

COME
OUT!

The World

VOLLEY
BALL!

VOL. IX.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1929.

Number 15

Science Club Holds Interesting Meeting

Members Give Delightful Talks On Scientific Subjects

The two main features of the program of the last meeting of the science club were talks, "Chemical Warfare," by Leonora Wilder, and "Helium and Hydrogen," by Elizabeth Strowd. The members of the club and all visitors declared that they received some very helpful and interesting facts from these two speeches. Elizabeth Strowd was the first speaker.

Helium, she said, is made from heated minerals, the gases being liquefied. Hydrogen is prepared by electrolysis of water. It is a colorless, odorless gas. The lightest of all gases, being fourteen times lighter than air. Helium comes next in lightness, it does not conduct electricity. Hydrogen comes from the earth in a volcanic eruption, it is often found in the atmosphere, especially the higher atmosphere. There are large quantities found surrounding the sun and stars. Helium is found up near the stars. Hydrogen is used for making Crisco and lard substitutes, in the manufacture of soap, and for airships and dirigibles also. Helium is used for airships and dirigibles also.

The other speaker, Leonora Wilder stated that science had introduced an entirely new type of warfare. Where the people of medieval times fought with forts, rapiers and moats, the moderns use poisonous gases, made by the great scientists of their countries. It was in the World War that the gases came to be used to any great extent, but there were many kinds and all very destructive. There was the lachrymatory, or producing tears, the stimulatory which irritated the skin, the poisonous or toxic and various other kinds equally as destructive.

It was in 1914 that the experimenting with gases in Germany began. Professor Hahn with Sachur, his assistant, who was killed, worked on cacodyl oxide or phosgene. They got their raw material from dye stuffs. On April 24, of this same year chlorine was used against the Canadians. It was used at Ypres April 22, 1915. In June of the same year brominated acetylene, causing temporary blindness, and lethal gas were used. Gases continued to develop and be produced in greater variety until by 1917 there were enormous quantities of them. Among the foremost were mustard gas, or yellow cross, causing delayed blindness, blue cross that caused nausea and intense pain, green cross or phosgene. At the beginning of the war projectiles seventeen inches in diameter were used, but at its close they were one hundred millionth of an inch in diameter.

Chlorine is a greenish yellow gas made from common salt, it drags along the ground because of its weight, and is deflected from the wind. Phosgene consists of chlor

(Continued on Page Three)

Call to Worship Is Extended at Y.W.C.A.

"Jesus, Light of the World," Main Theme at Vespers

On Sunday evening, February 10, a most impressive devotional service was led by Miss Mary Johnson. The scripture, which was read by Miss Mary Myers Falkner, was the story of Christ's ministry. The main theme of the call to worship was "Jesus, the Light of the World." The ceremony was made more interesting by vocal renderings from the Y. W. C. A. choir. The service was closed with a short prayer by the Y. W. president.

Pierrette Players Present "Romantic Age"

Delightful Play Is a Success

The Pierrette Players scored another success with their artistic presentation of "The Romantic Age," which they staged in Memorial Hall last Monday night. The players revealed real dramatic ability in their forceful interpretations of the various characters of the play, and held their audience by the grace and ease with which they played their respective roles.

The heroine, who was forever searching for the romance of long ago in this modern age, was charmingly portrayed by Marion Bloom. She was cleverly supported by Margaret Hauser as the hero, who brought her the realization that there is romance even in the common place things of today. The role of the doting mother who believed herself to be a helpless invalid, was sympathetically acted by Mary Brewer. The other members of the cast are by no means less deserving of praise, for we found them to be interesting and realistic reproductions of people with whom we come in contact almost daily.

The production showed distinctly a thoroughness of preparation and skill combined with natural ability, and much credit is due to Dr. Willoughby for her excellent direction which was responsible for such gratifying results.

The cast in the order which they spoke is:

- Mrs. Knowle — Mary Brewer
- Jane — Millicent Ward
- Melissande — Marian Bloom
- Mr. Knowle — Athena Campourakis
- Bobby — Mary Elizabeth Pinkston
- Alice — Marjorie Siwers
- Gravase Mallory — Margaret Hauser
- Erin — Mary Virginia Pendergriff
- Gentleman Susan, Adelaide Winston
- Act I — Mr. Knowle's sitting room after dinner.
- Midsummer Night.
- Act II — The hill top next morning.
- Act III — Mrs. Knowle's sitting room at teatime.
- Midsummer's Day.

Staff
Stage Manager — Lucy Currier
Scenery — Mabel McHaffey

Music
Misses Hazel Reid, Emily Sargent, Adelaide McNally and Edith Hahn

Salem Alumnae Holds Meeting In Durham

Meeting with Mrs. Horace Snow, at her home in Hope, was held by alumnae of Salem college residing in Durham behind the future Salem college outlined and considered business for the year in the local association. Mrs. W. M. Platt, president, presided.

The house was attractively decorated with spring flowers both in the living and dining rooms. In the latter room the colors of Salem college, yellow and white, were very much in evidence. The refreshments likewise were yellow and white.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by Miss Elizabeth Hologood, secretary, after which plans for the year's work were discussed and ideas exchanged.

The feature of the meeting was an informal talk by Miss Eleanor Forman, of the education department of Salem college. She told of Salem college of today and compared it with the college of tomorrow. Pictures of the college, some of them being a hundred years old and more, were exhibited.

—Durham Morning Herald.

North Carolina Glee Club on Southern Tour

Program of Music to Be Entirely Different from That Ever Used Before

The University of North Carolina Glee Club leaves for its Southern Tour on February 18. It will be gone from the Hill for a week and includes in its itinerary the following places:

- Monday—Charlotte (under auspices of the Parlothe-Charotte Association).
- Tuesday—Tryon.
- Wednesday—Athens, Ga. (State Normal College).
- Thursday—Macon, Ga. (State Normal College).
- Friday—Anderson, S. C. (State Teachers' College).
- Saturday—Spartanburg (under auspices of the Alumni Association, concert to be held at the Woman's Club Auditorium).

The personnel of the trip has not yet been chosen, but will be announced. Although ten days have been allotted the Club to make its trip in, and many other places throughout the Southern states are clamoring for admission to the Glee Club's calendar engagements, the members of the Club thought it best to limit the trip to one week only on account of the fact that this quarter is the shortest of the year and a prolonged absence from the Hill may cause many of the members to fail their work and thus be ineligible for further work in the Club.

The program of music to be sung on this tour will be slightly changed from the one used on the fall trip. However, all songs will be new to the towns in which they are to be sung. Two songs (The Volgs Boatman and Bring a Torch, Jennie, Isabella) have been retained by popular demand from southern sponsors of the Club. Two very attractive new groups of songs have been added to the Glee Club's repertoire this season, one being a collection of folksongs from Norman England, and the other being a modern and original old English folksongs, with an arrangement for baritone solos and chorus. The former group was arranged by W. G. Whittaker of Durham University, at Newcastle, England, and has never been sung in this country before. They were given by Dr. Whittaker to Professor Paul John Weaver, head of the Music department here, for introduction into this country. The latter group will be sung by a selected chorus and Wesley Griswold, student soloist with the Glee Club.

At the close of the concert tour, a public concert will be given by the club in Chapel Hill. The date and details of this appearance will be announced later. A new plan has been under consideration by the Board of Management this year, that of the Glee Club's giving one free concert each quarter. It has met with the enthusiastic approval of the faculty and interested students, and it has been decided to use this plan hereafter and not charge any admission for any concerts given in Chapel Hill by the Glee Club. The concert last quarter was given while the Press Institute was meeting at U. N. C. and everyone was admitted to the performance without charge. Owing to the fact that the seating capacity of the Carolina Playmakers theatre was so limited, many students were not privileged to hear the Glee Club at that time, and so the program that will be presented upon the club's return from their tour of the South will be comparatively new to them. Professor Norman O. Kennedy will accompany the Glee Club as piano soloist and accompanist on their next trip, as well as Professor Weaver, director of the organization.

Ruth Rankin Heard In Brilliant Recital

Memorial Hall Is Scene of Rendition of Excellent Program

On Thursday evening, February 14, in Memorial Hall, a most delightful piano recital was given by Miss Ruth Rankin. The program opened with a *Partita in B, Flat Major* by Bach. Before beginning this group of pieces, Miss Rankin explained the form of the "partita." It is a collection of dances which seem old-fashioned to us but were modern in Bach's day. The first movement, *Præludium*, is not a dance but forms a prelude for the group. The *Illenadue* which was played with the utmost facility, is of a light and graceful nature. The *Corrente* is characteristic of the dances which translate "running." The *Sarabande* forms the slow movement of the *Partita*. It is more melodic than the others. There are two minuets in the group. The first is staccato and capricious in style while the second is slower and more melodic. The *Partita* ends with the *Gigue* which closely resembles our modern "jig." This group of dances was played with all of the firmness, steadiness, clearness, and precision necessary to a good interpretation of Bach's music.

Miss Rankin played, next, three movements of Schubert's *Sonata in A Major; Allegro Moderato, Andante, and Allegro*. The first and last movements of this sonata were especially outstanding for the skill with the pianist showed in overcoming the technically difficult passages. The last movement was characterized by an effective lightness of touch on the part of the performer.

Especially outstanding in the last group of pieces which Miss Rankin played were: the *Capriccio* by Brahms which was characterized by very effective phrasing, the *Capriccio* by Dolmays which was very charming, light, and airy in nature, and was played with great technical skill. Finally, the *Saint-Saens List Danse Macabre*, in which Miss Rankin excelled both in technique and interpretation. Before playing the *Danse Macabre*, which is unusually picturesque and attractive, Miss Rankin explained the story upon which the piece was composed. In a graveyard in France the spirits are allowed to come forth for a night of revelry once a year—on Halloween's night. They dance from midnight until dawn. At the beginning of the piece, the spirits are

(Continued on Page Two.)

French Club Meets

Regular Meeting Held on February 15; Interesting Program

After roll call and minutes, refreshments were served during which the conversation in French which formed the main part of the program was then presented. Miss Cummings read an interesting paper on "Philosophie Moderne." The Club then was entertained by a record, "Losses of Picardy," as rendered by a popular French violinist. After this Miss Dunn read a most interesting report of "The Rose of Sharon," by Thar, and a novel of the twentieth century which treats of the life of a young orthodox Jew who breaks away from the bonds and customs of his race to mingle with gentiles and become "orthodox." After experiencing many vicissitudes of a searching life he makes his way to Paris. There lonely and penniless he finds comfort and rest only in an old store among strictly orthodox surroundings, among those things which he had spent his life denouncing. From there he sets out on a new life toward the novel ends. The last number was an article entitled "America and Ourselves," an article by Barthelmy, read by Miss E. Vaughn.

Dr. Rondthaler Speaks Expanded Chapel Hour

The Lenten Season Subject for Interesting Address

Dr. Rondthaler was the speaker at the Expanded Chapel Service on Wednesday morning, February 13. He gave a very interesting account of Lent, its significance, and especially its connection with the forty days which Christ spent in the wilderness. This talk was very inspirational. HOLY WEEK Wednesday, following universally recognized as Ash Wednesday, marked the opening of the Lenten season.

Ash Wednesday is a day of prayer, meditation and reverence, and introduces a season which should be characterized by these things. The ensuing forty days have been designated by the term Lent—derived from an Anglo Saxon word meaning "to fast." Lent has many spiritual implications to all of the Christian faith, and is observed in almost all the countries of the world.

With the observance of Lent comes the observance of Christ's forty days spent in the Wilderness. This Association is only parallelism, however, since Lent is not based on these experiences of the forty days, but on the temptation of the "son of Jesus" temptation found in the fourth chapter of Matthew. This story, he said, was told by Jesus to an intimate group of friends, probably the disciples. By this account Christ revealed His susceptibility to temptation which was of course a great shock to the people.

The temptation revealed that Jesus was placed in an environment for which He was not prepared. If John had been placed in the same circumstances he probably would not have been tempted, since he knew how to provide food for himself. Had Christ used His own power to turn the stones into bread and thus supply His own needs the disciples would never have been associated. This temptation then indicated whether He would be of service to Himself or would serve others. This story, Dr. Rondthaler concluded, should have a special significance for everyone today, since each and every individual should be asking himself the question—how can I serve others instead of myself?

Preceding his lecture, Dr. Rondthaler made a few remarks expressing his pleasure and approval of the Academy honor roll for the last semester. He stated that the achievements of the Academy girls mean much to the college, for Salem Academy is the mother of Salem College. Dr. Rondthaler added that records show that graduates of the Academy have been among those students in North Carolina colleges who have made the highest averages.

Tea Given For High School Seniors

Off-Campus Students to Entertain

This afternoon from three to five o'clock, Dr. and Mrs. Rondthaler and the off-campus Salem students are hostesses to the Senior girls of Richard J. Reynolds High School who finished in January and those who will graduate in June, and their faculty advisors. The guests will be greeted in Main Hall by Dr. and Mrs. Rondthaler, Miss Stipe, Margaret Vaughn and Lillian Newell. From here they will be escorted to Alice Clewell living room where some of the seniors are serving tea. Each student will then show her medically invited guests over the campus and through the buildings, seeking to interest these high school girls in choosing Salem as their Alma Mater.