

Dr. William Kenneth Boyd Speaks To History Club

Head Of The Department Of History At Duke University Speaks On The Loyalist Problem In The South.

On Wednesday evening, April twenty-eighth, the History Club enjoyed the rare opportunity of having as speaker Dr. W. K. Boyd, head of the Department of History at Duke University. The subject of Dr. Boyd's interesting speech was the Loyalist Problem in the South during and after the American Revolution.

Dr. Boyd said that his first interest in history came from a History Club. He had first intended to be a writer, but through the influence of a History Club, he became definitely interested in the study of History. The future of civilization and the destiny of the world depends upon the kind of judgment of the college students of this generation. The best judgment comes from those who have a historical mind, and a sense of proportion.

It is now the one hundred and fiftieth year since the signing of the Declaration of Independence, but this event is not to be nationally celebrated. The reason for this apparent lack of patriotism or interest is uncertain. It is very interesting and instructive to consider some important phases of the American Revolution. In the first place, this war was not only a struggle for independence, but it was a three-fold movement. It was a civil war, a contest over property, and a social upheaval.

The Loyalist question, which shaped the development of the South between 1775 and 1800, was one of great significance. The Loyalists were quite numerous, but due to the victory

of the Nationalists, those favoring the Revolution, their numbers have been often overlooked. It has been said that in 1775 two thirds of the population of North Carolina was composed of Loyalists, with even more in South Carolina and Georgia. There are four outstanding reasons for the large Loyalist element in the South. First, the southern population did not suffer from the British navigation policy as did the New England states. Second, local sectionalism contributed to the Loyalist sentiment. Third, the merchant class, grown rich through its exchange of tobacco, rice, and other products with England, wanted peace. Fourth, there was a large immigrant population which did not identify itself with existing politics, but wished only to make a living in peace.

Dr. Boyd next discussed the legislation affecting the Loyalists in regard to their personal status, their property rights, and debts owed them. Those who never acknowledged allegiance to the American cause were imprisoned and fined, and the Tories, those who fought with the British in spite of their acknowledged allegiance to the Americans, were often put to death and their property seized.

There were often very severe laws for the confiscation of property belonging to English subjects. There were certain limits, however, especially in Virginia where debts were not confiscated. North Carolina was more radical than Virginia in the seizure of Loyalist property. South Carolina, whose policy was guided by the population of the low country, was at first lenient. However, in 1780, after a British invasion, politics passed to up-country leaders, and laws of confiscation were adopted. Throughout the Southern states the Loyalists were treated disgracefully, sometimes being moved to different parts of the state, and always being suppressed by legislation and in the courts.

When the war ended the Loyalists question became even more complicated than before, due to several reasons. First, there was a spirit of vengeance carried from the battlefields into legislation; second, there were the property interests of

Salemite Moves To The New Publication Office

The Salemite has moved to a new publication office in Main Building, situated under the class rooms, near the old trophy room. The new office is large and convenient, having plenty of space for all the furniture necessary. *Sigra* and *Insights* will remain in the old office, and hereafter the two publications will have separate rooms.

Student Program At Science Club Meeting

Kathryn Emmart, Ruth Helmich and Althea Backenstoe Give Interesting Talks.

The Scientific Society held its regular meeting last Tuesday evening, April the twenty-seventh when Kathryn Emmart, Ruth Helmich, and Althea Backenstoe gave interesting and instructive talks.

Kathryn Emmart spoke about matches, first telling the origin of the name and then the evolution of the match used today.

She told of the chemical contents of the various sort of match ends, the safest sort to use, and the bad effects of some kind of matches. She also gave an interesting account of the match industry in the United States, which is highly competitive. Very briefly the process of manufacturing was discussed in detail, both in regard to the sort of machinery used, and the method of operating it.

Interesting new inventions in matches were mentioned, such as moisture proof matches, and matches which strike under water, the ingenious idea of a Paris inventor.

The approximate amount of money spent yearly by everybody in the world for matches, is two million dollars, which purchases about four trillion, six hundred and seventy-five billion, six hundred and fifty million matches.

"About one-third of the matches consumed in the world are produced in the United States, which only exports a limited quantity. Japan and Sweden being the chief exporters. The 1920 report of the United States census of manufactures puts the capitalization of the match factories at nearly thirty million dollars, suggesting that the capital invested in the match industries of the world amounts to about one hundred million dollars."

Ruth Helmich was the second speaker, and read an interesting and well-prepared paper on the subject of explosives. She began by saying "Rapid combustion, decomposition or other similar process resulting in a great and sudden development of gases, and consequent violent

Memorial Service For Miss Elsie Harris

A memorial service for Elsie Harris was held at six o'clock in Memorial Hall, Sunday, April the twenty-fifth. Dean Shirley played Schubert's "Ave Maria" as a prelude. "How Firm A Foundation" was sung as the opening hymn, and then Mr. Charles D. Vardell played "Adagio from Sonata Pathetique," by Beethoven. Dr. Randthaler gave the scripture reading, and made a short talk. Dean Shirley played Schumann's "Traumerei" on the organ, and "Saviour Again To Thy Dear Name We Raise" was used as a recessional. The Postlude was the "Evening Song" by Schumann.

Dr. Fred Hanes Tells Of His Experience In Africa

Has Recently Returned From Hunting Expedition And Entertains Audience With Accounts Of Lion Hunting.

Dr. Fred Hanes who has had unusual opportunities of travel and research and who as a scientist and a physician has availed himself of his opportunities, delighted his audience with a talk concerning his extended journey into Africa, given at the Expanded Chapel Service held Wednesday, April 28.

Dr. Hanes said that he wished he could speak of Africa as the Latin poet "I sing of Africa and her golden joy", but since this was impossible, he would talk in a casual way of his experiences as a tender-foot.

He first gave very briefly his itinerary, stating that he travelled about eighteen hundred miles. Then he discussed, in greater detail East Africa. The climate is simply a matter of attitude. There are two beautiful snow-capped mountains with the equator running through them. The climate is delightful in the morning and evening, almost like spring, but from eleven o'clock until three it is exceedingly hot.

East Africa is made up of high plateau lands, and the sweep of view is grand. The grass is green and abundant with sparsely grown trees, giving the appearance of a park. It seems most peculiar that this land should be uninhabited, but it is due to the presence of a fly which kills all domestic animals. Thus this land is a primitive wilderness.

There are thousands of species of animals in Africa, as is shown by the fact that in two months hunting Dr. Hanes killed specimens of twenty-seven different animals. They vary in size from enormous animals to animals as small as twelve inches high. The latter are beautiful little antelopes almost as small as rabbits.

It has often been said that birds in Africa have no song. The truth is that few things act in Africa as they do in any other country. Birds in Africa do not sing, but give queer calls. A Bell-bird sounds his note one hundred and twenty times to a minute.

Dr. Hanes said that one of the most interesting things he saw in Africa was a bluish green bird with a white breast, called the honey-guide. When the boys started to follow this bird he would give a chirp of delight and jump to another tree. The bird would continue doing this until

Representatives Sent To Guilford College

The North Carolina Collegiate Press Association met Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week at Guilford College. The Salemite was represented by Dorothy Sievers, Editor-in-Chief, and Minnie Price, reporter. They returned this afternoon, and will give a full account of the meeting in next week's issue.

he brought the boys to a bee-hive.

There are many tribes in East Africa varying as much as the French, German, and English. These tribes vary a great deal in customs. Some of the nomads live upon a diet of milk and blood. Dr. Hanes said while he would not advise people to try this diet, that as a physician he would say it was very good, if only some vegetables were added. It was the practice of the tribe to live by attacking others until the English made them behave.

The animals of Africa give one a thrill, but hunting in Africa is dangerous. It is an old saying which is true that "You never know you luck in Africa". The danger in hunting big game is that the animals are so very quick.

The hunting of lions is one of the greatest sports. No human being can see a lion without getting a curious electric shock. They are quick beyond anything one can imagine, covering one hundred yards in six seconds. Thus in three seconds a lion can be in the spot where one was when he started.

Dr. Hanes said that he was particularly fortunate with lions. One evening about four o'clock he was told there had been seen a great number of lions. Dr. Hanes, together with the head man and gun boys, made camp a mile from where the lions had been seen. The lions were heard grunting so they went up the valley in the direction of the sound of the grunt. The

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The First Graduating Recital Of The Year

Elsie Barnes, Soprano, and Mary Alta Robbins, Piano, Give Recital Together.

On Friday evening, April 23, at 8:15 o'clock, the first graduating recital of the year was given in Memorial Hall by Miss Elsie Barnes, Soprano, and Miss Mary Alta Robbins, pianist.

The stage was beautifully decorated for the occasion with flowers and plants, forming a lovely background for the event. The large and appreciative audience which attended was enthusiastic in its hearty response to each number.

The program opened with a group of songs by Miss Barnes chosen from the classic composers. In this group, and throughout her entire program, Miss Barnes sang with skillful mastery of tone and nuances. Her phrasing was excellent, and her enunciation in French, English, and Italian showed careful study and a deep insight into the artistic interpretation of each succeeding number. Her voice is unusually sweet and expressive, and she used it with a true appreciation of her art. Miss

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Delightful Recital Last Monday Evening

Carrie Mae Baldwin and Sue Carlton Give Piano and Voice Recital.

On Monday evening, April 26, the second of the graduating recitals took place when Miss Sue Carlton and Miss Carrie Mae Baldwin gave a delightful program of piano numbers and songs. Miss Carlton is a pupil of Mr. Charles G. Vardell, Jr., and Miss Baldwin has been studying with Miss Lucy Logan Desha. A large audience gathered to enjoy the concert and gave evidence of their appreciation by their enthusiastic applause.

Miss Carlton's numbers ranged from Bach to the modern school and offered splendid opportunity for her interpretive powers. In the Bach Gavotte, which opened the first group, her playing showed good understanding of the style of the old masters. There was brilliance and dash in the vigorous passages of the Schumann Kreisleriana, contrasting nicely with the beautiful singing tone of the slow legato part.

The ease with which Miss Carlton played the Schubert Impromptu

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