, their history is very interesting. The Creek nation is the most important of the Gulf State Indians, but it is not known where they originally came from. They were very warlike and probably fought their way from their earlier home to their southern abode. When the tribe was found there were about sixteen thousand warriors. Their name comes from the fact that there were numerous creeks found in the country which they inhabited. The Creeks were a branch of the Muscogee tribe which was constantly increasing by adding new tribes to it. These Indians lived on a very high moral plane and contained within them scrupulous white men, some of whose wives, especially the use of liquor, they adopted.

When De Soto came to America in the early part of the sixteenth century he found traces which indicated that these Indians had been mound builders. These mounds were constructed by the Indians for three purposes, burial, defense and religious ceremonies. In 1663 the Creeks made a treaty with the English which remained inviolate for over a century. In 1773 the Governor of Georgia bought some land from the Creeks, who dissatisfied with the bargain, attacked and killed the settlers. In the Revolutionary war, however, they were staunch allies of the English. During the war of 1812, these Indians attacked Fort Mims, Alabama, and slaughtered many men, women, and children. General Jackson immediately attacked and crushed them, and peace was made. In 1835 the Creeks

were moved to the Indian Territory west of the Mississippi river. These Indians are of special interest from the Moravian standpoint. In 1740 there was very promising missionary work being done among them when soon came to an end, however. The Georgia trustees tried to force the missionaries to bear arms against the Spaniards who were threatening an attack, but being unwilling to do so, they returned to Pennsylvania.

The Cherokees are among the most important of all the Indian tribes, being the first to establish a form of civilized government. They are considered the finest specimens among the Indian nations. The women especially were very beautiful and ruled with an iron hand. The marriage contract could be dissolved by either party, and the wife did not give her property to her husband. Also the children belonged entirely to the mother.

These Indians are interesting from many standpoints. In their religion, they believed in a Supreme Being, although of a very material sort, and among them were found stories of the creation very similar to those in Genesis. These stories may have been traditions handed down from time immemorial, or they may have been learned from Christian explorers. In 1528 a band of Spanish explorers visited Florida, of whom all perished but two or three who remained with the Indians until rescued several years later. One of these Spaniards recorded later in his memoirs that he had taught the Indians the book of Genesis.

The Cherokees maintained that they had formerly been mound builders in the upper Ohio river valley. Having been driven south, probably by the Delawares, they established themselves on the Tennessee river and adopted a civilized government which greatly surprised them.

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MacDowell Club Gives

An Unusual Picture

"The Street of Forgotten Men" is Largely Attended and Well Received.

On Saturday evening, February 6, "The Street of Forgotten Men" an unusual picture was presented in Memorial Hall by the MacDowell Club. This picture was different from any that have been given here this year. The scene was laid in the Bowery, that low, sordid section of the underworld, known as "the street of forgotten men." There, where names are forgotten, and evil reputations replace good ones, Diamond Milk did a prosperous business in his saloon, selling drinks and carrying on certain

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Mr. Edwin J. Heath Resigns Position

Has Accepted the Presidency of Bethlehem College at Bethlehem.

Dr. H. E. Kondthaler, President of Salem College, announced in chapel Thursday, February eleven, that Mr. Edwin J. Heath has accepted the presidency of the Moravian College at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

This announcement was a great surprise to everyone who heard it, and caused both grief (or the fact that Mr. Heath will no longer be at Salem, and happiness for his success. Mr. Heath has for several years been secretary to the Administration Board of the Department of History of Salem College, and principal of Salem Academy. In all of these capacities, he has made himself almost indispensable, and as friend and advisor to students at Salem he has been of inestimable value.

In speaking of Mr. Heath's appointment to his new position, which will take effect at the end of this term, Dr. Kondthaler spoke of the firm and lasting friendship which exists between them. He told how, when he was teaching Mr. Heath, he hoped the time would come some day when they would work together, and how, during the years in which they have worked for the good of Salem, Mr. Heath has been a friend, and a great help. Dr. Kondthaler spoke regretfully of losing him, and wished him every success in his new field of activity.

He mentioned the fact that Bethlehem College was established in 1749 and is chronologically the ancestor of Salem, but that Dr. Clewley was president of Bethlehem after he was president of Salem, and so Salem is the training ground for presidents of the older school. He ended by wishing Mr. Heath every success as president of a great college.

Mr. Longfellow To Speak in Chapel

The expanded chapel service on Wednesday, February the seventeenth, will be addressed by Mr. Longfellow, United States Field Director of the Red Cross. Mr. Longfellow is particularly fitted for this work, and will no doubt have a message of interest and value for Salem students.

Bishop Dubose Speaks At Wednesday Chapel Service

Eminent Archaeologist Speaks On Subject Of Bible Criticism; Will Soon Leave For Mesopotamia

It was a peculiar pleasure to have Bishop Dubose of the diocesan episcopal church of the United States, make a talk at the chapel hour on Wednesday evening, February the twelfth. He is a very brilliant scholar, and one of the best archaeologists the country has.

Bishop Dubose very fittingly opened his talk by reading the eighth verse of the twenty-second chapter of II Kings.

And Amariah the high priest said unto Shaphan, the scribe, I have found the book of the law in the house of the Lord. And Amariah gave the book to Shaphan, and he read it.

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When was a time in the very long ago, when men were divided in faith and worship. There was only one copy of the holy scriptures, and that copy, the bible, was lost.

Whether people believe the bible to be the real word of God or whether they believe distorting stories concerning it, the bible remains the same, the unchangeable word of God. Men and women's faith has been shaken. For this school of thought, a word has not yet been found. The word most commonly used is criticism, but this is not necessarily an evil thing. It is a good word, not used in the sinister sense, but men come to abuse the word. They began to push thought beyond the bounds of reverence. Higher criticism is not a sinister thing, but good, in that it gives a historical study of the Bible. De-structive criticism effectively describes the thing.

An inquiry into what fathers and mothers of people today believe has been made. Protestants, Roman Catholics, and

Jews believe the bible to be the word of God. It is an important book of the law of God which bears authority and truth over the Israelites and also over the whole world. It is a perfect book of instruction, telling men what God is and giving a plan for the happiness of the soul. It is a book which contains the wisdom of God.

Fathers and mothers, and grandmothers and grandmothers believe that God revealed the law to Moses, and that these writings have been handed down, and were received as given by Moses. Thus the first five books of the bible are the books of Moses.

Our grandmothers and grandmothers believed the book of Joshua to be written by Joshua. They believed the historical books to be an exact word of God's dealing with people. They believed the book of Isaiah to be a dependable word written by David and his assistants.

Our grandmothers and grandmothers believed the Prophecies to be messages directly from God. They felt that they were not only an interpretation of the law of Moses, but a vision of the kingdom of Jesus Christ. Thus our fathers believed concerning the Old Testament.

They felt concerning the New Testament even more directly. They believed the portrayal of the life and times of Jesus Christ as given in the four Gospels to be a true word. They thought our Gospel was one of fact, and valued the word concerning the virgin birth of Jesus as given by Matthew and Luke. They believed the parables as given in the New Testament. They accepted as truth that the gospel writers had seen Jesus, or talked with eye-witnesses.

They had confidence that the Epistle gave an exact setting forth of the preaching of Jesus. Our grandmothers and grandmothers were confident in the Book of Acts gives a correct history of the early Christians. Other Epistles as St. Peter, James, and John were written

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Home Economics Club

Has Unusual Meeting

Miss Vogler Lectures Informally About a Cafeteria in Brazil.

The Home Economics Club had a meeting in the living room of Alice Clewley Building, Tuesday evening, February the ninth, at which time Miss Vogler spoke interestingly and informally on various phases of Brazilian life. Miss Vogler lived for three years in Rio de Janeiro, where she was engaged in establishing a cafeteria, and she is therefore intimately familiar with social customs prevalent in the country.

She first told something of the mixture of races—the original Indians conquered by the Portuguese, and the Negro slaves,

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French Club Will Hold

The Regular Meeting

Program Will Concern Great Women Authors and Artists of France.

The regular meeting of the French Club will be held Wednesday at five o'clock, February the seventeenth, in the living room of Alice Clewley Building. The subject for discussion will be "Great Women of France," and all members are requested to answer the roll call with a quotation from the work of some famous woman author or artist. This meeting promises to be one of the most interesting of the year, and members of the club are urged to be present.

The Juniors Order

Their Class Rings

The Junior Class held an important meeting Tuesday at one o'clock, February the ninth, for the purpose of ordering class rings. The size of the ring, the initials, and the degree to be conferred were signed for, and it is hoped that the rings will arrive early in the spring.