

EIGHT OUT OF ONE THOUSAND VOTE AGAINST BOK PEACE PLAN

Vote is Given After Thorough Explanation of Plan by Miss Elliott

N. C. College girls voted almost one hundred per cent strong for the Bok Peace Plan last Thursday night, which time an opportunity was given them to vote. The attitude thus manifested by the student body, was essentially that manifested by the 6,000 students of the Indianapolis Convention in the discussions of the question of war and peace. The casting of the votes followed a discussion of the Peace Plan, on the campus for several days. These votes were in most instances, the first votes ever cast by N. C. girls on a question of national importance. On Monday and Tuesday at chapel, Miss Harriett Elliott presented and explained this Peace Plan. What she said was essentially, as follows: Mr. Bok, a man of national reputation, wished to contribute in some way to an agitation for peace in this country, in which movement, he is vitally interested. He, finally, hit upon the plan of offering a Peace Award of \$100,000 to the person presenting the best plan by which the United States might co-operate with other nations toward world peace. A Jury of Award, consisting of six men and one woman, well versed in international affairs, was then appointed to decide upon the plan. On the appointed date, 22,165 plans had been submitted, from which one selected by a unanimous decision of the judges. The name of the winner is being withheld until after the voting, in order to prevent prejudices. The winner, however, was immediately given \$50,000 and if a majority of the American citizens or a majority of the Senate votes in favor of it, the person will then receive the other \$50,000. In submitting the plan to this referendum, it has brought it to the closer attention of the American people, and increased their interest to a marked degree.

The plan is in substance, this: First, that the U. S. adhere to the Permanent court of International Justice, as stated by Hughes and Harding. Second, that the U. S. without becoming a member of the League of Nations at as present constituted, should co-operate with the League and participate in the work of its Assembly and Council, under the following reservations: 1. The safe-guarding of the Monroe Doctrine; 2. No military and economic force, as provided for in articles X and XVI, but that these articles be dropped or so amended and changed as to eliminate any suggestion of a general agreement to use coercion to obtain conformity to the pledges of the Covenant; 3. No obligation of the U. S. under the Versailles Treaty, unless Congress has authorized such action; 4. The League open to all self-governing States wishing to join and receiving the favorable vote of two thirds of the Assembly; 5. The development of International Law, formulating anew existing rules of the law of nations, reconciling divergent opinions, considering points hitherto inadequately provided for but vital to the maintenance of the international justice, and in general, defining the social rights and duties of the States.

The Bok Peace Plan is probably the beginning of the solution of the problem of the admitted need for some sort of international machinery. The plan is not radical, but one which people believe can be worked out. The attention of all the thinking people of the American nation is now being turned to this plan, and it is being discussed in all sections of this country. Elihu Root said: "It is the unanimous hope of the Jury that the first fruit of the neutral counsel and co-operation among the nations which result from the adoption of the plan selected will be a general prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all materials of war." The results of this agitation for peace remains to be seen.

In accordance with the plans of the referendum, all N. C. College

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ESSAY CONTEST FOR COLLEGES ANNOUNCED

Non-Partisan Ass'n Offers Essay Prize on "Why U. S. Should Join the League of Nations"

Somewhat as a supplement on the recently published and much discussed Bok Peace Plan comes the announcement of a prize essay contest on the question of the entrance of the United States in the League of Nations. North Carolina College will probably join with other universities and colleges of the country in submitting essays, which will present non-partisan reasons as to why the United States should enter the League of Nations.

The contest is being conducted by the College Division of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, which was prompted to this step by the growing interest among undergraduates of the American universities and colleges in the question of the League of Nations and the World Court.

It is expected that a number of essays will be submitted from the students of North Carolina College. The question is one of vital importance and has been much discussed throughout the country. In the colleges the question has been studied both in classes and other groups, so that there should be no dearth of information for the papers.

The following rules govern the contest:

1. The subject of the essay is to be: "Why the United States should join the League of Nations."
2. Only one essay may be submitted by each contestant, and no essay is to contain more than three thousand words.
3. Manuscripts must be typed and on only one side of the page.

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MUSIC SENIORS ENJOY VISIT TO NEW YORK CITY

While more than a thousand North Carolina College girls remained on the campus and suffered themselves to be tormented by examinations, the twelve seniors who get their degrees in music this year, chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Wade R. Brown, were enjoying some of the educational opportunities of New York City. Famous operas, noted artists, organ recitals, concerts, orchestra performances and even musical comedies were enjoyed, the privilege of seeing interesting and unusual buildings, statues and cathedrals were taken advantage of. And many girls who had not thought of taking leap year seriously, suddenly decided to do so after seeing Wamnamaker's "House that the Budget Built."

Wamnamaker's house, however, was only a very minor event of the trip. The chief interest were those related to things which have been accomplished in the music world. The party left Greensboro at eleven fifty, January twenty-second, and arrived in Washington at seven o'clock the next morning. Immediately after breakfast everybody boarded a green bus and began a regular sight seeing tour; Mount Vernon, Arlington, the Congressional Library and the Capitol were visited. The representatives from the different districts of the states met the girls. At twelve o'clock at the front of the Capitol, Mr. Coolidge shook hands with every one. This favor was obtained by Mr. Britton, Correspondent for the Raleigh News and Observer.

At five o'clock the party left Washington for New York where they arrived at eleven P. M.

The first entertainment attended was Chopin program given by Levitzki on Saturday afternoon. This was the only piano recital heard. Saturday night the party ventured into the dramatic world where they saw "Cyrano De Bergerac" by Walter Hampden.

On Sunday morning the party was free to do as they wished and

EMORY GLEE CLUB TO APPEAR IN CONCERT

Personnel of the Club Includes Some of the South's Best College Entertainers

BOOKED FOR THURSDAY

The Emory University Glee Club, composed of forty of the South's best college entertainers, will give a musical performance in the auditorium, Thursday night at 8:30 P. M.

The personnel of the club includes some of the outstanding college soloists of the South who have been in glee club work for a number of years and are artists in their line. Alton O'Steen, veteran pianist, is a wizard on the instrument, and is noted throughout the South as an accompanist and soloist. Samuel Proger, violinist, is one of the best young artists of the South. An addition to this club this season is a tenor soloist, Cecil Bowers, whose voice of unusual and charming quality is a feature of the program.

A well trained male chorus of twenty voices gives a wide variety of numbers to suit all tastes, their repertoire ranging from the classical compositions of such masters as Beethoven and Schubert, to the lighter negro spirituals and popular airs.

The second part of the program is full of fun from the beginning to the end, introducing all sorts of musical novelties, jazz selections, and ditties by a quartet of true harmony makers. A feature of this part of the entertainment is a ludicrous farce, "Charley's Aunt," a play revised especially for the Emory club. This comedy is the hit of the season, and will keep the audience laughing during the entire scene. The players impersonate four females in such fine style and with such skill that the fair daughters of Eve seem a reality.

The tickets are 75c for college

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HEYWERD LECTURES ON SOUTHERN POETRY

New Poetry Reflects Life and Spirit of South—Loves the Soil

POETRY LEADER OF SOUTH

Reads Selection from Outstanding Writers—Audience is Pleased

Sincere and earnest in his presentation of the new poetry movement in the South and in his reading of poems typical of this movement, in the college auditorium, Tuesday, January 29, DuBose Heyward, the distinguished Southern poet of Charleston, S. C., held the close attention of his audience throughout the evening. The college students and faculty, filling the auditorium, paid him tribute with their attention and their applause, thus showing that "they unquestionably liked what he said; what he read; and the man himself." He was given such an ovation that he was forced to come back and read again for his audience.

DuBose Heyward, a native of Charleston, is the leader and guiding spirit of the new poetry movement of the South. He is nationally known as a poet, his poems having appeared in many magazines and anthologies of contemporary verse. His poem, "Gamblers All" took first prize offered by the Contemporary Verse in 1921; and two poems, "Dusk" and "Edgar Allan Poe" received honorable mention in a contest by Poetry, a magazine of verse, for 1922. In collaboration with Harvey Allen, he has published a volume of poems, "Carolina Chansons," which has attracted national attention. Another volume of poems will come from MacMillan in the spring. His poems are local in their setting, and in them he makes use of local color. They are real productions of the Carolinas.

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RELIGIOUS THINKING GROUPS TO MEET

Discussions Will be Held Wednesday Evening at Seven, in Melver Building

The meeting of the Religious Thinking Groups, more familiarly known as the Bible Study Classes, will begin February 6, and will continue for six weeks. The discussion groups will be held every Wednesday evening from seven to seven-thirty in Melver Building under the direction of the Y. W. C. A.

These groups have come to mean much to the students who are giving thought to religion, and it is urged that everyone become a member of one of them whether they have previously attended them or not. Programs of the classes are being distributed Saturday afternoon through the post office, and every girl is urged to choose a group and attend it regularly. These programs announce the leader, the topic and room number of each group. Among those secured to lead the groups are Miss Bonner, Miss Coit, Miss Dwire, Miss Draper, Miss Edsall, Dr. Miller, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Hall, Dr. Livers, and Mr. Miller.

Miss Furringer is Heard in Recital

Miss Furringer, of the Music Faculty, appeared in a piano recital on Friday, February 1, in the college auditorium. Her playing was remarkable for its interpretation, technique, and brilliancy. Her program was as follows:

Prelude from Hoberg Suite, Grieg. Nocturne, Debussy. Homage a Rameau, Debussy. Valse Humoresque, Stojowski. Polishinelle, Rachmaninoff. Gopak, Mussorgsky. Concert Waltz, Frank la Forge.

Brilliant Costumes, Good Music and Kisses, Drive Examination Troubles Away

SOPHOMORE CLASS CHOOSES OFFICERS

Ellen Stone of Greensboro Will Be Spring Term President of '26

At an enthusiastic meeting on Saturday afternoon, the sophomores elected their officers for the new term, choosing as their president Ellen Stone, of Greensboro. The other officers selected were: Lucille Aycock, vice president; Mary Stuart, secretary; Carolyn Zoeller, treasurer; Lois Atkinson, critic; and Frances Harrison, cheer leader.

The sophomores have a very capable and popular leader in Miss Stone, who has been active in college activities for her two years here. She has been especially well known in athletics, playing for two years on her class hockey team, and on the basketball team last year. She was also outstanding in the track meet on last Field Day.

In her office as vice president, Lucille Aycock, of Dunn, is expected to make a very helpful and able assistant to Miss Stone. She has been influential in her class and is at present a member of the House of Representatives.

Carolyn Zoeller, of Washington, has been interested in athletics, serving her class on its hockey team this fall. All of the officers have been active in class work for the two years of the class's existence and their election to these offices comes only as a just reward for their service. The sophomores have exceptional leaders in them.

MISS GLADYS WELLS TO BE MARRIED

Engagement is Announced by Mother of Bride-Elect at a Formal Tea

An announcement of unusual interest in Greensboro and through the state is the engagement of Miss Gladys Wells to Mr. Raymond Ringer, of Williamsport, Ind. The engagement was announced Tuesday, January 8, at a tea given by Mrs. Barbara Wells in their apartment. Mrs. Wells has been with her daughter during her stay in Michigan. Only a few college friends were present.

The announcement was made by means of place cards in the form of Kewpie messenger boys bearing miniature telegrams, which when opened revealed the secret. The centerpiece consisted of an artistic marble statuette surrounded by pink roses. Pink rose nut baskets and tiny Kewpie stickers for the ice cream bore out the color scheme of white and pink.

The bride-elect graduated from North Carolina College in 1921. She was one of the most outstanding members of her class. She was known as one of the most brilliant and influential students who ever attended the college. In her senior year she was vice president of the student government association and was chosen by the student body to represent Service in Park Night. This is the highest tribute that can be paid a North Carolina College girl. Miss Wells is a member of the Cornelian Literary Society. During her student career at the Michigan Law School, she was elected to the Collegiate Sorosis Sorority.

Raymond Ringer, the bride groom-elect graduated from Indiana University in 1919 and received his J. D. from the Michigan Law School in 1922. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and the Order of Colif, which is an international honorary fraternity. He is now a member of the law firm of Ringer and Ringer, of Williamsport.

PARTY ENDS SIEGE

Celebrates the Close of Dreadful and Nerve-Racking Exam Season

IS MID-WINTER EVENT

Saturday night will long be remembered, and the thoughts of it cherished in the hearts of North Carolina College students. It marked an important stage in their progress, the end of a dreadful siege of examinations accompanied by a brilliant festival. College party is the big mid-winter event on the college social calendar, and is looked forward to with great anticipation from the beginning of school, and always pleasantly remembered afterwards.

The party, celebrating the close of exam season, was one of the greatest ever given, wholly successful in every detail.

Both students and members of the faculty donned costumes, to participate in the occasion. There were gypsy maids and lads, many foreign men and women, ladies and lords from periods of past grandeur, familiar characters from stories, songs, and histories.

Spencer dining hall was the scene of the happy fete. This spacious hall was transformed into a realm of beauty. The spirit of gaiety and frivolity was evident in all the decorations. Hundreds of many colored balloons floated near the walls and ceiling of the dining room. And bright confetti and serpentine were strewn everywhere. With its ball room appearance the dining room lent itself well to the occasion.

The Grand March started at 9 o'clock, forming at the top of the central stairway outside the dining room. It was led by Dorothy McNair and Mary Collins Powell. They were costumed as the King and Queen of Hearts. Miss McNair was beautiful in an old fashioned dress, made with a wide skirt and basque waist. The skirt was covered with small red hearts, and she wore a heart hat on one side of her head. Miss Powell's trousers and waistcoat were of red cloth and cut in the shape of a heart. Lively music was furnished for the march and for the later dancing by an orchestra of Greensboro boys. The orchestra 'added much to the jollity with its good music and clever stunts. Those playing in it were: Archie Brown, John Mendenhall, Bert Lyon, Frances Hayworth, Gene Shaw and Tom Monroe.

Excitement ran high when the committee on the selection of the prettiest and cleverest costumes were ready to make their choice. Amid the numerous costumes it was difficult to choose the superlative ones, but Marjorie Bonitz was decided the most beautiful. She wore an exquisite Chinese wedding gown. This handsome garment was worn in a recent fashion show at Wilmington by Marie Bonitz and won much admiration. Clarice Waters and Maude Martha Scarborough were awarded first prize for the cleverest idea along the line of costumes. They were dressed as twin beetles, in black and yellow, with horns of the same colors protruding from their heads. Many others won honorable mention for both beauty and cleverness. Among these were Lolita Cox and Charlotta Josenhaus, representing a "nigger" bride and groom. They caused screams of laughter wherever they were glimpsed. They were expert in the choice of fitting apparel, for its gaudiness and tackiness are to be congratulated on their "get up". The members of this committee were Miss Nell Farrar, Mr. Ralph L. Hanky and Dr. A. P. Kephart.

Another exciting time was the prize dance. Many graceful couples entered the contest and after thoughtful selection, the judges decided on Lois Sharp and Fannie Greene Allen. Lois was handsome in her "white flannels" as a cake eater and her partner was dressed

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The Carolinian

Founded in 1919

Member North Carolina Collegiate Press Association.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE STUDENT GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

—Of The—
NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

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Entered as second-class matter December 6, 1919; at the postoffice at Greensboro, North Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE

For the Collegiate Year
Subscription rate \$1.50 per year to students, \$2.00 to the public.

REPORTERS

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PARAGRAPHS

A stranger on our campus would believe by what he saw that a large per cent of girls have a fondness for the number '26. The '25 and '24 have retired before the glory of '26.

The experience of the past week has taught most of us that an ounce of preparation is worth a pound of cramming.

Triumphant "not yet's" and whoops of delight at the sight of an empty box and groans of despair as a letter fell into one were the prevalent language heard in the post office last week. Strange sounds—brought about by "Billy Dues."

If intellectual curiosity was as easily aroused and so earnestly attempted to be satisfied as curiosity concerning "Yellow and White" ribbon there would be no need to worry about what "Billy does."

A time honored statement which we have believed all our lives was proved false exam week—we now know that it is not true that "what you don't know won't hurt you."

Two hour examinations save us six days. Where are they and what are we going to do with them?

Conspiracy has arisen on the campus, the plot thickens in the shape of yellow and white ribbons.

WHITE ELEPHANTS

Whenever "Societies" are in question there seem to be two groups with different opinions. One has the attitude of hopefulness, "No, I don't really get much from societies and I have lost most of the pretty hallucinations I had about them when I was a Freshman. But maybe, they will amount to more this year." The other group is questioning whether or not the societies have a function. They are asking, What part do the societies play in our college life? Is it an effective role? Do they give us the "most for our money"? Is a part of the reason for their existence the fear of breaking down traditions of the past? Aren't the societies coasting now on the impetus gained from former vitality? The thinking students must decide it.

The so-called literary societies, with few variations, are organized on the like plans; there are two phases: the club work and the regular society meetings at which business is transacted and programs, which are the outcome of the club work, are presented. Club work has come as a result of having too many members in each society to use in the regular programs.

The club work is generally conceded to be a farce. Girls work earnestly at it, but even the most capable cannot build "a house of sand". Each of the four societies has six or more departments. The heads of these departments, in the usual case, have no more training in their work than have the other members. Let us cite an example which is not an unusual instance: A girl was called upon to coach a play. She had had not training in dramatics, had no help from an experienced hand, never read a book on the subject, and had never been in a single play. Yet, because she had "society spirit" she undertook the job. Could she or the girls in the play have received real development, or value for the time devoted to the play? A few girls are keeping these clubs going, and in many cases the attendance is so small that the work must be given up. The leaders of the clubs, have, usually, potential ability. Obviously if the above conditions are correctly recorded we are drafting girls into a work which is not rendering to them the greatest development.

Are the societies "white elephants" on the campus? Are they now the mere discarded shells of a former working force that are waiting for time to disintegrate them?

We propose to hold before the attention of the thinking students on the campus, for comparison, the results of the Dramatic Association, a new organization, a unified whole under trained leadership. This Association is attracting the energy of girls who have never before played a part in non-academic affairs, as well as that of the more outstanding in this phase of college life. In other words, it is using all types of girls with all types of ability. Real training in dramatic technique is given the students who are working in the plays. Other girls are making scenery, designing costumes; all phases of dramatic presentation are being taken care of. The Association has a trained supervisor to direct the innovators into channels of progress. And those who are doing the work seem to be gaining real satisfaction from their toil.

Would it not be better to disband the tiny, struggling departments or clubs that are separately working for the same goal, and to organize big associations of each type—to carry on the work under trained leadership? One big Personal Equipment Club could obtain far greater results than the four groups do now. Likewise, a Music Club for the cultural study of operas, composers, etc., a Writing Club with the membership in the Quill Club as an honor for high attainments, and other organizations could be created, if there were need of these. Selections of organizations which one shall join should be optional. Each Association would have a definite goal to work toward, and a medium through which to express itself. The Writing Club might aim to make the Coraddi a monthly publication. The Music Club could, e. g., publish in the Carolinian, gleanings about current operas being presented in New York, and information about artists coming to the city. If there is need for such work on the campus, wouldn't it be better to do it through unified and supervised Associations?

There is another phase of society that some contend is a sufficient

reason for the existence of the organization: The ideals. However, they are but a repetition of the ideals that we see in poetry, that are reflected in the characters and monitions of the Bible, and that are presented to us through the work of the Y. W. C. A. and in the devotional exercises in Chapel? The ideals of society by their very formal repetition lose their force.

Is there then, any real reason why we have our present societies? If there is not, we cannot get rid of them too soon.

L. P.

CITIZENSHIP FOR PEACE

The movement for peace is now in full swing. More than one thousand North Carolina College girls, together with citizens all over the United States, are being carried along in its current. But in this connection several questions of moment present themselves. In how far is opinion crystallized? How will this sentiment be perpetuated? What is there to assure us that the next generation, unschooled in the horrors of war, will not fail us in the quest for peace?

The answer to the first question may easily be an answer to each of the other two. In the power of crystallized opinion we must place our hope for the prevention of war both in this and succeeding generations. A vague sentiment carries little weight. It will not stand one in stead in time of stress. Definite opinions, formed after careful consideration—these alone will hold in spite of outward pressure and in the face of confusion and world chaos.

The large vote on the Bok Peace Plan is indicative of the present interest of our student body in the movement for peace. That this interest proceeds from definite convictions and strong purpose is too rosy a dream to indulge in. That it should proceed from such a source must be frankly admitted. Unless it does, it is of little worth. Not only will it fail to perpetuate itself and inflame succeeding generations with zeal for peace, but it will not even be strong enough to stand the strain of a sudden war agitation which might come at any time. At such times much war propaganda which is false is spread by the press and other agencies and it is impossible to obtain an unbiased statements of facts. For instance, now when the facts about the late war are being disclosed, we know that most of the atrocities accredited to the enemy nations are without foundation. During war agitation patriotic catch phrases are used to stir the emotions of the public, and sugar-coated ideals are rolled under the tongues of those who are either working for an ulterior gain or are themselves swept off their feet by war hysteria.

Vague sentiments against war or any other evil when brought under fire of such an emotional appeal, feelings which can be dignified by the name of convictions are alone the feelings which determine the course of life. Do we feel in a superficial sort of way that peace is better than war, that we had much rather have peace than have war, that we hope there will never be another war in the world? Other generations had these identical sentiments, yet there have been wars and rumors of wars. But do we feel, not only that peace is more desirable than war, but that war is utterly useless, is criminal, is a colossal destruction of human life, an utter denial of the highest ideals of the human family? Are we so strongly convinced of this that we feel that opinion in favor of war must be actively combatted through education and through the dissemination of anti-war senti-

ment? If we have such an attitude the future takes a rosier hue. Succeeding generations, though they have not experienced the horrors of war, will feel the impact of our sentiment. No tangle of circumstances can so blind our vision as to plunge us into another turmoil. Moreover, definite avenues of service in the cause of peace will open themselves to us—for powerful sentiment creates any needed organization or channel of influence.

So much is our plain duty. If our sentiments are vague we owe it to humanity to crystalize them through thought and study—we especially who aspire to leadership. As college students we must essay upon the citizenship for peace.

E. D.

??? White Ribbons, Yellow Ribbons? ??? What is it all about? ??? Who started the secret? ??? Who authorizes the wearing of the coveted silk? ??? Who pays for it? ???

If any of these questions pass through the non-ribbon wearers' mind, they do not give utterance to them. They have hoped to find out without the great amount of embarrassment and mortification that the question causes.

At first when only a few girls were adorned with the beautiful badge, it was thought by some to be a Sunday School contest. But too many denominations were represented, for this. Various assumption were made as the ribbons became more and more numerous—among girls of all societies, classes, organizations and popularity. The more appeared the less the feeling of importance to them. Now the girls who are not in the secret feel more outstanding than those with them feel, but more than they feel toward the wearers.

It is said that soon the wearing of the white and yellow will be known to all. Is it so? ???

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DR. WEIGLE TALKS ON
RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Chaotic Condition of World Today
Attributed to Divorce of Education and Religion

At chapel Wednesday and Thursday, Dr. Weigle, head of the Department of Religious Education at Yale University, presented the field of a new profession for women which has developed through the need of religious education. In reviewing the present situation Dr. Weigle recalled to us H. G. Wells' observation made in his Outline of History, that the chaotic condition of the world today is to be attributed to the utter divorce of education and religion. The churches are awakened to this situation which has developed in the last fifty years. Religion has not only been entirely left out of our educational system but is also generally neglected if not forgot in the home. Dr. Weigle gave three major causes for this state of affairs.

The home is no longer the center of education chiefly because of the increasing number of outside attractions which compete with the home and distract interest and time from it. As city life in America grows, these distractions increase tending to make the home, as one skeptical observer has pessimistically said, "a place where we put the things we buy."

The second reason, Dr. Weigle said is that the church is woefully ineffective in giving religious education to children. Uniform lessons are taught throughout the entire school from the primary department through the adult department, to every pupil from three to ninety-three, if the school happens to be so lucky as to have students those ages. Nowhere in the realm of the secular education will we find such an absurd method used. Nor will we find there, as we do in the Sunday school, instruction given by teachers absolutely untrained. Of the Sunday school hour only fifteen or twenty minutes are devoted to study and instruction. With these outstanding defects the Sunday school has failed in a large measure. Even children do not feel that Sunday school is worth while. To illustrate Dr. Weigle told the reaction of his own little six year old son, who after attending public school for six weeks did no want to continue going to Sunday school because he "didn't learn anything there."

And lastly Dr. Weigle said that in our attempt to maintain our cherished freedom of religion we have taken it entirely out of our public educational system and put nothing in its place. This phase of the situation is grave because we have developed our public schools elaborately along almost every other possible line. They offer rich opportunities to children. That religion was omitted from our public education fifty or eighty years ago did not matter much. Then the school attempted to cover only a small part of the child's education. The fundamental of reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, and perhaps a little geography and history were all that was offered. As public education has become coextensive with life, as it is today, religion has been the only thing left out of its scope. Will not this, conspicuous omission constitute a strong negative suggestion to our children? Will our children not come to feel that religion is the one interest that we do not care to put in the public school, the one interest that is negligible?

To these three causes is attributed the sad plight of religious education today. The idea which the churches are rapidly adopting is that each church must maintain a more scientific, more effective department of religious education to complete the education given by the public school and to develop that side of the child's nature which is now ignored. Many churches are agitating and organizing week-day religious school. In this awakening Dr. Weigle said, there is a growing demand and opportunity for trained teachers and leaders in religious education. There is great need for editorial writers, and for writers of Sunday school lessons. There is need for field workers in every denomination. Also there is wonderful opportunity for voluntary work in local churches and Sunday schools where interested and efficient teachers are needed as well as professional religious educators. Many churches are calling for women to enter this fertile field.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The social directors wish to call attention to this change in method of obtaining permissions for week-end visits. Instead of calling at the office of the Dean of Students and requesting a leave of absence students are to obtain a card for leave of absence from their social directors and observe the following regulations:

1. Obtain this card from your social director not later in the week than Thursday, 9:30 A. M..
2. Fill out and leave both card and parents permission with the social director.
3. If the card is not returned to you approved by Friday noon, call at the office of the Dean of Students between 2 and 4 P. M. on that day.

4. Before leaving for the visit file the card with your social director.
5. For regulation concerning number of week-end visits* see page 25, Students Handbook.

*Week-end is interpreted to mean any night spent away from the college or after the completion of work on Saturday until 7:30 P. M. Sunday.

NELL FARRAR,
Dean of Students

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
CLUB HOLDS MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the International Relations Club was held last Thursday evening in McIver Building, Julia Ross presiding.

The program, which was in charge of Edith Lindley was prepared in order to form a basis for the work of the club during this semester. The topic, "A Survey of Certain Phases of our Foreign Relations," was well developed and was discussed as a preparatory phase of the topic for the new semester, "The United States in Relation to Present Foreign Affairs." Several interesting discussions were given by the student and faculty members.



ROGER BACON
1214-1294
English philosopher and man of science. Studied at Oxford and the University of Paris. Wrote the *Opus Majus*, *Opus Minus*, *Opus Tertium*, and many other treatises.



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GENERAL ELECTRIC

NOTICE

It seems necessary to call attention to the fact that girls using tennis courts must wear tennis shoes. Going on the courts without proper gymnasium shoes is a most unsportsmanlike act, for it requires many rollings to restore the court to good condition. Besides this, a girl can not play a good game, and runs the risk of having a sprained ankle. Certainly it should be unnecessary to mention this again.

Girl in Gray is
Victim of Dynamite

Startled by flying glass from her bed, where she had been serenely reading a love story, Lois Burt, who rooms in Gray Dormitory, thought that war with all its bombardments had descended on the campus recently.

Upon looking around, she saw not only pictures knocked from their places and splintered glass covering everything, but a rock about the size of a coconut lying in the corner.

The crash was not, as it might seem, the work of some one with evil intentions, but was rather the result of the blasting which has been going on for several weeks, in laying the foundations for the new gymnasium, directly back of the dormitory.

Other than a severe shock, Miss Burt was not hurt, but feels that she can more readily sympathize with the shell shocked victims of the war.

Several other minor accidents have occurred since the blasting has been going on, but none have been serious—unless some one might call the sudden dismissals of gym classes that.

Miss Mary L. Goode, of Salem, Va., is spending the week end with Miss Eva Belle Covington.

Miss Sara Mason, former student of the college, is spending the week-end with Marion Platt.

BRILLIANT COSTUMES, GOOD
MUSIC—AND KISSES, DRIVE
EXAM TROUBLES AWAY

(Continued from First Page)

as a bewitching gypsy maid.

Besides the prize dance there were four feature dances. The first was a butterfly solo dance by Lila Jordana. She was elected to represent "grace" in the Superlative Type section of Pine Needles. Lila was dressed as a golden butterfly, wearing a costume of gold and black with wings of the same hue. On her head she wore a proboscis of black and gold. This beautiful rendition was accompanied by the orchestra.

The "Dance of the billet doux" with its tragic strain brought forth peals of laughter. Seven girls interpreted the feelings of the students during exam week. One represented the weary student getting "billets doux" and the others were personifications of the various studies.

A comic dance was given by a bunch of clowns. This clever dance of the jesters delighted the spectators.

A Columbine and Harequin interpretation was danced by Lois Briggs and Nellie Irvin. Both of these girls are well known for their unusual grace and ability in dancing. Lois Briggs is especially noted for her marvelous toe dancing.

A member of the faculty, who was remarkably costumed was Miss Augustine La Rochelle of the Spanish Department. Miss La Rochelle wore a real Spanish costume of rare beauty.

The evening passed very rapidly and parting time came all too soon for the fun-loving crowd. The party was arranged by the college social committee of which Laura Russell is chairman.

ALUMNAE NEWS

Captain and Mrs. Leslie Edward Babcock announce the birth of a son, Robert Anderson, on January 16, 1924. Mrs. Babcock was formerly Miss Estelle Dillon of the class of 1917. They are living in Princeton, N. J., where Captain Babcock is assistant professor of Military Science and Tactics.

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MISS STOWELL VISITS CITY OF HAVANA

The Canal Zone and Haiti Completed the Circuit of an Interesting Trip

HAVANA — UNIQUE — MODERN
New Havana Resembles any American City, But Old Havana has an Old Spanish Atmosphere

Havana, the Canal Zone, Panama, and Haiti formed the circuit of a unique and interesting trip recently completed by Miss Stowell, head of the Reference Department of the Library. Leaving the college on December 13, Miss Stowell spent a month reviewing the sights of a few of our Central American neighbors.

Sailing from New Orleans early in December, Miss Stowell's first stop was at Havana, the capital city of Cuba. This is a city of some 350,000 inhabitants, and much resembles any American city of its size. The modern part of the city was very American in its hustle and bustle of business, of which cigar manufacture and sugar industries form a great part.

Havana is divided into two distinct parts, the old and new Havana. The former is as picturesque as the latter is modern and beautiful. The new portion of the city, especially the residential section, greatly resembles the corresponding section in a city of this size in the United States, its distinguishing mark being the grillwork that decorates the residences. This grillwork is exquisitely done in various materials, the best being in mahogany. The expense of this grillwork is supposed to be the true indication of wealth in Havana. Wide boulevards, fine parks, beautiful residences, and handsome buildings make this modern section of the city unusually beautiful, its resemblance to our own national capital being very pronounced.

In marked contrast stands the Old Havana, with its old buildings of stone, concrete, plaster or marble, its narrow streets, and overhanging balconies giving a touch of old Spain. The buildings of this section are constructed on the very edge of the street, its barred "jalousies," or windows, concealing from the passing world all the gaiety and riot of colors within. For, the Cuban loves colors, and when the inside of the buildings are glimpsed, one finds all the shades of the most brilliant colors adorning their walls. The floors are of the same style, exquisite mosaics of many shades forming them. Sometimes through the "jalousies" one might see the queer old spiral staircase that led up to the upper floors. Again, one found an open courtyard rioting in the colors of tropical growth. At the time Miss Stowell's visit the poinsettias were in bloom making a wonderful picture in any of the open courtyards.

It was in this section of the city, that Miss Stowell found the great sign of modern civilization, the Ford. This was their most used method of travel except the street car. Hundreds of them, filled the narrow streets so that many accidents seemed inevitable. Such was not, however, the case, each flivver driver blowing his horn at each intersection of the streets. Street cars are used in Havana but occupy a great part of the street of Old Havana. One day, while driving through this section, a street car following the car in which Miss Stowell was riding continued to clang its bell. At last they discovered that the car track was so close to the sidewalk, that they had to go over to the left side of the road to allow the car to pass. The streets are very narrow, as are also the sidewalks, which are often wide enough for only one person to pass.

Among the places of interest in Havana is the Prado, the main business street of the city, which is very beautiful with its handsome buildings, and palms. Another of the modern institutions is the Casona, a gambling resort known as the second Monte Carlo. Another modern thing are the race tracks, where are featured races that people come from many parts of the world to see. In Havana are found a great many jewelry houses, one of them called the Tiffany of the South because of the stock of fine diamonds. Besides these in the modern section are many handsome government buildings and business houses.

In Havana the old, historical remains make it a place of interest. There is the Moro Castle and Cabanas Fortress, famed throughout the world. Another spot, not so famed but perhaps more romantic, is an

EIGHT OUT OF ONE THOUSAND VOTE AGAINST BOK PEACE PLAN

(Continued from First Page)

students were given an opportunity to vote on the Plan. Following the discussions in chapel by Miss Elliott, literature on the Bok Plan and a copy of the plan was placed in every room on the campus. Tuesday night, a ballot was put at every one's place in the dining room, and the results of the balloting was, as follows:

Yes	1,100
No	8
Remarks	2
Cannot Use	7

1,117

A similar attitude was expressed by the students at the Indianapolis Convention, when they voted by a large majority, that war was un-Christian and could best be prevented by the League of Nations and the World Court. "Lack of organization between parts of the world," it seems, is given by the majority of students as the chief cause of war.

EMORY GLEE CLUB TO APPEAR IN CONCERT

(Continued from First Page)

students and \$1.00 for outsiders.

The officers of the club are: Alton O'Steen, president; Clarence Sharpe, vice president; Charles Hurt, secretary; Doctor Malcolm H. Dewey, director; Raymond B. Nixon, manager.

The personnel of the club follows:

First tenors—Trigg James, Somerset, Ky.; Thomas P. Chalker, Eufaula, Ala.; Edwin S. Sheppe, Staunton, Va.; Hubert T. Lochridge, Atlanta, Ga.; Wendell K. Whipple, Dudley, Ga.

Second tenors—Clarence Sharpe, Arlington, Ga.; Raymond Nixon, Tampa, Fla.; Charles Hurt, Atlanta, Ga.; Cecil Bowers, Meigs, Ga.; Adrien Serex, Brussels, Belgium; Neel Peacock, Albany, Ga.

First bass—Albert Banskomb, Union Springs, Ala.; George Baker, Savannah, Ga.; John Candler, Atlanta, Ga.; John Chalker, Eufaula, Ala.; H. L. Stovall, Madison, Ga.; James P. Styles, Lafayette, Ga.; Edgar Boling, Atlanta, Ga.

Second bass—Hunt Clement, Decatur, Ga.; Kincheley McBride, Vidalia, Ga.; Bennett K. Bilbrey, Tallahassee, Ala.

Orchestra—Violins, Samuel Proger, Atlanta, Ga.; Benson Freeman, Atlanta, Ga.; Adrien Serex, Brussels, Belgium; Cello, Lester Harbin, Rome, Ga.; Bass, E. F. Hale, Rome, Ga.; Banjo, Joe Turner, Thomasville, Ga.; French horn, Thomas James, Lumpkin, Ga.; Clarinet, Jasper Hunt, Powder Springs, Ga.; Cornet, Edwin Jones, Marshallville, Ga.; Drums, Chess Logomarsino, Atlanta, Ga.; Saxophone, John Candler, Atlanta, Ga.; Piano, Alton O'Steen, Douglas, Ga.

Miss Elizabeth Yates Webb, of Shelby, is visiting Miss Eva Belle Covington, while her father, Judge Webb, is holding court here.

old government building built before the days when DeSoto sailed from Cuba to conquer new lands. In the turret of this building his wife waited and watched for his return. Then came the day when his ship sailed back into harbor, but only after having left DeSoto sunk in the great river he had discovered. She died in the turret, where she had waited so long, of a broken heart.

There are many churches in Havana, though a large number of them are not in use as churches. After the devastation of the city, when the churches were desecrated by the invaders' ravages, the priests refused to again hold Mass in them so that new churches were built and the old one went for other uses. There are several beautiful cathedrals in the city, the most famous being the Columbus Cathedral. Here the bones of Columbus were reputed to have lain before they were sent to Spain. It still contains many handsome paintings.

The cemeteries of the Cubans contain many wondrous monuments and mausoleums erected for the dead. One of the unique parts of Cuban cemeteries, and seemingly of many Central American countries, are their bone piles. Here are placed the bones of all whose relatives fail to pay the rental of space in the cemetery proper.

From Havana Miss Stowell sailed for Panama, the story of which will be told in the next issue of the Carolinian.

ESSAY CONTEST FOR COLLEGES ANNOUNCED

(Continued from First Page)

4. Manuscripts must not be rolled.

5. No manuscript will be returned so no postage should be included by the sender.

6. All manuscripts must be received at the office of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, 15 West 37th Street, New York City, by 12 o'clock noon, March 1, 1924.

7. The submission of any manuscript, whether or not it receives an award, shall give the Association full rights to publish any part or all of it in such manner and at such times as it may choose.

8. The awards are to be \$100, \$75, and \$50 for the first, second, and third best essays submitted.

HEYWARD LECTURES ON SOUTHERN POETRY

(Continued from First Page)

"A renaissance of poetry is beginning to make itself felt in the South," said Mr. Heyward. He described this movement as "new and vital," and expressed the belief that it could not have come earlier. In the post-bellum days, there was such a struggle for economic existence that there was little time for creative work. It was a period of "artistic bankruptcy," with only the "lyric voice" of Lanier, and the "lesser utterances" of Timrod and Hayne. "Art is the product of excess energy," said Heyward, and with the leisure of the present time, the South is turning rapidly toward art and he predicted an output unique in the history of the country.

The Poetry Society of South Carolina was given as a source of this movement. A few persons in Charleston, interested in poetry and other forms of writing, organized this society largely as an experiment, which has proved successful. Now Texas, Georgia, Maryland, and Virginia have organized similar societies, and there are at present more than one thousand members in the South. The prizes offered by the organizations have helped to bring out many poems of distinction and beauty which have served to indicate the tendencies of Southern poetry.

These Southern writers show a marked love of the soil as is natural in a distinctly agricultural region. In its treatment of the negro it has a tragic and serious note. But the South is suffering under a great inherited handicap, the tendency to indulge in hyperbole, affection and oratorical flourishes, and archaic vocabulary. "There is," stated Mr. Heyward, "no vocabulary of prose and another vocabulary of poetry." The language for modern poetry is the language of a cultivated people. "With all the radicalism now prevalent, it is especially noteworthy that the South has continued to use rhyme and metre to a great extent in its poetry," he said. The age is ripe for poets and the audience is ready. The Southern poets are a "chorus of young, but very clear voices."

Then he read poems from several of the young Southern poets. His reading was simple and sincere, and

he made a definite appeal to his audience. He read first, from William A. Percy, of Mississippi, "Overtones," a poem on home, and a stirring war poem. "Percy has a sheer lyric gift and some of his war things are as good as any done by Americans," said Heyward.

Next, from Olive Telford Dargan, who was born in Kentucky but who lives in North Carolina at present, he read "Eve's Mother," a poem excellently written in free verse. Several selections from Henry Bellman, a music teacher at Chicora College, Columbia, and a Southerner, by adoption, followed. From John McLure, editor of the Double-Dealer, he read "Apology" and "The Needy Poet Invoketh the Gods." Then, from Hervey Allan, of Charleston, his co-partner, he read several thundering and poignant war sonnets, expression of the reaction of a highly sensitive nature to the shock of war.

In conclusion, he read several of his own poems. "Gamesters All" pictured vividly and stirring the situation of the negro. A "Yoke of Steers," "The Mountain Woman," and "The Mountain Girl" are all poems of the North Carolina mountains.

Heyward is a poet of local color, and he and the poetry movement are doing for poetry what the "Carolina Playmakers" and other similar dramatic organizations are doing for the drama.

After many rounds of applause, which was most indicative of the appeal he had made to the student body, Heyward read, as an encore, a poem of the South Carolina Coast. It has rightly been said that "he read with such evident sincerity that one knew that he enjoyed it almost as much as his hearers."

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