

ADMINISTRATIVE NEWS

PUBLISHED AS A SUPPLEMENT TO HIGH LIFE BY THE CITY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

SUMMER SCHOOL

Following the plan which has been in operation for several years a summer coaching school will be provided for students who have failed on work during the regular term.

The following brief outline will explain the program:

1. The school will be operated only for students who have failed on work in any grade from the sixth grade through the tenth.

2. The school will run for forty actual school days including Saturdays.

3. The School days will be from 8:30 A. M. until 12:30 P. M.

4. No Student may take more than two semester credits during the summer session.

5. The school will open June 11th and will close July 27th.

6. A charge of \$10.00 per subject will be made for the entire term.

7. Regular members of the faculty will conduct the school.

8. It will be of great advantage to any student to make up back work in this way—Records show that it is worth while.

9. A letter will be sent out this week with an attached back. Please consider this matter carefully and be prepared to enroll.

G. B. Philips.

FINAL DEMONSTRATION IN PHYSICAL TRAINING

On May 4th at Cone Park the grades, 4th-7th, and Junior High School gave their annual demonstration in Physical Training.

The demonstration consisted of a free arm drill, flag drill and mass games—with the whole 1300 children working as a unit.

It was a beautiful sight and an impressive one.

It emphasized fully two big qualities that Physical Training helped to develop: self-control and co-operation.

Pictures were taken of the demonstration and will be shown at the National Theater in the near future.

AN APPRECIATION

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the parents and teachers of the Grade Schools for their assistance in making this section of our school paper a success.

Their interest, promptness, enthusiasm, and cooperation have been a continual boon to us. We thank you.

—Marie Clegg

BASEBALL SERIES

The championship series is fast drawing to a close. The finals remain to be played off. Some mighty good ball has been played and hearty school spirit shown.

After consultation with other members of the staff, it was decided that we were unable, on account of space, to print the names of those winning Palmer certificates.

The schools deserve to be congratulated on the splendid showing made in this type of work. A plan is being made which will give proper significance to this success of theirs.

SPRING STREET SCHOOL

Amount of Savings in Thrift Stamps, \$225.32

Amount of Clothing for near East Relief, 561½ Pounds.

LINDSAY STREET NEWS

Dr Emurian Speaks

Dr. S. K. Emurian from Armenia made a very interesting talk in chapel Friday. He told of the 40,000 suffering Armenians whom the Turks have persecuted. The Turks have killed the parents and left 20,000 children in the streets to perish. He also taught us a song which he composed. He sang the national song of Armenia and the Lord's Prayer which he has set to music in new form. He said that he loved America even more than we Americans do, for our flag saved him.

I hope we will all contribute to the Near East Relief Fund which will help to save the Armenians, who are less fortunate than we.

—Ellen Dunivent, 7A.

* * *

Wilson Gets Homes

On May the seventh the Lindsay nine won from South Buffalo in a close battle of baseball. Michael was on the mound, and Privette was behind the bat. Both teams were in good condition for the game. The score was 11 to 8.

In the first inning the Lindsay lads came to bat. Jarret, first man up for Lindsay, secured a hit and soon crossed the platter. Two more runs were made in the first inning. South Buffalo boys came to bat were soon put out with only a few runs checked up to them. In the second inning neither team scored.

In the fourth inning both teams scored runs. During these innings both teams did good work. It was in the sixth inning when one man was stationed on second, and Wilson was at bat. The first ball was pitched, and Wilson hit it over short-stop's head. The ball was a hard liner. It hit between center fielder and left fielder. As Wilson touched home plate the center fielder picked up the ball. This is the only home run hit this season by the Grammar school teams. Lindsay did not score in the ninth but South Buffalo scored one run. The next man was thrown out at first. The game was over and in Lindsay's favor by a score of 11-8.

—George Cooke, 7A-2.

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The Prince and the Pauper

Author—Mark Twain.

Publishers—Harper and Brothers.

Kind of book—Historical novel,

—Thrilling.

Scene—London, England.

Time—During the reign of King

Henry the eighth.

Characters—Prince Edward, Tom

Canty, John Canty, Miles Hendon,

King Henry.

Character sketch—

Prince Edward was a boy that was not used to hardships. He was a kind-hearted manly courteous little prince. Through hardships he was led to see the needs of his people and when he came to the throne, his short rule was one of kindness and justice.

Tom Canty was a poor pauper boy born the same day as the Prince, he was used to hardships of the world. Somewhat educated. He envied those of higher station than himself and always wanted to live a royal life.

Plot—

Prince Edward and Tom Canty

were alike in physical appearance.

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NEWS NOTES FROM ASHEBORO PEARSON

The Haunted House

"Mary, I have some good news for you," called father. "My brother Jack has agreed to let us visit the 'haunted house' he owns, this afternoon."

"Fine," cried Mary, clapping her hands with delight. "But when will we go?"

"Be ready in an hour," replied her father.

Mary and father were soon on their way. The "haunted house" which they were going to visit was an old colonial mansion. The neighbors thought that it was haunted and were afraid to go there as lights had been seen from the windows at night, and as it was in a secluded section no one would live there. Mary was much interested in the "haunted house" and had been wishing for a long time to visit it, but not until today had her wish been granted.

"How far is it now?" asked Mary.

"Only about half a mile more."

The last few minutes were spent in silence. But all at once, as they drew near the house, Mary exclaimed, "Oh, look! that house certainly is haunted! Smoke is coming out of the chimney."

Mary stayed in the car while Mr. Madison walked up the rickety old steps and knocked at the door. It was immediately opened by an old negro man whom he recognized as an old slave. The old negro had gone out west and Mr. Madison thought that he was dead. The old man explained that he had come from the west and having neither money nor friends, had gone at once to the old plantation in the hope of finding some one. As soon as the plantation was reached he had become sick and had not been able to walk much since. He had found canned things to eat in the old house and had lived on them. He said that he was going to see Mr. Madison's brother as soon as possible and ask him if he could live there.

"Daddy," said Mary, the next day, "didn't the 'haunted house' turn out fine? I am so glad Uncle Jack let the poor old man live there."

—Mary Jane Wharton, 8B-1.

* * *

Robin Redbreast

The robin is a migratory bird. He goes south for the winter and comes back in February. The robin's back is a dark gray. The breast of the robin is a reddish orange. There is a white spot over the robin's eye.

The robin builds his nest in a bush or tree. He builds it of grass, strings, straw, and mud.

The robin has to feed her young ones instead of singing. It takes the eggs two weeks to hatch.

The robin eats worms, insects, grain and fruit.

The robin sings beautifully. At any time of the day you can hear him singing. The robin is a beautiful bird.

—Leannette Williams, 5A.

* * *

The Blue Jay

The blue jay is a common winter bird of New England. It is larger than the robin, its wings and tail are marked with black and white, and its collar white. The rest of its body is blue. The blue jay is seen in the woods, and builds its nest in the trees. It has a shrill

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A TRIP TO AFRICA

The Metropolitan Touring Company which I represent offers a personally conducted tour to Africa and back. The tour starts from San Francisco on May 10th. We have chartered the palatial steel steamship, "Liberty," which represents the last word in comfortable ocean travel and is the finest ship on the Pacific Ocean. It is fitted with comfortable staterooms, saloons, and dining rooms, deck chairs, swimming pool, and all the things which go a long way toward making a long ocean voyage pleasant, including a large force of stewards.

The route lies first to Hawaii where we will stop a day in order to give everyone a chance to see the sights. The next stop is at Singapore at which place we will also spend a day. From there the route lies over the Indian Ocean to Mombasa, British East Africa, where we will take the railway train to Lake Victoria after seeing the sights of the town. Reaching Port Florence on Lake Victoria the terminal of the rail we go by steamer across Lake Victoria to Entebbe. From here we pass by caravan across Belgian Congo. Each person will have a horse and a tent and bedding. Porters will be armed native soldiers to protect the party from savages. There will be plenty of opportunities to hunt game, for the forest abounds with antelope, rhinoceros, lions, elephants and many others, though we do not furnish you guns and ammunition.

We next go to Stanleyville where we take a steamer down the Kongo river seeing many sights on the way to Bona, the capital of Belgian Congo. After seeing the city we go north through French Equatorial Africa by caravan to Lake Chad, which we cross by boat.

From there we go to Timbuktu, the starting point of caravans going across the Sahara to Algeria and Tunis. We find the city very interesting, for it is a great trading center, and we see the Arabs and Jews bartering goods in the market booths. We now proceed by motor caravan—which is safer than camels, for the camels might run away with us—across the Sahara Desert to the French colony of Algeria, noted for its cork and tropical fruits. We visit the capital, Algiers on the Mediterranean Sea, which is a progressive city, and go to the neighboring colony of Tunis—also controlled by France—by railway.

Now we go by caravan through Tripoli, for the Italians own Tripoli, and they have not built railways. Then we come to Egypt, visiting Alexandria first, then Cairo and see spend a few days in Cairo and see all the sights, including the museum where there are many mummies and of course, the pyramids and sphinx—everybody who goes to Egypt sees them.

Finally we go down the Nile by steamboat through Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to Lake Albert and from there to Lake Victoria. At Port Florence we take the railway and return to Mombasa where we take the steamboat back to San Francisco. The entire trip occupies two months and the price for one person is \$2500, which is very reasonable, considering that we furnish horses, guides, hotels, bedding, meals—almost everything except guns and ammunition. You will find it very interesting if you go; and I am sure you will —Carlton Wilder.

THE FOUNDING OF GREENSBORO

Guilford county, named in honor of Lord North, Earl of Guilford, was formed in 1770, from parts of Orange and Rowan counties. The village of Martinsville, named in honor of Governor Josiah Martin, was county seat, and here was fought, March 15, 1781, the battle of Guilford Court House in which the British troops under Lord Cornwallis received, at the hands of General Nathaniel Greene, the blow under which it staggered until it surrendered at Yorktown, Virginia.

Martinsville was not in the center of the county, and an act of the legislature was obtained March 12, 1808, giving the county authority to move to a more central point. Ralph Garrel sold 42 acres of land to the county for the county seat.

This tract of land was divided into 44 lots and sold at a public outcry. All land sold for \$1,433.11. The net proceeds from the sales were sufficient to pay all cost of the removal from Martinsville, of the stocks, whipping post, etc., and to rebuild another courthouse. This was built of logs and located on East Market street about where the east end of the post-office building now stands, and the jail was where the Daily Record building is now located.

The new county seat was named Greensboro in honor of General Nathaniel Greene.

In 1808 the court records were removed to Greensboro, and the first session of court was held on May 19, 1809.

The population at this time was less than 50.

A second court-house was built in the center of the town, in the middle of Elm and Market intersection.

Dr. Chapman is said to have built the first residence in Greensboro, it was on what is now West Market street. By 1820 the population had grown to a little more than 200.

The Greensboro Patriot was established in 1821. It is the oldest business enterprise in the city.

The first Presbyterian church was organized in October, 1824, with only twelve members, but it was eight years later before a house of worship was erected. When the church was built in 1832, the whole membership was thirty-eight, of which ten were slaves.

The first act of incorporating Greensboro was in 1824. This act was amended in 1828 and in 1829, the first town government was organized. In July, 1829, the census was taken and found there were 369 persons lived in the village. There were one hundred and twenty-four men, (White and black) and the poll tax was then fifty cents. Real estate was valued at \$54,495. According to the tax list of that year, Henry Humphreys was the richest man, as he owned real estate amounting to to \$12,999 or nearly one fourth of the total. It was about this time that he built a five story cotton mill on North Green street. Robert Carson owned the largest number of slaves, which was fifteen.

In 1830 the first regular Methodist church was built on West Market street, about where the First Baptist church is now located.

John Gilmer, chairman of the board, in 1839, contracted with Jeremiah and Jesse Lumley, "to act as