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GUILFORD LOSES TWO HOTLY CONTESTED GAMES

Carolina and Trinity Triumph Over the Crimson and Grey.

On last Tuesday night, Feb. 19th, the Guilford gymnasium was the scene of a close struggle between the home team and Trinity. The audience was held in a state of excited suspense until the last few minutes of play when the Trinity team overcame Guilford's lead and won the victory. The first half was Guilford's, but the locals were unable to keep up the fast pace set at the beginning. Trinity thruout excelled in team work. Groome got the tip off every time, but Guilford was unable to use this advantage. Starling starred for Trinity, while Zachary and Jones excelled for Guilford. The rooters are to be congratulated on a good showing of "pep." The score was 21-28.

Line-up:

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Guilford | Trinity |
| Jones L F | Cole |
| Zachary R F | Starling |
| Groome C | Douglas |
| Reddick R G | Long |
| Newlin L G | Hathaway |

Summary: Field goals, Douglas 2, Jones 1, Starling 8, Groome 2, Zachary 3.

Foul goals, Jones 9, Long 8.

Time, 20 minute periods.

Referee Sharp, Greensboro Y. M. C. A.

Guilford vs. Carolina.

The Guilford basket ball team lost to the team representing the University of North Carolina for the second time this season. The game was played at Chapel Hill, February 22.

The final score 31 to 19 might lead many to believe it was an uninteresting contest, but the greater part of the game was quite exciting, and certain stages were thrilling. The lead which Carolina held throughout both periods was taken early in the game. The first half ended with a score of 14 to 7 in favor of Carolina.

For a short period in the second half the Guilford boys worked like a real basket ball team. In this short space of a few minutes "Gladdie" Groome shot four field goals, and the Guilford score was run up to within two points of Carolina's account. After this short spurt of "pep" Guilford failed to score.

Groome for Guilford led the scoring by registering five field goals. Zachary at forward and Reddick at guard played a good game. Zachary worked steadily throughout and pocketed three field goals from near the center of the floor. Jones was good at receiving the tip off and passing, but his shooting was not up to his former standard.

For Carolina Liipfert and Lynch made the best showing. Line-up:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Guilford | Carolina |
| Zachary R F | Lynch |
| Jones L F | Carmichael |
| Groome C | Liipfert |
| Reddick R G | Cuthbertson |
| Newlin L G | Tremont |

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WAR EXPERIENCES IN TURKEY

Dr. Ussher Vividly Describes His Extraordinary Experiences.

Dr. Clarence D. Ussher, a missionary to Turkey who is now in America on a two years' furlough, lectured here Monday afternoon, Feb. 18, under the auspices of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief. Dr. Ussher was for twenty years a medical missionary to Turkey and in the years 1895 to 1915 he built up a practice which extended thruout the Turkish Empire.

Dr. Ussher began his lecture with a reference to the general untrustworthiness of Turkish officials and the absolute power which they exercise over their subjects.

Dr. Ussher's work brought him into close contact with the Turkish officials and with German officials within the Turkish Empire. He learned several days before the first of August 1914, that there was to be a European war and that the Turkish Empire was even then beginning to mobilize.

He knew the danger that he would be in if he remained in Van, but he resolved to stay. The real danger came in less than a year with the siege of Van, following terrible deportations and massacres, which extended throughout the length and breadth of Turkey. A few hundred men inadequately armed held out for four weeks against the Governor-General of the Province and his army. The American premises were in the very center of the city and sheltered six thousand refugees.

Dr. Ussher and his fellow missionaries organized a method of city government and of feeding and housing the homeless. The hospital was crowded to thrice its natural capacity and he and his nurses dressed the wounds of hundreds for whom no room could be found in the hospital.

Finally the Turks bombarded the American premises disregarding the neutral flag that floated above them, and the Red Cross flag which in itself should have been a protection. Those within the hospital were brought to the point of despair.

Dr. Ussher could not fire back upon the Turkish soldiers conscientiously as America was then a neutral country, and while he and his confederates were holding a conference trying to decide what they should do, the firing outside ceased and suddenly he further discovered that the Turks were fleeing. Their flight was caused by the approach of the Russian army, who entered the city two days later.

The Russians and Armenians with hard fighting finally drove the Turkish army westward toward Bitlis. Dr. Ussher, the only physician in a city of forty thousand, had not only the wounded soldiers of the defense to care for, but hundreds of refugees during weeks of fighting. Dr. Ussher served the allied cause so courageously that the Russian Czar sent a

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DR. NEWBOLD LECTURES ON THE RACE PROBLEM

The Southern Negro Ably Portrayed by Words and Pictures.

Dr. N. C. Newbold, State Agent of Rural Schools, delivered an able address to the faculty and students of Guilford College last Tuesday afternoon on the race problem in the South. Dr. Newbold is co-operating with Dr. W. D. Weatherford in putting the race question before the colleges of the South.

This problem has been important since the settlement of Jamestown, he said, but race issues are more in the minds of men today because they are better understood than previously. This question should be studied most of all in the South because most persons here know little about it and because the South is best fitted to work out its own race problem. The races here have a common religion, a common health problem and a common economic system.

Mr. Newbold showed a set of lantern slides illustrating the unsanitary quarters occupied by the negroes in some of our Southern cities. Many of these are breeding places for diseases of all kinds. Of the 225,000 deaths which occur each year 100,000 could be prevented. He also showed pictures of the improved conditions where negroes are given proper advantages.

Thousands of negroes who are needed to till the soil in the South are going North annually. The causes of this are: Poor schools, unfair legislation, economic handicaps and mob violence. The negroes are keenly alive to the need of education, but are handicapped by the lack of schools and teachers. The solutions for this problem are: Better industrial training, better schools, better administration of laws and better understanding between the races.

Mr. Newbold said in closing that it was not so much the negro but the white man and Christianity who are on trial in the South today. A spirit of kindness, co-operation and friendliness between the two races must be brought out. Each one should do his share in working out a new democracy.

PROF. WAGSTAFF TO LECTURE.

Next Saturday night, the 2nd of March, Dr. Wagstaff, Professor of European History at the University of North Carolina, will lecture on the "Underlying Causes of the European War." The lecture will take place in Memorial Hall at 8 o'clock. Members of the college community will find it well worth their while to hear Prof. Wagstaff.

A mass meeting of the girls will be held on Thursday, February 28th, for the election of the new Student Government President. Mrs. J. F. Davis will speak at this meeting.

THE WORK OF THE YACHT CARNEGIE

Doctor Hewlitt, of the Normal College, Tells of a Year's Cruise on the Remarkable Non-Magnetic Yacht.

The Science Club on Wednesday night was much interested by a talk by Dr. Clarence W. Hewlitt, of the Normal College, on the task of securing full and complete data concerning the Magnetic Field of the Earth. Doctor Hewlitt prefaced his remarks by a brief discussion of terrestrial magnetism and a short history of the efforts of the past to secure accurate data which will enable the mariner or desert traveller to know exactly how far east or west of his compass needle's direction is true north. Sporadic efforts toward securing such data have been made for two centuries and during the nineteenth century no scientific expedition was fitted out without instruments for determining the constants of the earth's magnetism. Noteworthy among these was the voyage of the Challenger. But a great difficulty presented itself—the "constants" do not remain constant but are passing through several cycles of changes so that the observation of the past are soon worthless unless we know the rate of change. The hope arose among a group of scientists that more complete knowledge of these rates of change might not only be serviceable in keeping mariners' tables up-to-date, but aid in the establishment of some reasonable hypothesis regarding the cause of the Terrestrial magnetism. In 1905 it was suggested to the Carnegie Foundation that a careful magnetic survey of the whole surface of the earth be undertaken. The matter was organized at once and several land parties have been in the field ever since, surveying the less inhabited portions of the globe. For the work at sea a yacht was chartered and named the Galilee. It was remodeled for the work and a special bridge built across amidships for the instruments but inside of two years it was discovered that the iron and steel in her construction made the

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GUILFORD DEBATERS CHOSEN.

At a recent meeting of the debating council it was decided to dispense with the usual try out for the debating team and to leave the choice of the team to the faculty committee on lectures and debates. The faculty committee chose Ira G. Hinshaw, Algia I. Newlin and J. Dewey Dorsett with Charles Shelton as alternate. These men have all had experience as debaters both in high school and in literary societies and class debates in college. They will represent Guilford against A. & E. in April. The question chosen for that occasion is "Resolved that the Monroe Doctrine should be abandoned as a part of the foreign policy of the United States."