

The Salemite

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"Peace on earth, good will to men." As the Christmas holidays fast approach, these words echo and re-echo in our hearts with ever-increasing sincerity. This season is one for which we as Christians are most thankful; these are the days which bring us the fullest realization of God's great love, and our hearts inevitably respond with joyfulness.

Christmas! What a picture of happiness and of good will that word brings to mind. Pessimists say that the world is growing worse; in answer to their statement we only point to the celebration of that one day. The spontaneous happiness, and the unselfish joy which find an outlet in sending gifts of love and good will to others are sufficient answers.

Many, many years ago the first great example of unselfishness was given to man, and since that date Christmas Day has been observed as an expression of love and gratitude. The true Christmas brings a wider understanding, a greater love and its expression in little acts of kindness, in thoughtful deeds and in purely spontaneous activity.

There are many, many people to whom "Merry Christmas" is only a phrase, to whom "Happy New Year" is mockery. Everybody, at all times, is entitled to happiness, and on this day particularly every form of misery should be banished. It is of little consequence whether this day is celebrated quietly or loudly; that depends upon the inclination of each person. The big, the important things are the realization that it is truly Christ's birthday and the joy of celebrating it in the way most suitable to each one.

Then it is that the true meaning steals into our hearts and we joyously sing, "Peace on earth, good will to men."

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It is probably as true of one place as of another that attendance at meetings is a matter of worry to the head of each organization. Salem is no worse than other schools in this respect; perhaps the lack of interest is due only to the perversity of human nature.

There are some notable exceptions, of course, but the majority of the members of any organization fail to realize that by belonging to a club or an organization they thereby pledge themselves to support it and to take an active part in all its procedures. No matter how much ability the president possesses, she cannot accomplish the things which should be done, without the undivided support and interest of her co-workers.

At class meetings the attendance is noticeably small; yet if motions are carried the absentees are usually the first to criticize. Every bit of outside work is carried on through sheer love and loyalty toward Salem; there is no recompense except the joy of doing things. The responsibility for the progress of each activity rests upon the members, and the least they can do is to attend every meeting of their organization, and, if nothing more, lend encouragement to the leader.

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The Expanded Chapel Service of recent formation has once again yielded to the Y. P. M. of many years standing. Again Bishop Rondthaler with his saintly bearing interprets for both College and Academy the true meaning of the Advent season. For more than forty years he has conducted these services and since the old Y. P. M. is not extinct but lives on in a service which has perhaps modified its form but which retains its spiritual significance, he comes again at the Advent and at the Lenten seasons to tell the "old, old story." No one can fail to be impressed by the manner in which Bishop Rondthaler conducts the service and no one can fail to be delighted with the harmony with which the old and the new intermingle.

CLASS IN HISTORY OF EDUCATION GIVES INTERESTING DRAMATIZATION

Tuesday at twelve o'clock Education 3 gave a very interesting dramatization of the Education of the Eighteenth Century in Germany, England, and America. The work of the class for the past several weeks has been on this subject so the students were capable of bringing in the most important points. The entire presentation was divided into three parts, representing Germany, England, or America.

Adolph Diestermeg had just been dismissed from service at the Berlin Teachers' Seminary because his king, Frederick William IV felt that all the Prussian troubles had been caused by the education of the masses. Diestermeg, very heartbroken at his dismissal, was smoking his pipe one day when he had a reverie. He saw all the men who had done great work in the educational field in Prussia. One by one, as he thought of the man and of his work, a picture appeared on the wall. Peter Luder, the first German scholar in Italy, Martin Luther, Melancthon, Sturm, and Comenius were just a few of those who were seen and recognized.

A typical eighteenth century school next came into the vision. The master was having a hard time with the bad little boy tied to the whipping post, with the dunce on the donkey, and with the other little folks sitting in the tiny crowded school-room. Diestermeg knew that all the work done by these men and by this school had passed to England and America, and that these countries really honored Germany for the wonderful gifts.

The next division of the entertainment dealt with education in England. A hidden reader told the story of English advancement from the coming of the Norseman to the present day graduation of a Senior. The Norseman, Alfred the Great, Richard the Lion-hearted, Erasmus, Colet, Milton and others passed before the audience as the reader told of the work of each. After the rise of scientific learning Bacon became the most important man of letters. Science has now become one of the chief studies in all universities, so the classes were shown with their respective instruments—the Freshman with his retort, the Sophomore with his microscope, and the Junior with his skeleton. The Senior wearing his cap and gown was shown with his diploma.

The last scene, or rather scenes, for this dramatization was in the form of a three-act play, "Travels of a Donkey," told the story of the three types of schooling typical of the American Colonies. Algernon Fitzgerald, a young Virginian gentleman, was thoroughly disgusted with the Anglican education given by a tutor. He decided to go to the northern schools and see what they were like. To a Quaker school he rode. He heard curious words, "yea," "thee," and "thou." Because he attempted to slip a note to Rebecca, the little Quaker maid, he was severely reprimanded, so on to a Puritan school he wended his way. The rhymes of "The New England Primer" were carefully recited by all the students including the little Virginian.

From these three little plays the education of Germany, England, and America was shown. In Germany, religion, classical learning, and the vernacular were stressed; in England science soon became the most important subject; and in America every school was a product of and dependent upon the church influencing that particular section.

HARRY LAUDER PAYS FIRST VISIT TO WINSTON-SALEM

WELL-KNOWN COMEDIAN DELIGHTS LARGE AUDIENCE

There is only one Harry Lauder, and Winston-Salem had the privilege, on last Thursday night, of welcoming to the city for the first time this remarkable entertainer whose homely songs are so well loved by English speaking peoples from Australia to the British Isles. Just now he comes from a notable tour of Australia and the Far East. At the close of the present season he will inaugurate a tour that will completely circle the globe. A Lauder visit is always an event. Each year there are new additions to his inimitable songs and character interpretations and they are presented with the same originality and finish that have always characterized his work. However, the old songs are never neglected and they still retain the same charm that they have always possessed.

Few people know the story of the life of this man who has held so many audiences with his melodies. He was born in Scotland sometime in the seventies of the last century, and his childhood was spent working in a flax-spinning mill at Arbroath. He obtained his education working half time in this same factory and then labored for ten years in the coal mines. He early discovered a fondness for music and gained a local reputation as amateur vocalist and entertainer. He went on the stage and his first tour was of Scotland and Ireland. His success in England was no less than elsewhere in the British Isles and he became a favorite in London music halls. In an American tour in 1907 he created a real sensation and after that he made numerous tours of the United States, always with the same popular reception. Finally he confined himself entirely to the impersonation of Scotch characters and in that line he has become a master.

His autobiographical book, *A Minstrel in France*, tells the story of his life from the outbreak of the World War in 1914. He describes his parting with his son, an officer in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, when the boy left for the front and the father for a tour of England to help raise recruits for the army. Harry Lauder is patriotic to the very core, and, when the brown envelope came telling of the death of this boy who was his only pride, although crushed, he was able to pray that he might embrace his laddie just once and thank him for what he had done for his country. At first the heartbroken father determined to leave the stage, but, finding that it was necessary that he go on with a revue which had already been planned, he hid his suffering under a brave smile and went on with his work. The public was so kind and sympathetic that he decided to go to France and sing for the men in the trenches. His philosophy of life is certainly embodied in his song "Singing is the Thing to Make You Cheery," and his visit to the front was a regular triumphal procession. He was never so tired to sing, by the roadside, in the huts, out under the open sky, or wherever he could find a group of war-weary "laddies" whom he could cheer with his songs. Since the war he has continued his tours, and in addition to his humorous songs and clever impersonations he has preached the gospel of work, contentment, and universal friendship.

Harry Lauder has the rare gift of getting an audience in a good humor, and the program which he gave in Winston-Salem was typical. Appearing first in his kilts and Scotch plaid, he gave the song "I Know a Lassie Out in O-H-I-O." His next appearance as a baker, covered with flour from top to toe and carrying an enormous pie for his wife, fairly captivated his audience. As a sailor, singing "There is Somebody Waiting for Me," he succeeded in imparting so much of his spirit to those present that everyone joined him in the second chorus. He made a perfect old man, longing for the days when he was twenty-one, and, as a Scotch Highlander again, he brought down the house with the familiar "Roaming in the Gloaming." His other numbers were no less successful. The rest of the company of entertainers supported him admirably. In addition to the orchestra there was Gintaro, an Oriental top spinner, followed by Marian Vallance, who gave two Scotch songs, the Gaudsmith Brothers, London Hippodrome clowns, Olga Morselli, Violiniste, and Edna Maude, solo dancer.

SECOND ADDRESS BY BISHOP RONDTHALER

(Continued from page one)

the Christ in Jerusalem, the travelers journey on until they reach Bethlehem. Here, much to their joy, they again see the star which slowly moves forward until it stands over the simple house which Mary and Joseph had taken when they left the humble stable. Greatly rejoicing, the wise men enter and bow down and worship the little Jesus. They also give Him their gifts—gold, for the king; frankincense, for the son of God, and myrrh, for the sufferer on the cross.

The wise men then return to their caravan; but during the night, a vision appears telling them to return to their own country immediately, going by the shorter and less frequented route to the south. The vision also appears to Joseph, telling him to take the young child and His mother and to hasten down into Egypt in order that Herod may not find the child.

Thus, when morning comes, neither the wise men from the East nor the carpenter with his young wife and child can be found in the little town of Bethlehem. The infant Jesus had been saved from the wrath of the wicked king, Herod!

MISS MINNIE SMITH ENTERTAINS FRENCH FIVE AT TEA

Last Thursday afternoon at 4:30, Miss Minnie Smith entertained very delightfully. She was hostess to the girls of French 5-6 in the living room of Faculty House.

When the guests had assembled, Miss Smith gave each girl a slip of paper on which twelve sentences were written in the form of a "printer's pi." It was soon learned that the letters, when properly arranged, spelled the names of the characters in Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame." This novel has just been studied by the class, and this attractive game did much to add interest to the book.

During the afternoon, the hostess served delicious hot chocolate, sandwiches and bonbons.

To the person who had the most names correct was given a dainty handkerchief—Miss Sarah Herndon received the first prize. Miss Margaret Williford was given "a pie"—rather, a citron tart—as a consolation prize in the contest.

The afternoon proved most enjoyable to the young ladies who were Miss Smith's guests.