

## Mr. Velie Lectures In Thursday Music Hour

Discusses "The Development of Song," Assisted By Miss Fisher.

At Music Hour on Thursday, October 13, Professor Velie, head of the department of music at Elon College, lectured very interestingly on "The Development of Song." He was assisted by Miss Fisher, head of the voice department at Elon, who sang selections illustrating the lecture. Mr. Velie defined a song as a metric composition. He said that song is probably the oldest branch of music and was, perhaps, first connected with dance. Song, continued Mr. Velie, leads up to folk music which has risen spontaneously from every day life.

The speaker divided "The Development of Song" into three periods—the classic, the romantic and the modern. The first of these was the classic period. Mr. Velie instead of setting apart classical music as distinctly opposed to the popular, spoke of this type of music as that of the classical period which covered the latter part of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth. During this period the form elements of music were especially stressed. The composers of this school, the most notable of whom were Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven did not stress greatly the extremeness of expression. Classical music had graceful, flowing lines. It was pure music. The music of this period and that of the Romantic requires two different types of singing. In illustration of classical music, Miss Fisher sang "My Mother Bids Me Bind My Hair" by Haydn. The words of this song are characteristic of lyric poetry. There is a dignified manner throughout and the mood is the flowing type characteristic of the Classic Period. She sang, also, "I've Been Roaming," by Harne and "My Best by Gardiner." The last song of this group was "Come Sweet Morning," an old French classic which is graceful, light and airy in style.

## Science Laboratories to Have "Open House"

Faculty and Students Invited On Thursday, October 20

A unique occasion in the history of Salem College will take place on Thursday evening, October 20, when the Science Laboratories will be the scene of an "open house" to which the college faculty and students only, and a few other guests will be invited.

Between the hours of 7 and 9:30, the laboratories will be thrown open for inspection, and various pieces of apparatus will be on exhibition, as well as some products of interesting and instructive experiments in each branch of science which is offered for courses of study. Students of the Science department will demonstrate experiments and experimental technique, and the guests will be able to form an estimate of the work which is being done during the year in this department.

Following the recent announcement that the Salem College science laboratory has been placed on the list of recognized commercial testing and college research laboratories by the United States Bureau of Standards, this event should be of great interest to all Salem students.

The "open house" is being sponsored by the members of the Science Club, and refreshments will be served in any unusual manner, in accordance with the nature of the occasion.

pressed life, liberty and happiness. It was the beginning of a democracy. Art explored new fields and realism broke away from the beaten path. The new characteristics which crept into music added a strangeness to its beauty. Each artist "blazed his own trail." It was a time of fads in music and feelings were exaggerated. A variety of styles entered into music and art. During this period many of the composers retained the classic form, but on the contrary, there were many disjointed compositions on account of the lack of form. Romanticism has been the ruling and prevailing influence from the nineteenth century through the present day. The glorification of smaller forms was noticeable in Romanticism. There were many small compositions by Chopin, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, Grieg and other Romantics. During this period, said

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## History Club Visits Guilford Battle Ground

Members of Club Enjoy Picnic At Scene of Famous Battle

On Monday afternoon, October 10, the members of the History Club, accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Anscombe, visited the Guilford Battleground, scene of one of the most significant battles of the American Revolution. Cars were furnished by members of the club, and the pleasant drive through Greensville, Oak Ridge, and other villages along the way was one of the most enjoyable features of the trip.

Great anxiety was aroused by the delayed arrival of Cordelia Shantz with the supper provisions, and an exploring party turned back in search of the missing car. However, Cordelia soon appeared without accident, and the celebration subsided.

The members of the club first walked over the famous historical site, examining with great interest the various monuments and memorials which have been placed there in commemoration of Revolutionary heroes. The equestrian statue of General Green with its interesting inscriptions, the monument over the bodies of Hooper and Perry, North Carolina signers of the Declaration of Independence, the monument erected in memory of Nathaniel Macon, and the Virginia Dera well were a few of the many marks of heroes and events in North Carolina history which were of special interest to the history students.

A visit to the museum claimed the attention of the club quite as while. This building contains many valuable relics of Revolutionary days, and a number of old historical prints, inscriptions and paintings of early American patriots.

Dr. Anscombe gave a graphic account of the battle for which this territory is famous, pointing out the positions which were held, the outcome of the conflict and its tactical and strategic significance. Historical interests now gave way to more pressing concerns, and the club members enjoyed a delicious picnic supper consisting of toasted winners, marshmallows, rolls, crackers, cheese, apples and cold drinks around a blazing camp-fire. Appetites stimulated by exercise in the invigorating autumn air were finally satisfied, the remains of the feast were packed up, and the club members returned to Salem late in the afternoon.

## Bishop Rondthaler 50 Years at Salem

Remarkable Record of Service In Moravian Church

On October 19, 1927, exactly fifty years will have elapsed since Bishop and Mrs. Rondthaler, with their daughter and son, arrived in the old town of Salem. For fifty years they have occupied the same familiar home on Church street; and the Bishop has the unusual record of having been connected with the same congregation during this extraordinary length of time. In these fifty years the community has grown from a town of six thousand people to a city twelve times as large. Notwithstanding innumerable changes Bishop Rondthaler lives in exactly the same beautiful and sheltered surroundings which he entered for the first time on October 19, 1877.

Rutherford B. Hayes was then President of the United States, and personally extended his good wishes to the young minister who was moving from Philadelphia to North Carolina. At this time there was no railroad between Lynchburg and Danville, and it was necessary in going South to detour via Richmond. North Carolina was slowly recovering from the Civil War and Reconstruction. As yet the great industries of Winston-Salem were but in their beginnings. One pastor only has survived this length of time in continuous service here, namely, Dr. H. A. Brown, of the Baptist denomination, who has labored for many years in affectionate fellowship with the Moravian Bishop.

In the past fifty years Bishop Rondthaler has been continuously connected with Salem College, during part of the time as president, and for many years as Chairman of the Board of Trustees. At all times he has taught in the institution and has personally and lovingly known thousands of Salem College students.

Six times, beginning in 1879, he has been sent abroad as a representative of the Church in international Church synods. The University of North Carolina has conferred upon him, first, the degree D. D. and, later, L. L. D.

Bishop Rondthaler has preached, lectured, written much, and has many years, and few names are more widely known throughout the South and East. At the age of eighty-five he is vigorous and healthy, as is his wife, and both rejoice greatly in the many visits of Salem College girls—both students and alumnae. There must be very few parallel cases where the minister has given continuous service to one congregation, and a professor continuously teaching in the same college for a period of fifty years.

## Announcement

Payment of the annual budget for both on and off-campus students is due on Monday, October 23. The budget includes all association dues for the year. The amount for the on-campus students is \$6.50, and for the off-campus students, \$5.50.

## Dr. A. H. Patterson Speaks in Chapel on "Eds and Co-eds"

Discusses New Type of Education With Its Freedom And Opportunities

The Expanded Chapel Hour on Wednesday, October 12, was a most interesting one, when Dr. A. H. Patterson, Dean of the School of Applied Science of the University of North Carolina, spoke on "Eds and Co-eds." He spoke of the new scientific education, of the greater freedom and opportunities given to youth, and of the hopeful outlook for the future.

Dr. Patterson said that the world was made many thousands of years before people realized the need of education. In North Carolina, education is comparatively new thing, for it was only a generation ago that great educational evangelists went throughout the state, waking the people to the need of education. Schools, of course, were started long ago, the speaker said, in tracing the development of education through the centuries. Careful studies recently found, give evidence there were schools in Babylon. Lat-

er there was the great University of Alexandria, then the universities of Europe, and still later, those of America. These, however, gave a one-sided, incomplete education, and made no provision for women, though women had shown in many ways their mental ability.

The new type of education, the kind we have in our schools now, is scientific, which means a study of facts, by getting all the facts, studying them, relating them, forming a theory and testing the theory by experiment. We cannot depend on common sense, for things often do not work out as we expect them to. In the science laboratories in our schools the students learn the principle of appeal to experiment.

The question in education today, Dr. Patterson stated, is what kind of education to give girls. The leaders have come to think that they should have the same as boys, for it has been found that mental ability they are not different. As a result of this view we now have girls' colleges, co-educational institutions and co-ordinate educational institutions.

Dr. Patterson thinks that the younger generation of today has privileges never before given to young people. He said that the present college students have a tremendous thirst for knowledge and a tremendous courage in breaking down old barriers, old manners and customs to see what lies underneath them; and that because of their more complete education they have very great opportunities in the future. In closing his talk, the speaker said that the older generation looks out almost enviously upon the younger generation with its greater freedom of the customs about the cafe life in the district of Mont Martre; the gaiety and the life of leisure as seen in the Bois de Boulogne; the magnificent art galleries, and the various plays and operas that she attended.

Letitia Currie, president of the club, introduced the speakers of the afternoon. Miss Evelyn Wilson gave a most interesting talk on Paris, mentioning her general impressions and views of the city. She spoke in detail of the life in the Latin Quarter, of the customs about the cafe life in the district of Mont Martre; the gaiety and the life of leisure as seen in the Bois de Boulogne; the magnificent art galleries, and the various plays and operas that she attended.

Mrs. Winhold spoke of Paris from a historical point of view, reviewed the important role played by Sainte Genevieve in the history of Paris and mentioned places frequented by the famous poet, Francois Villon. She then spoke of Rouen and Jeanne d'Arc's connection with history, and the city as the birthplace of Corneille and other famous literary men.

Both of the talks were so very interesting that it made all long for a similar opportunity to visit France. After the singing of some French songs, the meeting was adjourned.

## French Club Holds Interesting Meeting

Mrs. Winhold and Miss Wilson Speak of Paris

The Cercle Francais had its first meeting of the year, on Wednesday afternoon, October 12, at 5 o'clock. Due to their scholarship, Cam Boren, Margaret Schwarze and Doris Shirley were elected as active members of the Club. The secretary read a very gracious letter from President Rondthaler thanking the Club for its donation to the Living Endowment fund.

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## BETA ENTERTAINED AT LYBROOK ESTATE

On Monday afternoon, October 10, the members of the Beta Beta Phi sorority were delightfully entertained by Miss Mary Martha Lybrook at her home, the Lybrook estate. The two new members of the sorority, Virginia Martin and Adelaide Webb, were the guests of honor.

Miss Lybrook served tempting refreshments in two courses. Those who were present were: Martha Dorch, Katherine Egerton, Mary Johnson, Cam Boren, Virginia Cooper, Belle Graves and Anna Pauline Shaffer.

## Science Club Holds First Regular Meeting

Mr. Campbell Lectures on "Microscopic Blood Pictures"

The first regular meeting of the Societas Scientiarum Salemensis was held in the Science lecture room, on Friday evening at 7:30, with Mr. Campbell speaker.

Mr. Campbell took as his subject, the study of "Microscopic Blood Pictures." By way of introduction, reference was made to the case described in a newspaper recently, where blood tests were being made in an endeavor to prove that a certain infant was the child of certain parents. As yet, there is no positive way to determine its identity.

There are four so-called "blood groups," and every individual belongs to one of these groups. If the blood test of the infant shows any other group than that occurring in the blood of the alleged parents, it is not the child of those parents. However, if it belongs to the same blood-group, it may belong to those parents or to any of thousands of others.

In a very interesting manner, the preparation of the slide for microscopic study was explained, beginning with the procuring of the drop of blood. However, if it belongs to the same blood with a specially designed needle, so the staining of the blood on the slide with Wright's stain, which makes all parts clearly visible under

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