

Mrs. Sallie Southall Cotton Guest of Girls of Cotton Dormitory

Has Made Important
Contribution to Wo-
man's Movement. Was
One of the Leaders in
Founding the State
Federation of Women's
Clubs in North Caro-
lina.

SHE IS ENTERTAINED AT TEA

Addresses Students Friday Night
and Members of the Alumnae
Council Saturday

Friday at noon there arrived at the college a distinguished visitor—who is no other than Mrs. Sallie Southall Cotton, long beloved by girls of the college. Those girls who have known her as a leader of women in the state admire her splendid work and those who have not known her in that capacity, have nevertheless learned something of her personality from the real heart-to-heart talks which she made to the students in chapel last year.

Mrs. Cotton is one of the leading club women of the South—a forward looking woman who has made a distinct contribution to the Woman's Movement. She is a believer in organized womanhood, and was one of the leaders in founding the State Federation of Women's Clubs in North Carolina, of which she was president from 1911 to 1913. At the present time she is the honorary president of the Federation. Among her other activities Mrs. Cotton has been lady manager for North Carolina at the Chicago World's Fair on both the National and State Boards and also for the Atlanta and Charleston Expositions. She has served many years in the National Congress of Mothers and has held the honorary presidency of that organization.

In the midst of her varied activities Mrs. Cotton has found time to

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PARTY OF HIKERS ENJOY WEEK-END TRIP TO HICONE

Is First of Trips Taken as Re-
ward for Fifty Miles
of Hiking

With cots, blanket rolls, and food galore a party of nine hikers and four faculty members as guests, left the gym at three o'clock on Saturday for an overnight trip to Hicone. This trip is offered to all students who walk fifty miles on chaperoned hikes. The nine going this time were the first to complete the allotted number of miles.

The campers arrived at Hicone at about four o'clock and for some time thereafter the place was the scene of vigorous action as the girls put up cots, gathered wood for the camp fire, and began preparation for supper. This was all soon finished and most of the girls went with Mr. Eagle, who was with them as chief protector, and tried their luck at hitting a target with a .22 rifle.

At a little after six Mr. Jackson, Miss Farrar, Dr. Hogue, Virginia Terrell, and Mabel Rudisill arrived at the camp in cars, and immediately afterward supper, consisting of baked beans, eggs, bacon, toast, coffee or cocoa, and apples, was served.

After all were comfortably filled the music began and until eight o'clock the woods rang with songs ranging from "Dapper Dan" to "Love's Old Sweet Song."

After their departure the dirty work began, but all hands fell to the dishwashing and the whole camp was in bed by 9:30. The night passed without incident except that Elizabeth Brooks tried to continue her hiking and roamed the woods in her sleep. She was soon brought back to camp, however, and passed the rest of the night sensibly sleeping.

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STUDENTS HEAR WELFARE WORKER

Mrs. Blanche Carr Sterne, County
Welfare Worker, Speaks

DISCUSSES WELFARE WORK

Tells of Various Phases of This
Work Being Done in Guilford
County

"There are splendid laws in North Carolina regarding welfare work," declared Mrs. Blanche Carr Sterne, Welfare Worker of Guilford County, in the talks she made to the faculty and students at the chapel hour Wednesday and Thursday. "The difficulty comes in carrying these out, and it is up to the county superintendents to see that they are enforced." There are at the present time 54 counties in the state that employ full time welfare workers, and in the others this work is in a small part carried on by the county superintendents of schools.

Mrs. Sterne spoke briefly of the various phases of welfare work that are being undertaken in Guilford County. In discussing first the charity work, to which she said she wished she had time to devote her whole time, Mrs. Sterne said the welfare department was trying to do a constructive work, but that they found it hard. "People won't cooperate with us, but give help to those who beg from door to door and on the street, and these people are frequently soliciting money to buy dope and whiskey." She stressed the need of referring such cases to the welfare worker, and of doing charity work through this department. In connection with the charity work Mrs. Sterne spoke of Guilford County's recently completed county home, or "home for the aged and infirm," as she hopes it will be called. Knowing these people before they

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1,000 STUDENTS ARE REGISTERED IN ROMANCE LANGUAGE CLASSES

Dr. Miller, of Johns-Hopkins, is New Member of
Department—She Gives Course in Italian; Mlle.
Pichot is Exchange Student—Mlle. Villedieu
Here as Agent of French Government.

With the rise of greater sympathy with the French, Italian, and Spanish nations during the World War there developed a keener interest in the Romance languages. The demand for more numerous and varied courses has been met by the doubling or tripling of the Romance Language Department at the North Carolina College for Women. In 1919, 400 students were enrolled in this department; in 1920, 575; in 1921, 700; and this year, 1922, the number has swelled to 1000. At present there are 35 sections of French, 9 of Spanish and 1 of Italian. French II claims a greater number than any other course, there being 400 students enrolled in the 16 divisions. New courses of advanced French conversation and 17th century Literature have recently been added. This latter course is being presented for the first time under the direction of Miss Ladd. The course for the preparation of those who intend to teach French is being expanded; fourteen teachers in schools of the State took this course in summer school of 1922. Dr. Miller gives the Italian course which was added this year.

In accordance with a movement undertaken throughout the country by teachers of French, headed by Bovee, of the University of Chicago, Mlle. Villedieu is making the experiment of giving a few drills in phonetics previous to the use of a text book. Henmon's Vocabulary test is being given in the second year

French course. Its aim is to foresee the progress of the student.

There are ten faculty members of the Romance Language Department of which Dr. Winfield S. Barney is the head. "Pêcheur D'Island" with introduction, notes, exercises, and vocabulary, by Dr. Barney, has recently been published. Dr. Barney supplemented "Colomba" which was used in the College last year, also. As usual in successful departments, there are both foreign and American born members, Mme. Pichot is a French exchange student and Mme. Villedieu, who was trained at the L'Ecole de Preparation of the University of Paris, is an agent of the French government. Dr. Miller, who received her doctor's degree at Johns Hopkins University, made a special study of Chateaubriand, the French poet. Mr. Thuriel received his A. B. from the University of Borgos and received his License, a French Degree, at the University of Paris. He speaks several languages, which include English, Spanish, Italian, Egyptian, and Modern Greek. During the years 1911-1914, he was interpreter for the British navy. Mr. Hooke specialized in French conversation at the University of Paris at Savonne.

An influential accomplishment of the department was the bringing about of the organization of the State Modern Language Association, of which Dr. Barney was president two years.

CORNELIAN SOCIETY BEGINS CLUB WORK

Students to Work in Dramatic, Music,
Public Speaking and Literary
Clubs

The Cornelian Literary Society has four departments; the Dramatic Department, the Music Department, the Public Speaking Department, and the Literary Department. Every member of the Society is given an opportunity to join one of these departments.

The Dramatic Department expects to give all of its members a chance to demonstrate their ability in acting, coaching or stage decorating. The members are divided into eight groups. These groups, in their turn, will give programs at the Monday afternoon meetings. These programs will consist of one act plays and reports on dramatic technique. Sometime during the year, a play will be given by the new girls in the department. Susie Roberts is chairman of this department.

The work of the Music Department for the year has been divided into two parts. The first half of the year will be spent in a study of music composers and their works. The second half of the year will be spent in studying the composers who have been leaders in their kind of composition. At each meeting, there will be a discussion of the things that are happening in the music world of today. Besides this work, they will practice choruses, quartets, and duets which can be used at various times. Margaret Bedell is chairman of this department.

The Public Speaking Department has an enrollment of fifty members, thirty of the members being new girls. The work of this department has been divided into two parts. During the first half of the year, the program will consist of short talks on current events, varied by informal orations. The last half of the year, debating will be the study. The members of the department are divided into five groups which will have charge of the programs. Celeste Jones is chairman of this department.

The Literary Department has an enrollment of twenty-seven members of which nineteen are new girls. The members form three groups. The first of these groups take up the writing of short stories. The second group will study drama. They will

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Y. W. C. A. UNDERTAKES NEW PHASE OF WORK

To Take Trips to Local Places of
Interest in Industrial and
Community Work

A new and interesting phase of work is being instituted by the Social Service Department of the Y. W. C. A. this year. The department, feeling that there are a number of girls on the campus who are not taking courses in social science, yet who would be interested in seeing specific pieces of welfare work carried out and observing certain types of industrial and community work, is planning a series of trips to local places of interest from the point of view of welfare work.

Miss Lois Macdonald, general secretary of the college Y. W. C. A., will chaperone these trips, which will be made to the office of Mrs. Blanche Carr Sterne, Welfare Worker of Guilford County, to the jail, to the county home, to some of the industrial plants—the cotton mills, the overall factory, the cigar factory, and Vick's Chemical Company—and possibly A. and T. College.

Announcements will be made on the Y. W. C. A. bulletin board concerning when groups will leave for the various places. Trips will be planned on different afternoons in the week, so that those having class at a certain time will not be deprived of taking part in this work.

DIKEAN SOCIETY HAS REORGANIZED CLUB WORK

There are Five Divisions: Civics, Music,
Dramatic, Personal Equipment
and Literary.

Monday afternoon, club work of the Dikean Society took on a new birth, as it were, with the reorganization of the clubs under the new plan. This year there are five divisions: civics, of which Edith Lindley is the head; music, Sue White Ellis; dramatic, Laura Russell; personal equipment, Sara Warren; the literary, of which Mary Theresa Peacock is chairman, is divided into the short story, the poetry, under the leadership of Jo Grimsley, and the public speaking, Polly Duffy. The new girls are invited to attend the clubs of their choice next Monday afternoon.

Ethel Haynes Chosen President of Special Class for Fall Term

MR. WILLS SPEAKS AT VESPER SERVICE

He gives Interesting Talk on Bible—
Answers Question, "What is the
Bible?"

At the regular Vesper Service last Sunday night, Mr. J. Norman Wills laid the foundation for the Bible Study Classes which began Wednesday night.

He gave an appropriate talk on the Bible, and began his discussion by the question "What is the Bible?" It is the product of forty writers, the majority of whom belonged to the Jewish race. God used the Jewish nation through whose people the world was given the use of a book in which the actions of Jesus Christ are related.

The Bible is one of the best sellers among the books and magazines that are published. The American revision of it is the most adequate translation. Many thousand copies are sold, but yet there are some who are ignorant of its contents and speak slightly of it. Some persons have suggested that it is out of date, and that it is time for something more modern—a new Bible. Mr. Wills said that an age was coming in which an individual's education will be incomplete without a knowledge of the Bible.

There is no greater poetry in the world than that in the Bible, and the general belief that the Book was divinely inspired is perhaps its greatest interest.

There are many different views as to how the Bible was written. Some think that God spoke to and directed the writers as one would do a stenographer. Others believe that it is a book of Hebrew beliefs or of Hebrew and Christian beliefs combined. The writers received their inspiration from God. Some received the message more clearly and could translate it more clearly than others, while possibly some of the writers did not understand what they wrote.

No religious writings have been found that are sufficient to take the place of the Bible.

At the conclusion of the talk, Blanche Alexander, a member of the Freshman Class, sang a lovely solo.

FRESHMAN COMMISSION IS ORGANIZED FOR NEW GIRLS

ADELPHIAN CLUB WORK TO HAVE INTERESTING FEATURES

Uzzelle, Weaver, Bridges and Win-
stead are Chairman of Club Work.

The various clubs in the Adelphean Literary Society have been re-organized for the coming year. Under the new plan of organization the clubs are expected to do good work. There are four main clubs; The Dramatic Club, The Writer's Club, The Debating Club, and The Music Club. Mildred Uzzelle is the head of the Dramatic Club, and in it there are four circles. An interesting branch of this club is The Stunt Club. Mary Weaver is chairman of The Writers Club. This club will be devoted chiefly to the writing of poetry, plays, and short stories. Margaret Bridges has charge of the Debating Club, which will be concerned with the practice and theory of debating, with emphasis on the practice. Florence Winstead has charge of The Music Club.

GLORIA IN EXCELSIS SUNG AT CHAPEL EXERCISES

The chapel exercises on Monday and Tuesday were conducted by Professor Taylor, of the department of English. Misses Bivins, Hancon, Morlock, Campbell, and Messrs. Bates, Hurley and Preston sang "Gloria in Excelsis," from Twelfth Mass, by Mozart. They were accompanied at the organ by Miss Alice Vaiden Williams and at the piano by Miss Allene Minor.

Haynes, Wall, Ingram,
Albright Paschal,
Poole, Skeens, and Hol-
lister are Elected to
Represent Eight Special
Class Statistics.

SKEENS IS VICE-PRESIDENT

Bell, Poole, Paschal, and Wootin
are Chosen for Other
Officers

The commercial class held their election of officers for the fall term at a meeting Friday the 10th and Ethel Haynes, of Mt. Airy, was chosen as president. Miss Haynes was a student at the college year before last and part of last year and because of the important part she played in activities and because of her ability in leadership she is well qualified to fill the place of president.

The other officers that were elected are:

Vice-President, Elizabeth Skeens, of Asheboro; Secretary, Katherine Bell, of New Bern; Treasurer, Mary Poole, of Greensboro; Critic, Vera Paschal, of Siler City, and Lorena Wootin, of Yadkinville, Athletic Manager.

The class had its second meeting Tuesday night and great excitement was brought about by the electing of the class statistics. It was decided that girls should be chosen to represent eight types. The first letters of these types when put together spell the word, "Specials." From a large number of nominees, the following were elected: Most stylish, Ethel Haynes, from Mt. Airy; prettiest, Rachel Wall, of High Point; most energetic, Alberta Ingram, of Asheboro; most cultured, Evelyn Albright, from Greensboro; most influential, Vera Paschal, of Siler City, most attractive, Mary Poole, of Greensboro; most likeable, Elizabeth Skeens, of Asheboro; most sincere, Helen Hollister, of New Bern. There are about sixty students enrolled in the Special Class this year who contribute a great deal that is worth while to the spirit of the college.

Club is Formed to Stimulate
Interest in College
Activities

Recently there has been organized on the campus a club known as "Freshman Commission," the purpose of which is to stimulate an interest in college activities among the new girls, to promote college spirit among them, and to set before them the ideals for which the college stands. Since the number of students in the college is so large, and over half the number are Freshmen, it is a generally recognized fact that there is a tendency on the part of the new girls to feel that they, individually, have very little share in non-academic activities, or that it is not noticed whether they take part in the class room. Consequently, a feeling of disinterest has resulted and, on the part of some, disappointment, because they feel that they have, in a sense, been left out.

It was for this reason that the Social Service Committee of the Y. W. C. A. called together the Freshmen in the college, who have had some experience in Y. W. C. A. or Girls' Club work, and organized the "Freshman Commission." The twenty-two girls who happen to have had experience along these lines are only a nucleus for the organization of the club. As other girls prove that they stand for the best things in college life, and are endeavoring to live up to the ideals of the college, they will be admitted. To be a member of the club is con-

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PARAGRAPHS

Basketball was invented to free college students from the idea that there is ever an interval when there is nothing to do but study.

If you haven't anything to be thankful for Thanksgiving just be thankful that your forefathers were Puritans and that you are not.

Some orators are like aviators, they soar easily but have difficulty in landing.

Another advantage of radio has been stated which is that everybody will be able to listen to the next world war.

The disappearance of Eskimo Pies can only mean that there must be an increase in cake eaters.

Someone remarked that the "so-called glory of blue blood" was mostly vein glory.

In the past election one of the voters was heard to remark that he voted for the best man even if she was a woman.

"A chuckle a day keeps the blues away."

It's almost time to forget the past and remember the Xmas present.

One of the sages of the age remarked that: "Ever since the use of powder has become common women have ceased to shine."

Armistice Day came and passed unnoticed at the North Carolina College for Women. Nothing ever so trivial distinguished it from all the other Saturdays in the college year. There was no sound of a patriotic air, not even a five minute address, no sign of the flag. The only thing in evidence was an occasional poppy, and they were few and far between.

COLLEGE HONOR AND WORK

There is a degree of importance attached to every office in every one of the college activities, and any one elected to an office should feel honor bound to discharge the duties of that office. There is a tendency, ever so slight, among students to accept an office for the honor it brings without giving proper consideration to the work

it will mean. Some girls who would never think of passing off some one else's class work for their own seem to have no qualms about getting the credit for non-academic work done by others.

Accepting a college honor means that the individual assumes the responsibility attached to that office. Unless a girl means to earnestly and conscientiously do her work to the best of her ability she should come out openly and refuse the office. Often really capable girls fail to do their best work because they have too much to do. This is not the right way to do things—it is not good for the girl and it is certainly not good for the organization and the girls who are expecting to work with her.

Anyone nominated for an office has a fairly good idea whether or not she is going to do the work it calls for, and if she feels her inability either through lack of experience or of time she should withdraw from the race and give the opportunity of election to some one who will do the work. In a student body of almost thirteen hundred there are too many likely possibilities to risk the success of any office, no matter how little it may seem, in the hands of anyone who is either incompetent or lacks the proper amount of energy.

In addition to the confusion such negligence may bring to an organization, there is another side to the situation. We have heard people talk themselves blue in the face trying to tell us that we are at the age when we are forming our habits for life. Tired as we may be of hearing it, and little as some of us seem to heed it, it is all very true. If we get into slipshod habits now they are likely to accompany us through life, and if people cannot put any dependence in us now it is very unlikely that we will be materially different when we are called on to do things later on in life. If we are getting in the habit of letting others do the work we are elected to do, let us at least be honest enough to admit it and either develop a new set of habits or resign in favor of some one else.

MAKE WAY FOR THE RENOVATOR!

We cannot help but admire the sun parlors in the dormitories on the far side of the campus, and be proud of them. They are places of comfort and beauty, and any one is justified in feeling a bit vain glorious when pointing them out to the "folks from home." In these there is a home-like atmosphere hard to attain in a college dormitory.

But even the humblest or the most optimistic of us could hardly define our sensation as one of pride when we take our company into Spencer parlor or Guilford sitting room. The Spencer furnishings were good in their day, but their day is about waning. For many years Spencer was the only place where the girls might receive company, so the parlor has seen valiant service. The building was completed in 1904; we don't know when the present furnishings were installed, but the wear and tear of time and use have levelled the upholstery quite considerably.

As for Guilford sitting room, it may have once been all right after its fashion, but its fashion has long since passed out. Here pieces from the four corners of the earth are gathered together and expected to live in harmony. The result is easy to understand; rather than unbend to the point of fighting it out each article of furniture maintains a rigid dignity. When the furniture behaves in any such fashion the occupants can hardly be expected to be exuberantly happy. On the other hand it imparts to the occupants its own funeral air. As has been stated there is no such thing as harmony of furniture, but the predominant note is struck by that cane-bottomed "settee" and triangular chair which are of the type prevalent in the year 1901, when

babies in long dresses were placed in them to have their pictures made.

Guilford and Spencer are the first buildings seen by any one visiting the college, and it seems fitting that the parlors of these should be furnished in accord with the best that we have, so that visitors may carry away a fairly correct estimate of the college, if for no other reason. The inhabitants of Guilford should have a place where they will not be ashamed to take their company.

BOOK REVIEW
"BEHIND THE MIRRORS"

With the laughter from "The Mirrors of Washington" still echoing in our ears, the new book "Behind the Mirrors" came out. The first book dissected the men in the government to the last degree, tearing out the motives and the principles prompting their actions. "Behind the Mirrors" deals as much with the functioning of the machinery of government as it does with the shortcomings of the men in office. The machinery of our national government is described as one in no wise suiting the needs of the nation today, one that was built for a pioneer people in a pioneer society and having been stretched to its utmost capacity in order to keep up with the growing demands put upon it.

The Senate seems to be the object of most of his wrath, he talks of the things that are to be done with no one to do them, terming the Senate, "the highest common divisor of much littleness." He speaks in scathing terms of the ancients who sit in the high places and do nothing, giving as an example of this the heads of the various committees in the Senate at the beginning of Mr. Harding's administration: Penrose at the head of the most important committee, a dying man; Lodge, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, 72 years old; Cummins, Chairman of the Committee of Inter-State Commerce, 72; Colt, head of the Immigration Committee, 76; and Nelson, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, 79.

"Suppose Congress should come to life and represent the real interests of the various sections and classes in the country, how long do you think the Senate would remain such a pleasant place to die in?"

The men who have ever served this country are material for pen pictures, and the author of this book is not in the least afraid to call them up. He speaks of Roosevelt as a man who had "the capacity for seeming and the semblance was never penetrated." He speaks of the irascible temper and the worn out nerves of Lodge. Senator "Jim" Watson, of Indiana, is "a big lovable if not wholly admirable, boy playing at oratory, playing at statesmanship, and playing at politics. 'Borah is the eternal opposition.' New is an 'indefinite and wisp-like man.'"

Nor do the political happenings at Washington escape him. He speaks of the happenings at the Washington Conference as "substantial, that put off a war where none was threatening."

Amidst all the deluge of criticism the only piece of advice that I remember was, to laugh. "Laugh—if at nothing else look at your president and laugh, at your Supreme Court and laugh at your government and laugh—at any rate laugh."

COLLEGE LIBRARY SHELVES
CONTAIN MANY NEW BOOKS

New books at the library are: Some Contemporary Poets of 1920, Harold Munro; On English Poetry, Robert Grove; Uncle Tom's Cabin (new Holiday edition) Harriet Stowe; The Wind Bloweth, Donne Byrd; Behind the Mirrors, by Author of The Mirrors of Washington; One Man in His Time, Ellen Glasgow; The Hairy Ape, Anna Christie; First Man, (three plays), Eugene O'Neil; Harlequin and Columbine, Booth Tarkington; Pleasures of Ignorance, Robert Lynd; The Horse Stealers and other stories, Anton Chekhov (translated by Constance Garnett); My Discovery of England, Stephen Leacock; The Veneerings, Sir Harry Johnston; Three Studies in Shelley, Archibald T. Strong Crome Yellow, Aldous Huxley; Best Plays of 1921-1922, by Burns Mantle; Eyes of Love, Corra Harris; The Little Book of Society Verse, compiled by Claude M. Fuess; and Harold C. Stearns; The Drama and the Stage, Ludwig Lewisohn; My Memories of Eighty Years, Chauncey M. Depew; Slabs of the Sunburnt West, Carl Sandburg; The New Heavens, George Ellery Hale; The Gentle Art of Faking, R. Nohli; The Realm of Poetry, Stephen J. Brown; John Ferguson, St.

John G. Ervine; Plantation Game Trails, Archibald Rutledge; In the Eyes of the East, Pierre and Luce, Romain Rolland; Thomas Alva Edison; Sixty Years of an Inventor's Life, Francis Arthur Jones; Life of Robert Louis Stevenson, Graham Balfour; Representative American Plays, Arthur Hobson Quinn; Life of Clara Burton, Percy H. Epler; Life of Benvenuto Cellini, John Addington Symonds; Scepticisms, Conrad Aiken; Industry and Human Welfare, Wm. L. Cheney; Reminiscences, ed. by Arnold Haultain, Goldwin Smith; Mary Stuart, F. A. MacCunn; The Real Colonel House, A. D. H. Smith.

BLUE RIDGE SONG

The song which was sung in chapel was the contest song used by the N. C. College delegation at the Blue Ridge Conference this summer. The words were written by Emeline Goforth, of last year's graduating class, and the music by Elizabeth Fulton, who was a member of the class of '23 last year. The words are given below:

O breathless beauty of sun-kissed mountains
 O infinite silence of valleys below
 O the spirit of Christ that glorifies everything
 With peace far richer than sunsets glow.

Perfect peace of highlands and lowlands,
 Wonderful freedom that touches the soul
 Be with us still when the noisy cities
 Beckon us on away from our goal.

O touch of a friend thru darkening hours
 O smile and laughter, exuberant youth,
 Down from the mountains into the valleys
 Let us carry your message of truth.

FOUST-LOETSCH

Wednesday evening, November 8th, at 7:30 o'clock, the wedding of Miss Louise A. Loetsch, of Washington, D. C., and Henry P. Foust, of Greensboro, N. C., took place. The ceremony was performed at the Grace Lutheran Church, of Washington, Rev. Gerhard E. Lenski performing the ceremony.

Miss Antoinette D. Loetsch, the bride's sister, was maid of honor, and John R. Armstrong, of Greensboro, was the best man. Miss Marjory Morrison Smith, of Washington, was flower girl. The ushers were: Dan C. McLeod and Ralph L. Lewis, of Greensboro, and Thomas A. Groome and William E. Schmidt, of Washington.

The bride wore a gown of white Marvella satin trimmed with princess lace and pearl beads. The veil, of rose point, was worn coronet style. She carried a bouquet of orchids, valley lilies, and white roses.

The church was decorated with yellow, white, and lavender chrysanthemums, with a background of palms and ferns.

Preceding the ceremony, an impressive music program was rendered. "At Dawning" was played during the ceremony. The processional was the wedding march from Lohengrin and the recessional was Mendelssohn's wedding march.

Mrs. Foust is a graduate of the North Carolina College and is pleasantly remembered here by many. She has a host of friends throughout the state.

Mr. Foust is the son of Dr. and Mrs. J. I. Foust, of Greensboro. He is a graduate of the University of North Carolina and is a successful business man in Greensboro.

Mr. and Mrs. Foust will make their home in Greensboro.

NOTICE FOR REFEREES
OF BASKETBALL GAMES

The following notice is very important to all referees of basketball games during recreation hour.

1. Look on the schedule on the inside of the office door to see what game you are to referee.
2. Record the score of this game on this schedule immediately after the game.
3. If a team of at least five players is not ready to play and on the correct court by 5:10, if they were scheduled for 5:00, or at 5:35, if the game was for 5:30, default the game to the team that was present with at least five players.
4. If neither team is present count it as a game lost for both houses.
5. On rainy days all games will be played in the outdoor gymnasium on the small cross courts.
6. If possible get a score keeper and a time keeper before the game.
7. Be provided with your own whistle.
8. Play 20 minutes, changing goals at the end of the first ten minutes.

Alumnae News

Minor Freeman, 1919, has applied for nurses training at Bellevue Hospital, in New York.

Virginia Jenkins is attending the Sunday School Training Class for the West Market Church and the Presbyterian Church. She is superintendent of Sunday School Work in Western North Carolina. She was hostess to a number of friends at the Tea Room last week.

Miss Etta Spier attended a conference of The Country Life Association in New York last week.

Bettie Aiken Land, 1903, who is President of the Alumnae Association, attended a Parent-Teachers' Association Conference in Asheville last week.

Flossie Harris Spruill was re-elected President of the Parent Teachers Association.

As the State Road work develops, we continue to be proud of the work of Harriet Berry, 1897, and her part in it. She is executive secretary of the Good Roads Association.

Lelia Tuttle, 1900, is spending part of her furlough at Columbia University. She is head of the English Department in McTeyre at Shanghai.

Sadie Klutz attended the meeting of the Alumnae Council.

Minnie McIver Brown came to the Alumnae Council, as a Representative of the Board of Directors.

Mrs. Robert MacArthur, 1907, was a recent visitor in Greensboro.

Florence Gray invited a number of faculty to speak last Friday at the first Community Center meeting of five consolidated schools. The meeting was held at Hawfield's school house.

Elizabeth Howell, 1907, who has been nursing in New Road, La., has recently gone to New York to study.

Edna Forney, 1908, is assistant treasurer of the college.

Elizabeth Hieman, 1908, attended the Alumnae Council.

Lucy Jones, 1908, is taking a course in the commercial department this year.

Ada Veile, 1911, moved her church membership to the First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro last week.

Mildred Harrington, 1913, attended the meeting of the Alumnae Council. She has important work as a graduate of the State University, also.

Lena Kernodle MacDuffie is now keeping house on Church street in Greensboro.

Caroline Goforth, 1917, is chief probation officer of the Juvenile Court, under Judge Lindsey, in Denver, Colorado.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Everybody is cordially invited to come to the Hut birthday party this afternoon, and bring a little gift of some kind. This is the first birthday party that the Hut has had, and each one is asked to show her appreciation of it in some way. The time is from four to six.

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MADemoiselle VILLEDIEU WRITES OF FRENCH EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Primary and Secondary Schools are Parallel, Former Preparing Citizens for Industrial or Agricultural Life, Latter Leading to Cultural Education—Law Requires Children From Six to Thirteen to Attend School.

The American students who try to get acquainted with the French system of education and to compare it with their own are at once struck by two outstanding differences:

1. French schools are almost entirely controlled by the French government.

2. A dual system of education runs side by side without any apparent need.

This discovery is generally puzzling and the difficulty has to be cleared up before the student can progress any further.

Why is the French national government so deeply interested in education? What types of schools has it established and why? How does it manage to superintend the large number of institutions spreading all over both mother-country and colonies, and how can it see that every individual is given fair treatment?

When the kingdom of France became a Republic and when the king's subjects became free citizens, the new government, in the midst of its hardest struggles, did not forget that a country which was taking "Liberty" as its motto, had to fight ignorance as its most deadly foe. Therefore as early as November, 1792, only three years after the Revolution had started, a law was passed making education compulsory; all the French children, regardless of their social status, were promised an opportunity to learn. Education would no longer be the privilege of Nobles or rich "Bourgeois," but the humblest child would be given an opportunity.

This was a very good step indeed and a very thoughtful one in a country where the peasant-class had been kept in utter ignorance for political reasons, but to make it effective free education had to be given to the children whose parents could not afford to pay. The state had to take these boys and girls and to make good and useful citizens out of them, without preventing, however, the development of a higher education whose aim would be as much as possible the acquirement of pure knowledge. This was a difficult problem to solve, and was, added to internal revolutions and changes in the form of government, prevented quick progress towards this aim. About a century elapsed before our modern system of education was organized. The 3rd Republic only, the government now in power, was able to carry out this full program. The law of 1882 made education compulsory for every child from six to thirteen. This education was to be given either free of charge in primary or public schools or was to be paid for in secondary institutions called Colleges or Lycées. While in America the primary school leads to the secondary school, in France the primary school and the secondary school are parallel, they educate children of the same age; the primary prepares for industrial, agricultural and commercial life and the secondary leads to the University or to the professional world.

Why do these two types of schools still exist in a country which boasts of being democratic? There are several very serious reasons for allowing this division to remain. Educated citizens, and educated citizens only, are needed in a country where everybody enjoys the same political rights, where everybody votes and is given an opportunity to become a leader; but France has not only to provide herself with wheat, coal or cattle, she must also turn out skilled or intelligent laborers, farmers who will till the land, men who will work in the mines, build houses or railroads. She cannot rely upon foreign labor or immigration to get her work done. Her young men have to be made useful for their own good, without any waste of time, mental ability or public money. On the other hand, our race is deeply intellectual, and our civilization stands for intense intellectual development. How was the French government to conciliate these two opposite needs of the country? Were the children whose intelligence was below average, whose life was to be spent on the farm or in the factory, were those children to be given classical culture during the last three years of their school-lives instead of being taught agriculture, civics, home economics or any other subjects which might prove useful? Or, on the other hand, were those whose minds were above average, those who were not specially needed at home to be

slowed up and kept from beginning their higher studies until they were thirteen? The best solution was to give each of the young citizens the education he was best fitted to receive, the one out of which he could derive most, and this led to the establishment of the two types of schools, "primary and secondary schools," in existence today in France.

Let us now follow the little French child who is going to enter the primary school and see what has been provided for him. Almost as soon as the child can walk by himself and begins to talk, a place is ready for him. The "Ecole maternelle" or Kinder Garten is opened to all children, both boys and girls, from two to seven years of age. Every morning groups of children come from all directions towards the same neat looking building, they are generally escorted by some members of the family, or older brothers or sisters on their way to the adjoining school. The children almost invariably carry their little lunch baskets. They may remain in school the whole day while their mothers work in the factory or in the home. The little pupils are well looked after, most kindly treated and they spend the day playing and learning. On leaving the "ecole maternelle" they almost read readily, write legibly and can perform simple operations in arithmetic; they are seven years old and have already accomplished one year of their compulsory school work.

They are now admitted to the imposing "primary school" buildings; boys join the boys' school while little girls often have their quarters right at the other end of the street. A room in a French "primary school" would look very strange to an American child. White walls, one solitary blackboard, a few maps and charts, some fifty little occupants, all boys or all girls, clothed in their black "tabliers," a kind of apron that reaches below the knees, all sitting quietly with folded arms and listening to the teacher with eager or sleepy eyes—such is the recollection of the greatest number of French men or women. The pupils always enter or leave the school room and building in double file, often singing as they march; if a visitor enters their room, they at once stand and the boys give the military salute.

The lower primary school course lasts six years and is divided into three sections or "cours." The instruction includes:

Ethics and civics.
Reading and writing.
The French language.
Arithmetic and the metric system.
History and geography, especially of France.

The first notions of sciences:
Elements of drawing and singing.
Manual training and gymnastics.
Each of these three "cours" covers exactly the same subjects. This does not mean that the work of the two upper "cours" is a mere, dry repetition of that of the "cours elementaire." On the contrary, there is a gradual development of the pupil's knowledge, a gradual extension of his horizon and with it all an entire lack of monotony as stated by Mr. F. E. Farrington, an Assistant Professor of Education in the University of California, in his book on the Primary School System of France.

The child's hours in school are long and his program heavy, as one can easily judge from the schedule below, which is the ordinary weekly schedule that French boys and girls carry between the age of eight to thirteen, in the middle and advance "cours" of the primary schools all over the country:

Mornings
8:30-9 Ethics or civic instruction.
9-10 Arithmetic, metric system, elementary geometry.
10-10:15 Recess.
10:15-11 French.
10:11-30 Writing or composition.

Afternoons
1-2 History or geography.
2-2:30 Reading, recitation of poetry or prose.
2:30-2:45 Recess.
2:45-3:30 Drawing, singing, manual training or composition.
3:30-4 Physical or natural sciences or agriculture.

All these subjects are compulsory and social activities are unknown in schools of this type. Besides all this recitation work, five and a half hours a day, or twenty-seven and a half hours a week, there is a varying amount of home work which increases regularly with the age of the pupil. In the upper grades the good pupils spend at least two and a half hours a day outside of school for preparation.

At the end of his six years' course, or when he is about twelve or thirteen, the average, or even the very good pupil, does not methodically receive his diploma. He has to pass the state examination before he can be awarded the important square of paper known under the name of "certificat d'etudes primaires." This first examination is one of the greatest events in a child's life. The oral and written tests are given outside of his own school, in a public building. Sometimes he has even to be taken to a neighboring town if the village where he lives is too small and he is always examined by a board of teachers entirely unknown to him. The program of the state examination is the same all over France. The written work is given first and must be passed successfully, otherwise the pupil is not admitted to the oral examination. The written part consists of:

1. About fifteen lines of dictation selected from some good author, with a set of grammar and thought questions to be answered in writing and based on the text dictated. Five mistakes in the dictation is an entire failure.

2. Two questions in arithmetic, especially related to the metric system.

3. A composition on a subject taken from ethics, civics, history or elementary science.

The girls have to do some work in sewing while the boys are examined in agriculture. Both have to take a test in drawing and writing.

In order to pass the oral examination, the candidate is asked:

1. To read and explain a French Literary text chosen by the examiner and to recite some twenty lines of classical or standard modern poetry taken out from a note-book in which the child has copied some selections to be memorized.

2. To answer questions on history and geography.

Here is one of the two problems given to the boys of Lille (Northern France) in 1903 for the certificat d'etudes primaires:

A farmer sowed field cabbages on a piece of ground containing 3 hectares (65 acres). The expense of fertilizing and cultivating was 175 francs 80 centimes per hectare. The rent of the ground cost him at the rate of 24 francs per 30 acres. The harvest was 18.60 hectolitres per hectare and brought 22.50 francs per hectolitre. What profit did the farmer realize? Each step

has to be reasoned out and the operations to be shown in the margin.

The examination usually lasts two days and causes children and parents a great deal of anxiety. At the end of both the written and oral examinations, the names of the successful candidates are read aloud and posted outside the building in alphabetical order and the children go home with smiles or tears.

Statistics show that about 80 per cent of the boys and 83 per cent of the girls succeed in passing their "Certificat d'etudes." Some months after the examination is successfully over, the child gets his diploma duly stamped and signed. In country homes and among the working class this document is generally framed by the proud parents and given an outstanding place in the living room.

Then the majority of the graduates begin to work, the boys either on the farm or in the factories, while the girls very often stay at home to help their mothers; they become part of our working class, part of this "peuple de France," the true backbone of the country, out of whom the lower primary school has endeavored to form young people of good moral standing, who know and love their country and are well fitted to become good citizens, efficient women or clever housekeepers but the lower primary education is not, by all means, the only system of schools provided by France to educate her sons, we will see further on what opportunities French boys and girls are offered in both "higher primary" and "secondary schools."

(To be continued)

MRS. SALLIE SOUTHALL COTTON GUEST OF GIRLS OF COTTON DORMITORY

(Continued from First Page)

engage in literary pursuits. It is known that her favorite recreation is reading and she herself is the author of a poem, The White Doe, besides other minor things in the way of short stories and essays.

One of the honors which has come to Mrs. Cotton is the naming for her of the Sallie Southall Cotton Loan Fund, which was organized and directed by the State Federation of Women's Clubs. This loan fund is used by the students who wish to continue their education beyond high school and has been of benefit to many students in our own college.

Mrs. Cotton is at present the guest of the girls in the Sallie Southall Cotton Dormitory, which was named in her honor. Friday night she spoke in both dining rooms of the college and Saturday she met with the Alumnae Council and addressed them. She had the noonday meal at the Alumnae Tea House as their guest. Saturday afternoon a tea was given in her honor in the sun parlor of Gray Dormitory. The guests were the faculty and the girls of Cotton Dormitory.

The college students have felt much pleased and honored by Mrs. Cotton's visit and render a unanimous verdict that she is master of the difficult art of growing old gracefully.

INDUSTRIAL GIRLS GUESTS OF THE Y. W. C. A. CABINET

Tuesday night at the Hut, the Industrial Girls were entertained at supper by the Y. W. C. A. Cabinet.

Weinies and marshmallows were toasted in the fireplace, and sandwiches, rolls, pickles, and coffee were served.

Nell Folger entertained by playing the piano.

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SCHEDULE FOR HOUSE GAMES
IN BASKETBALL ANNOUNCED

The following schedule has been arranged for inter-house games in basketball for next week during recreation hour from five to six on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons:

Bailey:

Tuesday at 5:30 on outdoor gym Court.

Wednesday at 5:00 on Spencer Court I.

Thursday at 5:30 on outdoor gym Court C.

Friday at 5:00 on Spencer Court II.

Cotton:

Tuesday at 5:30 on outdoor gym Court C.

Wednesday at 5:30 on outdoor gym Court C.

Thursday at 5:00 on outdoor gym Court III.

Friday at 5:00 on Spencer court I.

Gray:

Tuesday at 5:00 on outdoor gym Court III.

Wednesday at 5:00 on outdoor gym Court III.

Thursday at 5:30 on outdoor gym Court A.

Friday at 5:30 on outdoor gym Court C.

Guilford:

Tuesday at 5:00 on Spencer court I.

Wednesday at 5:30 on outdoor gym Court A.

Thursday at 5:00 on Spencer court II.

Friday at 5:00 on outdoor gym Court III.

Henshaw:

Tuesday at 5:30 on outdoor gym Court A.

Wednesday at 5:00 on Spencer Court II.

Thursday at 5:00 on outdoor gym Court III.

Friday at 5:30 on outdoor gym Court A.

Kirkland:

Tuesday at 5:00 on outdoor gym Court III.

Wednesday at 5:00 on Spencer Court II.

Thursday at 5:30 on outdoor gym Court C.

Friday 5:00 on outdoor gym Court III.

N. Spencer:

Tuesday at 5:00 on Spencer court II.

Wednesday at 5:30 on outdoor gym Court A.

Thursday at 5:00 on Spencer court I.

Friday at 5:30 on outdoor gym Court C.

Shaw:

Tuesday at 5:30 outdoor gym Court A.

Wednesday at 5:00 on Spencer Court I.

Thursday at 5:30 on outdoor gym Court A.

Friday at 5:00 on Spencer court I.

S. Spencer:

Tuesday at 5:00 on Spencer court I.

Wednesday at 5:30 on outdoor gym Court C.

Thursday at 5:00 on Spencer court I.

Friday at 5:30 on outdoor gym Court A.

Woman's:

Tuesday at 5:00 on Spencer court II.

Wednesday at 5:00 on outdoor gym Court III.

Thursday at 5:00 on Spencer court II.

Friday at 5:00 on Spencer court II.

Any team which is scheduled to play at five o'clock which is not on the scheduled court at 5:10 with at least five players loses the game by default; any team scheduled for 5:30 which is not on the court at 5:35 with at least five players loses the game by default.

MISS DREHER IS HONOREE

From 4 to 5 o'clock last Saturday afternoon at their home on McIver street, Mr. and Mrs. Dreher delightfully entertained in honor of their niece, Miss Roberta Lee Dreher, from Winthrop college. The living room and dining room were thrown en suite, and were attractively decorated with autumn leaves, palmetto trees, and South Carolina pennants. After Mr. Dreher entertained the guests for a while by relating to them some of his interesting experiences in China and Japan, Misses Katherine Cox, Katherine Schenck, Virginia Jackson, and Alice Thompson served sugar cane which was grown in South Carolina, pudding made from rice cultivated in South Carolina, peanut brittle and cake. The guests were a number of the faculty and students from South Carolina who are at the college: Miss Strong, Miss Turner, Miss McDonald, Miss Ketchin, Lena Smith, Lucile Thornton, Thelma Thornton, Susie Roberts, Margaret Martin, Margaret Coulton, Addie Biggs, Katherine Wolfe and Marie Harper.

STUDENTS HEAR
WELFARE WORKER

(Continued from First Page)

go to the county home, Mrs. Sterne sympathizes with their feeling that they are cast aside and that no one cares for them, but she heartily approves of the treatment that they receive there.

The problem of the deserted wife, who is in many cases left with a number of small children, is one with which Mrs. Sterne frequently meets, and to which she gives a great deal of attention. Looking out for parole prisoners and seeing that they get work and have a chance to become proper citizens is another of Mrs. Sterne's numerous duties. The supervision of all people released from public institutions of correction is a regular part of the work.

The enforcement of the Child Labor Law and the Compulsory School law are important phases of the welfare work. Mrs. Sterne said that it was surprising, but true, that some parents had their children working in order that they might loaf, and she stated pathetic instances of this. "So many people do not appreciate an education; not having one themselves they do not see the necessity for their children having one," said Mrs. Sterne in speaking of the opposition she meets in seeing that children attend school.

The speaker declared that the Juvenile Court work was to her one of the most interesting features of her work. "Here I realize just how much the home has fallen down on its job of caring for the children," Mrs. Sterne says the blame for so many boys and girls who do wrong rests with the parents and not the children, who are not to be held responsible for the unwholesome environment in which they are reared. She spoke of the habit that numbers of news boys have of spending several days and nights together on the streets, and said this was due to the ill treatment they received at home, or to the lack of any real home life.

In closing Mrs. Sterne spoke of the girls who have gone wrong because they have not had a chance to do anything else. She called them the "unprivileged girls," who have been with people who did not care what became of them, and whose downfall frequently began in the home. She appealed to the college girls to remember and do something for girls who have never had anyone to help them to be other than what they are. Miss Viola Boddie, head of the Latin Department, led the devotional exercises, taking as the scripture lesson the story of the Good Samaritan. Margaret Bedell sang "These are They."

FRESHMAN COMMISSION IS
ORGANIZED FOR NEW GIRLS

(Continued from First Page)

sidered an honor and is something toward which every Freshman should work. Because of the honor attached to membership, the number will be limited. As yet the officers who will serve during the year have not been elected since it is desired that a number of new girls who have not had experience in Y. W. C. A. work will become members before the election of permanent officers.

It is believed that this organization will be a help toward solving the problems which have arisen because of the large number of new girls, and will be an incentive to the first year students to develop those qualities which will make them eligible for membership.

PARTY OF HIKERS ENJOY
WEEK-END TRIP TO HICONE

(Continued from First Page)

Six o'clock found the camp astir and by eight all had partaken of pancakes with syrup. The rest of the morning was spent walking through the woods sleeping and generally loafing. Misses Campbell, Joy Rogers, and Morlock came out at about twelve and stayed until four, when the whole party returned to college. The afternoon was spent taking pictures, telling stories and performing stunts.

Those composing the party were Elizabeth Brooks, Essie Keziah, Mabelle Owen, Nell Connor, Ona Welch, Eunice Williams, Helen Braswell,

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Nannie Earle, Elizabeth Simkins, and Iva Davis, as hikers, and Hazel Mizelle, Miss Francis, and Mr. and Mrs. Eagle as guests.

CORNELIAN SOCIETY
BEGINS CLUB WORK

(Continued on Page Two)

dramatize the short story. The third group will study poetry. Each member of this group will be encouraged to make a collection of her favorite works of poetry. The programs for the Monday afternoon meetings will be given by these groups. Bertha Drew is chairman of this department.

INTER-HOUSE VOLLEY-
BALL GAMES POSTPONED

By special request of the students the volley ball tournament is to be postponed for several weeks until the girls have become thoroughly acquainted with the game. Previous to last Tuesday Newcomb, a simple form of volley ball, had been played, but for the past week the official game has been taught and played. It had been the plan to begin the tournament this week, but the girls are so unused to the game that it was altered so that the inter-house games will not begin for a week or two. However there will be coaches on all three courts from five to six every afternoon to teach all who are interested in learning the game.

C. A. WILLIAMS DISCUSSES
IMPORTANCE OF THINKING

The chapel exercises on Wednesday and Thursday were conducted by Professor Williams, of the department of sociology. After reading a portion of the fourth chapter of Philippians, Mr. Williams emphasized the value of thought and told the importance of the right kind of thinking. In closing he quoted these famous lines from Henry Van Dyke: "Four things each one must learn to do: If he would keep his record true: To think without confusion, clearly; To love our fellowmen, sincerely; To act from honest motives, purely; To trust in God and heaven, securely."

Although the classes in Bible study have already been started, there is still plenty of time for people who want to join now to start work. These classes will be worthwhile for every member and are sure to prove interesting to all those who attend.

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MISS NEAL ENTERTAINS AT
ALUMNAE TEA HOUSE

Miss Naomi Neal entertained at dinner at the Alumnae Tea House last Saturday night in honor of her sister, Miss Lois Neal, from Salem college, Miss Estelle Hook, from Salem college, and Miss Thelma Thornton, from Mullins, S. C. After dinner the party was concluded at the Grand Theatre where the guests enjoyed the musical comedy, "Tangerine." Members of the party besides the honorees, were: Miss Katherine Wright, Lucile Thornton, Lena Smith, Bettie Yelverton and Brownie Giles.

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