

KENTUCKY ALUMNUS

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DECEMBER, 1930

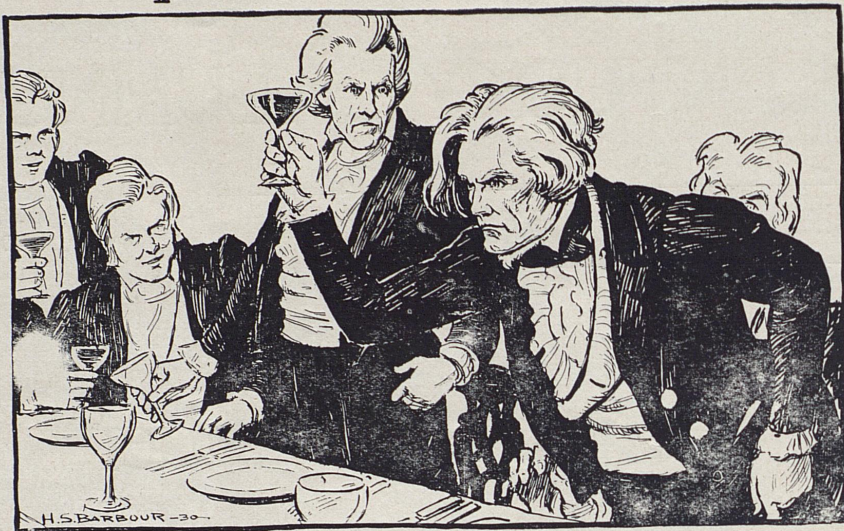
No. 4

Christmas Number



CAMPUS IN WINTER

The Trap



.... At the Indian Queen Hotel in Washington the stage was set for the cleverest political trap of 1830, a trap to catch President Andrew Jackson. The trappers: Vice-President John Clay Calhoun and his disgruntled South Carolina supporters. Their purpose: to make the President commit himself to South Carolina's extreme State's Rights doctrine, particularly a state's privilege of nullifying an obnoxious federal law (in this case the high-protection tariff). Their bait: a party banquet to commemorate the birthday of the late great Thomas Jefferson, prime champion of state as well as personal rights.

The dinner was to begin at 5 in the afternoon, but the guests, attracted by rumors of the trap, crowded the lobby by 4 o'clock. Little groups studied the dinner program, noted the 24 toasts to be proposed. Many a guest remarked on what seemed to be a preponderance of State's Rights sentiments. One group, chiefly Pennsylvanians, marched out en masse, announcing loudly and a little self-consciously that they would be party to no such unpatriotic proceedings. Other dissenters remained, anxious to see what they could see.

.... Promptly at 5 the President arrived, and the dinner began. But it was near 7 before the first toast, to Thomas Jefferson, was given. After that they came rapidly. And there could be no doubt of the turn the dinner was taking as, one after another, the toasts subtly praised Jefferson for originating the State's Rights doctrine, praised Kentucky and Virginia for their State's Rights resolutions of 1798, praised Georgia for its action against the Cherokee Indians, quoted State's Rights sentiments from Jefferson's speeches. Many a volunteer speaker supplemented the 24 regular toasts with dissertations on the State's Rights theme. The President listened attentively, gave no hint to what he was thinking.

Finally, when the dinner was some four hours old, President Jackson glanced up at Toastmaster John Roane, glanced down at a slip of paper in his hand, rose to his feet. The hum of excitement was quickly silenced. The President raised his wine glass, said six crisp words: "Our Union: It must be preserved!"

Dead silence followed the President's toast, then a general murmur, then sounds of angry dissent from some of the Southern delegates. Alert, quick-witted, Senator Hayne of South Carolina jumped up, politely if unorthodoxly suggested that the President add the word "Federal" before the word "Union". The President bowed, reposed his toast: "Our Federal Union: It must be preserved!" Soothed by this vague qualification the delegates drained their glasses.

Vice-President Calhoun did not drain his. Almost before the President's toast was finished he was on his feet, scowling, holding up his glass. As the President sat down and the room grew silent, he looked around. "The Union:" he said slowly, "Next to our Liberty most dear! May we remember that it can only be preserved by respecting the rights of the States and distributing equally the benefits and burthen of the Union!"....

So, in part, would TIME have reported the eventful Jefferson Birthday Dinner of April 13th, 1830. So, too, would TIME have reported how President Jackson's epigrammatic toast, amended, overshadowing Calhoun's too lengthy answer, provided a slogan for the nation; how, nevertheless, Calhoun's recalcitrant state grew increasingly troublesome until, in 1832, it was appeased temporarily by a compromise tariff; how the State's Rights group constantly gained support until the outbreak of Civil War.

TIME

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Changing Persia

By C. B. FISHER, '20

Persia like her neighbors, Turkey and Afghanistan, is passing through an epoch-making period of transition, though perhaps the astonishing rapidity of the changes in Turkey and the dramatic fate of the attempt in Afghanistan have received more publicity than has been given to the steady program that is being made in Persia.

We who are working in the midst of these changes see new meaning in historical events and terms such as "the mailed fist," "the Industrial Revolution," "The French Revolution," "the end of the feudal system and the confiscating of the large holdings of the monasteries," "the renaissance," "the Pilgrim Fathers fleeing from Holland in order to preserve their mother tongue," "the Reformation," "the task of Charlemagne in welding a nation out of diverse elements," "the military despotism of Caesar," and "the task that faced Pericles as he labored to beautify Athens." All of this and more is just now and all at once being worked out in the nations of the Near East. Ours is the privilege not only to witness this great panorama but also to help direct it to some extent.

Nine years ago when the humble donkey was the chief means of transport to such distant places as Mecca, Kerbela, and Khorassan, we arrived in Hamadan in a four-horse covered wagon. This does not mean that there was no auto transport at that time, only that it was scant and hard to arrange. For the three days and two nights paid three times as much as the same six-hour auto ride costs today. It is not difficult to imagine the changes that would follow such a revolution in transportation. Roads have been changed, garages have been built, the Persians are traveling more, local foodstuff has advanced in price, while oranges, fish, and other products of the Caspian Sea provinces are now brought up to the plateau and sold at reasonable prices. Best of all we see more and more of our friends from America who now find it possible to include Persia in their itinerary abroad.

However, these changes are being made at the expense of caravan drives and villages that marked the former stages of the journey. One decrepid village that I visited this summer still showed signs of

its former grandeur when more than 1,000 caravan mules made this their headquarters. The people of that village have nothing good to say for Mr. Ford!!

The new era may be dated from the overthrow of the Ghajar dynasty and the beginning of the Pahlevi regime in 1926. Our own schoolboys were in the procession that welcomed Ahmad Shah as Riza Khan, his Prime Minister and Minister of War, accompanied him to the border in 1925. Since that time Riza Khan has been crowned as the first king of the Pahevi dynasty, Ahmad Shah has died in France and Persia has experienced changes that no one dared dream of a decade ago.

A strong centralized government has been built up in Teheran, the capital, which though unwieldy, inexperienced, and inefficient, is yet strong enough, thanks to the army, to carry through reforms that are amazing. As in Turkey, the first step was to change the headdress and flowing garments. The people objected at first and said that they would not obey, but I was on the street when the order went into effect. As soon as the people saw turbans and fezes ripped up with bayonets they began to realize that the government meant business and I was quite impressed with the way that open defiance gave way to a lurking fear and then to apparent obedience. Today it is difficult to distinguish between Jew and Moslem, clerk and merchant, pseudo priest and lawyer, as was shown formerly by the different types of turbans—worn since olden times in Persia. The psychological effect of this change was soon evident. The people came to realize that they had a real government, that they could really change their way of doing things, and that the new might be more becoming and better than the old.

Then came compulsory registration and choosing of family names. Hasan the son of Hosein now became Hasan The Just, Highborn, The vagabond, Fifty cents, Eight Rivers, Lost name, Black eyebrow, The Glass Seller, Born of the Lion, etc., etc. The matter of choosing family names became quite popular with the people until they knew what was to follow. When compulsory military service went into effect, then there was consternation. Yet, all

had to register else they could not enter school, travel from city to city, get a job, or even be buried. However, we find it difficult not to sympathize with the lack of patriotism when only 70 cents a month is paid in addition to poor clothes and food for two of the best years of a young man's life. This is the third draft that has been taken from Hamadan. Students are exempt, so we are bothered with some undesirables who would use the school as an excuse for exemption. Others are exempt because of dependents but excitement and bitterness have largely disappeared as the people have come to realize that their protests are of no avail.

One of the chief effects of such a change is that the people begin to realize that they have a government, that their own will is not the highest will, and that they are part of a larger whole. Under such a regime compulsory vaccination becomes more feasible, especially when applied to students. As yet there are still many short comings as when all our students were examined by the local health officer for trachoma and head diseases without washing his hands or disinfecting his fingers one time during the process of examining 200 boys—four of whom were infected. The natural immunity that has been developed by gradual inoculation from constant association with such diseases is perhaps the reason for the examination not becoming a general contamination. Still, we try to develop an attitude that would appreciate the motive even though the method may be defective.

Nor has education been left untouched by the forces of the new age. We are now asked to show our registration papers by a Department of Education that was not in existence 50 years ago when our first schools were organized and our regular program must give way to that which has been drawn up by the Department. An inspector has just visited the school and informed me that our Primary Periods must be lengthened from 30 minutes to one full hour and that drawing must be omitted since it is not in the regular government program! At least we can say that Persia now has an educational program. It is based directly on the French system and all students must pass regular government examinations at the end of their sixth year in the Primary school and at the end of the first and second cycles, 9th and 12th grades of the

middle school. It is now proposed that the questions be sent out from Teheran, as are the certificates for all who pass the regular examinations. We have just this week received certificates for the boys who passed the examinations 18 months ago. Such is the efficiency of strong centralization!

Minority groups like the Armenians and Assyrians are strongly opposed to the regulation that demands all schools to teach only the Persian language through the first four grades. Yet the government is insistent and the minorities are beginning to see that in Persia their success or failure depends more and more on whether they know the Persian language or not. As yet the language has not been changed from Arabic script to Latin, as in Turkey, however, there has been considerable discussion of the matter and such agitation, though less than two years ago, still stands a chance of being heard.

Another step in the right direction is proper registration of all property and the giving of a legal title to it. For the past 46 years one of our mission compounds has had nothing more than a mortgage signed by a mullah to show our ownership, simply because there was no one to make out a legal title to the place. However, new ideas still make slow headway, especially when money is involved. Though the registration fee is raised $\frac{1}{2}\%$ every six months and nine months have already elapsed since the registration began in Hamadan, less than 15% of the property has been registered. The people still fail to realize that an order must be obeyed. They still believe that something can happen, and they devoutly hope that something will happen if only they can hold out long enough.

In these days of financial depression it does seem that something might happen too. Persia's coinage is on a silver basis and the slump in the price of silver has hit her hard. To this must be added the effect of the general business depression, the drop in the demand for Persian carpets, and the effect of having to buy a lot of foreign exchange to pay for the construction of a railroad with foreign materials and foreign engineers, to which must be added the bills of four or five hundred students whom the government has sent abroad with the determination to catch up with the procession of progress. A new law plans to place the coinage on a

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gold basis but it is not yet evident whether the government will stand the loss on exchange or not. Surely it will be a sore test of the loyalty and forbearance of the people if they are called upon to bear a 50% loss on all their money in order to change to a gold standard. The finances have gotten into an impossible condition since the departure of Dr. Millspaugh and his Commission in 1927. The splendid reserve which he had built up has disappeared and deficits are piling up. Indeed we may say that there is a chance for something to happen in Persia!

In spite of the depression improvements continue to be made. Property is condemned and streets are being widened



SNOW ADDS TO BEAUTY AROUND
MECHANICAL HALL

with little or no compensation being paid to the owners. This is the reason that Hamadan is still unaffected. Our people demand their money more than they demand a boulevard. Within the past two years three surveys have been made but as yet nothing has been done. Now a chief inspector has been sent from Teheran and it is expected that orders from headquarters will put it through.

Here as in all matters the military is the force that is behind most successful movements. All officials are appointed by the central government in Teheran, there is no such thing as local autonomy. Even the power of the old civil governor is now eclipsed by the military governor, and all

the officials feel themselves over and above the people whom they govern. Last year the governor celebrated the King's birthday by holding a second reception on the night following the public reception. At this second reception to which only the heads of departments and foreigners were invited the governor disregarded all the scruples and desires of the masses of the people, served alcoholic drinks freely and cleared the ballroom for the dance. All of which shows the development of a super-government that is not responsible to the people nor specially concerned about what they may think.

But why should they be responsible to a people who cannot direct those who might be responsible to them? What might be expected from a people whose literacy ranges from 50% in the cities to less than 10% in the villages? On the whole it may be said that the nation is made up of a people each of whom desires his own narrow selfish ends and cannot see the value of a community effort.

Certainly things are not monotonous in Persia! The graduates of our mission college in Teheran and of the four mission high schools in other parts of Persia hold prominent positions in the life of the country. We school people are on the government examining boards and our doctors are on government medical committees of the different cities. Ours is far more than the task of interested onlookers.

The Persians are changing their ways of living and their ways of thinking. They are seeking for worthwhile things. We have a challenging task before us, and the Christ who gave His life for things worth while is finding a place in more and more of the lives of the people of Persia.

WINS HONOR

Robert Reed, of Covington, sophomore in the College of Agriculture, with a standing of 2.58 for his freshman work, was presented this year's Alpha Zeta freshman scholarship medal during the closing ceremonies of the Fall Festival, November 21. The medal is awarded annually by Alpha Zeta, honorary agriculture fraternity, to the sophomore in the College of Agriculture having the highest standing for his freshman year.

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ANOTHER YEAR

THIS is the last Alumnus of 1930. We are closing another year in the progress of our Alumni Association, one that will go down in the history of the association. During this year just ending we have made great strides. Let us take notice of a few.

The membership of paid-up members of our alumni group has shown an increase; not a large increase but one that shows we are building. This year has seen the revival of numerous clubs scattered over the country; their influence can be of untold advantage to our institution. This year marks the beginning of alumni interest in continued education; it showed that alumni interest in homecoming day and class reunions are increasing, large numbers returned for both; the year was a success.

With the beginning of the new year many varied problems will be begun by the association, and it is reasonable to believe that all will meet with the wholehearted support of every alumnus, a greater progress will be made in gaining of members, increasing interest and doing big things for our school.

We are anticipating a prosperous new year—will you do your part?

A NEW CAPTAIN

IN OTHER columns of this issue of the Alumnus there appears a picture of the new football captain and a few words of comment on the selection of this year's lettermen in selecting next year gridiron leader. Here is an appeal to alumni.

Let each one of us get behind this new chieftain with words of encouragement, a few yells at next year's games and your presence when ever the Wildcats appear on the field, and this will bring the Cats to that place in the country's football realm that we are all hoping they will attain.

This year's showing was a disappointment to us all, but merely means that we will have to work that much harder next year. Get behind the team now.

CLASS REUNIONS

Start making plans now to attend the reunion of your class in June. Classes of '86, '91, '96, '01, '06, '11, '16, '21, '26, '29, will hold their reunions. Come back to the University and see all your old friends. For further information, write, Secretary Alumni Association, University of Kentucky.

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Doing Something About the Weather

By MARGARET INGELS, M. E.

Weather is a highly important thing in our lives and has been of vital interest to us through all the ages. Thousands of years ago when early civilizations learned the rudiments of agriculture, the significance of weather was first realized. The Government recognizes the importance of weather and spends hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to prepare weather so that the report is always front-page news.

The weather affects each of us in our everyday habits and actions. Our recreations depend almost entirely on the weather.

With the changes of seasons, women folks feel the longing for new clothes.

Menus are planned according to the weather, featuring hot soups for the winter and cool salads for the summer.

Because the weather is so important in our lives, it has naturally become a topic of universal conversation. We talk about the weather on all occasions, but to say as Mark Twain once did that, "No one is doing anything about it" is as much of an exaggeration as was the premature report of that great writer's death.

Of course, it is not practical to try to control the elements of nature and make weather out of doors. The average person, however, is only out of doors ten or fifteen percent of the twenty-four hours. We spend most of our lives indoors and it is indoor weather that lends itself to scientific control.

Doing something about indoor weather began in the laboratory. Investigations were first conducted to determine the importance of chemical properties of air. These chemical properties of air are oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, argon, helium, neon and traces of other gases, but the two which are important to us are oxygen and carbon dioxide. Most of us remember being taught in grammar school days that we breathe in oxygen and

exhale carbon dioxide. It is a popular, though mistaken idea that when we have remained in a room for a long time we have used up all the oxygen and filled the air with carbon dioxide.

Many tests have been made to find out what really does happen when the air is rebreathed. One of the most spectacular was that by the late Harry Houdini. He allowed himself to be sealed in an airtight box, and lowered to the bottom of a swimming pool. He remained in the box one hour and thirty-one minutes. In that time he breathed the air four times. The oxygen was recuded 5% below normal and the carbon dioxide content was increased 110 times that of normal air. Yet Houdini is quoted as saying after such tests, that he felt no bad effects from such extreme chemical changes in the air he breathed.

Such changes are only obtained under test conditions in air-tight compartments. They never occur in rooms which we occupy. Even the air in the pit of a London theatre after a crowded performance contained but a fraction of a percent less oxygen than that of normal air.

In our homes, the air inside is practically the same, chemically, as that out of doors. There is always so much air leaking into even a well-constructed house that there is approximately a new supply of air every hour.

When in an enclosed room, we do not use up the oxygen in the air, nor do we fill the room with carbon dioxide. But we do something else to the air, and it is this something else which is of importance. Let me explain it this way:

The human body may be likened to a tea kettle because it is constantly giving off heat and moisture. In fact, it gives off so much that if this heat were concentrated it would be sufficient to boil away or completely evaporate one-third of a pint of water an hour. Were it possible to change this heat to energy, it

Miss Ingels is a graduate of the University of Kentucky, formerly research engineer, American Society Heating and Ventilating Engineers, cooperating with United States Bureau of Mines and United States Public Health Service; research engineer, New York Commission on Ventilation.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Miss Ingels' article is the first to appear in the Alumnus along the lines of Alumni Education, that was treated in the November number of the magazine. Dean Paul Anderson says it is one of the best papers written on the subject.

would be sufficient to lift us 2,000 feet into the air.

The air surrounding us must be able to carry off this heat and moisture, and it is important that it be carried off at the rate at which it is generated. If the air is too cool and too dry, it absorbs heat and moisture too rapidly for comfort. This is what we should prevent during the cold winter months. If the air is too warm and too moist, we lose heat and moisture too slowly for comfort. This is what we would like to prevent during the hot summer months. The human body makes automatic adjustments to regulate the rate at which it is forced to lose heat and moisture, in different kinds of air. When cold, the body insulates itself, causing the appearance of "goose flesh" which contracts the skin pores. When too hot, the body cools itself by excessive perspiration.

The factors which control the capacity



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

of the air for absorbing our waste heat are called physical properties—temperature, relative humidity and motion. We know that each of these factors affect our sense of comfort. A hot, summer day is much warmer when the humidity is high, and a cold, winter day is much more severe when there is a strong wind. To fully understand the effect of each of these factors, we should define them.

Temperature is a factor with which we are all familiar—32 degrees F. we know means ice, and 212 degrees F. means boiling water.

Relative humidity, however, is not well understood. It is important because it influences the effect of the other two factors on our sense of comfort. It may be defined as the amount of moisture contained in a given temperature compared to the amount of moisture the air would contain were it full or saturated. The mois-

ture that air is capable of holding, depends on the temperature of the air. The warmer the air becomes, the more moisture it is capable of holding.

For example, consider a given quantity of air at 31 degrees temperature and 70% relative humidity. If this air is heated to 50 degrees and no moisture is added, the relative humidity is reduced to 35%. If the air is heated still further to 70 degrees, and the moisture content kept the same, the relative humidity will be only 17 1/2% because the air's capacity for holding moisture has been greatly increased by heating it to 70 degrees. Heating air without adding moisture makes it relatively drier, or in other words, lowers the relative humidity.

This condition of 31 degrees and 70% relative humidity is the average outdoor condition for New York City for February and is approximately the average for the cold months. When this air comes indoors, which it does even with all windows and doors closed, as has been explained, and is heated to 70 degrees with no moisture being added, it has a relative humidity of 17 1/2%. This is a kind of air in which we live during the winter. It is the weather of the Sahara Desert. What effect does this warm, dry air have upon us?

Winter is the time when we are bothered most with colds. If we run true to the average person in the United States, we will have at least two good hard colds a year.

Studies made by the United States Public Health Service indicate the prevalence of various respiratory illnesses during the winter months, a time when the air is almost sure to be too dry and overheated.

When we go out of doors on cold, winter days, our noses run. This is a nuisance. But it is an interesting fact that the nose is supplying the moisture to humidify the air before it goes to the lungs. When outdoors, the mucous membrane is very moist. When we come indoors, the warm, dry air quickly dries the mucous membrane causing it to become irritated, and, it is believed, a more active field for bacteria. Dry air means dustier air which is germ-laden, so that more germs reach this active field for infections.

Dry air affects our looks, too. English women and Irish women are fortunate to live in moist climates. They do not keep their homes as warm as we do, so that

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their indoor air is quite moist. Their complexions are much more beautiful than those of the American woman, and one medical authority attributes this to the moist climates which they have indoors and out.

Dry air indoors also has a decided deteriorating effect on interior furnishings. It causes glues to dry out, and woods to warp. The thread in fabrics dry out so that rugs, upholstering and draperies show wear very quickly. As stated, dry air means dustier air so that the problem of keeping things clean is made more difficult.

The American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, the United States Bureau of Mines, the United States Public Health Service carried on a series of comprehensive tests to find out what the temperature, relative humidity and motion of air should be for maximum comfort. These investigations were made in rooms where each one of the variables could be changed and hundreds of tests were made. People of all ages and all professions voted on the most comfortable condition, and doctors made tests to find out the reaction within the body. A desirable condition was found to be 70 degrees and from 35 to 40% relative humidity. To increase the relative humidity of indoor air in winter from 17 1/2% at 70 degrees to 35 to 40% at 70 degrees, means adding large amounts of moisture to the air. It takes many gallons a day. For example, a seventeen-room house, even when weather-stripped and thoroughly insulated, would require the evaporation of eight gallons of water every day during the winter in order to properly humidify the air.

Air should be in motion or we would become encased in a layer of warm, humid air, which, as it approaches body temperatures loses its capacity to absorb heat.

Controlling the temperature, relative humidity as well as providing clean air is known as air conditioning. Like all sciences, it is based on scientific laws. Many types of building now condition their air so that they are truly making their own weather.

Department stores are air conditioned so that summer and winter shopping in them is a pleasure. Moving picture theatres are vastly increasing their patronage by providing conditioned air or manufac-

ured weather. Conditioned air is provided in the House of Representatives and Senate Chamber. One air conditioned office building in Texas served as a home for a hay fever sufferer who moved into the building and stayed there throughout the season. He felt completely relieved when living in this kind of air.

In the industries there are more than 200 different kinds of products made in factories who manufacture their weather. Candy, tobacco, foods, drugs, textiles are among those represented.

The science of air conditioning is now being applied to improve the air in the home in winter. Later it will be extended to home cooling. The importance of making the weather in which we live is being realized. Controlling not only the temperature, but the humidity, motion and cleanliness of the air is a health measure and important to true comfort.

A modern system of home weathermaking is a unit placed in the basement like any other central heating plant. The unit is then connected by ducts to air outlets in every room, while the cooler air that settles at the floor line is drawn down into the unit through one or more return ducts placed at various points on the first floor. A motor operated blower circulates and recirculates the air through the house in a continuous cycle. Each time it passes into the unit, it is drawn through filters which take out floating dust particles, it is next passed through sections heated by gas and then moisture is added through contact of the air with a humidifier located at the point where this clean and warmed air is discharged into the ducts which carry it to the rooms above.

Gas not only serves to heat the air distributed, but controls and maintains the proper temperature. This fuel also serves to heat and vaporize the water in the humidifier and by regulating the amount of heat, supply more or less humidity as conditions require. An instrument on the wall in the home automatically controls the humidifier, it may also be set by hand to give more or less humidity as desired.

When homemakers fully realize the possibilities and importance of making weather at home they too will not only talk about the weather, but will do something about it.

ALUMNI NEWS

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LETTER OF APPRECIATION

Ashland, Ky., Nov. 28, 1930.

Mr. Leon K. Frankel
President, Kentucky Alumni Association
Lexington, Ky.
Dear sir:

I want to let you know that I sure do appreciate your efforts on behalf of the Ashland Alumni Association in getting Doctor McVey to meet with us on November 15, 1930.

Doctor McVey's address was full of information about the history of the university. Each member present thoroughly enjoyed it. It was a treat to renew the acquaintance of both Dr. and Mrs. McVey, and on behalf of the Club we express our appreciation of his visit.

The following former students of the

University of Kentucky attended the meeting: V. O. Watson, Mrs. Watson (Edna Lewis Wells), W. O. Eaton, Mrs. Eaton (Kathleen Edwards), Harry B. Tilton, Mrs. Tilton (Janet McVey), Robert Davis, J. Sneed Yager, C. G. Yager, James Brady, Alphonsine Stewart, Mrs. Roland Armstrong, V. L. Sturgill, H. R. Brown, John H. Williams, Mrs. J. W. Bosley, Miss Laura Berry, P. H. Vincent, Thomas Burchett, A. T. Bryson, Otto C. Gartin, Chauncey Forgey, James Cammach, Iley B. Brown, Anthony O'Brien, Mrs. Milton Callahan (Catherine Staph), John Likens, L. C. Fielder, Glanton Smith, Paul Jenkins, Fayne Grone.

Our association plans to meet as regularly as possible. We assure you we will do our best to give you a football line from Ashland before long. We believe

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with a few Ashland boys sprinkled in Kentucky's line, and our Ashland backfield of Ellis Johnson, Tom and Jack Phipps, and next year Lewis Filler, Alabama or anyone else had better watch their step.

Yours for a bigger and better university.
J. SNEED YAGER.

WEDDINGS

Keyes-Baldwin

The marriage of Miss Mary Anne Keyes, of Winchester, and Mr. Thomas Clarence Baldwin, of Paris, took place Saturday, November 22, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Harvey Keyes, on French avenue, Winchester, with members of the immediate families present.

The bride was graduated from the University of Kentucky in 1928. She was a member of the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority.

The groom was a student in the law school at the University of Kentucky. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity.

* * *

Spicer-Gilb

The following invitations have been issued:

Mr. and Mrs. Carey A. Spicer
invite you to be present
at the marriage of their daughter
Stella Vance

to

Mr. Elmer Gilb
on Friday afternoon, November
twenty-eighth,
nineteen hundred and thirty
at five o'clock
Calvary Baptist Church
Lexington, Kentucky

Miss Spicer is a student at the University, and a member of Alpha Xi Delta sorority. Mr. Gilb is a former student, a member of the coaching staff of the University, and a member of Phi Kappa Tau fraternity. Many parties have been planned in honor of the bride-elect.

* * *

Bennett-Braebant

Miss Minnie Lou Bennett, Owensboro, and Mr. Kenneth Braebant, Louisville, were married Wednesday, November twenty-sixth, at Louisville.

Miss Bennett was a student in the home economics department at the university, a member of Alpha Delta Theta social

sorority and Phi Upsilon Omicron, honorary home economics sorority.

Mr. Braebant graduated from the university last June, and is a member of Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity.

They will make their home in Louisville, where Mr. Braebant is in business.

* * *

Lyle-McGary

Mr. and Mrs. Ira William Lyle
announce the marriage of their daughter
Mary Jane Dean

to

Mr. Robert Owen McGary
on Saturday, November the fifteenth
nineteen hundred and thirty
Louisville, Kentucky

Mrs. McGary is a graduate of the University of Kentucky where she was a member of the Delta Zeta sorority.

Mr. McGary is a graduate of the Engineering College, University of Kentucky where he was a member of the Phi Kappa Tau fraternity. Since graduation he has been connected with the Carrier Engineering Corporation, Newark, N. J. He has been recently placed in the Sales Department and transferred to the New York City office.

Mr. and Mrs. McGary will be at home after November 25 at Elizabeth, New Jersey.

CARLISLE CUTCHIN

Coach Cutchin has been the Murray State College mentor for five years. Under his leadership the Murray Thoroughbreds won the football championship of the Mississippi Valley Conference. His basketball players won the conference championship in the spring of 1930. Murray has taken one title every year since it has been a member of the conference.

The Cutchinmen will probably play next year in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association. The Murray coach is a graduate of the University of Kentucky, Class '26.

CLUB NEWS

Members of the New York Alumni Club of the University entertained with their annual dinner dance on the night of November 7. The dance was quite a success, the feature being the playing of University of Kentucky songs.

The University Personnel Bureau

J. B. MINER, Director of the Bureau

The alumni of the university will be interested in the recent establishment of a Personnel Bureau here since one of its functions will be to discover how to serve them better in connection with their vocations. Although the university devotes considerable time to administrative questions, and improvement of the curriculum, equipment and faculty, the institution has always recognized that its prime purpose is the improvement of its students. Its dean of men and dean of women are specifically available for their personal help.

By starting the new bureau, the university has undertaken a definite step to increase its knowledge of its students and their personal problems. In this and other ways, it continually endeavors to discover how to supplement the growing work of the administrative officers where the need seems greatest. It now becomes a pioneer in the student personnel field in the South. This student personnel movement has already made considerable progress in some of the larger universities, notably Northwestern, Minnesota, Michigan and Yale.

Dr. Henry Beaumont was this fall appointed executive secretary for this new service. He had had rather unusual opportunity to learn about different lines of business. Last year he was employed at the Chase National Bank, New York, and earlier had experience in selling and various special appointments on the Pacific Coast. His undergraduate college training was at Stanford University.

While in the East, Dr. Beaumont made contacts with a number of large companies which are interested in finding college alumni and students especially qualified for positions in their concerns and which have not heretofore visited Kentucky. When such positions open up, the bureau hopes to have available a list of alumni and students with their specific training and qualifications. The bureau will, of course, put the employers in touch with the deans of the colleges and the heads of the departments most directly concerned in finding men or women to fill their positions. In this connection it aims to act primarily as a coordinating agency. The university takes no responsibility for find-

ing positions for its graduates. It hopes, however, to supplement the present facilities for bringing employers and students together and to assemble more complete knowledge of the various vocations where that is not already available.

One of the most difficult vocational problems is connected with the adjustment of the alumnae and women students. A brief pamphlet has been prepared to help the college women who are at sea as to their vocational choices. It is entitled, "Suggested Readings on Vocational Guidance for College Women," and is based on a survey of the field made by Miss Erma Juhl in connection with her master's thesis in 1928. It introduces the most helpful literature then available, by brief annotations of selected references. Copies may be obtained by applying to the bureau.

This year the bureau will emphasize problems of choice of vocation and placement during the second semester. Alumni or others, especially those in Kentucky, who are interested in getting in touch with college men and women for suitable positions should communicate promptly with the University Personnel Bureau. They can thus directly help alumni or students of the University of Kentucky, as well as learn about the people best qualified for such work.

During the present semester the bureau is devoting such time as it can to helping students who are deficient in their scholarship. They are being personally informed of the Bureau's willingness to help them by showing them definite methods for improving their efficiency in study. Some of the most interesting problems have been in connection with the correction of handicaps through mental conflicts, lack of interest, or bad habits of work.

For ten years the Department of Psychology has been making numerous studies of students' difficulties at Kentucky. On the basis of these studies of students' abilities, the staff is better able to discover the special troubles of the students who consult it and to adapt the methods to the peculiar personalities and difficulties of

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

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CAMPUS NEWS

KERNEL TIES FOR FIRST PLACE IN N. C. P. A. CONTEST

The University of Kentucky Kernel tied with the student publication of the University of Ohio in the contest for semi-weekly college papers conducted by the National Collegiate Press Association at its annual convention at the University of Pittsburgh, November 21-22. The University of Kentucky was selected as the site of the 1931 convention with the Kernel as host. This meeting will be held the third Friday and Saturday of November.

The University of Michigan and the University of Minnesota dailies won first place in the contest for college dailies; and the Tulane Hulabaloo, the Georgetown University publication, and the University of South Carolina paper were adjudged the best weeklies.

Miss Frances Holliday, managing editor, Coleman Smith, business manager, and Wilbur Frye, editor, represented the Kernel.

KENTUCKY TEAM WINS THIRD AT EXPOSITION

The college boys from Oklahoma won another point today in their apparent effort to show that the intercollegiate livestock judging championship should be theirs permanently. The Agricultural and Mechanical college from that state was triumphant again at the 31st International Livestock Exposition. After having been victor in 1925, 1926 and 1928, they led 22 other institutions in a contest which saw Kansas win second place and Kentucky third.

The Kentucky team, which was third in the intercollegiate livestock judging competition, was first in hogs, second in sheep, fifteenth in horses and twelfth in cattle. The team consisted of George Harris, of Carrollton; William E. Florence, of Paris; H. Levy, of Lexington; Ivan Jett, of Richmond; Theodore Melby, of Buffalo, N. Y., and John Cochran, Marion. L. S. Horlacher is the coach. Levy was fourth high individual and Harris eighth.

WORK IS BEGUN ON OBSERVATORY

Work on the observatory should be finished in time for classes next September according to Mr. Maury J. Crutcher, superintendent of buildings and grounds. The building will cost approximately \$16,000.

The building, a thoroughly modern structure, will be set far back on the farm in order to get the best views of the heavens. There will be four class rooms besides the main studio. It will be heated by gas furnace to prevent smoke from obstructing the view.

An eight-inch telescope, which the university has not been able to use successfully before, has been remodeled and will be set up in the observatory. A 22 foot revolving dome will form the roof of the building. The entire affair will be run by a time clock arrangement.

KERNEL EDITOR REELECTED UNIVERSITY BAND SPONSOR

The appearance of Miss Virginia Dougherty, sponsor, on the football field next fall will mark the first time that a graduate student has marched with the university band. Miss Dougherty was reelected by members of the band this week for another term and will continue in her present position until 1932.

Miss Dougherty has accompanied the band at every public appearance since her election in September and has been one of the most popular and well-liked sponsors. Other candidates for the office were not considered when it was learned that Miss Dougherty planned to return to the university next fall and again would be eligible for the position.

Entering the university in her junior year Miss Dougherty soon became prominent in campus activities. She is a member of Phi Beta, honorary music sorority, the university debating team, being the first woman student elected to that organization, and an associate editor of The Kernel. Miss Dougherty was initiated into Pi Beta Phi sorority at the University of Wisconsin. She is the daughter of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. C. A. Dougherty, of Lexington.

EXPOSITION NETS AWARDS OF \$391 FRESHMAN BASKETBALL SCHEDULE

Competing with twenty-two agricultural schools from all sections of the United States, the herd of Aberdeen Angus cattle, groomed by Mr. John Fraser, furnished the winner of first prize in the fat cattle class. A grade calf, one of three sent to Chicago by the Experiment Station, was the prize winner. Although the university has won many premiums for fine stock in former expositions, this is the first time it has ever taken a first prize in the fat cattle show.

A large percentage of champions emerged from the flock of 24 experiment station sheep shepherded by Mr. Harold Barber. First prize in yearling southdowns, three firsts, a reserve championship, and a championship in Cheviots, three second prizes, and one third in Hampshires, and one first, one second, and one fifth in Grades, are some of the awards won by university entries. A yearling Southdown wether was awarded first prize in the ring known as the John Clay Special, which was open to all breeds of sheep.

Three freshmen students in the College of Agriculture, Allaine Hill, Duke Petit, and Wilford Graves, attended the exposition, the first two as health champions of Kentucky, and the third as a member of the all-state championship 4-H club judging team from Scott county.

STROLLERS AMATEUR NIGHT

Amateur Night contests, annual climax of Stroller try-outs, held Tuesday night in the new auditorium of the Training school building, were won by Miss Irma Pride, Kappa Delta pledge, and Brandon Price, Delta Tau pledge, who presented "On the Lot." The program, consisting of three one-act plays, was witnessed by approximately 100 people.

Approximately 115 freshman basketball hopefuls answered the initial call of Coach Elmer Gilb on December 3. The players were run through a fast practice session while the coaching staff watched in order to get a line on the material which is to be had for the 1931 Kitten team.

Coach Gilb was assisted at the opening session by Varsity Basketball Coach Adolph A. Rupp, in addition to his regular assistants, Len Miller and Lawrence McGinnis, both of whom are former Wildcat basketball players.

A schedule including at least nine games is being arranged for the Freshman team this year, with Eastern State Teachers College, University of Louisville,

Georgetown College and Kentucky Wesleyan College freshmen appearing on the card for two games each. Henry Clay high school will play the Kittens once.

Two dates have definitely been agreed upon. The Kittens will go to Richmond on January 20 to meet the Eastern freshmen, who will return the call on February

12. It is planned to open the Kitten schedule on about January 14. Examinations will interrupt the schedule in the latter part of January, and a full card will be arranged for February, according to present plans.

Coach Gilb has not decided upon the number he will carry on his squad but it is probable that he will select from 25 to 30 players to compose his outfit for the season. The remaining hopefuls will take part in fraternity and intramural basketball, which is conducted annually for men students.

Guignol Players present second play of the season in "Camille" at Guignol theater, beginning December 8.



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Volunteers Beat Kentucky 8-0 In Touchdownless Contest

By DAN M. BOWMAR, JR.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 28.—Tennessee's football team couldn't cross Kentucky's goal Thursday afternoon on Shields-Watkins field here, but two field goals and a safety enabled the Volunteers to defeat the Wildcats 8 to 0 before a crowd of 25,000.

Kentucky's line would not yield when the Vols got near the Wildcat goal, but on two occasions the Tennessee team advanced near enough to the promised land for Charles Emile Kohlhase, Vol fullback, to send perfect drop-kicks between the goal posts. The safety was scored when Kelly was downed behind his own goal line after recovering a bad pass from center.

Except for the ability of Mr. Kohlhase in the kicking department, the Vols and Wildcats played an even game and one that might have justly ended in another Kentucky and Tennessee tie. While Kohlhase was the man who made the scores, it was cool-headed Bobby Dodd who was largely responsible for the Tennessee victory. He passed, punted, ran with the ball and directed his team in a manner that made him the outstanding player of the contest.

Kelly was Kentucky's main offensive threat and Shipwreck never stopped threatening. In the first quarter he reeled off 20 yards to put the ball on Tennessee's 21-yard line, but here the Wildcat march was halted. Urbaniak also turned in a good game, going through the Tennessee line on several occasions.

Bob Kipping, Kentucky's right tackle, played the best game of his career and his work was one of the features of the contest. Time after time Kipping nailed the Tennessee ball carrier for no gain.

Tennessee made a strong bid for a touchdown immediately after the game started. Forquher kicked off for Kentucky and Kohlhase returned the ball to his own 49-yard line. Allen in three tries advanced the ball to Kentucky's 38-yard line. Hackman got three and Dodd added two. On the next play Dodd shot a 28-yard pass to Hackman who caught the ball on Kentucky's six-yard strip. Allen and Hackman carried the ball to the two-yard line.

Here Kentucky's line rose up and would not be moved. Allen tried again, but was stopped on the one-inch line and the ball went to the Wildcats. Kelly, standing behind his own goal line, kicked to his own 34-yard strip.

After this stand the Wildcats looked like a better team than the Volunteers and collected three first downs before the opening period closed. Kentucky made another march in the early part of the second quarter and were stopped when they neared Tennessee's goal.

Taking the ball away from the Wildcats on Tennessee's 34-yard line, the Vols made a march which ended with Kohlhase's first drop-kick. A 30-yard gain by Hackman placed the ball on Kentucky's 24-yard line. Here Dodd passed to Hackman who caught the ball on Kentucky's five-yard line. It was the same play on the same part of the field as pulled by this team at Lexington a year ago to put the Vols in a position to tie the 1929 battle.

Again Kentucky's line would not yield, but this time Mr. Kohlhase, kicking at an angle, sent a perfect drop-kick between the bars to give Tennessee a three-point lead.

At the half, with the Vols holding only this three-point margin, chances for a Kentucky victory appeared good. During the first two quarters, the Wildcats had made six first downs while the Vols were getting three, and the Blue line had stopped Tennessee on the goal line twice.

On the first play of the second half, however, Kentucky received a severe blow. Williams, Wildcat center, who played such a great game against the Vols last year and the year before, was injured and had to leave the game. Williams was going good again Thursday when he suffered an injury to his hip. Colker took his place.

A few moments later Dodd punted out of bounds on Kentucky's 20-yard line. Urbaniak tried to carry the ball, but fumbled. Spicer recovered. On the next play Colker passed the ball too wide for Kelly to catch it and the sphere rolled over the Kentucky goal line. Kelly fell on the ball

and two points were marked up for Tennessee. Tennessee men were rushing in on the play and for a moment it looked as though the Vols would get a touchdown instead of a safety.

Tennessee completed its scoring late in the third period when Kohlhase drop-kicked a goal from the 15-yard line. Allen, Brandt, and Dodd carried the ball to that point from the 45-yard line, where the Vols gained possession of the ball after receiving a Kentucky punt.

In the fourth quarter the Vols threatened when they advanced the ball to the Wildcat's 13-yard line. Urbaniak broke up a pass on fourth down to stop this Vol drive.

By taking Thursday's game, the Volunteers went into the lead in the Kentucky-Tennessee series. The game Thursday was the 26th meeting of these two teams and previous to this year's contest the Vols had won 10 games, the Wildcats had won a like number, and five games had been ties.

BASKETBALL PROSPECTS GOOD

Augmented by payers from the football squad, Kentucky's Big Blue basketballers are working every day for as tough a schedule as any 'Cat team ever faced. Only three teams are to be met outside of the Southern Conference.

The first of these non-conference games will be on December 18, the opening game, when Georgetown College Tigers come over to Lexington. They will be followed by Berea College's powerful team, and then the Conference row begins. Chattanooga is the third non-conference team on the schedule.

Coach Adolph Rupp, who succeeded Coach John Mauer as mentor of the Wildcats, has been working with his squad, not including the football players, for several weeks, and he hopes to have a fast-working outfit ready by the time the Berea game comes around. He faces a difficult task, since only one regular from last year's team is on hand, the returning players including only four lettermen.

Carey Spicer, high scoring football player in the South, is captain of the basketball team, and his other letter men are Jake Bronston, George Yates, and Louis McGinnis. George Cavana, on last year's squad, will also be out for the team, as will Ellis Johnson, Darrel Darby and possibly

Jack Phipps, former Ashland High school luminaries.

Among those who have been showing up well in the early practice sessions are Kleiser, and Worthington, guards; Sale, center; McLain, Trott and McGinnis, forwards. More than 50 players reported for the first practice and the squad has now been cut to about 25 players.

The complete schedule follows:

December 18—Georgetown at Lexington

December 31—Berea at Lexington

January 3—Clemson at Lexington

January 10—Tennessee at Lexington

January 16—Chattanooga at Lexington



ADOLPH RUPP, BASKETBALL COACH

January 23—Vanderbilt at Nashville

January 24—Georgia Tech at Atlanta

January 31—Tennessee at Knoxville

February 6—Washington and Lee at Lexington, Ky.

February 9—Georgia Tech at Lexington

February 13—Georgia at Athens

February 14—Cemson at Clemson

February 20—Vanderbilt at Lexington

February 21—Georgia at Lexington

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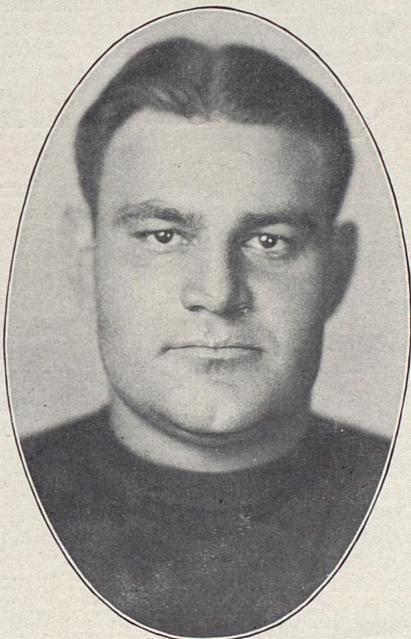
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NEW WILDCAT LEADER

Ralph "Babe" Wright was chosen captain of the university football team for 1931 by teammates following the annual football banquet, given by the Athletic Council Thursday night at the Lafayette hotel. Percy Johnson was elected as manager of the football team, and Robert Reynolds was chosen to manage the basketball team.

Wright came from Sturgis High school to the university in 1928. "I will make the glee club or the football team," he



RALPH WRIGHT

threatened when he was still wearing a little blue cap. He didn't make the glee club, but he has been playing ever since as a tackle for the Wildcats. He won letters in football and track in high school, and has won a numeral in football, two letters in football, and a letter in track at the university.

While he was in high school he broke the state high school record for the 12 pound shotput, and played fullback on the Sturgis High school team which won the sectional championship for that year. Wright is a junior in the Arts and Sciences college of the university and a member of Phi Kappa Tau, social fraternity.

RHOADS SOUGHT AS PITCHER

Raymond Rhoads, star pitcher and outfielder on the University of Kentucky varsity baseball team for the past three years has received a contract to play with the New Orleans club in the Southern Association next season.

Rhoads, however, has not signed the contract as he is expecting an offer from the Detroit team in the American Association. He expects to hear from Billy Doyle, scout for Detroit, who asked him not to sign with any other club until he heard from him, within 10 days. The Kentucky star said that he would sign with New Orleans if he did not hear within that time from Detroit.

Rhoads finished his collegiate baseball with the Wildcats last June. He started out with Kentucky as an outfielder but was shifted to pitcher his second year on the team. He was known throughout the Southern Conference as one of the best twirlers in the conference.

UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL BUREAU

(Continued from Page Ten)

each student. Part of these studies have involved the determination of standards for numerous tests of the Kentucky students' personal traits and of their achievements in fundamental subjects, like English and mathematics.

One of the most interesting new techniques has to do with the measurement of vocational interests on the basis of the blank which has been developed by Dr. Edward W. Strong, Jr., of Stanford University. After ten years of investigation, the vocational interests measured by this blank have been compared by Doctor Strong with the interests of thousands of successful college men in twenty-four different occupations. A similar blank for women, prepared by the American Association of University Women and standardized for seven vocations, is also available. These services are now being provided for alumni and students at the Personnel Bureau.

Any alumnus who wishes to inquire about specific phases of the personnel work should write directly to Doctor Beaumont at the university.

CLASS NEWS

John L. Patterson, Class of '82

John L. Patterson, class of '82, is now located at the University of Louisville, Kentucky, where he is the head of the Department of Ancient Languages. Mr. Patterson received his A. B., degree from the University in 1882, M. A., in 1886, A. B. Harvard in 1883, LL. D., University of Louisville 1909, Litt. D., University of Kentucky 1916. In 1893, Mr. Patterson married Ellen Harris, of Louisville, Mrs. Patterson died about ten years ago.

Since leaving the University, Mr. Patterson has taught school in several vicinities. He is now a chancellor at the University of Louisville, and has held many responsible positions, including that of acting president of the University of Louisville. He has held several important offices pertaining to the Association of Kentucky Colleges, and other educational systems.

Mr. Patterson has written many well-known books and has made contributions to magazines. He is now at home at 1324 South Second Street, where he is recovering from injuries received in a severe fall.

B. P. Ward, Class of '77

We have heard from B. P. Ward, '77, who is living in Rural Retreat, Va. Mr. Ward was married in 1886. His wife had one daughter. Both Mrs. Ward and the daughter are dead, and there are six grand children. Mr. Ward is engaged in farming.

Charles Graham Blakey, Class of '79

Charles Graham Blakey, 1879 class. He taught school in Laurel County, Kentucky, two years following his graduation. He was engaged on railroad construction and location survey next two years. Removed to Kansas and taught school four years, 1884-85-86-87, engaged in life insurance next eleven years, the last eight years doing actuarial work. In 1899 he entered the business of fire insurance and real estate, establishing the general insurance agency of C. G. Blakely & Company, with which he is still connected as senior partner, Charles Graham Blakely, Jr., his son, being the junior partner, together sole owners, doing a general insurance business.

In 1894 he assisted in the organization of the Capitol Building & Loan Association of Topeka, Kansas, now having assets amounting to \$12,000,000. With this

strong financial institution he has been and still is connected actively as director, auditor, and large stockholder.

He has served his city as Councilman and has been representative in the lower house of the State Legislature of Kansas. During the thirty-nine years he has lived in Topeka he has actively engaged, with other forward looking citizens, in promoting every worthy enterprise undertaken for the advancement of his city's welfare, giving freely of his time and means.

He married, in 1894, Miss Mattie Victor Kenney Dodge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David M. Dodge of Paris, Kentucky. To them were born three children, Charles Graham, Jr., Victor Kenney, and James Mills. The last named died in infancy.

James Anderson Yates, Class of '80

James Anderson Yates, '80, is now located in Pittsburg, Kansas, where he is connected with the Kansas State Teachers College as head of the Department of Natural Sciences. He returned to the University of Kentucky for the Class reunions last June and received his Ph. D., degree from this University.

Before his graduation in 1880, Mr. Yates was elected to be a co-principal of Laurel Seminary, located at London, the county seat of his native county. In the spring of 1892 Yates was elected to the faculty of the Williamsburg Institute. He remained a member of this faculty until the fall of 1897. At this time he was elected professor of Natural Sciences in Ottawa University at Ottawa, Kansas. He taught there until he was elected to his present position.

Mr. Yates' summer vacations have been spent in studying at his Alma Mater, Chicago University, and Kansas University.

UNIVERSITY BAND RADIOCASTS

The University of Kentucky band radiocast over station WROL, Knoxville, Tenn., during their recent visit to that city.

Miss Virginia Dougherty, band sponsor, made a personal appearance at the microphone and gave a brief talk to the radio audience. Tom Riley, head announcer of the university station here, was guest announcer during the band's program.

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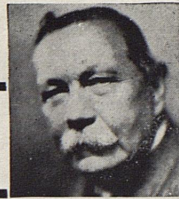
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This offer is so unusual that the reason for it needs explanation for the opportunity to be properly appreciated. Recently, the Book-of-the-Month Club—in addition to other conveniences it gives book readers without expense to them—put into effect a 20% Rebate System. Under this, it is estimated, the Club will return to its subscribers between \$240,000 and \$360,000 a year which they can use to purchase other books. To carry out this plan, one of the things necessary was to increase the number of the Club's subscribers by about 20,000. A campaign is under way to obtain this quota, in which present subscribers are actively assisting; and this offer is part of that campaign. This is the first time in the United States that all of Sherlock Holmes—four novels and fifty-six short stories—have been printed in one collection. To obtain them all otherwise for your library, you would have to buy nine separate books.

Over 100,000 book readers now make use of the conveniences of the Book-of-the-Month Club. IT COST THEM NOTHING. Your only obligation, when you join the Book-of-the-Month Club, is to agree to support the Club by buying from it at least four books a year, out of from 200 to 250 reported upon by the judges. And if any of these is a book-of-the-month, you receive a 20% rebate on them, get the many other undoubted conveniences the Club gives book readers; and also get this two-volume Sherlock Holmes free?

If you are interested, it is advisable to send the coupon below at once. A copy of THE COMPLETE SHERLOCK HOLMES will be held in reserve for each inquirer for a reasonable period, until he can receive and read the booklet referred to.

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