

ADVERTISE!

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ALL READ THE KERNEL

VOLUME XVII

THE UNIVERSITY KERNEL

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON, KY. AUGUST 5, 1927

PREPARE!

TIME FOR FINAL EXAMS IS RAPIDLY APPROACHING

NUMBER 39

EDUCATORS WILL HOLD MEETING HERE OCT. 21-22

Fourth Annual Educational Conference Expected to Attract Many Prominent Teachers to University Next Fall

PROGRAM IS COMPLETED

Will See Wildcats Play Games of Washington and Lee on Last Day

The fourth annual educational conference will be held at the university October 21 and 22, according to an announcement made this week by Dean W. S. Taylor.

Many noted men have been invited to speak at the conference. Leonard V. Koos, professor of education, University of Minnesota, will speak on "The Place of the Junior College in American Education."

The conference will open at 10 o'clock Friday morning, October 21, and will continue that afternoon and evening. There will be a meeting Saturday morning and that afternoon the visitors will see the football game between the Wildcats and Washington and Lee.

The program for the conference is as follows: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21 Morning Program

10 o'clock—"Trends in Elementary Education," L. A. Pechstein, dean, College of Education, University of Cincinnati.

10:45 o'clock—"Trends in Secondary Education," William D. Lewis, editor, John C. Winston Publishing Company.

11:20 o'clock—"Trends in Higher Education," Floyd W. Reeves, professor of education, University of Kentucky.

Afternoon Program 2 o'clock—Conferences: "Rural and Elementary Education," P. H. Hopkins, superintendent of schools, Somerset, Ky.

"Home Economics Education," Alice Kinslow, state supervisor of home economics education, Kentucky.

"Secondary Education," J. B. Holloway, state supervisor of high schools, Kentucky.

"College Education," Paul P. Boyd, dean, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Kentucky.

"Health Education," Adelbert Thomas, supervisor health education, Kentucky.

Evening Program 7:30 o'clock—"The Place of the (CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR)

EDUCATION PAYS FARMERS CLAIM

College-Trained Laborer Gets \$1,422 Yearly; High School and Common School Get Less, Survey Shows

MAKES GOOD INVESTMENT Morgantown, W. Va., Aug. 5.—A survey made in many parts of the country shows that a college education is one of the best investments that a young farmer can make, according to information from the College of Agriculture of the University of West Virginia here.

Conditions differ in various states, but in every state where surveys were made, including Ohio, Maryland, New York, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Texas, Georgia and Washington it was found that the more education the farmer possesses the larger is his income, and that the years spent in high school and college were well repaid by increased earning capacity when farm activities are undertaken.

It was found that in Ohio the average yearly labor income of the farmer with only a common school education was \$278; those with a high school education averaged \$325; those who had completed a course at an agricultural college made an average yearly labor income of \$1,422.

In Washington

Doctor McVeey and Family Will Tour New England

Doctor and Mrs. McVeey and a daughter, Misses Janet and Virginia McVeey, are in Washington today, on their eastern trip, according to a message received by Miss Jane Nichols, secretary of President McVeey.

From Washington Doctor McVeey and his family will motor northward, planning to tour New England before they return to the university about September 10.

President F. L. McVeey Prepares U. K. Report

Message to Superintendent McHenry Rhoads Consists of 150 Typewritten Pages

President McVeey's office is now at work preparing the annual report of the president which he submits annually to McHenry Rhoads, superintendent of public instruction. Included in this report are statements from nine deans and from heads of all departments.

The annual report consists of approximately one hundred and fifty typewritten pages and some copies are kept in the president's and state superintendent's offices. In addition a biennial report is submitted to the legislature when it convenes this winter.

Doctor McVeey's report for this year deals with excellent progress that has been made in the numerous phases of university work but emphasizes the needs of the university.

FARMERS MEET AT UNIVERSITY

Fourth Annual Soils and Crop Conference Was Held During Middle of Week at Experiment Station

BIG DELEGATIONS ATTEND

The fourth annual soils and crops meeting was held Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week under the auspices of the Agricultural Experiment Station at the Experiment Station farm.

Among the 600 at the meeting was a delegation including 28 farmers from the western Kentucky Purchase counties, including Carlisle, Graves, Callaway, Marshall, Fulton, Ballard, McCracken, McLean, Grayson, Caldwell, Lyon, Union, Meade and Henderson.

The farmers were accompanied by County Agents L. C. Pace, of Carlisle county; H. S. Patterson, of Grayson; E. T. Tichenor, of McLean, and C. L. Goff, of Ballard.

Tuesday, a scenic tour was made to Brookly Bridge, High Bridge, and to Dix dam with stop-overs at various farms en route. The farmers left the union bus station at 1 o'clock and went to the Hollywood Stock Farm, owned by John L. Bradley, for lunch.

Wednesday, a scenic tour was made to the farm of Herman Watts in Mercer county where they viewed a large farm fitted for the market by the Mercer County Calf club. At the farm of T. E. Carrens in Mercer county the farmers were shown various animals and given their records. During the morning they visited various establishments in Scott county including the farms of C. O. Graves, and Devers Brothers. Returning, a stop was made at the fine Hour stock farm, of Col. E. R. Bradley, for lunch.

"Bubbling Over," "Ragabaggage," and "Boot-to-Boot." T. R. Bryant, T. S. Good, and E. J. Kilpatrick, all of the College of Agriculture were in charge of the tour.

Following luncheon Wednesday at the stock judging pavilion, the afternoon session opened with an address of welcome by T. R. Bryant, head of the extension division of the College of Agriculture and industry by Prof. George Roberts, head of the department of agronomy, who discussed various phases of the work in agronomy by the station. At 2:30 field (CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR)

Buggy-Riding Was Best Entertainment in Early 1846

Oldest Living College Graduate Discloses "Riotous" Parties Old-Timers Gave; Chess, Checkers Led as the Most Popular Amusement for Students of Early Days

Delaware, Ohio (By Methodist News Service).—When Samuel Wesley Williams, 99, of Cincinnati, believed to be the oldest living college graduate in America, came to Ohio Wesleyan "way back" in 1846, it took him an entire day to make the 28-mile trip from Columbus to Delaware in a covered wagon.

A college education was less expensive than it is today, according to a recent issue of the Ohio Wesleyan magazine. He paid \$1.50 a week for board and room and his other expenses were few, he says.

Attend Chapel Wesleyan had only one building, a bankrupt health sanitarium near the sulphur springs, back in those early days. Its "library" consisted of a few books. The dining hall was a room fitted to serve as a chapel; the kitchen as the laboratory for study of natural sciences; the parlors and sitting rooms were classrooms and offices of the professors.

Although he is unable to leave his house, Mr. Williams is enjoying good health and was 72 years ago, that Mr. Williams received his diploma. He was the third one to be graduated from the institution, which he entered four years after its founding.

Miniature Broadcasting Set Is Latest Novelty in College of Engineering; Is Developed by Student and Instructor

L. R. Penn, Graduate of the University With the Class of 1927, Working With I. G. Watkins, Instructor in Steam and Electrical Laboratories, Constructs Set for Experimental Purposes; Range Is Sufficient to Reach All Points on University Campus; Works on 317 Meters

L. R. Penn, who was graduated from the university in June, has continued his research with I. G. Watkins, of the College of Engineering, and recently Watkins and Penn have developed a miniature broadcasting station which has an output of approximately "one gram" power and covers a distance of one thousand feet. This apparatus is located in the northern wing of Mechanical Hall, just beyond the electrical laboratory in the present location of the short wave transmitting set 9JL.

The set operates on a wavelength of 317 meters, but due to its very low power its signals cannot be heard beyond the limits of the university campus and this means there is absolutely no interference to regular broadcast work of other stations or to the people who are listening in. It was designed to be used between buildings and more especially between sections of the same building. Music and speech are very clear over the small set. With this principle many combinations can be had and its field is also unlimited. It is just another step forward in the engineering world.

The development of the miniature broadcasting set followed the completion of Mr. Penn's thesis work. This work requires of every senior six weeks of full school time of research, besides all those hours necessary outside of the regular work to study the problem. Most of the thesis work is chosen or assigned in groups of two students and these men are placed under some one of the instructors to whom they can look for occasional questions, but of whom they receive no help that pertains directly to the problem of study. Of course, this leaves the students on their own initiative.

Edmond T. Bullock, of Georgetown, Ky., and Penn, of 161 Loudon avenue selected as the subject for their thesis "A Study of Aerials and Counterpoises to Be Used at Sending Stations." While this subject has a large field of research, Bullock and Penn, however, limited their study to four bands of wavelength; namely, 4.69-5.35 meters, 18.7-21.4 meters, 37.5-42.5 meters, 75-86.7 meters, 150-200 meters, and 375-425 meters with telegraphy, and 63.28-65.56 meters and 170-180 meters for speech. The present wave band used at the university station is 375-425 meters.

Bullock and Penn, who were under the supervision of I. G. Watkins, instructor in electrical engineering laboratories at the university, further limited their study of aerials and counterpoises to the form of Bent Hertz aerial system. This particular kind of aerial system employs two horizontal wires spaced any distance apart, but they always remain in the same vertical plane. The lower wire is the counterpoise while the upper one is the aerial wire, but unless both are used simultaneously the Bent Hertz system does not hold true.

Two steel poles were erected at a distance of one hundred feet apart to support these two wires. The height above the ground was thirty-two feet measured to the top of the pole. The counterpoise was made fast at eight feet from the ground and its length was varied, also that of the aerial, and the distance between the two wires, so that all the data could be taken that was possible with this combination. From these data curves were drawn showing the wave length of these two wires for any position with respect to each other and with respect to the length up to and including 100 feet.

An antenna system for use for efficiency at the fundamental and the various harmonics close to the (CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR)

A DEFENSE Students Take Drastic Action Concerning Moral Situation in Colleges

It may be true that a college isn't exactly a psalm singing, good-goddy place, but on the other hand, it is not for all that some people say it is. For instance, the following actions taken in the past have been found in Kernel exchanges:

McGill University, Canada, has organized a society for the suppression of vice. This society drew up and sent to the student council recommendations that all future dancing at the university should be abolished; that all dancing should be in moderation, indecent and obscene and in consequence all dances and all places where dancing is practiced or exhibited before the public should be (CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR)

Stoll Field Name of Stadium Was Published Incorrectly

In the "Now You Ask One" and "Answers" column of The Kernel last week it was stated that the stadium was dedicated to Price McLean. This was an error and "Daddy" Boles, head of athletics informs the Kernel that the stadium like the field is dedicated to Judge R. C. Stoll and the whole is known as Stoll field. In the same issue it was stated that Price McLean who died as result of injuries suffered in the Cincinnati game four years ago but this has nothing to do with the name of the field.

The Kernel regrets this error and is taking this opportunity of correcting it.

Progress Is Shown in Work on Physics Building

Repair work in the Physics building which has been carried on by a group of workmen the greater part of the summer, is progressing rapidly. It will be finished early this fall.

Weather strips have been installed in every window in the building which necessitated the removing of all the windows. The Physics building has long been noted as the oldest building on the campus and the installation of the weather strips will make the large lecture rooms as comfortable as the smaller rooms in which the temperature is more easily kept constant.

All the halls in the building have been painted and repairs on the plastering in all the rooms have also been completed. Students returning to the university this fall will departmentally recognize the rooms of the department which has seen the downfall of many a high standing.

Now You Ask One

- 1-How many buildings are there on the campus?
2-At the last estimate, how many cubic feet of space are there under roofs on the campus?
3-What is the oldest building on the campus?
4-What is the seating capacity of the gymnasium?
5-What two class buildings on the campus were once used as men's dormitories?
6-When does freshman week begin?
7-When will the first football game be played this fall at the university?
8-What team will oppose the Ohio Wildcats?
9-What will be the name of the new class building?
10-How many square feet of floor space will it have?

Fraternity Standings to Be Announced Soon

Dean C. R. Melcher Expects to Complete Relative Rankings Within Ten Days

Work is progressing rapidly on the comparative academic standings for the second semester of 1926-27 and the relative rankings of the various fraternities will be announced within the next week or ten days, according to C. R. Melcher, dean of men.

At the end of each semester the standings of the various social, professional and honorary fraternities and societies, classes, and other groups. Considerable interest will be played in the announcements of the relative standings.

For the past few years the women students have led the men by a considerable margin. For the first semester of last year Alpha Gamma Delta led the fraternities and Kappa Kappa Gamma led the sororities.

The university average for the first semester was 1364. There were 265 fraternities and 166 sororities over the university average and sixteen organizations below.

LARGE NUMBER ENJOY LUNCHEON

More Than Two Hundred Students and Faculty Members Attend Fifth Annual Summer Session Gathering

HELD AT PHOENIX HOTEL

"A good time was had by all" was the unanimous opinion of the campus following the fifth annual summer session luncheon which was held at the Phoenix hotel last Friday and Saturday by more than two hundred students and faculty members of the summer session.

The luncheon was characterized by a spirit of geniality, which expressed itself in the group singing as well as in the various speeches. One of the features of the singing was the rivalry between the men and women students.

Overton Kemp in addition to leading the group singing, appeared in the program twice, singing "On the Road to Mandalay" and "In the Garden of My Heart." He was obliged to contend with an encore on both occasions.

Dean W. D. Funkhouser, of the graduate school, acted as toastmaster. Dorothy Stebbins, a student of the summer session, spoke on "Credit for Credits," while Dr. Paul H. Cline, of the history department, spoke on "Summer Sessioning."

Taking for his subject "Changing Conceptions of Summer Sessions," Dr. Cline outlined the development of the summer school movement and especially stressed the seriousness of purpose which now characterizes the summer sessions of the University of Kentucky.

As a conclusion to the program Mrs. Sallie C. Bullock read "Alma Mater." This luncheon was the fifth one which has been given during the summer sessions. In previous years the luncheon was given in the first term but this year because of the unprecedented large enrollment it was necessary to postpone the luncheon until the second term.

P. S. Editor's Note.—The reporter forgot to mention it—but they also had food at the luncheon—thanks to Dean Taylor, the menu was a par-excellent one.

Portion of First Railway in West Is Kept on University Grounds

Tracks of Old Lexington and Ohio Railroad Area Embedded in Concrete on Lawn in Front of Mechanical Hall; Dedication of Historical Monument Was Held on May 30, 1916

Unknown to a large number of students of the summer session there is on the university campus a portion of the original track of "A Pioneer Railway of the West"—the old Lexington and Ohio railroad which is generally known as "The Pioneer." It is conceded to be the first railroad west of the Allegheny Mountains.

This portion of the old railroad track lies embedded in concrete on the lawn in front of Mechanical Hall. A tablet of dedication placed on it reads "This restoration of a portion of the original track of the Lexington and Ohio (now Louisville and Nashville) Railroad laid at Lexington, Ohio, in 1811, is dedicated to those men of forthright and courage who were pioneers in railroad development in America." The dedication of the track on May 30, 1916 was a gala event at the university and many prominent railroad men, government officers, and citizens attended the exercises.

Reflects Spirit of Times In order to understand the importance of the pioneer railroad it is necessary to recall the conditions of that early day. The first locomotive engine in the world was built in England in 1816 and it was in 1829 that Robert Stephenson constructed his famous "Rocket." Yet in that very year a group of citizens set to work to obtain a charter from the legislature for a railroad from Lexington to some point on the Ohio river.

How did it happen that Kentucky was the first state west of the Allegheny mountains to consider the building of a railroad? The answer is simple. At that time Kentucky was one of the recognized leaders of the Union and Lexington was "the self-starter of Kentucky."

So much interest did citizens of Lexington and the Blue Grass take in the proposed railroad that on February 8, 1830, eleven days after the charter was obtained, the books were put at Brennan Tavers (now the Phoenix hotel) and within five days the required amount of stock was sold.

Laying of First Rail On October 28, 1831 as the climax of an elaborate parade and celebration, Governor Metcalfe drove the nail attaching the first iron rail to the beginning stone sill. Work progressed rapidly and the "Observer" of May 24, 1832, stated that the grading for the first six miles was nearly completed.

August 15, 1832 was a red-letter day for the city of Lexington. (CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR)

APPROXIMATELY FIFTY STUDENTS ARE REGISTERED

Six States and 14 Universities Are Represented; Lectures Are Given in Tent on Stoll Field

WORK FOUR HOURS DAILY

Coaches Harry Gamage and J. Craig Ruby Are Main Instructors in School

Approximately fifty men representing six states and fourteen colleges, are enrolled in the summer course for athletic coaching in football and basketball which began at the university, Monday, August 1 and will continue for a period of two weeks.

Each course offered is made up of theory and two hours of practical work daily. Practice is held on Stoll field and in the men's gymnasium and the lectures are given in tent on Stoll field. Head Coach Harry Gamage, of the university, is teaching the class in football coaching and Coach J. Craig Ruby, of the University of Illinois, teaches the principles of coaching basketball.

This is the first time the summer coaching course has been given at the university but administrative officers say it is necessary as the university has so many requests for teachers who also can coach athletic teams.

Below are given the names of those enrolled for the class, together with the name of their alma mater and the school in which they are now coaching: F. W. Gross, University of Kentucky, Bowling Green, Ky.

C. T. "Turkey" Hughes, University of Kentucky, Harlan, Ky. A. T. "Chuck" Rice, University of Kentucky, Pennington Military Institute.

James Clay Wainwright, University of Virginia, Paris High school. Roy E. Byrd, Lincoln Memorial University, Lynch, Ky.

Almas G. Burrows, Westsylvania College, McAdoo High, Bessemer, Ala. Jack Smith, Ogden College, Marianna High, Fla.

Doug Smith, Ogden College, Bowling Green, Ky. J. Hoeler, Bliss College, Mount Pleasant, Ohio.

A. H. Henderson, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. Patrick M. Payne, Westminster College, Hazard, Ky.

Lincoln Joshua Walls, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. Bennett Lewis, Kentucky Wesleyan, Buffalo, Wyo.

J. A. Howard, Jr., University of Kentucky, Williamsburg, Ky. John P. Hines, University of Louisville, Ferguson, Ky.

J. M. Lyons, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. George J. Schmidt, Ohio State University, Garfield Heights High, Cleveland, Ohio. (CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR)

NEW INSTRUCTOR TO COME HERE

Dale Russell Tenders Resignation at Muncie Institution to Accept Position in College of Education

Muncie, Ind., July 30.—Dale Russell has tendered his resignation as Director of Research of Ball Teachers College. The resignation will go into effect at the end of the present term. Mr. Russell will go to the College of Education of the University of Kentucky, Lexington, as assistant director of the Bureau of Educational Service and as associate professor of education. His time will be divided equally between these two positions.

Mr. Russell's work will be of a research nature, including a survey of the schools of Kentucky. He will cooperate with school authorities in educational problems. He will be associated with Floyd W. Reeves, director of the Bureau of Educational Service, who recently conducted a survey of the schools of higher learning in Indiana. In this work Mr. Russell was also associated with Mr. Reeves as a member of the state department of education.

"My resignation was tendered before Mr. Pittenger received his appointment," said Mr. Russell. "I regret leaving at this time very much, as I would greatly enjoy working with Mr. Pittenger."

Mr. Russell will leave for his new home in Lexington immediately after the close of the second term there.

U. K. GRADUATES ON VISIT L. H. Wirth, of the class of 1922, University of Kentucky, and his brother, R. D. Wirth, of the class of 1920, were visitors at the university today. Both came now with the Western Electric Company in Chicago. Mr. R. D. Wirth was accompanied by his wife and two children.

The Kentucky Kernel

SUMMER EDITION

The Kentucky Kernel is the official newspaper of the students and alumni of the University of Kentucky. Published every Friday throughout the college year by the student body of the university.

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TEACHING

Teachers, especially those in institutions of higher learning, are not bound by any absolute rules of procedure. In agriculture science and experience have proved that the best results are obtained if and in certain ways. In medicine science has shown that the chances of recovery are best if certain treatments are given. But in teaching there is no positive criterion—some teachers use one method to most advantage, some another. It seems to rest largely upon the individual.

There is no doubt, however, that in American universities methods of teaching have undergone considerable change. No longer is the lecture method used exclusively; indeed one well may hesitate before he says it is even employed extensively today. In its place is substituted a list of data, facts, and bibliography dictated by the instructor; or, as is employed by some instructors, the daily oral quiz method to cover the facts related in the text assignment.

In his well-known essay, "An Old Master" Woodrow Wilson admitted we are gaining in thoroughness but wondering if we are not losing in thoughtfulness by abandoning the lecture method. According to the former president the reason is simple for this metamorphosis in educational methods since, says he, "For one man who can impart an undying impulse there are several scores, presupposing the requisite training, who can impart a method; and here is the well understood ground for the cumulating disfavor of college lecturing and the rapid substitution of "laboratory drill."

Viewed from the student's standpoint there is much to be said for President Wilson's contentions. If one examines any university—the University of Kentucky, for example—one will find that as a general rule students take the greatest interest in those courses in which the professor has the ability to give them a wider vision of his subject; in those courses in which the professor uses the lecture method to join up the

old facts of the text with modern life and its problems.

Undoubtedly there is something to be said for the daily quiz method used by some instructors. It does cover the text and probably it serves its purpose of pointing into the student's head facts found in the text. But should college students have to have material pounded into them? Don't they already have or can't they be shown in other ways some idea of the purpose of college? If not—if they can learn only by secondary and grammar school methods—have they any business in college?

It is not disputed that facts are important. Nor should the importance of text books be lessened. What The Kernel is suggesting is that while these be stressed for outside work and preparation, that the class period be devoted, to a larger degree, to the lecture of the old school—to the lecture which encouraged thought as well as presented facts. Perhaps if this were done the United States would produce men like Wilson's "old master"—Adam Smith—men of philosophical insight and practical vision men who would add to the glory which is now ours, like that Scotch professor whose economic teachings added so greatly to the material triumphs of the British empire.

ON OTHER CAMPUSES

BEGINNING

When asked to give his chief objection to college graduates who apply to him for work after leaving school, a successful employer replied, "College men usually want to begin at the top."

The man preferred to hire a college man whenever he found one who could do his work efficiently. He had many college men working for him already.

But the men he employed were not reluctant to begin where the rest of the men began. They were willing to learn his business from the ground up.

His position is easy to see. The success of his business depend upon

the men who produce his commodity and upon the men who offer it to the public. His perspicacity in choosing men who accounts largely for his own success in business.

College men, according to this employer's experience, often wished to occupy executive positions without having learned the basic phases of the business through actual work. It may be that, once in a decade or two, a college man appears who is an exception and often proves costly experiments to the employer in spite of their college training.

To the average college man, the getting and holding of a first job on graduation is of vital importance. The first year or two may prestage the business life of the man. Thus, it is of far greater importance to the employed man to grow substantially than to the employer to take a chance on a promising graduate.

The man who begins too high may suffer a severe setback. The repulse will be painful—but it will be beneficial, too. The sooner the lesson can be effectually learned the better for the prospect.

College men, records show, rise quickly since they are not used to their work. They novitiate in the lower grades of business competition is short.

When comes the steady rise to eminence and success. Then is when the time spent in learning from the ground up is amply rewarded.

—Oklahoma Daily.

PREVIEWS OF LOCAL SHOWS

KENTUCKY THEATER

"FRAMED"

The mud rush is the newest motion picture thrill producer! It makes its celluloid debut in Milton Sills' latest starring picture for First National, "Framed," at the Kentucky Theater beginning Sunday.

A mud rush in a tropical diamond mine bears no relation to gold rushes and land rushes! It is a mine disaster, always feared in the regions where it occurs, because it is so swift and deadly in its action.

In certain tropical regions, there is a layer of soil kept fairly solid by occasional sun-bakings, and under it is semi-liquid mud in a thick layer. This mud exerts a pressure like that of water on deep mine tunnels. When it breaks through, it fills up those tunnels, and often traps the men working them.

Sills and his leading lady, Natalie Kingston, are caught in a "blinded" mine by mud, realistically reproduced for "Framed." They make their escape after the deadly ooze has engulfed them shoulder-deep.

Four Vitaphone numbers will also be given.

"THE CLAW"

In these days of modern civilization it is hard to realize that there are still places on the globe where a white man is in constant danger of attack from savage natives who retain that primal instinct to kill or be killed.

This condition still prevails in parts of British East Africa and it is this background that Cynthia Stockley, the noted author, has taken for her latest story, "The Claw," the screen version of which will be shown at the Kentucky Theater beginning next Thursday.

Mrs. Stockley was woven a powerful theme around the lives of a beautiful English girl, an English army officer and the son of a noble English family, who are transplanted by the die of fate from the calm and dignity of London to the African veldt.

Claire Windsor and Norman Kerry are co-starring in the picture while the other end of the triangle is portrayed by Arthur Edmund Carew. Sidney Olcott directed.

BEN ALI THEATER

"THE ROUGH RIDERS"

It is 1897. A tattered Cuban flag, war stained, moves wearily in a light breeze.

Against a tropical skyline, flames are shooting upward from a burning village. Rifles flash in the darkness. The figure of a Cuban girl is seen climbing a steep hill. Reaching the summit, she is silhouetted against the sky and lighted by the flames of the distant burning village. Her hair is disheveled, her clothes torn and she is bare-foot. Behind her climb the figure of a man, menacing, terrible. The girl shrinks from him and lifts her arms in a gesture of appeal. She shouts, terror stricken, for help.

The scene shifts to the symbolic figure of a man holding the handle of a plow by two great horses. He comes over a low rise behind which we see the first light of the morning sun. From his comparatively small figure a gigantic shadow flows into view. It is Uncle Sam.

He stops and turns his head to the vain, far-off cry of a frightened girl. An expression of determination comes into his face. He wraps the reins around the plow handle and strides swiftly toward the sea. He wades into the water, rolling up his sleeves preparing to fight.

The scene again shifts to Havana harbor with the battleship Maine moving majestically past Morro Castle. For a few days the ship rides at anchor. Then one night an explosion blows her to bits. One of her sailors, clinging to a spar in the water, utters these prophetic words: "Somebody is going to catch

HELD BY THE LAW

A portion of Sing Sing prison exactly replicating the famous penitentiary was built at University City for "Held by the Law," the Universal Jewel which comes to the Strand Theater Saturday as the feature of the program.

The large set, covering almost half of one of the largest studio stages, was built from actual blueprints of the big prison. The prints were obtained from wardens of the prison after the greatest difficulty, and officials of Universal were held personally responsible for their safe-keeping until they were returned.

One of the most dramatic scenes ever filmed is enacted in this set with Ralph Lewis as a condemned man, waiting for the hour of his execution. "Held by the Law," an Edw. Laemmle production, based on an original story by Bayard Veater, noted author and playwright whose "Within the Law" and "The Thirteenth Chair" have been among the biggest popular successes of the last decade.

Johnnie Walker, Maurice Evans, the Motte, Robert Ober, Ralph Lewis, E. J. Ratelle, Maude Wayne and others portray the principal roles in "Held by the Law."

"SENORITA"

William Powell, that smooth, suave heavy of the silent drama, who has played more Spanish roles than any other type, is about to add another to his repertoire as a swagging South American bully in the new Paramount production, "Senorita," which comes to the Strand Sunday.

It was in the role of a Spanish lover in the stage production of "Spanish Love" that Powell first gained public recognition. "Spanish Love" played for forty nights in New York and it was from that engagement that he first turned toward motion pictures.

One of his most interesting roles, Powell states, was in "The Alcaide of Zalamea," an old Spanish play that bears to the dramatic literature of Spain somewhat of the same relation that Shakespearean plays do to English literature. One of Powell's best roles of his earlier screen days was as a Spanish dandy in "The Bright Shawl."

Among his more recent Spanish characterizations have been in "Too Many Kisses" with Marie Prevost, "Tin Gods" with Thomas Meighan for Paramount.

In "Senorita," Powell plays the villain of the picture as Ben Daniels, heroine and James Hall's hero. The story is a colorful tale of an American girl in South America and her hilarious adventures in masculine masquerade.

"TIP-TOES"

There is a weird and entertaining nightmare scene in "Tip-Toes," the feature at the Strand Theater beginning Wednesday, in which a strange company of famous people escort while Dorothy Gish as the penniless heroine of the story tosses guiltily on the silken bed in the expensive hotel suite which she is occupying under false pretenses.

Michael Arlen is seen chatting with Shakespeare, Milo, Lengten cries because a medieval woman attacks her tennis ball; Mary Queen of Scots fights with a modern young man—and it all ends in a puff of smoke with Nelson Keyes and Will Rogers, both sheathed in steel armor rescuing Dorothy. And when she awakes and realizes where she is, reality seems more distressing than the nightmare for she doesn't know when the hotel manager may appear with a policeman to take her and her tricky "uncles," who are plotting to marry her to a wealthy young English lord, away to one of those mad English goals which Oscar Wilde described so vividly.

"Tip-Toes" is an unusual picture in many ways than one because it was produced in London, England. Paramount imported it to America.

Recent examinations at the University of Missouri have disclosed numerous and various superstitions among the students. Members of one fraternity dressed entirely in black during examinations. One student always carried eight aces in his pocket to protect him. Others carried horseshoes, rabbit's feet and some were certain supposedly lucky articles of clothing.

Physically Unfit!

Four Types in College Are Discussed by Dr. William R. P. Emerson in June Issue of American Boy Magazine; Various Means of Improving Conditions Are Discussed

(By WM. R. P. EMERSON, M. D.)

Perhaps nowhere do we find a better demonstration of the effects of low standards of health and of low health intelligence than among students entering college. Half of these young men and women are below par in weight and a large group of from twenty to thirty per cent exhibit practically all the signs of poor physical condition. They enter upon their four-year course of greatest opportunity handicapped both mentally and physically for attaining success in college life.

Many of them are shut out from excelling in athletics which is apt to mean much in making friends.

So the freshman at the start has a handicap which his efforts at athletics usually make worse. He may turn to other openings which will promise distinction among his fellows. Here again he meets limitations because if he engages in any of the various extra-curricular activities he must carry work besides his academic requirements. His efforts in these directions are subject to much more immediate tests than can be applied to college and strain is almost inevitable, involving early fatigue and a restlessness due to his impaired physical condition which will phase havoc with his ability to concentrate.

An observing teacher often finds students who are quite unable to make even passable recitations as

soon as their nervous equilibrium has been slightly upset. Often their recitations are like those shown after a serious illness. The "off-days" occasionally experienced by the best of students frequently may be explained in terms of overfatigue and other results of low health intelligence. Failure in the day's work or in securing credit for a semester's studies is had enough but often this poor condition may bring about a nervous breakdown as well, lasting through life.

All of this applies equally well to the young man or woman who is entering industry. In certain jobs an excellent physical condition is absolutely necessary, while in all lines of industry the less fit tend to be set aside and preference given to those who have more endurance.

Entrance Conditions in Fitness

Selective admission requirements for college entrance have thus far tended to work in the wrong direction in matters of health, for they spur on the highly organized type of student to greater strain with resulting over-fatigue and less chance for ultimate success in life. Many who fall by the way of the most valuable material for scholarship. A student who has succeeded in meeting higher academic standards at the cost of his health needs to be physically "conditioned." He would then be compelled to increase his health intelligence by training himself in health habits before he is permitted to enter college life.

In last year's report of the twenty men excelling in scholarship at Harvard not one had achieved high rank in athletics. Under our present system an unfortunate choice is necessary. Every man has a right to full participation in a large share of the physical, mental and social opportunities which college has to offer.

Experience with many physical types has shown that a person's health is the result of his health habits. Therefore the young man or woman who enters college or industry physically handicapped offers prima facie evidence that there are serious defects in his health habits. The means of removing his handicap lie in the discovery and correction of his physical and social defects.

Unfortunately high intellectual attainments even when used with reference to health have no necessary effect upon health's statement. The great thinker, Herbert Spencer, sixty years ago wrote an essay on physical education which is still far ahead of our common practices in these matters yet his own health habits were atrociously bad and he broke down at

LITERARY SECTION

LONGING

I whisper your name to the wind, my dear,
As it murmurs through the trees;
I breathe your name to the stars
At night upon my knees.
I shout your name to the piled up clouds,
I fing it to the storm,
But there's always the aching longing
For the haven of your arms. M. M.

BOOK REVIEW

"Selected Literary and Political Papers of Woodrow Wilson." The Wilsons. Three volumes. 1185 pages. Copyright 1926 by Edith Bolling Wilson. Published by Grosset and Dunlap, New York.

Woodrow Wilson—president, master of politics, educator, student of government, lover of learning and of art—all are reflected in the eighty-four speeches and essays which compose the three volumes of the collection of papers of the late president.

The Woodrow Wilson Memorial Prize Awards Committee has recommended these volumes to persons planning to enter the national contest on "What Woodrow Wilson Means to Me." It is certain that these papers do give a clear insight into the character of the man.

The first volume of the series consists of twenty-one early speeches and papers of Wilson. The first paper "Cabinet Government in the United States" was written when Wilson was a senator in France and is a comparison of the governments of England and the United States. Some of the best of the papers in this volume are those entitled "Mr. Cleveland as President," "Robert E. Lee: An Interpretation," and "The Lawyer in Politics"—the last of which was delivered before a meeting of the Kentucky Bar Association in Lexington.

The second volume consists of fifty later papers and addresses of the president, extending in time from the first inaugural address March 4, 1913 to the address "High Significance of Armistice Day," which delivered over the radio November 10, 1923, was the last public address of the broken president.

By far the best of Woodrow Wilson's literary efforts are found in the third volume, which consists of fourteen papers written and published while he was at Princeton—before he turned from education to politics. Each of these fourteen essays is a masterpiece but perhaps "An Old Master," "Mere Literature" and "When a Man Comes to Himself" are slightly superior to the others, reflecting as they do the gentle spirit, brilliant but calm mind, and noble character of that American whose name is enshrined in the hearts of mankind everywhere.

(thirty-five) Now that we have had experience with several hundred cases of serious physical unfitness among college men we find it possible to classify most of them in four groups

The first group is the obese student. This means a weight for height of more than twenty per cent above the average. These men usually show the highest percentage of failures and the lowest average of high college marks. They are frequently remarkably free from common physical defects such as obstructions in breathing and have excellent powers of assimilation. While underweight is usually due to a complication of causes among which lack of proper food is apt to be a minor factor over-weight is almost always a matter of feeding. Proper control and training of your son who is now in high school can soon start him on the course of health habits which will save him from membership in this group, at least from the worst defects in the college situation.

The Only Safe Cure
The second group is made up of men who are suffering from serious physical defects. The most common trouble is that of inflammatory conditions of the naso-pharynx which has been overlooked or neglected. These men are not free to gain physically and they get on fairly well under favorable conditions of living it is of your son who is now in high school can soon start him on the course of health habits which will save him from membership in this group, at least from the worst defects in the college situation.

An example of this type is a man who enters college twenty-four and one and one-half pounds. He then recovered this loss and gained three additional pounds in four weeks but another "cold" stopped his progress. His tonsils were badly diseased and arrangements were made to have them removed. It was found that a chronic sinus infection accounted for his repeated colds. The operation

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

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COACHING CLASS ENROLLS FIFTY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

land, Ohio.

O. L. McElroy, University of Kentucky, Irvine High school.

Stanley B. Cundiff, University of Kentucky, Boston, Ky., High school.

L. C. Harrison University of Kentucky, Jackson, Ky.

Leon Cook, Western Teachers College, Somo, Ky.

Irvine Jeffries University of Kentucky.

Alfred Portwood, University of Kentucky.

G. D. Downing, University of Kentucky, Morehead State Normal and Teachers College.

Paul McBrayer, University of Kentucky.

Orion W. McMurry, Georgetown College, Stanford, Ky.

Edgar Arnett, University of Kentucky, Florence, Ky.

David McKinney, Eastern Kentucky Teachers College, Cropper, Ky.

Robert S. Miller, University of Kentucky, Mt. Olive, Ky.

G. H. England, University of Kentucky, Alexandria, Ky.

Robert S. Miller, University of Kentucky, Little Rock, Ky.

Charles L. Starr, Berea College, Dry Ridge, Ky.

J. Park Strother, Kentucky Wesleyan, Blue Diamond, Ky.

W. W. White, Western Kentucky Teachers College, Providence, Ky.

E. R. Miller, Ohio University, Kentucky Wesleyan.

W. Theo. Wright, University of Kentucky, LaGrange High school.

L. B. Cox, University of Kentucky, Salsberyville, Ky., High school.

B. L. Tiller, University of Kentucky, Vanceburg, Ky.

E. C. Davis, Jr., University of Kentucky, Cave City, Ky.

Homr Wilson University of Kentucky, Mason, Ky.

AMERICAN STUDENTS HELP REBUILD OLD MEMORIAL

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

"Despite the charges that the undergraduate of today is jazz-mad and materialistic, 41 colleges, representing more than 50,000 students, are officially participating in the international movement to rebuild the burned memorial theater." Among these are: Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, Cornell, Hamilton, Hobart, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Mt. Holyoke, Oberlin, Smith, Case, Miami, Williams, Clark, and the Universities of Michigan, Delaware, Chicago, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Indiana and Maine.

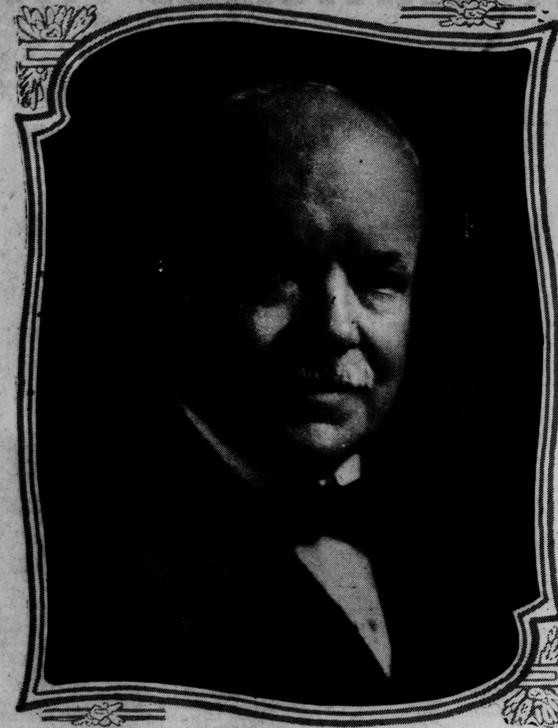
Seventy-two secondary schools throughout the country are also cooperating. It is announced. Among these are: Chestnut Hill Academy, Chestnut Hill, Pa.; Choate School, Wallingford, Conn.; Finch School, New York City; Freshold Military School, Freshold, N. J.; Hill School, Putnam, Pa.; Kent School, Kent, Conn.; Knox School, Cooperstown, N. Y.; Mackenzie School, Concord, Mass.; Phillips Exeter, Exeter, N. H.; Princeton Junior School, Princeton, N. J.; Taft School, Watertown, Conn.; Westover School, Middlebury, Conn.; Thayer Academy, South Braintree, Mass.; Chicago Latin School, Chicago; Morrilton School, Morrilton, Ark.; McChesee School, Oxford, La.; Ashley Hall, Charleston, S. C.; and Westridge School, Pasadena, Calif.

One of the outstanding contributors to the fund, it is stated, was the Hotchkiss School, of Lakeville, Conn., where 320 students, the entire school body, participated in the fund, donating \$750.

In addition, the public school systems of 12 states, Connecticut, Georgia, Massachusetts, Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, Arizona, Louisiana, Oregon, California, Missouri and Utah, have announced participation.

"If the campaign for rebuilding the Shakespeare memorial theater retains its present momentum among our American youth in school and college," said Professor Baker in commenting upon these results, "the work of restoring the only living memorial to Shakespeare in all the world may well be described as the gift of American youth to the immortal bard of Avon."

DEAN OF ENGINEERING COLLEGE



DEAN F. PAUL ANDERSON

And there is yet another dean who is carrying on at the university during the summer season. He is Dean F. Paul Anderson, of the College of Engineering. Daily he can be seen about his work in and around the Engineering buildings which occupy a portion of the campus noted at the most beautiful of the many acres of bluegrass soil belonging to the university.

F. Paul Anderson was born February 10, 1867 at South Bend, Ind. His father, J. W. Anderson, a Scotchman, was an engineer and inventor of note and was superintendent of the Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company for 25 years.

Dean Anderson was graduated from South Bend High school in 1885 and served as machinist and steam fitter apprentice at the Studebaker plant. In 1890 he was graduated from Purdue University where the next year he was a fellow in steam engineering, building a large part of the apparatus in the steam laboratory at Purdue and doing all of the experience, North Carolina, Arizona, Louisiana, Oregon, California, Missouri and Utah, have announced participation.

Frankel and for many years the consulting engineer firm of Anderson and Frankel carried on responsible and extensive work in the Blue Grass.

In 1904 he was a member of the International Jury of Awards at the Louisiana Exposition at St. Louis. In 1921 Dean Anderson was appointed director of the research laboratory of the American Society of Heating and Mechanical Engineers in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh. He has served as first vice president and president of the society being elected president at a meeting of the society held in St. Louis January 26, 27, 28. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Royal Academy for the Advancement of Science, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers and of the National Research Council. He is also acting in an advisory capacity for the Research Laboratory at Pittsburgh.

He was associated with Leon K.

quency stations.

—Messrs. Bullock and Penn completed their work on May 28, and were graduated from the university on June 30, with the degrees, Bachelor of Science in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering (B. S. in M. E.). On June 27 Mr. Bullock accepted a position with the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph company of Atlanta, Ga.

Penn is a graduate of the Lexington Senior High school, Radio Service school (army-navy school) Washington, D. C. and the University of Kentucky. He has served in the capacity of wireless operator on the following ships, controlled by the Radio Corporation of America of New York:

Steamships, Lake Pear, Norfolk, Chattanooga, Gaston, Cassimir and Berkshire. Since Mr. Penn became a commercial telegraph operator in 1920 he has traveled on these ships some eighty thousand miles at sea and visited Mexico, Honduras, Virginia Islands, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentine and England, besides running from Maine to Texas and stopping at all principal coast towns.

I. G. Watkins, of 333 Clifton avenue, has been connected with the University of Kentucky in the College of Engineering since 1910. At the present time he is instructor in steam and electrical laboratories and is a practical engineer with very keen ideas. During the past few months Mr. Watkins has been devoting his spare time to learning the telegraph code. This has been successfully done and he now holds an amateur operator's license.

At Last

We are informed that the Charleston is now reported to have been situated by a college student who absent mindedly stuck a lighted cigar in his hip pocket.

EDUCATORS WILL BE HERE IN FALL

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Junior College in American Education," Leonard V. Koss, professor of education, University of Minnesota.

8:15 o'clock—"Is There a Permanent Place in Our Educational Program for the 'Liberal Arts College?'" Samuel P. Capen, president, University of Buffalo.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22

9:30 o'clock—"Requirements for Elementary Teachers," Jesse E. Adams, professor of education, University of Kentucky.

10:05 o'clock—"Requirement for Secondary Teachers," William D. Lewis, editor, John C. Winston Publishing company.

10:40 o'clock—"Requirements for College Teachers," Samuel P. Capen, president, University of Buffalo.

11:20 o'clock—"The Common Obligations of High School and College," Leonard V. Koss, professor of education, University of Minnesota.

Afternoon Program

2 o'clock—Football game, University of Kentucky vs. Washington and Lee.

STUDENTS TAKE ACTION TO CURB BAD MORALS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Cigarette smoking, beer drinking, and "hand-holding during classes" were also condemned as being ruinous to the moral fiber of the student.

The following rules were posted by the faculty of a small college in Kansas for the regulation of student morals:

"No dresses shall be worn to college that are not longer than six inches below the knee."

"No slang or other immodest language shall be used."

"Belts for men are prohibited, their use being supplanted by suspenders."

"Use or possession of rouge or lipstick by any student on the campus is strictly forbidden."

Not pick out any towns in the United States which is populated by hundreds of youths, and mentally apply these rules. No comments necessary.

OLD RAILROAD TRACKS ARE LOCATED ON CAMPUS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

day in the calendar of the new company for it was on that day that the road was formally opened for a mile and a half. The Observer of the following day records that about forty persons rode on the inaugural trip of "The Car" which traveled at the astounding rate of ten miles an hour. By January, 1853, the first railroad newspaper advertisement solicited patronage for its daily train over the six miles of completed track.

The newspaper of March 2, 1853 recorded that "The Car" was making three trips daily "and usually filled with passengers." In the same paper was the announcement that "we are happy to learn that the steam locomotive constructed by our ingenious townsman, Mr. Bruen, is hereafter to make regular trips on this road."

On January 31, 1934 the road reached Frankfort and communication between the two cities was definitely established.

Following its auspicious founding and successful early life, the road suffered a lingering death. Slowly it became antiquated, an object of ridicule it was supplanted and rebuilt. It was mortgaged and sold, finally being merged into the Louisville and Nashville system.

Such is the briefest form of the history of the first railroad west of the Allegheny mountains.

DOCTOR DISCUSSES FOUR CLASSES OF UNFITNESS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3)

Another could not get through a gymnasium period without feeling as he put it, "all done out." Careful diagnosis and a good program soon brought him where his gymnasium work made him "feel fine."

The men who kept his hours were found to gain one hundred per cent less than the average for all members of the classes. Those who did not use tobacco gained fifty per cent better than those who did use it. The men who were in our physical fitness class gained twelve times as much as did those who were not in the classes. A group of fifty underweight men in the classes gained four times as much as fifty unselected underweight men not in the classes.

What Can the Home Do?

The important question in this article is "What can be done about physical fitness for the boys and girls

not yet in college?" The first move is in weighing and measuring in order to find out just where each individual stands with reference to weight and height. Next comes a complete physical-growth examination by a physician who is thoroughly trained with reference to the possibilities and standards of growth and development. Physical and social defects must be determined and corrected. In serious cases of underweight it may be necessary to take the student out of school and give him an opportunity to train into form which will permit him to lead a full life meeting normal requirements. Summer camps are being organized in which our program is used as the foundation and remarkable results are appearing. The program that has been presented in so many articles in the Woman's Home Companion can be used in many forms but its essentials must be held to.

Health diagnosis is the first step. When one is free to gain it becomes merely a matter of increasing one's health intelligence. Nothing is more promising for the attainment of more abounding and satisfying life than the present tendency to mobilize the intelligence of families and communities for higher standards of health.

College Brevities

University of Minnesota probably will soon become the mecca for prospective undertakers. A short course in embalming has been added to the extension courses given by the Western College.

For 16 years a \$20 gold piece has been waiting for someone to claim it. It will be given to the person who will write a new alma mater song for the University of Florida. Only 10 applicants have tempted new songs, all of which have been rejected.

By a special musical survey of the United States made by the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music it has been determined that one-third of all native born Americans play some musical instrument or are able to sing.

Walter J. Mohr, 19-year-old freshman at Boston University of Liberal Arts, has been awarded a scholarship with requirements so high that it has not been awarded for years. The honor man has not received a grade lower than an "A" since he was in the sixth grade.

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ANNUAL "AG" MEETING IS HELD AT UNIVERSITY

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR)

demonstrations were given.

"The Trial of a Salt Robber" with members of the experiment station staff, county agents and farmers as actors, was given at a meeting at the stock judging pavilion at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday evening.

Thursday, Prof. W. E. Lehman, of

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Half-fare for children between ages of five (5) and twelve (12) years.

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RETURNING: Special Train Leaves Cincinnati 5:20 p. m. (Central Time) 6:20 p. m. (Eastern Time)

Southern Railway System

MINIATURE BROADCASTING SET MADE AT UNIVERSITY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

fundamental wavelets it was necessary to build a suitable transmitter, and of course, a receiver must be provided. Bullock and Penn designed, and built two transmitter panel sets, one of 15 watts output and one of 100 watts output. Both of these sets used the well known "Hartley" oscillator circuit and the plate supply to the tubes was direct current from a motor-generator of high voltage.

Data taken on the Grebe CR-18 short wave receiver (10-200 meters) indicated that the builders of this receiver are in advance of some other manufacturers of short wave receivers. Its efficiency is very good, its reception is excellent, and tuning possibilities are wonderful. The coils are placed remote from the operator's hands and body capacity is practically eliminated.

Only two 201-A tubes are required in this receiver to get all the volume needed, and distance is unlimited due to short wave work. It is just as easy for Bullock and Penn to receive England, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Australia or New Zealand as it is for a Lexingtonian to get WLW on a six tube receiver. This is due to the fact that short waves travel an infinite distance with greater signal strength with less output as compared to high waves and low fre-

Answers

1—Twenty-six.

2—In 1925 there were 9,000,000 cubic feet.

3—The Administration building—1882.

4—3,000.

5—White Hall and Neville Hall.

6—September 15.

7—September 24.

8—Maryville College from Tennessee.

9—J. W. Hall.

10—62,140 square feet.