

VOLUME VI.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., OCTOBER 31, 1925.

NUMBER VIII.

## Monthly Meeting Of The History Club Is Held

Hallowe'en Party Given at Home of Miss Lumpkin; Subject is China.

The History Club met last Wednesday evening, October 28, at the home of Elizabeth Lumpkins, a member of the Club.

The program was about China. Marion Bloor presented the past history of the country and spoke interestingly of its origin as a nomadic tribe during the early history of mankind; she pursued the varied course of its fortunes through the many dynasties and told of important cultural contributions of each period.

Katherine Riggan spoke of the present political situation in China, and of the importance of the life and work of Sun Yat Sen, the founder of the Chinese Republic. She concluded her talk by reading a letter describing the funeral of the great leader; this letter is the property of Mrs. Rondhaler and was written here by her sister who is engaged in educational work in Peking and who herself witnessed the funeral. A miniature of the event was arranged for display, containing small figures in costume, representing the pall bearers, the coffin, the widow's carriage and various attendants.

The meeting was then turned over to Elizabeth Lumpkin. She conducted several amusing contests. The general plan was Hallowe'en, and so all lights were turned out and Miss Chase told a weird and wonderful ghost story, to the accompaniment of clanking chains, strange and portentous noises and an occasional "meow" from a small and frightened black cat. The house was decorated elaborately in black and orange Jack-o'-Lanterns, cats and witches.

A salad course and hot coffee were served, and all the guests left declaring this meeting of the history club an extremely enjoyable occasion.

## MacDowell Club Gives

### "Monsieur Beaucaire"

Rudolph Valentino and Bebe Daniels Star in Picture; Large Audience.

An unusually fine entertainment was given by the MacDowell Club on Saturday night, October 24, when the picture "Monsieur Beaucaire" was given in Memorial Hall. The play was taken from the beautiful story by Booth Tarkington, the title roles being played by Rudolph Valentino, Bebe Daniels and Lois Wilson.

The scene is laid in France, at the highly artificial court of Louis XV where etiquette rules with an iron hand. The king himself is a weakling, a cat-paw in the clever hands of his mistress, Madame de Pompadour, who makes the court move as she pleases. The only other person whose influence over Louis rivals that of Madame de Pompadour is the Duke of Chartres, a Prince of the blood royal.

(Continued on Page Four)

## Three Students Give Talks At Meeting Of Science Club

Minnie Price Speaks On Mendelian Law; Mildred Moomaw On The Orsat, And Rachel Davis On History Of Baking.

The regular meeting of the Scientific Society was held in the Science lecture room, Tuesday, October 27, at 7:15 o'clock, featuring a delightful program which included a talk on "Gregor Johanne Mendel" by Minnie Price; a demonstration of the "Orsat" or air analysis, by Mildred Moomaw; and a paper "The Romance of the modern Bakery," by Rachel Davis.

The talk by Miss Price on Mendel pointed out the scientific study of the pea plant and the importance of the discoveries made.

Mendel was born in 1822 and entered the Augustinian Monastery at Brunn. In the garden of this monastery he scientifically studied the heredity in the pea plant.

The results of his observations were published in 1865 but the real value of them was first discovered in 1900 by Vries.

Mendel chose peas for his experiment because they grew rapidly, were easily cultivated and possessed constant differentiating characters such as form and color of seeds. He selected seven groups of characters to work by such as difference in color of albumen, and difference in color of coat. These groups were experimented upon one at a time. The importance of the discoveries is the principle by which the results may be explained.

Mendel's works have exerted a profound influence on modern scientific thought, and it is generally recognized that his experiments are the most far-reaching that have ever been made in heredity.

The Mendelian law is used wherever plants or animals are bred. The recent development of a strain of wheat which is immune to the attacks of rust is an example of its use.

A demonstration of the Orsat device for analyzing air, was given by Miss Moomaw. The apparatus used was a simple type used in commercial works today for testing air in food containers or in cars carrying food across the country and in many other cases where it is necessary to keep the air absolutely pure. It also detects the amount of carbon monoxide in flue gases and helps in regulation of furnaces.

To detect for carbon dioxide in a given amount of air, a container of calcium hydroxide is operated on the Orsat; for detection of Oxygen, potassium pyrogallate is used; for presence of carbon monoxide, ammonium cuprous chloride solution was used. The percentage of the gases present in the air was read on a graduated cylinder. This is an instrument essential for a great number of things as may well be understood.

Miss Davis spoke of the art of bread making from almost prehistoric times when bread was

made by crushing cereals into a coarse meal and forming it into loaves by the addition of water, then baking the loaves in the sunlight, up to the modern bakeries of today.

The discovery of fire was the element in revolutionizing the kind of bread. A loaf was accidentally dropped into a fire and nicely baked before being recovered, so the use of a new form of heat for baking was required to establish it.

The Egyptians were the first to make an art of bread baking. Taking advantage of the Bronze Age they manufactured a three-sided oven without a door which they used over a fire and which they placed their improved leavened loaves made by the addition of mash to the old loaf of just meal and water.

Upon the invention of brick, large convenient ovens were built, and used by the entire tribe, or group of people. These ovens had a much better regulation of temperature than did previous iron ovens.

In the days of scientific invention an oven was made with a damper and bread baking became a household art. The housewife was judged by the beauty of the loaf she could bake.

Soon it was discovered that these ovens could be used for the cooking of other foods and improvements were continually being made up to the present time, resulting in electric and gas stoves with temperature regulators.

A wonderful commercial industry has grown and of these newest inventions, Mr. Edison might well be called "The Bakers' Benefactor" for as a result of much labor he has evolved the modern electric bakery.

## Dr. Vincent Y. Landis

### Talks To Economics Class

Subject of Talk is "The Church As A Social Institution."

Saturday morning, October 24, Dr. Vincent Y. Landis, who is editor of "Rural America", and who is in charge of the Research Department of the Federal Council of Churches, spoke to the Sociology Class on "The Church As A Social Institution, and to the Economics class on Co-operative Marketing."

The Research Department in which Dr. Landis is engaged is getting out a number of pamphlets on social and economic conditions in the United States. These pamphlets are edited by the ablest economists of the country. Dr. Landis has promised to see that the Social Service Department of Salem receives copies of these as they come from the press.

The Social Service Department expects to bring some outside speaker to the class at least once each month.

## John Drinkwater Speaks At Guilford College

Thirty Members of Salem Faculty and Student Body Attend the Lecture.

John Drinkwater, famous English dramatist, spoke at Guilford College Wednesday afternoon at three thirty, October 28. Thirty students and faculty members of Salem College motored over to hear the lecture.

Mr. Drinkwater first read several of his own poems, and then began his talk, "Abraham Lincoln as seen by an English Dramatist." He said that in English drama one must first describe in general. He said that in every human being there is an urge to interpret and to understand the many unrelated experiences which crowd upon him at every moment. In the artist, this urge for comprehension and the ability of expression is stronger than in other people, and consequently he paints a picture, builds a cathedral or writes a sonnet.

The speaker dwelt on the fact that in every phase of life, in every era of history, there are certain figures which stand out above all others. He spoke of the dramatic element of such lives as these, and then mentioned the three classes of leaders—those who fail entirely, those who make a partial success, and those who, like Cromwell, Abraham Lincoln and Robert E. Lee are the really great men of the world. He explained that the reason for their success is the fact that they have learned to look in abstraction upon the whole, the personal element, and to interpret events in the light of their future significance.

Mr. Drinkwater declared that Abraham Lincoln stood out as one of the foremost of these; that he had a power and a vision not given to ordinary men. He spoke of Lincoln's ideals and hopes for his country and of how his plans were brought to an untimely end by his assassination.

He touched, in passing, on the wonderful opportunities given American men and women who go so easily attend a college or a university.

Mr. Drinkwater spoke of the importance of national ideals of liberty and democracy and of the fallacy of the patriotism which cries, "My country is better than yours." Peace comes from international understanding and true national unity is achieved when international loyalty is secured. His ideal of government is "Individual liberty, having its roots in national unity."

He closed by reading several more of his poems. Those who attended feel that they have received a real and lasting benefit.

A cautious farmer was the owner of a good cow. A stranger, having admired the animal, asked the farmer, "What will you take for your cow?"

The farmer thought for a moment, and then said, "Look here, are you the tax assessor, or has she been killed by the railroad?"

## Interesting Program In Wednesday Chapel

Hygiene and English Departments Give His Original Program.

On Wednesday morning, October the twenty-eighth, the expanded chapel hour was turned over to two departments of academic work, which are at present claiming the interest of the entire student body. A campaign for better shoes conducted by a section of the Hygiene class, and the first year class in oral English.

The first of these was well presented by Sarah Dowling, a member of the Hygiene class. She gave a brief synopsis of the attractive, amusing play which was given by the class, and gave the names of those taking part in it.

In the first act the harms of foot wearing badly fitting shoes were cleverly portrayed. Dorothy Rosmond, as Sue, the leading lady, comes in exhausted from a game of tennis, and falls asleep in a chair. In a dream she sees three Health Sprites enter. Diagnosis, Prescription and Health, who all agree that the cause of her exhaustion is wearing high-heeled, badly fitting shoes. The Health Sprites were Dorothy Fraser as Diagnosis, Peggy Parker as Prescription and Elizabeth Hlogrood as Health. They all advise her to go to a health center where she can learn some exercises for her feet. She wakes up, and decides to follow the advice of the Health Sprites.

In the second act the scene is laid at the Health Center. There under the able direction of Pat Bradley, several beneficial foot exercises are demonstrated to Sue by a group of girls consisting of Mary Audrey Stough, Mildred Moomaw, Dorothy Booth, Margaret Peery and Henrietta Edwards.

The scene of the third act is laid in an office in which Laura Thomas, Sarah Turlington, Hope

(Continued on Page Three)

## Miss Desha Gives An Address At Music Hour

Speaks Interestingly of Music as the Fourth Necessity in Life.

On Thursday afternoon, October 22, the Music Hour program consisted of a lecture on "The Fourth Necessity" by Miss Lucy Logan Desha. The lecture, unusually interesting in itself, was made even more interesting by various musical illustrations given by several members of the music faculty.

After discussing briefly the first three necessities of the human race, Miss Desha declared that the fourth necessity of mankind is musical expression. She pictured to her audience an imaginary world entirely devoid of music—even without the songs of the birds and the brooks. Such a world, she said, is utterly beyond human conception.

Power of speech, Miss Desha

(Continued on Page Three)