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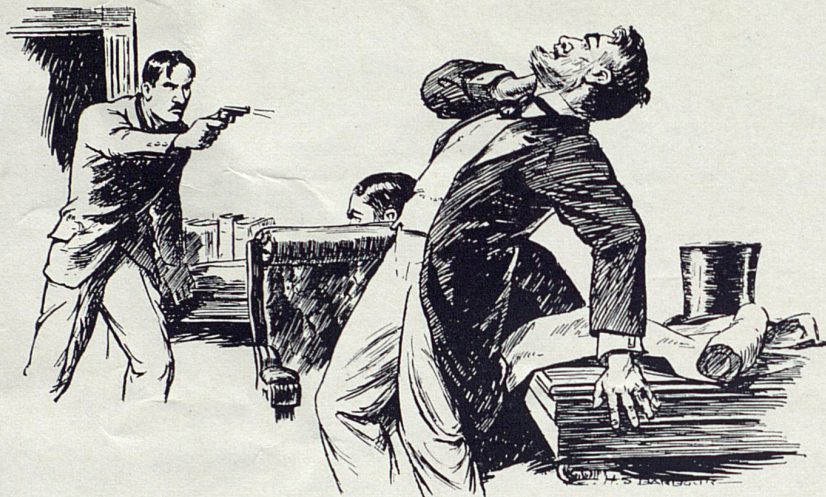


**April 1933**

**Vol. V ▾ ▾ No. 8**



# End of Homestead Strike



In the summer of 1892, while financial panic swept the U. S., the most bitter and bloody labor dispute of U. S. history focused public attention on the Homestead steel mills, near Pittsburgh. There Amalgamated Association, powerful steel unit in six-year old American Federation of Labor, clashed in a finish fight with labor's Number One Enemy, Carnegie Steel's Henry Clay Frick.

Rejecting all of the Union's demands, tycoon Frick declared a general lockout in the Homestead mills, next day found the town an armed camp in the hands of the workmen. After several pitched battles between strikers and strike breakers, militia men were ordered in, established martial law. Newspapers filled with stories of strikers privations fanned public sentiment against Frick and Carnegie Steel Company to white heat. Weeks dragged by, mills remained idle, and iron fisted Frick was forced to play a waiting game.

As *TIME*, had it been printed three weeks after the first outbreak, on July 28, 1892, would have reported subsequent events:

For weeks screaming headlines have focused popular attention on the Homestead Strike, battle between organized steel workers and individualistic Henry Clay Frick. Nowhere throughout the U. S. had the newspaper headlines screamed louder than in a small ice-cream parlor in Worcester, Mass.

There the owners, two dark haired excitable anarchists, Emma Goldman and thin slavic Alexander Berkman, awaited impatiently each new dispatch from the strike center. In each new outbreak they

pictured the growing pains of an impending social revolution, itched to lend a helping hand.

Impulsively they started for Pittsburgh, ran out of funds in New York. Emma Goldman unable to raise money soliciting on the streets, begged, borrowed Berkman's train fare to Pittsburgh. As all negotiations between strikers and Frick collapsed, Berkman appeared at the Carnegie Steel offices, describing himself as the representative of a New York employment agency.

Five times last week Berkman tried to interview Scot Frick. Five times he was refused audience. The fifth time, starting to leave the waiting room he wheeled suddenly, pushed past the colored attendant, marched straight into the private office of Carnegie Steel's Chairman. Grizzled, unimaginative Frick rose from a conversation with one of his assistants, turned towards the door.

Berkman took two steps forward, drew a pistol from his pocket, fired point blank. As Frick fell to the floor, like a flash his assistant grappled with Berkman. More shots, cries for help, brought attendants running to find Frick shot twice in the neck, stabbed several times with a poisoned file.

Frick, streaming blood, braced himself against a desk. As Berkman rode off to jail, he continued to work until an ambulance arrived. Immediately he wired to Scotland—sojourning Carnegie. "I am still in shape to fight the battle out."

Later in the afternoon Homestead strikers were dazed by the news of the terroristic act in which none of them had any part. Said Hugh O'Donnell, leader of the workers, "The bullet from Berkman's pistol went straight through the heart of the Homestead Strike."

Meanwhile the U. S. public, partial to all martyrs, read new screaming headlines making Frick a new hero, turning public opinion against strikers.

# TIME

*The Weekly Newsmagazine*

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# Honor Is Paid to James Kennedy Patterson

## By Host of Friends at Centennial Dinner

One hundred and fifty former colleagues, friends and students of the late Dr. James Kennedy Patterson, "the grand old man of education in Kentucky," who for 41 years was president of the University of Kentucky, assembled at a centennial dinner in tribute to his memory at the Lafayette hotel, Saturday night, March 26.

At the same time, several hundred University alumni in cities and towns throughout the country gathered at similar testimonial groups, and heard a 30-minute radio broadcast of the Lexington celebration.

Speakers at the dinner were Dr. Frank L. McVey, president of the University since 1917; Charles N. Manning, Lexington banker and secretary of the Patterson memorial committee; Mrs. Mabel Pollitt Adams, Tampa, Fla., President Patterson's biographer; Prof. F. Paul Anderson, dean of the University College of Engineering; and Prof. George Roberts of the University College of Agriculture, for years faculty associates of the late educator.

Dr. McVey announced that the Patterson memorial, "a worthy memorial to a distinguished man," would be erected and dedicated in 1934 on the University campus. Funds for it are now being raised by University alumni.

The Patterson tribute was planned by the University Alumni association, with L. K. Frankel, Lexington, as general chairman of arrangements. He was assisted by several committees.

Dr. Patterson was described by Mr. Manning, a personal friend and financial adviser, as "the first citizen of Kentucky, a great educator and erudite scholar," in an address in which the speaker enumerated some of the great steps taken by the University president to further education in Kentucky. Mr. Manning also paid high tribute to Dr. McVey, whom he described as a worthy successor, well qualified to carry on the great institution founded by Dr. Patterson.

### Addresses Radiocast

Addresses of Dean Anderson and Prof. Roberts were broadcast during the period between 9:15 and 9:45 o'clock. The broadcast, arranged by Elmer G. Sulzer, director of the University extension studios, was perfectly timed and executed. Wesley, Carter, head announcer of the University studios, had charge of the announcements. A brief intro-

duction to the broadcast was made by Dr. McVey, who cited some of the achievements in the 100 years between Dr. Patterson's birth in Scotland in 1833 and today.

Dean Anderson, in his address referred to an illuminated portrait of Dr. Patterson, in characteristic pose with crutch and cane at hand, which was placed behind the speakers' table. President Patterson believed in prayer, in the iron hand of discipline, and in the democratic principles of taxation for the education of the masses, Dean Anderson said, and he left, as a heritage, a "secure foundation upon which University executives today are to build a superstructure of educational supremacy."

Prof. Roberts, graduate of the class of 1899, both student and instructor under President Patterson, reviewed the founding of the University of Kentucky, and the former president's prodigious task in shaping the destinies of the struggling institution.

An intimate picture of Dr. Patterson was drawn by Mrs. Adams, his secretary, biographer and confidante, who resided for years in the Patterson home. Visibly affected by reminiscences of those years. Mrs. Adams, with tears in her eyes, told of the greatness, the integrity and loyalty of Dr. Patterson and his brother, the late Dr. Walter K. Patterson. In a visit to the campus Saturday, Mrs. Adams said she saw budding trees Dr. Patterson had planted with his own hands, and buildings he had planned. Her description of the seed saved by the thrifty educator for the next season's planting caused Dr. McVey to endorse the axiom as a fitting inscription on the proposed Patterson memorial. "He saved the seed for the next generation," typifies the thriftiness and foresight of Dr. Patterson, President McVey said in concluding the 100th birthday anniversary tribute.

### Alumni Felicitations

Dr. McVey introduced Alexander Bonnyman, Knoxville, Tenn., University alumnus and chairman of the Patterson memorial committee, and faculty members present at the dinner who served under President Patterson's leadership. He also read felicitations from alumni assembled in various group meetings, which were held at Bowling Green, Buffalo, Philadelphia, New York City, Atlanta, Washington, Birmingham, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis Louis-

ville, Paducah and Cincinnati.

Seated at the speakers' table were Dr. and Mrs. McVey, Dean and Mrs. Anderson, Prof. and Mrs. Roberts, Dr. and Mrs. Frank L. Adams, Dr. George H. Wilson, Lexington, president of the University Alumni association, and Mrs. Wilson; Mr. Bonnyman, Mr. and Mrs. Manning, Miss Sarah Blanding, vice-president of the association, and dean of women at the University, and Dr. Thomas H. Kinnaird, the Patterson physician.

James S. Shropshire, alumni secretary; Miss Marguerite McLaughlin of the University faculty, and Mrs. Thomas R. Underwood, University alumni, served as committee chairmen, assisting Mr. Frankel. Invocation was asked by Bart N. Peak, secretary of the University Y. M. C. A.

### Mr. Manning's Address

"I am told that gatherings similar to this are meeting in many cities tonight," Mr. Manning said. "These are notable groups composed of men and women of different generations, busy men and women, men and women of various vocations and professions—many of them renowned for scholarship, leading lawyers, skillful physicians, able journalists, brilliant teachers, eminent engineers, successful business men—all assembled with the common purpose of celebrating the 100th anniversary of the birth of a man no longer with us in the flesh but whose soul goes marching on!

"And who is this man to whose memory we wish thus to pay the tribute of our homage and affection? A man born in an alien land across the seas, who in his youth, to use his own expressive phrase, 'felt the chill of poverty in his bones,' a man who struggled hard to obtain an education, but who became one of the most erudite scholars of his time and one of the foremost educators of all time; a man who learned to love Kentucky with a fervor of affection which led him to declare: 'I believe that nothing God has to bestow upon his most favored children is too good for Kentuckians or for their children,' a man who was publicly extolled by one who knew him well and who is accustomed to weigh his words as 'first citizen of the commonwealth, great historian, great scholar, great teacher, great man... he has done more for the upbuilding and the elevation of our citizenship than any other man.'



"It is altogether fitting and proper that this man's memory should be honored by these assemblages. Doubtless there are many among them who owe him a personal debt of gratitude in addition to the feeling which all have for him in the mass as natives or citizens of this commonwealth, for which he labored so long and for which he achieved so much. It is peculiarly appropriate that these memorial meetings should be held under the auspices of the Alumni association of the University of Kentucky, child of his heart and brain; for while the world will little note nor long remember what we say here, it will not soon forget what he did in the establishment and development of that great institution of learning.

"It is not my purpose and time will not permit me to attempt to sketch the life of James Kennedy Patterson. There are those here who know it far better than I, and to those who do not know it so well and who may wish to learn more of it I commend the interesting and accurate biography written by one of his literary executors, his former pupil, secretary, and devoted friend, Miss Mabel Hardy Pollitt, now Mrs. Adams, who, happily, is with us tonight and whom we shall have the pleasure of hearing on this occasion. But I cannot refrain from alluding to some of his outstanding services to the cause of popular education in Kentucky and particularly to his connection with the University of Kentucky, since it is for these things in which his identity and personality were so merged as to earn for him the titles 'Grand Old Man of Education' and 'Father of the University of Kentucky' that he will be chiefly remembered.

#### Obtained Grant

"It was due principally to him that the State A. & M. College of Kentucky was located in the city of Lexington. After its establishment here his zeal in its behalf led him to ask and to obtain from the legislature of Kentucky a grant supplementing the meagre income derived from the proceeds of the lands given by the United States government for its support. The action of the general assembly in voting an annual appropriation to the college, to be raised by the imposition of a tax of one-half cent on each \$100 of taxable property belonging to the white citizens of the state, whereby its income was immediately increased from \$9,900 to \$27,500 per annum, was accomplished largely through his initiative, his persistence, and his tact.

"With the granting of this appropriation the future of the college seemed assured, and preparations

were made to begin the erection of buildings on the grounds which had been donated by the city of Lexington as a site. But unexpected delays and difficulties arose; the contractors failed to carry out their agreements; the architects refused to press the contractors, and the president and board of trustees dared not proceed legal compulsion because of a threat of an attack upon the newly chartered institution as a formidable rival. Funds being exhausted, an appeal was made to the banks for credit, which was refused in view of the imminence of the attack and the practical certainty of the abolition of the tax.

"Thereupon, in the words of his biographer, 'James Kennedy Patterson, staking his all upon the future of the A. & M. College, took to the Northern Bank of Kentucky at Lexington the savings of his lifetime, and hypothecating every dollar of security he possessed, borrowed the money necessary to carry on the building.'

The threatened attack swiftly came. With great energy and eloquence he met the attack of the assailants of the college in the legislature, not only repelling the onset of its leaders but completely demolishing the arguments of their attorney, one of the ablest members of the bar in Kentucky, a former chief justice of its highest court, and winning a triumphant victory in the confirmation of the tax. The controversy being carried to the courts, he obtained permission, though not a lawyer, to file his arguments in behalf of the college in those tribunals after so eminent a lawyer as John G. Carlisle had refused to undertake the defense of the college on the ground that it had no case, since the constitution clearly forbade the tax. Again he won a sweeping victory for the college. His arguments in these cases are models of diction, replete with historical learning, logical, eloquent, and convincing. They are sufficient in themselves to establish his reputation as an educational statesman; in them he was easily a match for the brilliant array of counsel opposed to him and completely prevailed over all of them.

"His subsequent task was less dramatic, though no less necessary or important—the economic and efficient employment of slender resources, the daily attention to administrative details; the attraction of additional students; the addition, as opportunity was afforded to plant equipment, and personnel; the advertisement of the college by public speaking and by appearance before and membership in learned societies and associations; the coax-

ing of additional appropriations from reluctant legislators, both state and national, by frequent sermons on the text 'Without vision the people perish;' the gradual evolution of college in university. His was the task both of planting and watering, and he never doubted that in time God would give the increase.

#### Knowledge Remarkable

"The breadth, accuracy, and variety of his knowledge were remarkable. He could teach law to lawyers, theology to theologians, science to scientists, the healing art to physicians, banking to bankers, and subjects of general interest to all. His mind was encyclopaedic in its range and acuteness; in every company of scholars he was 'primus inter pares.'

"His pride in his pupils was unbounded. In his jubilee address in 1916 he said that of the 883 alumni graduated during his term of office between 1869 and 1910 not more than one-half of one per cent had been failures, and 'What university in America,' he triumphantly asked, 'has a better record?' That the senior class of the University each year now contains almost as many as the entire number graduated during the more than 40 years he was president is but another illustration of the strength and the breadth of the foundation laid by him. And is it not true that the fame of the founder is not dimmed, but merely revealed in a brighter light, by the genius, the ability, the energy, and the versatility of him who, from the presidential chair, has for more than 10 years guided the destinies of the institution in ways of progress and extension and increase in influence and power?

"His greatness as a college president is attested by the staff he gathered round him. Neville, White, Shackelford, Helveti, and Jones would have adorned the faculty of any university; Dr. Robert Peter and his son, Alfred M. Peter, Scovel, Kastle, Miller, Matthews, Garman and many others added, by their labors and learning to the reputation of the institution and aided alike in the development of the agricultural and mineral resources of the state and in the intellectual progress of its citizens; while Dean F. Paul Anderson, marking the transition of college into university and playing a prominent part in both, spread the fame of the institution throughout the land and filled the industrial plants of the nation with graduates from his department who received both training and inspiration from him.

"One June 15, 1910, James Kennedy Patterson retired from the  
(Continued on Page Eight)



## Does Higher Education Pay?

**Editor's Note: An address by Dr. Raymond Walters, president of the University of Cincinnati, at the Regional Conference of the American Alumni Council at Cincinnati, February 3, 1933.**

I take special satisfaction and pleasure in extending to this regional conference the cordial welcome of the University of Cincinnati. I mean this. It so happens that shortly after I began my teaching career at Lehigh University I was asked by the alumni secretary of the alumni association, Prof. P. A. Lambert, to edit the alumni publication he proposed. I accepted. Not only was I the editor of the "Lehigh Alumni Bulletin" for about four years, but I was circulation manager and advertising manager as well as reporter and editor. In fact I might say without modesty, that I was the "works," so far as the journal was concerned. Later the editorship was taken over by a man whom many of you know personally and all of you at least by name, the former president of your national alumni council and the present "czar" of Eastern football, that admirable gentleman and sportsman, Walter L. Okeson.

So you will realize that I am not exaggerating when I say that I am interested in what you are doing at this session and genuinely pleased to see you here.

This is an address of welcome and it must not be a long address. I cannot forebear, however, to take a few minutes to discuss a question with which you are all deeply concerned.

Fundamentally you are dealing with higher education and its relationship to those who have already had such education. You are concerned also with education of those who are possibilities for your institution—the sons and daughters of alumni. So you will hear on many sides the question, does higher education pay?

College and university training, despite certain exceptions, has proved a profitable investment for the individual student and likewise for society which ultimately pays the bills for students and institutions. More than ever in the era upon which we are entering, the scientific method of the university will be essential to solve our economic and industrial problems and the liberal culture of the college will be valuable to direct the leisure of our lives into avocations and

recreations at once satisfying and worthy.

Every alumni secretary realizes that the financial rewards of college have been over-advertised. We are all aware of the fallacy of claiming for collegiate training the advantages due to other factors, such as the family and business connections or graduates whose large incomes have been averaged in class reports. The shallowness of this earlier emphasis on financial rewards is revealed right now, when college graduates are no more exempt from the effects of the depression than are other good people.

It is probable nevertheless that the great majority of students who go through to graduation do profit personally by their education. Without it, for one thing, they would be barred from law, medicine and other professions which demand college training for admission to their professional schools. In normal times business and industry tend to give a preference to holders of a college degree. Records of success in later life tend, moreover, to show a definite relation between good academic performance and achievement in professional careers.

What about the broader aspect? Will it pay society to grant to three quarters of a million or more young men and women four years of freedom from economically productive work for their higher education? Statistical studies indicate that increases in the wealth of this nation from 1790 to the present had been preceded by corresponding increases in high school and college enrollment and in publications by educated men. There is evidence that ideas always precede material progress.

Now that the ideas of science and their practical application have brought about the material comforts of our industrial civilization, it becomes the province of the university to apply methods of the physical sciences to the field of the social sciences. We must learn how to distribute income and the material comforts more widely among the whole population. The present puzzle must be solved not emotionally but scientifically. And that means the higher education which the university supplies.

There are specific examples of such scientific direction. One instance is the service performed by the economists of the state universities of Australia who, upon invitation of the federal and state par-

liaments, balanced the Australian budget. On our own country the State of New Jersey has recently asked Princeton University to study and plan a new financial system for the state.

Has the investment in the liberal arts college been profitable? I would quote in answer the tribute paid by Prof. George Herbert Palmer to college graduates in America who lead in all idealistic matters, serving as trustees of libraries, museums, galleries and schools. "This public-minded class," said Professor Palmer, "are true aristocrats, keeping our precious democracy wholesome." The spreading of this code of public service is one of the ways in which higher education can yield increasing dividends in the decades to come.

I need not amplify the doctrine that the liberal culture of the college will be of inestimable value in supplying material for occupation in the leisure which the industrial age will afford. My own thought is that, in addition to literature and science, the fine arts and music should become an integral part of the college curriculum in order to add to the cultural richness of college students. With such resources for the middle years and for old age, life possesses zest, dignity and the beauty of art and of the spirit. If higher education can do this for us, is there the slightest doubt that it does pay in the true meaning of the word?

### U. K. WILL OFFER 275 COURSES IN SUMMER TERM

The University of Kentucky, through its six colleges and graduate school, will offer approximately 275 courses during the 1933 summer session, which opens Monday, June 12.

Dr. Jesse E. Adams, director of the 1932 summer session, will again have charge of this year's period of two five-week terms. This session is the 30th summer school held at the University.

The fourth annual summer school commencement will be held at the University Friday, Aug. 18, for students completing courses leading to degrees during the 10-week session.

An interesting program of extra-curricular activities has been planned for both terms, including the regular Wednesday afternoon teas given by President and Mrs. Frank L. McVey at Maxwell Place, their home on the University campus; band concerts, faculty receptions, Sunday afternoon vesper services, all-University picnic, special lectures, convocations and a laboratory play under the direction of Frank Fowler.



# University of Kentucky

## Alumni Program No. 3

"THOSE GOOD OLD DAYS"

By George Roberts

I have been asked to speak to you today under the title, "Those Good Old Days." Kentuckians are given to much speech making. Dr. Jo Kastale, of the good old days, said that two Kentuckians couldn't get together and cut a watermelon without making a speech about it; so we may be pardoned for talking about the days of so many delightful memories.

The good old days for me were from eighteen hundred and ninety-five to eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, in the administration of the grand old man, President Jas. K. Patterson, in the days when there was an academy or preparatory department connected with State College as the institution was then commonly known, when there were less than two hundred public high school graduates in the state.

In 1895, the buildings on the campus were the main building, as we called it, the old and new dormitories now called White Hall and Neville Hall, the chemistry building, now the law building, and the front part of mechanical hall. The number of college students in 1898-99—that is, exclusive of academy and short course normal students—was two hundred and fifty-five, of which ten were graduate students. The class of ninety-nine numbered 28, the largest up to that time. The class of 1932 numbered 512 and in addition 127 advanced degrees were awarded.

In those days the young woman students were vigilantly kept in the room of the monitress, Mrs. Blackburn—Aunt Lucy, as we called her—when they were not in the classroom or laboratory. No strolling over the campus by young men and women holding hands; but perhaps a sly glance was worth as much then as holding hands is now. There was a time when a package of fire-crackers and a nickel's worth of barber-pole candy gave as much pleasure as a Christmas gift as an automobile does now. Men students were required to attend chapel services daily under military formation, while the young women were marched in under strict discipline by the monitress. No deans of men and women in those days to advise with students; commands were given with authority that brooked no back-talk.

Daily for four years the men were required to undergo military drill, and longer if they started in the academy. Those of us who lived in the dormitories for men were required to eat in the college mess hall, answering to roll call and marching to meals. We were not allowed out of our rooms after 7 p. m. without permission from the military officer. A warning bugle call was sounded at a quarter to ten, and taps were sounded at ten, after which all lights were blown out, not turned off. Reveille was sounded at 6:30. Fifteen minutes were allowed for dressing before answering roll call, after which rooms were put in order and inspected before breakfast. Our courses of study were prescribed for the four years, one hundred and sixty to one hundred and sixty-five credits, exclusive of military, and kept us busy practically all day long for five days a week. So passed the busy days away, until Friday evening, when the occupants of the dormitories began to take their turns at the four bath tubs, with an allotment of fifteen minutes to each student.

Under such a strict regime, it is no wonder that an outlet was sought for some of the energy that will not be spent in serious study; hence a different type of college prank in those days. Dances were exceedingly rare and not approved by the college. Other social affairs were infrequent. The exclusive few who were in fraternities might have a social function in some home but the great body of the hoi polloi had to seek some other outlet. Is it strange then that some things were done that are now considered roughneck, but no more harmful than many things now done? A greenhorn was occasionally taken snipe hunting—no doubt the origin of the expression "left with the bag to hold." Sometimes a large paper bag of water was dropped from a third-story window on a fellow in his Sunday clothes, starting to call on his lady friend. Maud, the campus mule—the one means of transportation owned by the college—was sometimes found in chapel, looking as solemn as some of the professors who used to officiate at chapel services.

Frequently new students were

put on guard duty at night and made to challenge every comer on the campus to advance and give the countersign, and plenty of intruders were provided. Sometimes the prank was turned on the perpetrators, as on one occasion when a giant brother of apparent rural simplicity was on guard, and being wise to the situation, went through the performance naively for a time and then whipped a six-shooter from his pocket and announced: "Now you have had your fun and I am going to have mine," and made them dance to the music of shots fired into the ground near their feet. The story is told that on one Halloween occasion the president's horse was painted flesh color, at night, and hitched near the bedroom of the president, who, on waking, called his servant and exclaimed, "John, John, come here; they've skinned my 'hoss'." Those pranks, typical of hundreds, were funny to us; they may not be to some of our students and younger alumni, but pardon us if we fail to value as highly the humor and entertainment of some of your pranks as you do yourselves. Each age has its own environment and responds to it in its own way.

Football was just as exciting in those days as now, but there was no stadium, and incidentally no serious athletic problems. The mention of the "Immortals of '98" calls up memories to a host of old students and alumni. Captain Roscoe Severs, Windy Martin, Jack Kehoe, Mad Anthony Wayne, Jim Graham, Fatty Strauss, Claude Wills, Milward Elliott, Billy Reese, Job Turner, and Fred Clark. This team scored one hundred and eighty-one points to nothing for all of their opponents a record never equalled before or since at this institution.

Literary societies held a prominent place in the life of the campus in those days, and contributed much worth while to student life. There were four of them—the Patterson and the Union for men, the Philosopher for women, and the Normal for both men and women of the Normal Department. The loyalty of the members ran high, and there was great rivalry among the societies. They had their debates, oratorical and declamatory contests within the societies, and contests between the societies to select a representative for the state intercollegiate oratorical contest, which was about as important an affair as the home-coming football game is now. Special trains were sometimes run from nearby towns, and the parades on the street would rival the football pep meetings of today. The contests were held in the Old Lexington Opera House.



It was an occasion for the greatest show of the year; beauty and chivalry were there in their best clothes. The stage was a scene of great dignity and eloquence. Those were the days of silver-tongued oratory. Who does not remember handsome and eloquent John Geary who won the contest and came to his climax when

He "dip't into the future far as human eye could see,  
Saw the vision of the world and the wonders that would be,  
Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails,  
Pilots of the purple twilight dropping down with costly bales."

and so (through the quotation),

"Until the battle flags were furled  
In the parliament of man, the federation of the world."

After the decision of the judges, he was borne from the stage on the shoulders of his admiring fellow students.

It is a far cry from these customs to those of today; but these eternal are not education or any important part of it, except in so far as they may affect ideals and attitudes. In those days there were able men on the faculty, with high ideals and wisdom born of learning and rich experience. The student of purpose and ability found opportunity for worth while study, and an environment conducive to high intellectual training and true culture. Not so much was known then as now, but what was known was used effectively. We too often mistake the possession of an abundance of information for education, which is something more; it is primarily a way of thinking and acting, which cannot, of course, be attained without information as a basis. But an accumulation of facts without an understanding of their meaning and relationships no more constitutes education than do stone, brick, mortar and lumber constitute a house. Back of these must be the architect and the skilled workmen. Likewise, there must be design in the intellectual structure and skill in correlating the materials of education.

The faculty of 1895-99 numbered less than twenty-five, exclusive of the academy, but among them were great intellects and great souls who inspired and guided aright those students who cared to respond. There was the president with his keen intellect and wisdom and his love for the institution, born of hard experience and sacrifice; Dr. Joe Kastle, without whose personality chemistry would have been a

dead thing; Professor Shackelford, whose noble character and saintly face inspired reverence; Professor Neville, whose intense hatred of all pretense and sham left a lasting influence on many a student; Professor Miller, whose rigid honesty and insistence upon adherence to facts and freedom from prejudice made many students more thorough in his investigations and more careful about expressing his opinions; Professor White, whose kindness made one want to be kind even to his enemies. Others there were as worthy to be named.

It is not the time in which one lives or the amount of knowledge that has been discovered that determines whether one can become educated; it is what is in the student himself. There is more information for use today than thirty-five years ago and less than there will be thirty-five years hence, but he who will may be as truly educated in one age as in another. There are great intellects and personalities on the campus today just as in the days of old and as there will be in the days to come. The truly educated man is the one with the mind so trained that he can discover new information or take it in as it develops, assimilate it and think clearly and honestly about it.

I fear that too many have made going to college a matter of getting a diploma in order to get a job, rather than of enriching the intellectual and spiritual life and of contributing something to the solution of the problems of human living. There is today, however, just as much seriousness of purpose among the young men and women of our Alma Mater as there was in the old days, and I am heartened by knowing that many of them are facing the serious problems of today with as much courage and honest endeavor as one could wish. God speed them!

Those were good old days. The present is good to those who will get good from it. Let us hope that tomorrow will be better yet.

#### NEW SERVICE FOUNDED BY U. K. PSYCHOLOGISTS

The psychology department of the University of Kentucky has established a personality-development service which is open without cost to University students and to the various social agencies and school authorities.

Dr. J. B. Miner, head of the department, in announcing the service said it was established as a result of numerous requests for "improvement of personal adjustment to life situations."

"The department has in mind a

broader service than it hitherto has been able to offer through the psychological clinic and the personnel bureau," Dr. Miner declared. "This added service will be intended primarily for the usual children and adults, and not merely for problem cases, which have been handled by the psychological clinic for the past 10 years.

"This service will include questions of the improvement of personality, vocational guidance, mental well being, special training and the various problems which are undertaken by personnel officers in the public schools or in business and industry," the psychology professor said.

Four hours will be set aside each week for interviewing those who care to consult the department. These hours are from 3 to 5 p. m. Tuesdays, and from 10 a. m. to 12 noon Saturdays. Appointments must be made in advance by calling at the office of the department.

This enlargement of the regular service has been made possible, Dr. Miner stated, by the cooperation of a number of graduate students who have been fitting themselves as technical assistants in this work.

In addition to Dr. Miner, other members of the department who will give some time to the new service are Dr. G. B. Dimmick, who has charge of instruction in the diagnosis of personality development; Dr. Henry Beaumont, executive secretary of the personnel bureau, and Dr. Martin M. White, associate professor.

## The Kentucky Alumnus

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James Shropshire, '29 . . . . . Editor  
Betty Hulett, '30 . . . . . Associate Editor  
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### HONOR PAID DR. PATTERSON AT CENTENNIAL DINNER

(Continued from Page Four)

presidency of the University of Kentucky, an office he had held in that and its predecessor college since 1869—a longer term of continuous service than that completed by any other college president. But his interest in its affairs did not cease with his retirement. In 1895 the death of an only son left him childless. Thereafter, he said he centered his affection upon the University which became to him a son, and this affection continued until his death on Aug. 15, 1922. To it he bequeathed his library and the estate he had accumulated in a long life of industry, frugality and thrift. In his will be provided for the future foundation of a college which should bear the name of his deceased son, a college which should have as its special object 'the preparation of young men for the diplomatic and consular service of the United States.' His wisdom and far seeing vision in making this provision were widely acclaimed at this time and will doubtless receive greater recognition when the college comes into existence. So far as this speaker knows, this was the first provision ever made for a college of this type though it was followed soon afterwards by the announcement of the 'Page School' at Johns Hopkins which had been projected along similar lines and would shortly be put in operation.

"At no distant date there will rise upon the grounds of the University a monument to James Kennedy Patterson, a monument to be erected out of funds contributed by alumni of the University and other friends of this illustrious man. But the University itself is his monument—not alone 'the brick and mortar, the spacious grounds, the well equipped laboratories' and all its material grandeur, but 'learned, eager, sympathetic teachers and earnest, capable, studious pupils' as well. In thinking of the impress he made upon his own and will make upon future generations one is reminded of the statement of Henry Adams concerning teachers: 'A parent gives life, but as parent often gives little more; a murderer takes life, but his deed stops there; but a teacher may influence eternity—none can say where his influence ends.'

"Dr. John Grier Hibben, a former president of Princeton University, in a recent magazine article has well said: 'In looking back over history it is evident that our progress has been due to the fact that in every generation there have been men and women who believed in

something higher than themselves. I believe that a divine power manifests itself through the channels of concentrated human personality.' Such a personality we honor tonight.

"James Kennedy Patterson was an appreciative man and he loved appreciation. In him there was a depth of sentiment the placid surface of equanimity. 'The great and good,' we are assured, do not die, even in this world; their spirits walk abroad.' If the spirit of James Kennedy Patterson is walking, he is with us tonight and is delighted at least with the motive and the purpose of this meeting, and may we not salute him in the words of the tribute paid by a former President of the United States to another illustrious teacher: 'Because of you thousands have been released from the bondage of ignorance and countless thousands in generations to come will walk not in darkness but in light.'

"Mr. Toastmaster, I believe that the University of Kentucky is the greatest asset of the commonwealth. I believe that the spirit of James Kennedy Patterson caught up and reflected in the lives and labors of his associates and of those who have succeeded both him and them has guided it to its present eminence and will, like a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night, lead it to still greater heights in a yet more glorious future."

### THE ALUMNI LOYALTY FUND

In the March issue of the KENTUCKY ALUMNUS, there appeared an editorial on the ALUMNI LOYALTY FUND campaign now being sponsored by the Alumni association. Since that time, letters have gone out to many of our alumni.

All money received will be divided between two worthy causes, the Alumni Loyalty Fund and the Student Loan Fund. Many students have been forced to leave the University because the Student Loan Fund was so depleted that it was impossible for them to borrow from it. This is a deplorable fact, as the students who were forced to suspend their education were deserving and held in great esteem by faculty members and fellow students alike.

The Alumni Loyalty fund is being promoted for the good of the Alumni Association. Due to the reduced membership list, the financial problems of the Association have become acute and it is necessary for the administrative officers to call on the alumni. With the assistance of some of the class secretaries, we feel that it will be

possible to put on this campaign every year, as an annual period of giving to our Alma Mater.

While the response has not been as enthusiastic as we had hoped, the administrative officers feel encouraged because the checks that have been received thus far. Our contributions to date total \$140,000. The following classes have contributed: 1879, \$5.00; 1890, \$10.00; 1896, \$100.00; 1902, \$5.00; 1904, \$10.00; 1907, \$1.00; 1913, \$5.00; 1915, \$3.00; 1919, \$1.00.

Letters will be sent out to other classes within the next few days and it is hoped that the present amount will be augmented greatly by future gifts.

Dr. Frank L. McVey, president of the University of Kentucky, and James S. Shropshire, alumni secretary, have completed a trip through Kentucky, during which time they visited many alumni clubs and towns in the State. Doctor McVey spoke to more than 20 groups of alumni, students and citizens of the commonwealth.

The meetings were arranged through the cooperation of alumni in various communities. The places at which meetings were held and the alumni responsible, follows:

Winchester—Nicholas Winn Williams, '30; M. C. Redwine, '19.

Mt. Sterling—Harvey A. Babb, '11. Paintsville—Mrs. L. J. Parrigan (Bess Goggin), '06; G. C. Wells (Member of the Board) Raymond Kirk, '24.

Hazard—R. T. Whittinghill, '03. Jackson—Frances Holliday, '31; W. E. Blake, '22.

Harlan—F. F. Cawood, '10. Middlesboro—Joe Bosworth, Ray Moss, x; R. L. Maddox, '09; Herndon Evans, '21.

Somerset—V. D. Roberts, '05. Williamstown—F. A. Harrison, '16. Covington—John R. Bullock, '28; H. D. Palmore, '14; C. M. Riefkin, '24; Nancy Kinchloe, Mrs. David Phelps.

Hardinsburg—John W. Smith, '26; Mrs. J. M. Herndon, '07.

Owensboro—R. Miller Holland, '08; Carlos Jagoe, '30.

Henderson—Frank T. Street, '17; Leo King.

Princeton—Everett Howton. Clinton—Finch Hilliard, '32.

Fulton—J. O. Lewis, '11.

Mayfield—H. H. Bennett, '20.

Hopkinsville—Dr. W. E. Gary, '04.

Elkton—Everett S. Penick, '16.

Dr. W. A. Duncan, '97.

Elizabethtown—E. E. Pittman, '15.

Ashland—A. T. Bryson, '13; James W. Chapman, '29; Robert T. Caldwell.

Paducah—Schultz Riggs, Curtis Sanders, '25.

Pikeville—B. W. Fortenbery, '20.



## Alumni News

### MANY WILL RETURN FOR REUNIONS

Dr. E. Cronley Elliott, chairman of 1933 class reunions at the University, has mailed out the first letter to the classes whose numerals end in 3 or 8 and the class of 1931, urging the members to make their plans to return to the University in June for Reunions and Commencement exercises.

A varied and entertaining program has been planned for the returning graduates. It is the wish of the Reunion Committee to have every minute of the time so well filled that those attending will go home tired, but happy, and content with the knowledge that there is always a real welcome awaiting them at their Alma Mater.

Sara Carter, '08, Margie McLaughlin, '03, and Dr. Brick Chambers, '13, report that their classes are coming along in fine shape and they expect to have very representative groups here in June. These secretaries have been working hard for several months, reviving that U. K. spirit in those who have been away from the University for a long time. They are very enthusiastic concerning the answers they have had to their letters and are looking forward to a real meeting with their classmates.

The revival of an old Stroller play seems to be taking definite shape. Helen King has been working on the plan and all Stroller alumni seem to be happy that they are going to hold the spotlight of Stroller achievement again. The first Stroller meeting was held in Lexington recently and some alumni came great distances in order that they might lend their support to the worthy cause.

In the next letter to the members of the reunion classes, a complete program of events will be given. Members of the committee hope that this letter will go out within the next two weeks.

Don't forget, JUNE 1, ALUMNI DAY at the University of Kentucky. Be sure to be here.

### NEWS NOTES

Lawton W. Stokley, '27, proprietor of the Central Kentucky Tire company, has announced his appointment as dealer for Goodrich tires in Lexington. He is vice-president of the Co-operative club, member of the Reserve Officers

Mess of Central Kentucky, and a first lieutenant in the 61st Infantry Reserve.

Samuel H. Cole, '21, has announced that he will seek the Democratic nomination for county attorney of Fayette county, Kentucky. Mr. Cole was formerly the Fayette county representative in the general assembly and for four years was assistant county attorney.

Eldon S. Dummitt has been elected president of the Lexington Optometrist club. Two other former students, Newton Combs, Jr., x'29, and Ollie Williamson, x'29, were elected vice-president and sergeant-at-arms respectively.

Word has been received that F. G. Eberhart, who attended the University in 1886, died on March 23, at Mishawaka, Indiana, following an illness of pneumonia. Mr. Eberhart was president of the Board of Directors of the Mishawaka Rubber and Woolen Manufacturing Company and president of three banks in Miskawaka.

### MARRIAGES

Rose Paritz, '33, to Sidney Schneider.

Grace Dell McKenzie to Ray Allison.

Virginia Rowland Farmer to Ernest Swope Clarke, Jr.

Caroline Vetter to Charles Kenney, '22.

Evelyn Dean to Edmund Hulett, '30.

Katherine O'Conner to Curtis Sausley.

Agnes Bradley Biggerstaff to John McCaw Howard, '30.

Belle C. Hardin, to Thomas Christian Smith.

Lois Broadbent, '32, to William Cundiff, '31.

Jewett Gwin to Harold W. Ashley.

### OHIO MAN WILL SPEAK AT UNIVERSITY FINALS

Dr. Elmer B. Bryan, president of Ohio University, Athens, O., widely known educator and lecturer, will be the speaker at the University of Kentucky's 66th annual commencement exercises Friday, June 2, it was announced at the offices of President Frank L. McVey.

The baccalaureate speaker on Sunday, May 28, will be Dr. William J. Hutchins, president of Berea College.

Dr. Bryan has been president of

Ohio University since 1921, and prior to that headed Colgate University, New York, and Franklin College, Indiana. He is the author of "The Basis of Practical Teaching," and "Fundamental Facts for the Teacher," and is a frequent contributor to educational journals.

### LIBRARY GIFTS

Two interesting old portraits have been presented recently to the University Library, and, as both were acquired through the efforts of the alumni, they have a special interest to us entirely apart from their intrinsic or associational value.

The first, a portrait of Dr. Samuel Brown, the first head of Transylvania Medical school, is by William West and is a fine likeness of the brilliant doctor who not only gave Transylvania Medical school its start on a career of distinction but was noted for his courage in the use of vaccination in the early days. The purchase of this portrait, which was sold at auction in Washington, was due to the initiative of Dr. J. S. Chambers, '13. Dr. Chambers has taken up the history of medicine in Kentucky as a side line and is finding it an interesting field for investigation.

The second portrait to be added to our "hall of fame" is one of the most famous Kentuckians, Henry Clay. It is a full-length portrait by Hoffer, which was reproduced quite often in earlier days, both in engraving and lithograph. It portrays Mr. Clay with his dog beside him and with his home, historic Ashland, as a background. W. H. Townsend, '12, and T. D. Clark, M. A., '30, are the leading spirits in this acquisition.

The University Library greatly needs enrichment with gifts of all sorts of older material. Surely every alumnus can make a contribution of some kind to our background collection.

Entirely different is the gift made by James Strauss (ex) of a year's subscription to **Apparel Arts**, a very sumptuous periodical of the men's clothing business. It will be useful to classes in salesmanship, advertising and commercial art.

Three pieces of antique Indian textiles were given to the Library by Miss Katherine Pettit of Lexington. These are beautiful examples of the work of the Pre-Inca South American Indians and are at least 500 years old.



## Sports

### KENTUCKY TRACK SEASON—SO FAR

By Cameron V. Coffman

The University of Kentucky track team made its 1933 debut April 15, on Stoll field, and with the aid of Doug Parrish, a red-headed youth from Paris, Ky., who scored 24 points, sent the Commodores of Vanderbilt University back to Nashville on the short end of a 64½ to 52½ score. Kentucky's mile relay team, composed of Ellis Johnson, Malcolm Foster, Tom Cassidy, and Doug Parrish, a quartet of football players stepped a lively mile to outrun the Vandy relay team by a safe margin. This upset marked the second time in 22 years that Vanderbilt has been defeated in the mile relay. The University of Florida claims the distinction for the other victory.

Parrish, who is a newcomer to the Wildcat squad this season, stepped into the shoes which were vacated by "Shipwreck" Kelly last spring. Parrish tied with Sutherland of Vanderbilt for first place in the pole vault. He also won the 100 yard dash; the 220 yard dash; the 120 yard hurdles; the 220 yard low hurdles, and completed a perfect day by running a fast lap with the relay team.

The times in the running events were comparatively slow due to the soggy track, which was caused by a drizzling rain that fell during the meet. In spite of the slow track the 'Cats looked very impressive to the small group of fans who gathered to witness the meet.

Several other new men made their first appearance with the Blue and White varsity. Gene Miller, who comes from New Jersey, out jumped his Vanderbilt opponent to take first place in the high jump. Charles Gates, Covington, and Armer Mahan, Louisville, showed up well in the half mile and mile runs respectively. Ellis Johnson, Kentucky's basketball ace, and Tom Cassidy, who are both new members of the team performed well in their event.

Ralph Kercheval, who starred last season and continually won places in four events to finish high point man for the entire team, has confined his efforts to the javelin throw and broad jump.

Capt. Howard Baker is again showing his "old time" style and is performing as he did last season.

One week after the Vanderbilt meet the Wildcats lost a heart-

breaking meet to the Yellow Jackets of Georgia Tech by the narrow margin of 67 to 64. The 'Cats led throughout most of the meet, but the loss of the mile relay cost them a victory.

Doug Parrish was again the "big gun" in the Wildcat's battle. His biggest shot of the afternoon was when he lead his team mate, Harry Emmerich, over the 120 yard high hurdles to establish a new University record of 15.3 seconds.

The old record of 15.6 seconds, which was established by Warren, Clare has remained intact since 1920.

Besides winning the 120 high hurdles Parrish also won the 220 yard low hurdles; was second in the 220 yard dash; second in the pole vault, and third in the 100 yard dash, to give him a total of 17 points for the day.

Galloway, who won the 100-yard dash and the 220 yard dash for Georgia Tech, was high point man for the visitors with a total of ten points.

The results of the Kentucky-Georgia Tech are as follows:

100-yard dash—Galloway (T), first; Moore (T), second; Parrish (K), third. Time, :09.9.

220-yard dash—A Galloway (T), first; Cassidy (K), second; Foster (K), third. Time, :52.7.

Half-mile—Gates (K), first; Davenport (T), second; Baker (T), third. Time, 2:05.7.

Mile—Mahan (K), first; Baker (K), second; Geggenheimer (T), third. Time, 4:45.2.

Two-mile run—Baker (K), first; Campbell (T), second; Gatewood (T), third. Time, 10:41.9.

120-yard high hurdles—Parrish (K), first; Emmerich (K), second; Dean (T), third. Time, :15.3.

220-yard low hurdles—Parrish (K), first; Michael (T), second; Dean (T), third. Time, :25.3.

High jump—York (T), first; Tuttle (K), and Miller (K), tied for second. Height, 5 feet, 6 inches.

Javelin—Kercheval (K), first; Lackey (T), second; Dean (T), third. Distance, 166 feet, 5 inches.

Discus—Tuttle (K), first; Dean (T), second; Rupert (K), third. Distance 122 feet, 5 inches.

Pole Vault—Cummings (T), first; Parrish (K), second; Kercheval (K) third. Height, 11 feet.

Shot put—Dean (T), first; Seale (K), second; Lackey (T), third. Distance, 42 feet, 5 3-4 inches.

Relay—Georgia Tech (Kelley, Saey, Davenport and Galloway), first; Kentucky (Foster, Johnson, Parrish and Cassidy), second. Time 3:33.1.

### 2,500 STUDENTS ENTERED TESTS AT UNIVERSITY

Approximately 2,500 students representing 276 of the leading high schools in the state participated in the annual high-school week events at the University of Kentucky April 11-15.

As the contests were held during the Easter holidays at the University, when the regular occupants were absent, provision was made to house the contestants in the men's and women's residence halls on the University campus. Special rates were also given by the hotels, railroads and bus lines.

The state high-school music festival April 13-15 was an outstanding feature of high school week and brought together some of the finest musical groups in the high schools of the state.

### J. E. ADAMS UNDERGOES APPENDIX REMOVAL

Dr. J. E. Adams, director of the University Summer Session, underwent an operation for appendicitis at the U. S. Veterans hospital recently.

### RICHMOND SPEAKS AT O. D. K. ASSEMBLY

James H. Richmond, state superintendent of public instruction, addressed a general convocation of University of Kentucky students at Memorial hall, recently, and was pledged to Omicron Delta Kappa, national leadership fraternity, in the annual pledging exercises.

"Schools retrenched in Kentucky during 1932 when other agencies of government were unwilling or too selfish to do so," Mr. Richmond charged in his address, which followed the lines of his speech before the K. E. A. meeting in Louisville in April.

"There must not be a moratorium in education in Kentucky. We must carry our cause for adequately supported schools throughout the entire state. Today's children must be educated today. Some governmental enterprises, worthy as they may be, may postpone their programs until tomorrow—not so with schools," Mr. Richmond declared.

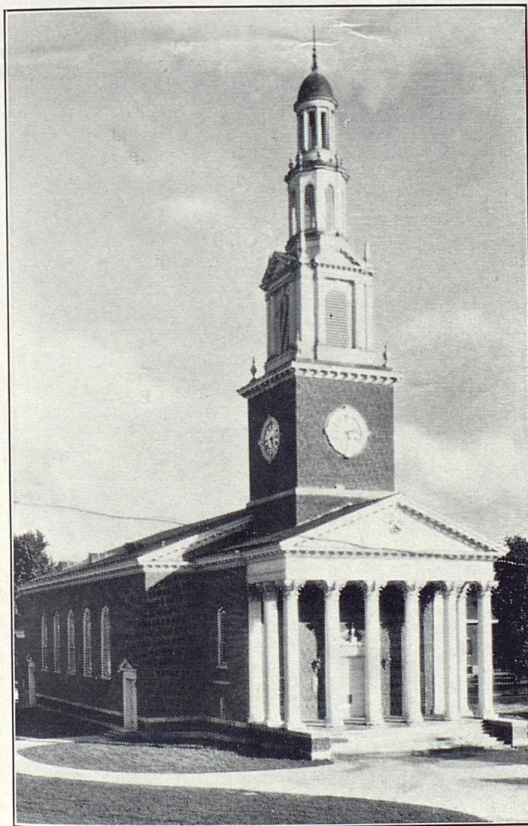


# The University of Kentucky

Lexington, Kentucky

Established in 1865

FRANK L. McVEY, LL. D., Ph. D., President



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By the way, you know  
 friends sometimes offer me  
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 lieve you'll enjoy them!"

*they Satisfy*



*—the Cigarette that's Milder  
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