

## JUNIOR-FRESHMAN PARTY PRETTY WASHINGTON AFFAIR

### SISTER CLASSES IN COSTUME GATHER IN SOCIETY HALLS FOR PARTY

You're herewith asked to celebrate George Washington, the father great By coming to his birthday fête On Saturday next at stroke of eight. Costume '25.

Thus read the invitation which was received by each Freshman on Monday morning. Everybody was thrilled, but then up popped the question "What shall I wear?" That difficulty seems to have been surmounted, however, and on the "stroke of eight" almost every Freshman and many Juniors repaired to the Society Halls. There were Marthas and Georges of all descriptions and even three foreigners seem to have slipped in when no one was looking.

A long line was formed in each of the halls and everybody marched around to the tune of Miss Freeman's jazz and plucked candy cherries from small trees. After that began the Grand March led by Virgie Harville to decide who wore the best costumes. By the process of elimination it was decided that Martha Andrews was the best "Martha" and Rachael Daniel the best "George." Then tiny shields and red pencils were passed around and a contest was announced. Each one was to write as many words as possible from the letters of the words "George Washington." Charlie Mae Epley won this contest with sixty words to her credit. She was presented with a box of candy tied up in Red, White and Blue ribbons. Sudie Creech entertained with recitations while the refreshments were being served. Said refreshments consisted of cherry ice-cream, cake and candy. After the goodies were consumed, the Juniors gathered around the piano and sang to the Freshmen, to which the Freshmen replied with a song and yells. Then at ten the happy Freshmen wended their way homeward to the strains of "Home Sweet Home." "Long live the Juniors of '25" has been and always will be the shout of '27.

## "ELIZA COMES TO STAY" IS APPROACHING PHI PLAY

March 8 promises to hold great interest and merit.

"Can't you picture it Aunt Elizabeth, a little blue-eyed, golden haired child laughing and playing about the flat turning everything into sunshine and all that? Top hole I call it Uncle Alec."

Such was the feeling of Sandy Ver-rall, Esq., having received a letter from an old acquaintance, who had saved his life, some years ago, saying that his little daughter Eliza was coming to make her home with him. Such was his fatherly sentiment. What enthusiasm he did have, and what pleasure it did give him to extend the glad tidings to his fiancée, to his aunt and uncle, and to his friends in general. So much in earnest was he that everything necessary was done for her comfort and joy.

Were his expectations realized?  
Did he cherish the child?  
Did he marry his fiancée?  
Did his close companion and ever

(Continued on page 4)

## DR. SLOSSON, NOTED CHEMIST, LECTURES TO INTERESTED MEREDITH STUDENTS

### SERIES OF THREE LECTURES GIVEN IN MEREDITH CHAPEL BY NOTED CHEMIST AND LECTURER

#### INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING LECTURES INTERSPERSED WITH HUMOR PROVE BENEFICIAL TO ALL

In the series of three lectures which Dr. Slosson gave on February 18th and 19th he showed how science has advanced during the past few years and how the human race is in danger if moral and mental development does not keep pace with scientific. His first lecture was on the subject of creative chemistry, and he showed how man has equalled and even surpassed nature in many ways. *The Signs of the Times* was the subject of the second lecture, and the third was concerning the forms in which energy now exists and the probability of its exhaustion at some future time.

In the lecture on *The Signs of the Times* Tuesday morning Dr. Slosson said in effect:

This is a new world; personality has been multiplied and magnified. A new definition of civilization is that it is the breaking down of natural barriers to human personality by means of artificial agents.

The limitations of time and space have been to a great extent overcome by modern science. The radio, transmitting a message almost instantaneously shows that time has been overcome as far as communication is concerned. Man himself can be in only one place at once, but he can overcome the limitations of space by science and extend his personality to other places. The most inexorable of

limitations—that of night and day—has been overcome. Heat and cold have been mastered and put into use. Climates and seas have been overcome by modern science; the old seasonal arrangement of the menu has been eradicated. The limitations of the food supply have been overcome because man can now develop new forms of plant and animal life. The limitations of ignorance also have been overcome. The knowledge which we gain in a lifetime is not confined to our own experience.

The barriers of language and country, whether natural or artificial have been leveled. There are two tendencies: one toward dividing and the other toward leveling. Science is the latter one. The political tendency is in opposition to science, since it raises barriers between nations and races.

There is a theory that history is made up of cycles, of an alternation of disintegrating and building up. The nineteenth century was a period of aggregation; the twentieth has shown the opposite tendency. Empires are being split in to smaller parts. Individuality is in the ascendant. While natural barriers are being leveled artificial ones are being put up. Obsolete tongues have been revived as the instruments of new nationality. Race prejudices are being cultivated. The churches are in danger of splitting. A map of the world shows the same decentralization as the Middle Ages, for there are not enough colors to afford one to each nation on the map.

There has been also a Balkanization of mentality. We are "speeding up and splitting up." What will these new scientific powers do without control? This is one of the questions of the new era. Unless these new powers are properly used they will cause destruction. Our horse power per capita

has increased; has our mental power kept the pace? Making war is efficient but making peace is not. The chemist succeeded but the diplomat failed.

In the next war, if there is a next war, there will be no need of armies and navies; there will be no distinction between combatant and non-combatant. The next war will be fought with poison gas. There will be no need for ships, for a forty-eight pound phosphorus bomb will blow the greatest battleship into fragments.

Has man reached the moral and mental maturity to be entrusted with these weapons? If he has not he will destroy himself. Man has had no training for these powers which have been thrust upon him, and therefore he is suffering from something like shell-shock. He has causeless suspicions; he has emotionalism for rationality. We are in danger of a recurrence of the Dark Ages. There has been a revival of superstition, of the wearing of charms and amulets, and the land is full of Ouija-board enthusiasts. The most advanced artists of today take the styles of the savages for models. Our literature is breaking up in the same way into atrocious free verse and too disgustingly realistic realism. We jazz our music and cube our paintings.

The scientists are called upon to do

(Continued on page 4)

## INTERESTING PROGRAM ON WASH- INGTON'S BIRTHDAY

### MR. RILEY MADE INSPIRING TALK ON QUALITIES OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

Few talks in Chapel have brought such surprise and interest as the talk that Mr. Riley gave us on George Washington's birthday. The ovation accorded him by the student body and the faculty at the close of his talk showed their appreciation of it. During his entire speech every student seemed to be gazing intently at Mr. Riley with a keen interest. When he took his seat the whole student body applauded to such an extent that he had to get up and bow twice before there was a cessation of applause.

In the beginning Mr. Riley stated that George Washington was not the greatest statesman nor the greatest general that had ever lived. He also declared that he was first in war and first in peace because he was first in the hearts of his countrymen. He said that there were many reasons why he was first in the hearts of his countrymen and the father of his country but the main reason was his self-sacrifice. He also stated that George Washington was no office seeker. Mr. Riley declared that Washington was not the type of either Woodrow Wilson, Lincoln or Theodore Roosevelt. He went on to

(Continued on page 4)

## Y. W. C. A. SUNDAY NIGHT GIVEN BY SOPHOMORES

### WOMEN OF THE BIBLE AND TO- DAY SUBJECT OF GROUP OF PRETTY TABLEAUX

The Y. W. C. A. Sunday night was one of the most impressive services we have had this year. The Sophomores were in charge and presented a tableau, "Women of the Bible and Today."

"But the qualities which we meet and admire in women have persisted in women from age to age," so Leone Warrick pointed out. After she had read appropriate Bible selections for each picture, the audience saw, as in a dream, the old Israelitish women appear and vanish before their eyes. Annabelle Abbott noted the outstanding traits of each woman as she appeared.

The first picture was Sarah sitting by an old tent kneading bread. The part of Sarah was taken by Alberta Butler.

Next Catherine Shields appeared as Rebecca, the girl with the pitcher. Courtesy and friendliness were pointed out as outstanding traits in her character.

After this beautiful picture had vanished, a picture of the rescue of Moses came on the scene. The audience saw Pharaoh's daughter holding the baby while Moses' mother and Miriam were standing by anxiously waiting. Martha Livermon was Pharaoh's daughter, Janet Sikes—Moses' mother, and Elizabeth Purnell, Miriam.

The next picture was Deborah presented by Margaret Eagles. Deborah was one of the Judges of Israel, known as the woman who did a man's work.

Then the farewell scene between Ruth, Naomi and Orpah in which Ruth decided to cast her lot with Naomi was given by Inez Herring as Orpah, Blanche Stokes as Naomi, and Mary Yarborough as Ruth.

Beautiful Queen Esther saddened by her people's calamity was shown just as she had decided to risk her life in an effort to save her people, the Jews. This part was taken by Mary O'Kelley.

(Continued on page 4)

## OPERALOGUES PRESENTED IN MERE- DITH AUDITORIUM

### MR. HAVRAH HUBBARD ASSISTED BY HOMER SIMMONS AS MUSIC INTERPRETER

On Friday evening many of the girls as well as town people were favored by an interpretation of two famous grand operas together with one of Mr. Hubbard's own creations. Mr. Hubbard began by giving the opera an interpretation which endowed us with an understanding of a subject unfamiliar to many. By composing our opera with that of the European countries, such as our appreciation of them, he gave us a realization of our need for understanding this form of art.

First he gave an explanation of how an opera is presented. This was followed by the presentation of *Pagliacci*, Mr. Hubbard himself enacting all the characters, reciting the text as drama, and fitting the words to the music so

(Continued on page 2)



What's wrong with this picture?