

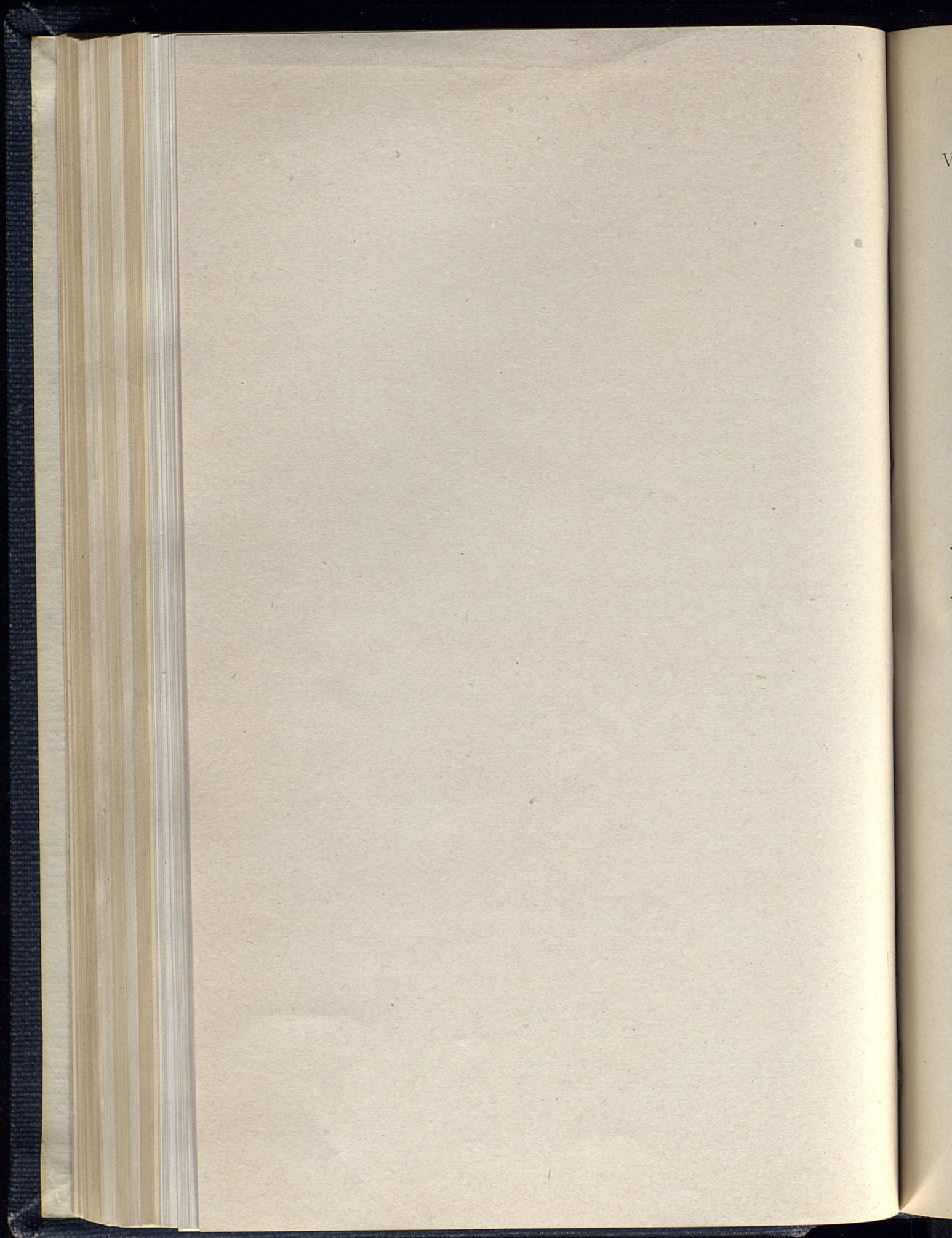
VOL. IX.

NOVEMBER, 1917.

Nos. 1 and 2.

The
Kentucky Alumnus

Published by
The Alumni Association of the University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky



VOL. IX.

NOVEMBER, 1917.

Nos. 1 and 2.

The
Kentucky Alumnus

Published by
The Alumni Association of the University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Alumni Representatives on Board of Trustees

GEORGE G. BROCK, London, Ky.
JOHN E. BROWN, Shelbyville, Ky.
PHILIP P. JOHNSTON, JR., Lexington, Ky.
J. I. LYLE, New York City.
SAMUEL B. MARKS, Lexington, Ky.
J. F. BATTAILE, Lexington, Ky.

General Association

C. R. BROCK, President, Denver, Col.
T. R. BRYANT, Vice-President, Lexington, Ky.
S. B. MARKS, Secretary-Treasurer, Lexington, Ky.
S. B. MARKS, Editor, The Alumnus, Lexington, Ky.

Executive Committee

W. E. FREEMAN, Chairman, Lexington, Ky.
FRANK BATTAILE, Lexington, Ky.
LOUIS E. HILLENMEYER, Lexington, Ky.
MRS. ROBERT GRAHAM, Urbana, Ill.
WALLACE HOEING, Louisville, Ky.
MRS. CHARLES J. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.
PRESIDENTS OF THE CLUBS.
PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY, *ex-officio*.

LOST LIST.

If any one can supply the address of any of the "Lost," the Secretary will appreciate it.

C. S. Perry, '79
B. G. Willis, '93
J. S. Johnson, '98
John E. Hestand, '00
T. A. Jones, '00
Edward Rand, '03
C. C. Stackhouse, '04
O. R. Kroel, '05
E. B. Stiles, '05
Charles R. Wright, '05
R. E. Dragoo, '06
W. P. Kemper, '06

T. C. Mahan, '06
Florence Wilkie, '06
B. S. Craig, '07
J. F. Stigers, '07
J. P. Carmody, '08
J. S. Curtis, '08
L. E. Brown, '10
J. W. Robertson, '10
S. W. Salyers, '10
W. B. Paynter, '11
W. C. Schultze, '11
David W. Smith, '11

J. L. Edelen, '12
W. B. Johnson, '12
J. R. Watson, '12
J. L. Hall, '13
W. E. Hobson, '13
S. Kurozawa, '13
W. S. Penny, '13
Fred Ferris, '13
L. B. Caywood, '15
L. W. Grady, '15
A. X. Pfeffer, '15

THE KENTUCKY ALUMNUS

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL COMMENT—

A New Editor	5
Do You Want The Alumnus?	5
Your University Needs You	6
The New University	7
President McVey Visits the University	7
President McVey Makes Good Impression	11
Grand Forks Honors President McVey	12
In Memorium—Joseph Dicker	13
Thirty Months in the War Zone.	
<i>W. C. Kiesel, '08</i>	17
Sketches of the Origin and Growth of the University.	
<i>Dr. James K. Patterson</i>	21
The Roll of Honor	26
University Men in France	27
New Song by Professor Noe	28
University News Section	28
Alumni Club Section	38
Class Secretary Section	38
Weddings and Engagements	39
Deaths	40

will



OUR NEW PRESIDENT.

IS P

Ente

THE

The

in

in

s

The

a

I

Mar
tion

Uni
Uni

assis
have

are

Do

amo
depl
and
to b
una
criti
thin

THE KENTUCKY ALUMNUS

IS PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY—SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER, JANUARY, MARCH,
MAY AND JULY OF EACH YEAR—BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, AT LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

Entered as second-class matter September 28, 1916, at the post-office at
Lexington, Kentucky, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE FOR THE KENTUCKY ALUMNUS IS \$1.00 PER YEAR.
TO ALUMNI, INCLUDING DUES TO THE ASSOCIATION, \$2.00 PER YEAR.

The Kentucky Alumnus is the official publication of the Alumni Association. It is
issued bi-monthly by the Association under the direction of the Executive Committee
in the interest of the Association and University. It therefore represents the
sentiment and policy of the Alumni organization.

The Editor-in-Chief is appointed by the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association
and the Associate Editors are the Class Secretaries of the various classes and the
Presidents of the Alumni Clubs.

Editorial Comment

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Executive Committee of the Alumni Association has appointed Dr. S. B. Marks, '99, Editor of The Alumnus, to succeed J. H. Staples, '10, whose resignation was announced in the July issue.

A New Editor.

In assuming his new duties the editor does so with the hope of full co-operation of not only the Executive Committee and Alumni but of the University, for now is the time for all connected with and interested in the University to work as a unit. This we trust will continue as our policy.

The editor takes this opportunity to extend his thanks for the valuable assistance of Miss McLaughlin and Mr. Freeman, without which our state would have been sad indeed.

The cut of Dr. McVey was loaned by the Lexington Leader, for which we are very grateful.

The editor regrets very much that there was no September issue of The Alumnus. This was due to several causes, chief of which was the small amount of funds on hand. The printing and mailing of this issue will practically deplete the treasury and unless many of those who have not yet paid their dues and subscription, do so immediately, the publication of The Alumnus will have to be discontinued. Those who are in close touch with University affairs are unanimously of the opinion that our Alma Mater is now just entering the most critical period in its history. The new President gives promise of doing great things but his efforts can be of no avail unless he has the co-operation and sup-

port of the faculty, the people of Kentucky, and the alumni. If you want the University to succeed and want to be a help instead of a hindrance in this success, you must be acquainted with what is being done at the University and with what other alumni are doing. The logical way for you to get this information is through *The Alumnus*. It is squarely up to the alumni as to whether *The Alumnus* will continue or whether it will perish for lack of support. What is your answer?

—o—

Your University Needs You.

The call of country, with the second Liberty Loan, troops in Europe and soldiers in training throughout the whole United States is stronger now than ever before and every one is filled with patriotism and loyalty save only a few who are unworthy to be called Americans. This same patriotism and loyalty is due our Alma Mater from every graduate and old student. All criticism, save it be constructive, should be nipped in the bud and smothered in the borning—so let us for once get together and strive in every way to be of aid to the new administration.

No part of the University has been free from criticism and few have been connected with its affairs who have not by some alumnus been accused of dereliction of duty. With the report of the Committee of Investigation and its acceptance by the Board of Trustees before us, let us picture to ourselves the members of the Board, representing the best of our State, headed by the Governor, eight of whom are Alumni of the institution. Are these men subservient to influence, are they guilty of partiality other than to the University? Most emphatically no! Their task is often a most unpleasant one, often irksome and always demanding of free service and it can be safely said, in their hands the University is safe and progress is assured.

Take the Executive Committee, a body of seven, all busy men, four of the seven alumni of the institution, who give freely of their time and energy in fulfillment of their duty with one and only one interest before them—the University. They are the men who are co-operating with Dr. McVey to put Kentucky upon the educational map and it is the duty of every alumnus who has an atom of gratitude or loyalty in his or her make up to help them in every way or at least not to criticise their every action.

The vital need of the present time is money, not for new building, not for show purposes, but for the simple, ordinary need of paying salaries to the teaching staff commensurate with the services rendered. No university is what it should be without a faculty stable and free from the call of a consistent wage. No man can give his best when the future is not bright and no future is bright which pictures an old age of near poverty. This is why we need money—to hold our teachers.

We must get our money from the Legislature, so boost, boost, boost, and demand of every Senator and Representative an early remedy to our pressing need.

The New University.

(From The Kentucky Kernel).

The University of Kentucky is this year entering upon a new era—an era which promises to make it the leading institution of learning in the South.

For a number of years there has been dissention among members of the faculty and among the students. There has existed a feeling that certain officials of the University were incompetent. Whether this is true, the Kernel prefers not to say, but the fact remains that as long as this condition existed the University could not render maximum service to the State as an institution of learning.

But this year sweeping changes have been made. The Probe Committee, appointed to investigate the affairs of the University, made a report to the Board of Trustees, recommending changes. Acting upon the report of the Probe Committee, the Trustees adopted the changes recommended and now after a long period of dissatisfaction and disquietude, the University has begun life over and is now able to assume its rightful place alongside leading State universities of the South.

Dr. Frank McVey, the new President, is a distinguished scholar, a renowned educator and a potent administrator. With Doctor McVey at the head of the University there is renewed assurance that the institution's long period of usefulness to the State is to continue, indeed that it is even entering upon an era of educational activity that is destined to be momentous in the history of the Commonwealth.

PRESIDENT McVEY VISITS THE UNIVERSITY.

Dr. McVey came to Lexington for the first time, Friday, September 14, and was entertained by Acting President Doctor P. P. Boyd and Mrs. Boyd at their home on Waller Avenue during his entire stay.

ENTERTAINED BY Y. M. C. A. AND Y. W. C. A.

According to plans made in anticipation of his coming the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations invited the members of the faculty and the students to meet him at a reception given in Buell Armory on the night of his arrival.

As the guests arrived they were presented to Dr. McVey by Doctor Boyd and among others in the receiving line were President-Emeritus Patterson, Dr. Alfred Peter, Dean Anna Hamilton, Dean C. R. Melcher, Secretary of Y. M. C. A. J. E. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, and Presidents and members of both Association cabinets.

The armory was decorated effectively with the National and the University flags. An impromptu platform was erected about midway of the north side of the armory.

When the party was assembled Dr. McVey was escorted to the platform by Dr. Boyd, and Dr. Patterson introduced the guest of honor to his future associates and students.

In his brief, pleasant address Dr. McVey complimented the State of Kentucky and said that his ancestry were of Fayette County. He remarked that the opportunity of addressing true Americans was somewhat different from speaking to men and women of many races as he was accustomed to do in North Dakota. Hopes for pleasant relations in the future between the students and himself were expressed by the President in optimistic terms and the assembly was assured that all the power, influence and ability he possessed would be gladly given for the benefit of the University. Dr. McVey created an atmosphere as companionable and delightful as could be imagined and his address impressed his hearers with his strong personality.

After meeting Dr. McVey and hearing his talk, the guests chatted informally for an hour or more and enjoyed refreshments served by the members of the Associations.

COUNCIL ORGANIZED.

Saturday morning, September 15, was devoted to a meeting of the Council, the new governing body of the University, which was called at the request of Dr. McVey, the future head of the organization. At present the Council consists of the President, the Registrar, the Dean of Men, the Dean of Women and the Deans of the various colleges.

The Council will have entire charge of the government of the University and the conduct of the students. The first meeting was for the purpose of permanent organization and sub-committees will be appointed later in the year to take charge of each special branch of University work. No business was taken up the first meeting but each member had an opportunity to meet the new President.

GUEST OF THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.

After spending a very busy day following his arrival, Dr. McVey was guest of honor of the University Club at their apartments on Main Street Saturday night and had the pleasure of meeting many who are representative of other universities of this section, meeting some of his future associates again and many educators of other local institutions.

Dr. McVey was formally presented to the club by County Attorney Hogan Yancey, President of the Club, and in the course of his address laid special emphasis on the necessity of co-operation among all colleges and university men in the city in solving the various difficult problems now facing the University of this State. Although no definite plans were outlined by Dr. McVey, a general expression of sympathy and concurrence with his ideas was heard from many of the most noteworthy members present.

ADDRESSES Y. M. C. A. AND Y. W. C. A.

The joint meeting of the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. held in chapel Sunday evening, September 16, was one of the most successful meetings of the year.

Members of the faculty, old and new students and other citizens gathered to hear Dr. McVey's talk on "What is the Biggest Thing in the World."

In answer to the question, the speaker said, "friendship, a thing every one can have according to his deserts." He showed many examples of friendship among literary men and women but pointed out that history has given us few.

"Friendship," Dr. McVey continued, "is like the uniting of two chemicals. Certain elements are necessary to its maintenance. The person with nothing to give cannot be a friend. The first element friendship demands, is respect, which includes mutual regard and mutual understanding. A friend allows us to see ourselves as others see us. It gives us our measure in terms of another's mind.

The different types of friends, as Dr. McVey defined them, are the fair weather friend, the tried and true friend, intimates and the time-spending associate. Dr. McVey drew a distinction between friends and intimates, saying that the intimate was a relationship based on deviltry and required no high ideals as did friendship. He subdivided the classes of intimates into the parasitic intimate, who uses your books, borrows your money and steals your time, the lonesome intimate who can contribute nothing, and the chattering intimate.

Dr. McVey said with Browning that youth is the time of a great plan and all such associates who can contribute nothing to the plan weakens the character. "In college," he said, "is the time to form friendship that will last through life. My wish is that every one at the University of Kentucky shall have such friends."

FIRST ADDRESS TO THE STUDENT BODY.

"Whether Democracy shall be world-wide, whether it shall encompass the globe or whether it shall be restricted and narrow, possibly wiped out altogether, is the vital question before the young men and women of today," said Dr. Frank L. McVey, speaking on "The Relationship of the World Questions We are Now Confronting," to the student body, when he made his first official appearance, as President of the University, in chapel Tuesday morning, September 18. "Democracy is the ruling principle that ought to apply to the world. President Wilson said in his immortal speech that the world must be safe for Democracy. I second his utterance.

Dr. McVey began at the formation of the Constitution of the United States and divided the big problems that have confronted this nation since then into four periods. He said that America passed through a critical period at the time of the formation of the constitution. Washington appreciated the differences which were between the colonies and advocated central government. The purpose of the great leader was the foundation of a government that would actually govern. He wanted union and a binding government. Such things as the Hartford Convention, the Missouri Compromise tended to hinder the progress of the Federal Government.

"The second great period was the period which settled the sovereignty of the nation as a whole, over the states as individual units. It decided that the nation was to rule. This was the Civil War period.

"The third great period followed the Civil War. It was a period of new nationalism. Problems were no longer sectional. Control over railways and different commodities of national interest was well under way from the point of view of better government when the war came.

"The last problem which confronts us is world wide. Those that came before were confined to the nation. The German idea of government is the subordination of the individual and the justification of might. Democracy stands for the right of the individual. It is the aim of Democracy to emphasize that production is not the might and right of the state but the happiness of its people. The war will affect the generations that come after us.

"What we have to decide is whether we are to take the attitude of Izaak Walton as he complacently sat on the bank of a stream in England while his country was in the throes of war, or an attitude of sympathy, putting our whole hearts and souls into the outcome of the gigantic struggle."

MEETS THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the University held its regular meeting Wednesday, September 19, in the President's room, with Chairman C. B. Nichols, John E. Brown, R. C. Stoll, Frank McKee, Dr. S. B. Marks, and P. P. Johnston present. This was the first meeting of the committee at which the new President, Dr. McVey, appeared.

The routine work of the University was presented and University problems discussed with the President. The committee approved the plans as suggested by Dr. McVey for the reconstruction and improvement of the Mulligan place as a home for the President. The work of placing the contract was put into the hands of a committee, which is now busy rushing the work to completion.

HIS SECOND VISIT.

Immediately upon his arrival at 11 o'clock, Tuesday morning, October 16, Dr. Frank L. McVey, President of the University, began a busy three-day conference with boards, faculty members, students and associations of the city.

Since he was delayed in Louisville, the President was unable to address the students, assembled in chapel Tuesday, but spoke Thursday at the special chapel exercises on matters relative to the student body. He inaugurated a series of what he styled "Between Us Days,"—days on which University matters will be discussed, matters that are of particular interest to the student body.

Dr. McVey addressed the Engineering Club, composed of the faculties of the engineering colleges, Mining, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical, Tuesday evening on the subject, "Some Observations in Washington." Wednesday morning was devoted to numerous conferences, and, at noon, he met the Executive Board in its regular session. As honor guest, he addressed the "Get In and

Get Out" Club on Wednesday night in its rooms on Short Street, and also visited the Y. M. C. A. of Transylvania College.

Dr. McVey left Lexington Friday evening for Paintsville, where he addressed the Eastern Educational Association, returning from there immediately to Washington, to resume his work on the preparation of his monograph on war finances.

Dr. McVey will return to the University to meet with the next regular session of the Executive Board the second week in November, but will not be able to bring his family with him until the complete renovation of the president's new home, which includes the addition of several rear rooms.

Dr. McVey complimented highly the student publication of the University, The Kentucky Kernel, copies of which have been forwarded to him in Washington, and said that he was greatly interested in its work and influence.

PRESIDENT McVEY MAKES GOOD IMPRESSION.

Doctor Frank L. McVey, recently elected President of the University of Kentucky, former President of the University of North Dakota, noted author, economist and educator, will assume his presidential duties here, after he shall have finished a monograph he is now preparing for the Government on the European war. He has made two visits, each of a week duration, to the University since the opening and an effort has been made to give the incidents of those two visits to the alumni in this issue.

Just now little is being said in regard to the future of the institution. The governing board, committees, faculty, alumni and student body are awaiting developments under the new regime.

In the history of the University there has never been a time so fraught with uncertain issues and to the arrant pessimist never a time of apparently more difficult situations, namely, reduced matriculation, lack of funds, untoward national conditions and past influences. Yet there are many interested in the institution who, looking into the situation see greater determination to conquer. In the reduced matriculation, they see only signs of quality, "stick-at-it-ness" and conservation; in the lack of funds only temporary embarrassment; in the unhappy national condition, only a glorious opportunity for sacrifice and in the knowledge of the existence of past influences only future annihilation for disturbers, discordant elements, destructive critics and unco-operative associates.

Doctor McVey's was the predominating influence and direct cause of a remarkable increase in the attendance and in appropriations to the University of North Dakota. He was recently called by the Government to serve the Government in this critical time. He, therefore, enjoys an enviable standing throughout the country. His ability has been proved. Even more, it has been acknowledged in many ways and there is every reason to believe that what this man of individuality and power did in North Dakota, he can do in Kentucky more easily and with better results because of his wide experience.

The University needs his leadership and many are steadfast in the belief that he will not fight single handed and alone but with the staunchest backing ever given a prudent man and the greatest co-operation ever exercised for the good of the institution.

The faculty stands ready to assist Doctor McVey in every possible way. The biggest assistance to a just cause is loyalty. They will be loyal. Doctor McVey is approachable, kindly and firm. This statement is made on the observances of the tribute paid Doctor McVey on the occasion of his visit in September when a reception was given for him and of his very apparent appreciation of the courtesy. He was invited to meet the faculty, students and many friends of the University. He accepted the invitation and met them most cordially with greetings which were returned with spontaneous good fellowship. His record, personality and calm positive convictions as they have been observed give adequate reason for the opinion that his presidency will be happy, his work successful and this institution one of the greatest monuments to perseverance and masterful direction the South in coming years will know.

Doctor McVey is six feet two inches tall, of athletic build and of commanding presence and appearance. He impresses one at the very outset with his bigness, breadth of vision and ability to handle in a big way, the problems of real university achievement. In speaking of the future of the University he said to a reporter for the Kentucky Kernel:

"I find the University pleasantly situated. It, of course, has its problems like every other university, but they can be worked out with the co-operation of all concerned. The State University is the richest fruition and the highest expression of democracy. The condition of a state university is, in a measure, the best indication of progress made by the people. This war has demonstrated clearly the value of education and particularly the part that state universities can play in meeting the problems of democracy, both industrial and otherwise.

"I look forward with a great deal of pleasure and interest to working with my colleagues and the people of the Commonwealth in the great task of developing the University of Kentucky."

GRAND FORKS HONORS PRESIDENT McVEY.

Upon his departure from Grand Forks, North Dakota, where for the last eight years he had been the executive head of the University of North Dakota, to come to Lexington to assume the presidency of this University, Dr. Frank L. McVey was tendered a farewell dinner last Wednesday evening by the Commercial Club of Grand Forks, which was attended by several hundred representative business men of that city anxious to pay tribute to the high regard in which the distinguished educator is held as a teacher, citizen and man.

Addresses were made by a half dozen leading citizens of Grand Forks who have been closely identified with Dr. McVey, and by President Lewis F. Crawford, of the State Board of Regents.

In Memoriam

JOSEPH DICKER

JOSEPH DICKER, TRAINER OF MEN, DIES SUDDENLY.

Superintendent of Shops at University for 26 Years Passes Quietly Away.

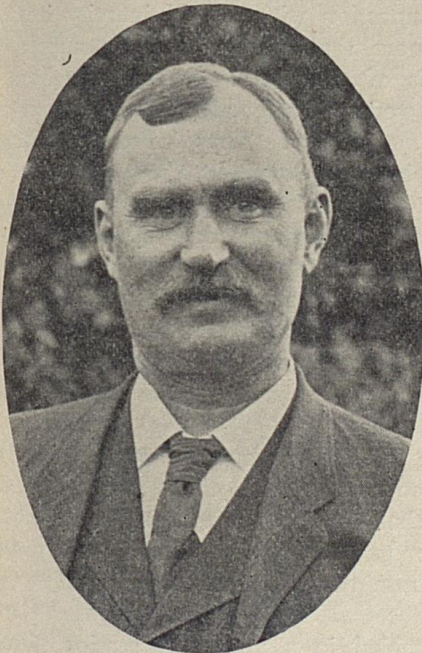
Joseph Dicker, for 26 years superintendent of shops, College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, University of Kentucky, died Wednesday evening, October 31, at 7 o'clock, at St. Joseph's Hospital, after a short illness.

Mr. Dicker is survived by four sisters: Miss Mary Dicker, of Lexington, who resided with her brother; Mrs. M. E. Million, of Borup, Monnesota; Mrs. Webber, of Lexington, and Mrs. Bowden, of Chafford, Devonshire, England. Mr. John Dicker, of the University, is a nephew.

Mr. Dicker, who was born in Devonshire, England, March 1, 1861, was probably the most virile man in the University of Kentucky. He was largely responsible for the training of hundreds of splendid mechanical and electrical engineers from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

No man was ever held in greater esteem by the alumni of the University than he, and the impress on the characters of over 2,000 students who have taken the shop courses has in all probability never been equalled by any educator of engineers in America.

Telegrams and letters of grief were received from alumni from all parts of the country.



JOSEPH DICKER.

UNIVERSITY FACULTY MEETS, SUSPENDS THE EXERCISES OF
THE UNIVERSITY DURING NOVEMBER 2-3, IN HONOR OF
JOSEPH DICKER, AND PASSES THE FOLLOWING
RESOLUTIONS.

After brief illness, on the evening of October 31, Joseph Dicker, instructor in the College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, University of Kentucky, passed to final rest.

Stricken apparently in full possession of exceptional physical vigor, in the very midst of service that has reflected credit upon this institution for more than a quarter of a century—a service that promised even greater usefulness for many years to come, as human estimate of the strength of man is wont to express itself, his passing is the more grievous and his loss the more deeply felt.

Joe Dicker was a manly man. He had implicit faith in humanity, and above all things he believed in young men and women. He sought to the full measure of his ability, both by word and example to impress the important lesson, that he served humanity best who began whole-heartedly the day's work and persevered with singleness of purpose unto its end.

In the quarter of a century of his connection with this University he was an important factor in the training of more than two thousand young men. They are scattered this hour to the ends of the earth. Some have become leaders of men. Others have simply followed; virtually all have been and are successful men, doing men's work in a man's way. They loved Joe Dicker living because he was sincere, because he was loyal to them, because he sought to make potent and useful men of them and to direct them even through the rigor of exacting discipline to higher planes of usefulness. They revere him still.

Students who know him best in the years gone by, long after he is dust will recount in kindly remembrance the virtues of their friend, instructor and counselor, within the rugged exterior of whose vigorous body beat a heart that throbbed in manly sympathy with all the ambitions and all the heart-burning and all the struggles of youth.

He was not without fault. No man is, but the most impartial observer sitting in judgment upon his day's work, now done to its close, must accord to Joe Dicker the simple, yet just tribute that real worth extracts from every honest man; he did his duty as the Master gave it to him to see his duty, and answered death's summon without fear from the midst of daily sacrifice and service.

The Faculty of the University, assembled in a memorial session, therefore resolves:

That in the passing of Joseph Dicker the University sustains irreparable loss; that this body is called to give up a valued and useful member, whose loyalty to the institution, to the student body, to his co-workers in the College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, and above all to his chief, was at all times a source of inspiration to all who had the good fortune to observe it; that

this Faculty does hereby extend to his family and those who were drawn to him by the closer ties of life its sincere sympathy.

Be it further resolved, That as a mark of respect all classes in the University be suspended from this time until after the funeral, and

Be it further resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the family of Mr. Dicker, to the daily papers, and that it be spread upon the minutes of the Faculty as a testimonial of its esteem.

Signed.

F. PAUL ANDERSON,

ALFRED M. PETER,

C. J. NORWOOD,

ENOCH GREHAN,

D. V. TERRELL,

T. T. JONES,

L. K. FRANKEL,

Committee.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ENGINEERING FACULTY CLUB.

Whereas, The Almighty in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our beloved co-worker and loyal friend, Joseph Dicker, who for twenty-six years has been identified with the College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering of the University of Kentucky.

Be it resolved, That the Engineering Faculty Club, of which he was a valued member, wishes to express to his family its sympathy in their great bereavement.

It is almost inconceivable to think of the work in the shops going on without "Joe," as he was affectionately known to all of us. The impress of his ennobling character upon the young men who have come within the radius of his influence and have received instruction from him will be a lasting monument to his memory.

He was loved and his influence was felt by all who are connected with the University, but those of us in the Engineering Colleges feel that we were especially fortunate in that we were daily brought in intimate association with him and felt the warmth of his big heart and the wisdom of his counsel and advice.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to each of the Lexington daily papers and a copy be spread on the minutes of the Engineering Faculty Club.

Signed by the Committee.

C. J. NORWOOD,

L. K. FRANKEL,

D. V. TERRELL,

T. J. BARR,

L. E. NOLLAU,

GORDON THURMAN,

W. E. FREEMAN.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY ALUMNI.

The news of the passing away of Joseph Dicker will be a great shock and the occasion of the deepest sorrow to every former student and alumnus of the University of Kentucky scattered throughout the world. Every one who has been so fortunate as to come in contact with him during his college days cannot but feel that his death has removed from the University the man whom he has always wanted most to see when he has returned to visit his Alma Mater. Joe Dicker always insisted on a strict adherence to the duties of the hour, enforcing his instructions in his own rigid and straightforward way, but when in need of a friend his boys always felt instinctively that they could confide in him and from him receive any needed encouragement and advice.

Be it resolved, therefore, That in his death the Alumni of the University of Kentucky have lost a true friend and a wise counselor and the University such a trainer of men as has made its name famous;

That we extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their great loss;

That a copy of these resolutions be given to the Lexington daily papers and a copy be published in the Kentucky Alumnus.

Signed by the Committee.

J. FRANK BATTAILE,
R. C. STOLL,
W. E. FREEMAN.

The funeral services of Joseph Dicker were held from the Church of the Good Shepherd, 3 o'clock, on Saturday, November 3. The pall bearers were as follows:

ACTIVE—Professor F. Paul Anderson, Professor L. E. Nollau, Mr. Gordon Thurman, Mr. Frank Douglas, Mr. Edward Bitterman, Mr. Charles Straus.

HONORARY—Professor C. J. Norwood, Dr. A. M. Peter, Mr. Enoch Grehan, Professor L. K. Frankel, Professor W. E. Freeman, Mr. Richard Stoll, Dr. S. B. Marks, Professor T. J. Barr, Professor D. V. Terrell, Mr. P. P. Johnston, Dr. B. F. VanMeter, Mr. M. A. Cassidy, Mr. J. Pelham Johnston, Dr. Marius Johnston, Judge H. S. Barker, Professor John T. Faig, Professor A. M. Wilson, Professor V. E. Muncy, Mr. Fayette Johnston, Mr. William Frost, Mr. Roger Smith, Mr. A. L. Wilhoite, Mr. J. S. Horine, Mr. J. J. Curtis, Mr. J. R. Duncan, Mr. C. C. Harp, Mr. I. C. Watkins, Mr. Thomas Aubrey, Mr. J. Frank Battaile, Mr. H. E. Curtis, Dr. G. D. Buckner, Mr. J. S. McHargue, Dr. J. O. LeBach, Mr. J. W. Nutter, Professor A. M. Miller, Professor J. J. Hooper, Mr. W. L. Bain, Mr. James Combs, Mr. William Preston, Mr. Charles Stofer, Mr. Frank Stofer.

A TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH DICKER

By M. A. CASSIDY

Fidelity and loyalty are the most precious jewels that can adorn character. No man of my acquaintance had them set in his life more prominently than Joe

Dicker. During the quarter of a century that I knew him, I never saw them grow lustreless. Faithful, to every duty and loyal to every friend! No higher encomium can be pronounced on any man. Nothing is more noble than fidelity, and loyalty is the most sacred excellence of the human mind.

In the words of the greatest poet of Mr. Dicker's native land: "His words were his bonds; his oaths were oracles; his heart as far from fraud as heaven from earth."

In my acquaintance with many of those who have come within the circle of his influence while students in the Mechanical Engineering Department of the University of Kentucky, it has been my pleasure to observe that he has as indelibly impressed these fine qualities on their minds as does the mint impress the coin of the realm. Fidelity and loyalty, the chief essentials to engineering success, have entered their lives largely through the example of the instructor whom they now lament.

He had many other fine qualities of head and heart; but, in his life, I would emphasize fidelity and loyalty—indeed in his every action they emphasized themselves. He was the personification of these noble virtues.

THIRTY MONTHS IN THE WAR ZONE

By W. C. KIESEL, '08.

In the latter part of 1912, I sailed from New York for Antwerp, Belgium. After spending a few weeks there and in Paris, I went to Berlin and thence to Vienna, arriving at the latter place in January, 1913. How different was my return journey to be, four years later.

Before the war traveling in most of the European countries was a great pleasure, but today, if permitted at all, it is accompanied with many restrictions, inconveniences and difficulties. Formerly very few tourists or business men bothered with carrying a passport or birth certificate, unless they intended going to Russia or Turkey, but today they are the first requisites of the traveler.

To a great many Americans Vienna is noted chiefly as the home of operas and musical comedies. Who doesn't remember the "Merry Widow," the "Chocolate Soldier," and many others which were advertised as "the latest Viennese success." Not only do Lehar and Straus of light comedy, but Kubelik, Kreisler, Godowski, Letchitensky, Shubert and many others of more or less note live or have lived there. So there is a reason for our knowing it as a center of music. There are also a great many physicians and surgeons of national and international note who practice and teach in the hospitals and universities there. As a result of the extraordinary advantages to professional men and women interested in music, medicine, surgery and art many thousands of physicians, a large percentage of whom are Americans, journeyed to Vienna every year to study and perfect themselves along their chosen lines. There was little likelihood of an American becoming "homesick" in Vienna before the war, because he could always find fellow countrymen either in the clubs, coffee houses or in the music, art or medical institutions.

Under the auspices of the "American Medical Association of Vienna" an annual Fourth of July celebration was held. I attended the last of these celebrations, at which there were about 400 Americans, including about 100 doctors, who were at that time making a tour of the principal European cities. The American national pastime, "baseball," was played, after which there was a banquet and dance. The usual pyrotechnical display was omitted from this celebration due to the fact that the Austrian Crown Prince and his wife had been assassinated very shortly before this and the city was in mourning.

No one thought that within less than a month's time, the greatest war that the world has ever known and we hope ever will see, was destined to begin. Within that time most of those there and many others were anxiously seeking out the American Embassy trying to arrange for passports and money to get home on. Cable service had been suspended and many were practically without funds. Shortly after the outbreak of war, Mr. Bryan, then Secretary of State, cabled advising all Americans to return home as quickly as possible due to the increasing difficulties of travel and danger of mines. It was not very long until a commission arrived from America bringing stacks of shining gold dollars which were at that time already at a premium. Almost all Americans except those there for business reasons left at that time.

With the declaration of war on Serbia by Austri-Hungary, a general mobilization of the troops was ordered. This first declaration was followed by the others in such rapid succession that one often heard, "Who will be the next to declare war upon us?" These first few weeks were ones of great excitement. Placards were posted in all cities and towns ordering out all men of certain classes, and at each one crowds gathered eagerly reading to see if they were included. Messenger boys could be seen at almost any time of the day or night riding here and there with the telegrams calling out the officers. Officers in automobiles drove at high rates of speed to and from the Ministry of War and other military establishments. I often went to the railroad stations during the first few days of the war to see the troops entrain. The sights were pitiful. Here was a sweetheart or mother and there a wife with one or more children, frequently one in arms, amid tears and sobs bidding their loved ones a last goodbye. It was a last goodbye in most cases for very few of those who went away at the beginning ever returned. The loss of life at the start was terrible because the troops were rushed in without digging in. Trench warfare and fighting under cover was not extensively used at first.

It was not long until the first wounded were brought back. They were from the battlefields of Zamose and Lublin in Poland. It was here that the Russians turned the Austrians back and forced them to a retreat which finally ended in their being besieged at Przemysl. When the news came that wounded were being brought back thousands of people took places along the streets leading to the railroad stations. As the automobiles carrying the wounded drove past handkerchiefs were waved and cries of encouragement given to those therein. Many were unable to move but if possible they waved a hand or raised up to look out of the small windows. No news had been received from the men since they had

left and everyone was anxious and eager to see if their relative or friend was among them. It did not matter how badly crippled they were the main expression was, "Thank God he is not dead." It was not long until the wounded, missing and casualty lists came out, which was in most cases the only word a family would have of their loved one. For reasons of military necessity the post did not function as efficiently then as it did later on.

After a time, however, the excitement caused by the arrival of the wounded died down; crowds gathered no more; people have now become so accustomed to this grim business of war and to seeing wounded, blind and crippled, that as a train goes by carrying them, one only hears a few remarks such as "the poor fellows," "still another," or "if the war would only end." I have seen some of "exchange wounded," who, due to the good offices of the International Red Cross Society, are permitted to leave the country holding them as a prisoner of war and return to their own land for the exchange of an equal number. Most of these are in a pitiful condition, without arms or legs, blind or infected with some incurable disease. Occasionally one or more of these men die on their way back.

With the fall of Przemyśl, when about 120,000 Austrians surrendered to the Russians after a three months' siege, there came a spirit of depression. Talk of the overwhelming Russian army pushing on toward Budapest in Hungary was heard. Business was bad and merchants and manufacturers were anxious to dispose of their stocks. Prices were marked down for the most things and those who purchased at that time got real bargains. The tides turned, however, Przemyśl and Lemberg the capital of Galicia were retaken by the Austrians, the people took new confidence in themselves and their armies and business began to improve. From this time on prices increased and certain articles became scarcer, and today some things are unobtainable and others only at enormous and unparalleled prices.

In the spring of 1915 the first real steps were taken to conserve supplies and prevent waste. The making of bread composed entirely of wheat flour was prohibited. Bakers were prescribed a certain mixture of grains for the making of bread. The percentage of wheat flour was gradually decreased so that today it is dark in color and many remark that it tastes as though it was made of sawdust. Food cards for bread, flour, fat, butter, sugar and coffee came in succession. These cards were issued to cover the weekly allowance of these articles. To purchase, one must present his card and only as much as the card calls for can be obtained. No matter what price one offered for these articles, more than a certain amount could not be purchased because the quantity supplied to the merchant depended upon the amount represented by the cards turned in at the end of a week. On certain days meat, fat or butter was not sold. Those more inclined to look upon the humoristic side of things often referred to the "clotheless days to come."

In Germany all wool, cotton and leather goods have been commandeered by the government. If a man wishes to buy a suit of clothes or shoes, or a woman a dress he or she must first obtain a permit from the government. The permis-

sion to buy costs nothing, one must go to the police with a certificate, which may be obtained at numbers of shops and stores, and convince them that their suit of clothes or shoes are so badly worn that they cannot be repaired, before approval is given to buy new ones. The object of this system is to prevent people from laying in reserve stocks and to conserve the supply on hand. It has its advantages although somewhat inconvenient. Old clothes and shoes if sold there today bring more than their original cost price before the war.

It is really marvelous to see the fortitude and patience of the people to get along with substitutes. Substituting has become an art there. People talked of wooden bread and wooden clothes. I never saw wooden bread but I have read quite recently that cattle and horses have thrived and taken on fat with a feed composed of wood chemically treated. Large spinning factories idle due to a dearth of raw cotton, wool and silk, took up the work of spinning fine threads from wood pulp. Twine rope, belts and harness made from wood and dyed various colors have been in use for some time so that it does not seem impossible that clothes can be made from wood. It is said that suits, dresses, socks, etc., made from wood so closely resemble those made from cotton or wool that it is hard to tell them apart except that they are stiffer. Iron and zinc were substituted wherever possible for copper and brass. In order to increase the supply of copper and brass, household articles and fixtures made of these materials were requisitioned by the government, church bells were taken, underground cables and overhead wires and cables of copper were replaced by those of zinc or iron. These metals were all taken to a common point, melted, refined and used where no substitute was possible.

Steps were taken to conserve the fat and oil supply. Soap was made of lye, sand and a very small percentage of fat. The use of candles was forbidden. Posters were placed in conspicuous places over the city, requesting every housewife to save all coffee grounds, and grape seeds and to turn them over to the authorities in order that the oil contained therein might be extracted. Fat could be purchased only with cards and only on certain days of the week. It was a daily occurrence to see lines of people four or five blocks long waiting for food supplies. These lines were for the most part made up of women, many with a child in arms. Often it was necessary to stand three or four hours in the cold and rain. Some of them would get there at four o'clock in the morning expecting to be the first in line and to be sure of getting food before the limited supply ran out. One thing is being thoroughly learned over there, and that is economy in all things. The wastefulness in America impresses one strongly who has observed conditions there.

In November of last year I visited Prag in Bohemia and Budapest in Hungary. These capitals of their respective countries seemed to be faring better than Vienna.

Before leaving Vienna, it was necessary to have the approval of the police with whom everyone is registered. It was further necessary to have permission to pass through Germany. In Berlin, where I was permitted to stop for 48 hours only, it was again necessary to register with the police. Travelers leaving these

countries were not permitted to carry photographs, photographic apparatus, field glasses, books, written or printed matter. One could not take gold, silver or articles made from any of the metals commandeered by the government. At the Austrian-German and German-Holand frontier it was necessary for everyone to leave the train in order to have his person and baggage examined. Each article of wearing apparel and clothing was carefully scrutinized and examined. Pockets were emptied and pocketbooks looked at. I have heard that some persons upon leaving Germany were compelled to remove their clothing and shoes from their person. I have no personal knowledge of this, however. It was not required of any person traveling out on the same train as I did, although several persons were detained, due possibly to some irregularity in their passports.

At Rotterdam, Holland, I took a steamer for New York. For three days a freight steamer accompanied our ship until we had passed through the danger zone in the North Sea. It was not uncommon to see mines floating near the ship. Off the northern coast of England our ship was halted and boarded by the crew of a British patrol boat. After three hours we were allowed to proceed. Five days after leaving Rotterdam we arrived at Falmouth, England. For two days we were anchored in the harbor, during which time British Secret Service men and naval officers, examined the ship and the passports, baggage and person of the passengers. Courteous treatment was characteristic of examinations in every case.

After a voyage of three weeks, which in times of peace took about eight days, we arrived in New York. The day of arrival was February 1st, the day the note of Germany, declaring an unrestricted submarine warfare, was published. It is needless to say that there was great excitement among the passengers, as we had been practically cut off from the world for three weeks. Count Tarnowski, the Austrian Ambassador, who shortly afterwards returned without taking up duties, and Colonel Lewis, the inventor of the machine gun now so extensively used, were passengers on board and were eagerly sought out and interviewed by the reporters regarding this phase of international development, which later resulted in our entering the war.

SKETCHES OF THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

BY JAMES K. PATTERSON, President Emeritus.

CHAPTER VIII.

The act of Congress establishing agricultural and mechanical colleges, passed by Congress in 1862, made provision for instruction in those branches related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, but in the organic law no mention was made of experimental work. The Agricultural College of New York had been in successful operation for years prior to the passage of the act of 1862. A like institution had been in successful operation in Michigan from 1857. Five years prior to the enactment of the Morrill measure providing for agricultural colleges, with the exception of these two, no antecedent provision had been made in any

state of the Union for instruction in agriculture. These two colleges, consequently, furnished most of the men who were at all competent to give instruction in the course of study provided for by the Morrill legislation. But for that fact, it would have been impossible to establish and put into successful operation the colleges provided for in the measure. Tentatively, however, they set to work as best they could with the aid thus furnished them by graduates of Geneva, N. Y., and Lansing, Michigan, carefully feeling their way and embarking upon no policy of adventure. They made the most economical use of the funds provided by the Morrill Act. Some of them managed these funds judiciously. Ezra Cornell, for example, advanced a considerable amount of money to begin agricultural operations at Ithaca, N. Y. He took over 800,000 acres of land scrip as security and advanced upon this assurance of repayment one dollar per acre. This enabled the Cornell University to get the start of all its neighbors in providing a sufficient plant and manning it with a competent staff of instructors. He located the land scrip, which he had taken as security, in the pine forests of Michigan which proved to be the best possible investment, inasmuch as the timber cut from these lands overpaid ten times the amount of money he had advanced. The larger part of the land was subsequently sold for a good price, the proceeds of which, with those accruing from the sale of the timber, munificently endowed Cornell University and gave it a lead in agricultural education which has never been surpassed. The small state of Kansas, which received only 90,000 acres of land scrip, located her area allotment within her own borders and in course of time realized from this investment a sum of money much larger than any of her sister states except New York. A very large income accrues to Kansas from the funds invested accruing from the sale of its land, and more than 30,000 acres, worth perhaps from \$75 to \$100 per acre, still remain unsold. Kentucky realized little or nothing from its land scrip. We had just emerged from the Civil War. Institutions of learning in the south and southwest were prostrate. Many of the states were bankrupt. Kentucky suffered much during the Civil War, but in no proportion commensurate with its area. Notwithstanding this, people in Kentucky were thinking of anything else than education. The land scrip, representing 330,000 acres of public land were placed by the state in the hands of the sinking fund commissioners. They appointed Madison C. Johnson, ranked at that time the ablest lawyer and the best business man in Kentucky, to negotiate the sale of their land scrip. He went east and without exercising much discretion placed the stock upon the market and sold it for fifty cents per acre, realizing from that magnificent donation given by Congress for the founding and endowing of a college to supply its citizens instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts, only \$165,000. Even this small sum seemed a large endowment to institutions established for higher learning, which up until that time thought themselves well provided with an endowment fund of \$100,000 or \$150,000.

The college was placed in successful operation with a small, but able and energetic faculty, and supplied instruction as best it could with the means at its disposal. They managed tolerably well to give instruction in the rudiments

of physics, chemistry, botany and zoology, thus laying the foundation for a system of practical education which it was hoped would come into being when the income of the institution became larger. But practical instruction was out of the question. There were no laboratories other than those of the most rudimentary character and no instruction of a practical character possible under these conditions. The Agricultural College of Kentucky felt its disability in common with the rest of the institutions owing their existence to the act of 1862, but how to remedy the deficiency no one seemed to be able to lead the way.

In the summer of 1885, walking out on the college campus one afternoon, I chanced to meet a gentleman named Hanna, of Shelby County, who had been one of the opponents of the institution in its effort to obtain additional income from the Legislature of 1880. Though he had opposed vehemently, in common with most of his agricultural brethren, the imposition of the half-cent tax, the personal relations between him and me had remained pleasant. In conversation about what the college was doing, he incidentally remarked that he had heard that a movement was on foot to bring about a meeting of the representatives of agricultural colleges in Washington, about midsummer. I made inquiry and found that his statement was correct, but precisely the object of the meeting I did not obtain from him. Having ascertained the date of the meeting, I requested two of the trustees, namely Dr. R. J. Spurr and Major P. P. Johnston, to accompany me to Washington to attend the meeting. We ascertained that a project was on foot to establish experimental stations in all the states of the Union where an agricultural college existed, and to establish these stations in immediate connection with these colleges. The plan took definite shape. On my return, I immediately got into communication with some of the larger colleges in the northwest and attended the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Ann Arbor in the autumn of that year, my object being to get into communication with scientific men and especially with the younger class of scientists from whom I might select a man to place at the head of the experiment station of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky. After a somewhat extended correspondence, I came into communication with the late Professor M. A. Scovell, and although I had never seen him, I ventured, upon the commendations which I had received of him from varied sources, to make a definite arrangement with him to take over the headship of our experiment station work. Time justified the choice. Professor Scovell remained with us from that time until the day of his death in August, 1912, and was largely instrumental in building up the station and giving it an honorable place among the best in the country.

I brought before the next legislature which convened, the work that had been done and insisted upon the legislature providing a definite and substantial income for the maintenance of the station and its work. The work of the station at that date would seem now to be of a very primitive character, but it grew steadily and commended itself to the intelligent farmers of the Commonwealth. With their aid, we had little difficulty in obtaining from the legislature of that year, an income from a royalty upon the sale of every package of

fertilizer sold in Kentucky. The annual income from this source, then relatively small, now amounted to nearly \$60,000. This gave us a good start and from that day to this, the legislature has manifested an intelligent and liberal appreciation of the work done by the experiment station and has not hesitated to vote liberally as it grew the funds necessary for its maintenance and extension.

The next step, however, and perhaps the most important of all in the growth of experiment station work, was the passage of the Hatch Act by Congress in 1887. Representative Hatch, of Missouri, a Kentuckian by birth, a native of Scott County, had been Representative from Missouri for many years. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence; a man keen to discern the possibilities of agricultural instruction; a man eager to signalize his work in Congress by some great measure which would inure to the benefit of his countrymen and perpetuate his own name. He introduced a bill in the Congress of 1887, which provided for an annuity, or annual appropriation by Congress, of \$15,000 for the maintenance and extension of agricultural experimental work. Fortune placed in my hands at a favorable time, the opportunity to render an indispensable service to the measure which Representative Hatch had in hand. Congress was within ten days of adjournment. The bill had passed the Senate and had been approved by the Committee on Agriculture in the House, and had been placed upon the calendar, but it was extremely doubtful whether it would be reached before adjournment. I had been frequently in Washington in conference with President Atherton, of Pennsylvania, and Major Alvord, of Washington, who had been assisting Representative Hatch in working up sentiment in Congress in favor of the bill, and I happened to know very well John G. Carlisle, at that time Speaker of the House. Within a week before the adjournment of Congress, I received a telegram from these gentlemen requesting my immediate presence in Washington. I went on, having not the slightest idea of what they wanted with me or wanted me to do. On arrival, they made known the situation, asked me if I had any acquaintance with Speaker Carlisle, and said that it was indispensable that they should get the consent of the Speaker to recognize Representative Hatch at an early date when the House assembled, otherwise the measure would be lost; that they believed that an overwhelming majority in the House would vote for the measure if once it could be brought before them. I undertook to call upon Speaker Carlisle and in a personal interview laid before him the situation and requested his good offices in allowing the measure to come before the House the next morning. He immediately assured me that as soon as the House assembled and the service of the chaplain was over, he would recognize Representative Hatch. Next morning, the House assembled at the usual hour, the roll was called, the religious services were held, and when the House was declared open for business, there were more than fifty members on the floor, each clamoring for recognition. The Speaker looked carelessly around and said in a loud, commanding voice, "the Representative from ——— district of Missouri has the floor." The measure was brought forward and within fifteen minutes was voted upon, carried by

an overwhelming majority, went to the President and became a law.

During the earlier stages of the existence of the college, when it was compelled to fight its way and compel recognition, I was fortunate in having the support of every Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky. To Governor McCreary, the institution owes a large debt. He was its steadfast and consistent friend from the beginning. He facilitated its location in Lexington by the appointment of an intelligent committee who selected Lexington as the site of its future location, after the connection with the old Kentucky University had been dissolved. In Governor Blackburn, who succeeded him, the college found an able and a steadfast friend. From Lieutenant Governor Cantrill, I received an intelligent and able support, and to his wife, Mrs. Cantrill, the college owes more today than I can tell. Her interest in it while the tax bill was pending, and while the assault was being conducted by the associated colleges upon the institution, was invaluable. Proctor Knott, who succeeded Governor Blackburn, was an equally zealous and consistent friend. He allowed me to advise with him freely upon the appointment of trustees, attended the sessions of its board, and by his presence at commencement, manifested an interest which proved to be invaluable. To Governor Buckner, his successor, the college owes much. In 1890, Senator Morrill introduced a measure in Congress, supplementary to the act of 1862, which provided an annual appropriation for each agricultural and mechanical college in the United States of \$25,000. The object of this supplementary appropriation was to equalize in some degree the income of these institutions founded under the organic act. One of the features of this bill was that the colored population of the south should either be admitted to the institutions founded under the act, or that the fund should be divided, in order that they might obtain equal advantages from the passage of the law. In common with all the institutions organized in the south, we considered that the admission of the colored population would be fatal. I happened to be abroad on leave of absence for a year, when the second Morrill Act came into effect. One of the professors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College went to Washington, and after an interview with the Secretary of the Interior, agreed to divide the fund with the colored population of Kentucky. When this action was reported to Governor Buckner, he immediately declared that Kentucky would not submit to any such arrangement as that; that if the colored people obtained a proportion of the sum allotted, namely, \$25,000, equal to the percentage of the colored population in the Commonwealth that ought to suffice. He immediately notified the Secretary of the Interior that Kentucky would not accept his ruling. After some negotiation, it was agreed that 14½ per cent. of the \$25,000 annual income should be given to the colored people; that much, no less and no more, because they represented only 14½ per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth. This ruling was subsequently made applicable to all the states in the south and obtains to this day. But for the active and friendly aid that the institution received from the distinguished men who occupied in succession the Governor's chair, the Agricultural and Mechanical College must inevitably have been driven to the wall.

THE ROLL OF HONOR

The faculty, alumni and students of the University have contributed liberally of their best for the service of their country in this her hour of need. Below is given a list of those who are now enlisted in the army and navy. This list is as complete as was possible to obtain. Many other names, no doubt, could be added.

FACULTY MEN.

W. S. Webb, first camp, Lieutenant; E. U. Bradley, Captain, S. C. N. G.; J. F. Loomis, Lieutenant, O. R. C.; Reuben Hutchcraft, first camp, Lieutenant; John C. Fairfax, Captain, infantry, U. S. A.; A. R. Underwood, Captain, infantry, U. S. A.; W. J. Cavvel, Captain, O. R. C. Engineering Corps.

ALUMNI.

Perry Cassidy, First camp, Captain artillery; R. F. Albert, First camp, Captain engineers; Clarence Clark, Second camp; J. Franklin Corn, Forty-fifth Infantry, U. S. A., appointed to Second camp; T. L. Creekmore, First camp, Lieutenant; Frank Crum, Second camp; Maury Crutcher, drafted; Herbert Felix, K. N. G.; L. J. Heyman, Second Lieutenant, O. R. C.; R. C. Barbee, Second camp; P. T. Atkins, First camp, Captain; H. D. Graham, First camp, Lieutenant; Wayne Haffler, First camp, Lieutenant; McClarty Harbison, Second camp; E. P. Hatter, First camp, Lieutenant; George H. Hill, Jr., First camp, Lieutenant; Gambrell McCarty, First camp, Lieutenant; John McDonald, Lieutenant, U. S. A.; Clarke Rogers, Second camp; M. M. Montgomery, First camp, Lieutenant; H. D. Palmore, First camp, Captain; Curtis Park, Second camp; Ben Lowry, First camp, Lieutenant; E. M. McGuffey, Second camp; L. E. Peyton, First camp, Lieutenant; Edward Danforth, navy; William Shinnick, Second camp; Joe Torrence, First camp, Lieutenant; Everett Penick, First camp, Lieutenant; E. P. Wilkerson, First camp, Lieutenant; George Warwick, First camp, Lieutenant; William Collins, ('12) First camp, Captain cavalry; R. A. Lowry, First camp, Lieutenant; R. T. Taylor ('14), American Ambulance Corps; Allen W. Gillion, Lieutenant Colonel and Judge Advocate, U. S. A.; Earl Steffy, First camp, Lieutenant; Guy Jeffries, First camp, Lieutenant; Edward Blaker, First camp, Lieutenant; L. O. Coleman, First camp, Lieutenant; William Dotson, K. N. G.; Walter F. Wright, Lieutenant, U. S. A.; T. R. Nunan, First camp, Lieutenant; Jeff T. Jones, drafted; Gibson Downing, drafted; S. E. Cooke, First camp, Lieutenant; J. L. Pinkerton, First camp; Jesse I. Miller, drafted; Henry Morrison, K. N. G.; Bain Morrison, K. N. G.; Keith Browning, First camp, Captain ordnance; Heber Rice, Major, W. V., N. G.; F. O. Mayes, marines; C. B. Elston, First camp, Captain; Gracean Pedley, drafted; James Monroe Morris, First camp, Lieutenant; Than Rice, Second camp.

FORMER STUDENTS.

Merritt Powell, Canadian Overseas Force; Alexander McClintock, D. C., Canadian Overseas Force; Kenneth Nisbit, K. N. G.; Morris Scott, Second camp; J. R. Sallee, aviation training school; Preston Parker, First camp, Lieutenant; James Delaney, K. N. G.; Errol Draffen, Second camp; Prentice Slade, mosquito fleet; Allen Radford, Lieutenant K. N. G., appointed to Second camp; W. T. Radford, Captain, U. S. A.; Gatewood Gay, drafted; Cecil Sharp, marines; Harry Otto, First camp; Richard Yoe, First camp; Tom Zerfoss, First camp, Lieutenant; G. Waverly Briggs, K. N. G.; H. McD. Bullock, drafted; Collis Ringo, First camp, Lieutenant; Shirley Clayton, K. N. G.; W. S. Elston, K. N. G.; L. C. Flournoy, Second camp; Elmer Ingram, First camp, Lieutenant; W. P. Ringo, K. N. G.; Ector Lawson, First camp, Lieutenant; Rogers Moore, First camp, Lieutenant; James Middleton, drafted; James Server, hospital corps training camp; H. C. Wilson, First camp, Lieutenant; Carl Byrd, First camp, Lieutenant; Ben Mahoney, K. N. G.; David E. Kahn, First camp, Lieutenant; John F. Auxier, First camp, Lieutenant.

STUDENTS.

William "Doc" Rodes, First camp, Lieutenant; Tate Bird, Second camp; H. W. Borntraeger, First camp, Lieutenant; Carter Clark, K. N. G.; Earl Clements, Second camp; Edward Cobb, navy; Harry Cottrell, drafted; Harry Farmer, First camp; Herndon Evans, K. N. G.; Emery Frazier, First camp; T. T. Richards, Second camp; Dillard Turner, K. N. G.; David Glickman, Second camp; Earle Grabfelder, First camp; Thomas Grubbs, First camp, Lieutenant; G. A. Hillsman, K. N. G.; Stanley Jones, First camp, Lieutenant; Howard Kinne, First camp; E. N. McIlvain, navy; Roy C. A. Mastone, Canadian Royal Flying Corps; Charles T. Corn, First camp, Lieutenant; Henry Clay Simpson, First camp, Lieutenant; Victor Strahm, aviation school; J. T. Rawlings, First camp, Lieutenant; E. B. Allen, K. N. G.; Edward S. Dabney, First camp; George Gardner, First camp, Lieutenant; Jacob Liebschutz, drafted; G. W. Rhoads, mosquito fleet; J. D. Clark, marines; Addison Foster, navy; Lloyd Wheeler, First camp, Captain; John M. Gibson, First camp, Lieutenant; Frank Heick, First camp, Lieutenant.

The following alumni, old students and students have been enlisted in Base Hospital Unit No. 40, of Lexington: Dr. George H. Wilson, Dr. W. D. Reddish, Dr. S. B. Marks, C. W. Harney, O. S. Lee, O. K. McAdams, R. B. Taylor, Goodson Reynolds, Gay Drake, L. B. Shouse, Jr., Alvin Thompson, John Marsh, D. W. Hart, W. M. Lane.

UNIVERSITY MEN IN FRANCE.

R. B. Hutchcraft, who was last year a member of the Law College Faculty, is now in France where he has been sent on special duty by the War Department. Lieutenant Hutchcraft was commissioned as a first lieutenant after passing through the first officers' training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Lieutenant Joseph Torrence, who also received a commission after completing the course at the same camp, is in France with Lieutenant Hutchcraft.

NEW SONG BY PROFESSOR NOE.

Professor Cotton Noe, poet and educator, has presented to the University a new college son, "Alma Mater." Professor Noe wrote this several years ago, but only recently composed the music, which Lawrence A. Cover, musical director, has harmonized. Professor Cover officiated at its formal introduction to the students in chapel on Friday, October 19.

The new college song is to be one used for more stately purposes than "Hail, Kentucky," and other college songs which have become known as the University's pet songs for football rallies and student gatherings.

The new song follows:

"O shrine of ev'ry student's heart,
 Our Alma Mater, grave and gay,
 What temple wrought by magic art
 Can rival dear old U. of K.
 Majestic stand her stately halls,
 Her flag floats proudly in the breeze;
 How dear her ivy-mantled walls,
 How love enshrines her sacred trees!

Chorus—

"Yes, White and Blue, so tried and true,
 We love thy halls and campus, too,
 And shall forever and a day,
 Dear Alma Mater, U. of K.

"Although the years sped swift away,
 While here we sat at learning's feet,
 The treasured wisdom of a day
 Has often proved a blessing sweet,
 Thus mem'ry loves to linger here
 'Mid scenes that never can decay,
 Within thy hallow'd precincts dear,
 Dear Alma Mater, U. of K."

UNIVERSITY NEWS SECTION

THE OPENING OF THE 1917-18 SESSION.

The opening of the University, Monday, September 10, was marked by the passing of the old and the coming of the new regime.

New faculty members greeted old and new students and to many the return to the campus was pathetic but the determination to do the best for those back

here was evident everywhere and despite the discouragingly short line of matriculates none seemed to relax or give up hope that the final showing would be good.

Last year at the end of September there were 1,076 students in the University; this year there are 710. In addition to the graduating class of 1917 there were 527 students who did not return this fall and of that number about 100 went to the army and navy. There are 387 who did return this year and the other 323 enrolled are new students and a large percentage of that number is made up of girls.

During the coming months the enrollment for the short course in agriculture, civil engineering and mining will bring the enrollment up materially, but daily there is a falling off because of drafting or need of laborers on the farm. Talk of early peace has encouraged some young men to return to the University and it is gratifying to note that there is a different atmosphere, more settled and quiet than that which prevailed last spring before the University closed.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

Extensive plans for beautifying the grounds and remodeling of Maxwell Place, the property purchased from the Mulligan heirs, are under way and when completed few more beautiful homes will be found in Lexington.

The grounds about the house opening as they do upon the rear of the University site present a quite different impression already, though little has been done other than removing dead and useless shrubbery and trees.

The house when rearranged and added to will present upon one side a continuous room of considerable length, by the opening of connecting doors, making an admirable and most delightful space for large entertainments, which Dr. and Mrs. McVey contemplate giving to trustees, faculty, and the student body. Under such circumstances the house of the president will become an institution and a part of the University life second to none, for there is no greater builder of character in the young, or old for that matter, than the personal touch with character builders and intimate and personal relationship with them.

DR. BOYD, ACTING PRESIDENT.

During the time that has passed since the report of the investigating committee which so radically modified procedure in the University, Dr. P. P. Boyd has performed the duties of acting president with poise, efficiency and conscientious consideration. To him in great part is due the satisfactory opening of the year's work and the coluntary co-operation of the working force.

Doctor Boyd, whose duties have been confined to the teaching of mathematics and directing the work of that department, was called upon to take up the work of Dean of the College of Arts and Science at the time Dean Miller was granted a leave of absence and had just started that task when he was requested to assume the greater responsibility and more difficult undertaking. Be it said to his credit that he did not shirk the obligation because of the multiplicity of duties but quietly, without protest or ostentation assumed the new role. He presided at the first chapel exercises and impressed the student body favorably. His work has been conservative and capable. Meantime the work of the College of Arts and Science is being directed by him and when Dr. McVey returns to the University he will continue his own work and that of the deanship.

Doctor Boyd gave up his vacation this year that he might remain on the campus and tie up the loose ends of unsettled affairs with the result that when Dr. McVey came for a visit in September all legislative problems had been summed up and ready for his consideration.

CHANGES IN THE FACULTY.

Numerous changes have been made in the faculty for the present year, in all departments of the University.

Dr. Mabel Roe will succeed Professor Gilbert, who was called into Federal service, as associate professor of botany. Dr. Roe is a graduate of the University of Chicago, and has received a doctorate at Columbia.

In the English Department Leslie Burgevin will succeed Professor Bradley; John Price, as instructor, will be Miss Jewell's successor, and George Slappey, Harvard A. B. summa cum laude, will be a teaching fellow. Professor Weaver has a year's leave of absence for study at Johns Hopkins University. Mr. Burgevin taught at the University of California last year and Mr. Slappey comes from the University of Georgia. Miss Jewell will go to Columbia University.

The Chemistry Department has suffered the loss of several instructors among whom are Professors Staebner, Waite, Bedford and Daniels. Professors Hardaman, Williams and Kiplinger will take their places.

In the College of Agriculture Professor J. H. Martin, of Purdue, succeeds Professor W. H. Wilkins as assistant professor of poultry husbandry, and Professor John R. Humphrey, formerly of the United States Department of Agriculture, will be successor to Professor C. C. Bohannon as head of the department of Rural Supervision.

Mr. C. C. Harp, of the 1914 class in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering will succeed Mr. Brooke in the steam engineering laboratory.

Prof. D. V. Terrell is Acting Dean of the College of Civil Engineering.

STANLEY SMITH MEMORIAL.

A memorial service for Stanley ("Tiny") Smith, a student last year in the Law Department, who has been reported lost in foreign waters, was held in chapel Tuesday morning, October 16.

Dr. P. P. Boyd, acting president, conducted the exercises and introduced Judge W. T. Lafferty, who spoke feelingly of the qualities and standing of his former student. Judge Lafferty said that young Smith was of excellent character, strikingly handsome build and of cordial, gracious manner. In speaking he also referred to the large percentage of last year's enrolled students the Law Department had given to the army and navy and his sad prediction was that the Smith memorial service would in all probability be repeated many times within the next year if the war continued.

A tribute to yeoman Smith was paid by his former comrades of the Law Department, John W. McKenzie. The exercises closed with the singing of "My Country 'Tis of Thee" by the students.

FOOTBALL.

During the summer the prospects for a strong football team at the University this fall were rather discouraging. Crutcher, end and captain; Ricketts, substitute linesman; and Gumbert, substitute fullback, of last year's team graduated in June. Rodes, quarterback; Grabfelder and Haydon, halfbacks; Kinney, end; Heick, tackle, and Simpson, guard, are in the army, and McIlvain, fullback, is in the navy. This left only one guard, one tackle, and the center of last year's first team men who could return and their return was doubtful. However, when the fall session opened the following letter men reported for practice: Brittain, guard and captain; Murphree, tackle; Dempsey, center; Heber, substitute end; Gay, substitute end; and Hedges, who was substitute quarter in 1913-14. About 15 members of the "Scrubs" last year also returned. In addition to these several of Lexington and other high school stars reported so that prospects took on a much rosier hue.

In the four games played up to the time of writing this article, the team has shown up very well. The following is the record:

September 29—Butler, Indiana, 0; Kentucky, 33; at Lexington.

October 6—Maryville, Tenn., 0; Kentucky, 19; at Lexington.

October 13—Miami, Ohio, 0; Kentucky, 0; at Lexington.

October 20—Vanderbilt, 5; Kentucky, 0; at Lexington.

The games remaining on the schedule are:

October 27—Sewanee vs. Kentucky, at Chattanooga.

November 3—Centre vs. Kentucky, at Danville.

November 10—Mississippi A. & M. vs. Kentucky, at Starksville, Miss.

November 17—University of Alabama vs. Kentucky, at Lexington.

November 29—University of Florida vs. Kentucky, at Lexington.

The University of Tennessee has no team this season and canceled their game after the opening of the University session. The Southwestern Presbyterian University with whom we were scheduled to play on October 6, canceled their game for the same reason. By doing some fast and effective work Director Boles was able to arrange a game with Maryville for October 6 and with the University of Florida for November 29. The University of Florida usually has a good team and had a very strong one last year. They played Indiana to a close score, so as good or a better game is expected with the University of Florida than we would have had with Tennessee.

Doctor Tigert, who has been Director of Athletics for the past two years, has returned to his old work in the Department of Philosophy according to his agreement with the Board of Trustees. Mr. S. A. Boles, assistant to Doctor Tigert last year, was elected as Director of Athletics, and James Park as Field Coach.

Both the Miami and the Vanderbilt games were hard fought, which fact is indicated by the scores. In both games the Kentucky team was outweighed; especially was this true in the case of Miami. Miami won the Ohio Conference Championship last year, not losing a game, and nearly all of their old men are back this year.

A safety and a field goal was all that Vanderbilt could do, which is some different from the disaster of last year.

The men who played in the last two games are as follows:

C. Downing, left end; Murphree, left tackle; Brittain (Captain) left guard; Dempsey and D. Downing, center; D. Downing and Moore, right guard; Bastin, right tackle; Heber, right end; Hedges and Riddle, quarterback; Walker and Shanklin, left half; Adair, fullback; Gay and Pullen, right half.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Captain H. N. Royden, U. S. A., new commandant of the University, accompanied by his wife and five-year-old son, arrived in Lexington October 16. He immediately assumed active charge of the battalion of the University, which formerly has been under the control of D. R. Ellis, acting commandant.

With Captain Royden's arrival, the regulations of the Reserve Officers' Training Corp become effective. Classes in military science for the reserve officers will begin immediately, and the payroll of the officers will be compiled.

The Act of Congress which authorized the establishment of Reserve Officers' Training Corps units at the land-grant universities provides that every able-bodied first and second year man in the university shall be required to drill three hours a week. These men will this year receive from the War Department fourteen dollars for use in the purchase of a uniform.

All third and fourth year men who elect to continue their military training are required to drill or receive military instruction five hours a week. These men will act as officers of companies composed of the lower classmen and will

receive nine dollars a month as subsistence and twenty-three dollars and seventy-five cents for buying a uniform. They further agree to attend at least one summer camp before graduation from the University.

Captain Royden for the past few months has been Quartermaster of the German war prisoners interned at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. At one time there were 538 German prisoners and aliens, who were well fed, well clothed and well housed in their so-called "prison" at the fort. Each prisoner was treated as a United States soldier is treated, thus carrying out the Hague agreement. The prisoners of war were members of the crew of the S. S. Kron Prinzitel Friedrich, the German liner interned off the coast of Georgia. Captain Royden said little trouble was given by the prisoners of war.

It has just been announced by the Adjutant General of the United States that the University of Kentucky will be allowed to send twenty-six of her students, graduates or undergraduates, to the third training camp to be held from January 5, 1918, to April 5, 1918.

The general plan of the third camp is to give college men with some military training appointments in the National Army. The graduates of these training camps, who may be recommended, will be listed as eligible for commissions as second lieutenants, and will be commissioned as vacancies occur. To be eligible for these camps, one must have had two years' training at the University, be a student in good standing, or a graduate, and be between the ages of 21 and 31.

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL.

The Kentucky Kernel, the University weekly publication, fathered by the Department of Journalism and edited by students, has started the year under the editorship of Estill Woods, of Nicholasville, a Senior in the College of Arts and Science.

Mr. Woods is a journalist of no little experience and ability and is ably assisted by the staff named below:

Miss Eliza M. Piggott, Managing Editor; J. Thornton Connell, Associate Editor; Miss Eliza Spurrier, "Squirrel Food;" Miss Mildred Graham, "Co-editor;" Charles Planck, Sporting Editor; Frederick Jackson, Feature Editor; Sam Morton, Law; Lee McLean, Agriculture; John J. Leman, Engineering; Mrs. F. O. Mayes, Philosophian; Virgil Chapman, Literary Societies; Miss Virginia Helm Milner, Patterson Hall. Reporters—Miss Margaret Wilkinson, Henry Grehan; Business Staff—Eugene Wilson, Business Manager.

The Kernel is a good, clean little sheet and well worthy of the support of every alumnus.

Y. M. C. A.

The following brief statement will give the alumni some conception of the work that was accomplished by the Young Men's Christian Association in the University last year. The general exodus of students the first of April practically brought all activities to an end, so that only seven months were allowed for work.

Membership records for the previous year were not available and membership in the association was put on a new basis, that of service and Christian ideals. Two hundred and fifty-five members were enrolled.

The rooms were freshly kalsomined and made as attractive as the funds would permit. The Edison was provided with 48 records. The local papers and a dozen county papers, together with twenty-five leading magazines furnished reading matter. One hundred volumes of light fiction was donated by the First Methodist Church. Free stationery was provided. Chess and checkers helped to while away some vacant hours. The larger room was used by both glee clubs, the Strollers, for class meetings and in other ways.

Nearly \$2,000 in work was provided for students.

Three socials were conducted during the year. The reception to new students was attended by nearly four hundred. The Freshman stag was the occasion for a pleasant evening for sixty freshmen. One hundred and twenty-five pounds of candy was served to more than four hundred in March. Only a lack of funds prevented other events.

Ministers, business men, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, representatives of the church boards spoke to the students on Sunday evenings. The average attendance was forty-five.

Ten professors and twenty students attended the State Student Conference at Georgetown in December. Two students and the secretary were at the Student Volunteer Conference at Berea and the secretary and one student were at the Blue Ridge Conference in June.

A number of students have engaged in this service at the reformatory on Sunday afternoon, in teaching first aid in the public schools, in teaching Sunday School classes on Sunday afternoon at the Odd Fellows and Pythian Homes for Orphans, and in Boy Scout work.

During December and June, the secretary visited Kentucky Wesleyan, Berea, Centre and Georgetown colleges and the Eastern Kentucky Normal School in the interest of the State Committee of Y. M. C. A.

Last spring when the troops were brought to Camp Stanley, about two weeks' time was given to getting the association work under way for the soldiers. Volunteer service was given by the president of our association for a week.

The following is a financial statement for the year:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand August 20, 1916	\$ 67.32
Student Contributions	326.00
Faculty Contributions	323.00
Blue Ridge Loan Fund	40.00
City Y. M. C. A.	19.53
Miscellaneous	18.18
<hr/>	
Total	\$794.03

EXPENSES.

Office	\$ 10.00
Telephone and Telegrams	33.10
Printing and Stationery	110.30
Postage	21.00
Typewriting	2.85
Association Rooms	243.58
Socials	50.60
State and International Committees	50.00
Speakers for Religious Meetings	42.60
Blue Ridge Conference	30.00
Social Service	11.60
1914-15 Handbook	124.37
Miscellaneous	29.00
<hr/>	
Total	\$759.09
Cash on hand July 1, 1917	\$ 34.94

FUND FOR Y. M. C. A. ARMY CAMP.

The campaign to raise \$2,500 from the students of the University of Kentucky for the war work of the Young Men's Christian Association was launched

Monday evening, October 8, at a dinner at the Cafateria. Speeches were made by Acting President Boyd, Captain Brittain, of the football team, and J. E. Johnson.

This fund is a part of the \$100,000 to be raised from the college men of the South. Kentucky's share is \$9,000. It is proposed to raise \$1,000,000 from the students of American colleges. One hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty cents was pledged by the twenty men present or an average of \$9.32 per man. It is necessary that an average of \$5.00 for every man in the University be raised if Kentucky does its full part.

Berea is planning to raise \$3,000. The University of Tennessee reposted \$500 for the first one hundred men canvassed. Cumberland University averaged over \$5.00 per student. Castle Heights Prep School gave \$1,000 with two hundred students.

MISS SWEENEY IN WASHINGTON.

Miss Mary E. Sweeney, head of the Home Economics Department of the University, was called to Washington in August to assist Herbert C. Hoover, in the National campaign now being waged in the United States for the conservation of food.

Miss Sweeney is also State Chairman of the Council of National Defense—Woman's Organization—and State Chairman of Home Economics in the Kentucky Federation of Woman's Clubs.

Miss Sweeney returned to resume her duties November the first.

FRATERNITIES.

The fraternities of the University suffered very serious losses in the failure of many actives to return to Lexington and in several instances the chapters could not afford to maintain chapter houses as they had been accustomed to do.

The members who did return were loyal to their standard, however, and many promising young men were decorated with the emblems.

Kappa Alpha has pledged Robert Stiles, J. B. Barnes, Henry Grehan, Fred Shaw and Ernest Flora.

Sigma Chi has placed its button on Winn Hutchcraft, Charlie Mahoney, Forest Letton, Bert Embry, Edward McCully, Jimmie Wilhelm, R. W. Owen and W. R. Amon.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon has pledged M. K. Revill, Craig Riddle, Russel Jones, Rollie Guthrie, Richard Hagan, J. A. Dishman, Samuel Lambert, Bryan McMurry, Gus Snyder, and J. W. Herndon.

Pi Kappa Alpha has pledged M. Brooks, C. Davis, H. Otten, E. Watkins, W. Fruit, B. Petrie, and W. Dudley.

Phi Delta Theta has pledged Arthur Shanklin, Roger Moore, Estill Woods and Augustus Gay.

SORORITIES.

The sororities of the University announce the following pledges:

Alpha Gamma Delta—Gertrude Wallingford, Evelyn Pannell, Mary Helen Whitworth, Myrtle Bailey, Frances Moore, Allie Carsener, Minnie Jameson, Kathleen Oglesby, Clementina David.

Kappa Kappa Gamma—Helen Taylor, Martha Prewitt, Irene Evans, Martha McDowell, Elizabeth Smith, Mildred Porter, Elizabeth Arnett, Nell Arford, Eugenia Hume, Lilly Cromwell, Julia Anderson.

Bappa Delta—Florence Brown, Edna Berkeley, Mayme Stormes Dunn, Elizabeth Craft.

Chi Omega—Nancy Buckner, Mary Heron, Elizabeth Davis, Mary Adams Talbott, Margaret Downing.

Alpha Xi Delta—Isabelle Dickey, Kathryn Megibbon, Katie Henry, Virginia Shanklin.

TUG-OF-WAR.

Exactly three minutes after Dr. Tigert, Master of Ceremonies, fired the shot that started off the annual tug-of-war between the under-classmen—the Sophomore class, the entire ninety-one of them, followed the steel cable through Clifton pond, and the Freshmen, 135 of them, paraded down Rose Street like the conquering heroes they were.

The fun began before time, Wednesday, October 10. When the cable was loosened from its pole for a test both classes began to tug and easily the Freshmen pulled it through, two Sophomores, Thompson and Sewell, following it into the pond.

This plunge into the icy depths of Clifton pond, whose banks were lined with some eight hundred people, terminated the controversy between the classes, and with the emerging of the dripping Sophomores, all remembrance of hair-cuttings, hazardous climbs up dizzy heights, surreptitious hidings behind dark corners and open fights on the campus were put away.

Each class, at 1:30, assembled at the Main Building, the Freshmen around the cannon and the Sophomores in chapel, for roll-call. The absentees were recorded and catalogued for further reference. Then they marched to the scene of battle.

By the flip of a coin, the Sophomores obtained the level side, forcing the Freshman up over the hill, towards the East. It is rumored that the bald-headed class was placed opposite the setting sun so that their opponents would not be blinded by the reflected light.

Each tugger was adorned with his class colors, girls from both classes having been honored with the task of beribboning their heroes. The Seniors, accompanied by mustaches and canes, acted as sponsors for the Sophomores, while the Freshmen were supported by the Juniors, who had visions of a sousing at the hands of the Sophomores who were present. The customary tar, dust and foot-holds, tabooed by the authorities, were in evidence on both sides.

COLLEGE OF MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

The changes due to war are coming so rapidly that it is hard to keep in touch with all the members of our Mechanical Hall family. Here is a list of those who are in military service and wherever possible we have given the particular branch of service and commission. We will be glad to have any information concerning changes of address, either due to entering military service, or change of business.

G. B. Arnold, 1915, drafted.

E. T. C. Blaker, 1914, Captain, Field Artillery, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Minott Brooke, 1915, Merchant Marine Service; shipped for Russia.

J. K. Browning, 1908, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

T. E. Beatty, 1912, Second Lieutenant of Infantry, 27th Division New York National Guard, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

H. E. Barth, 1915, Engineering Corps.

G. F. Campbell, 1915, First Lieutenant, Ordnance Department.

P. R. Cassidy, 1911, Captain, Coast Artillery Guards.

G. L. Cherry, 1917, First Lieutenant, Marine Service.

C. K. Dunn, 1916, First Lieutenant.

C. E. Daniel, 1911, Second Lieutenant.

E. B. Gaither, 1903, Captain's Commission.

- Jake H. Gaiser, drafted, Camp Yaphank, Long Island, N. Y.
 H. A. Hoeing, 1902, Captain, Engineering Corps.
 R. E. Hundley, 1916, Mechanic, Hospital Base Unit, No. 40.
 H. P. Ingels, 1906, General Munitions Board.
 W. C. Kiesel, 1908, drafted, applied for Telephone Service.
 W. M. Lane, 1913, Hospital Base Unit No. 40.
 H. E. Melton, 1916, Applied Ordnance Department, Fort Benjamin Harrison.
 M. M. Montgomery, 1917, Second Lieutenant, Artillery Corps.
 W. S. Moore, 1917, Merchant Marine Service; shipped for Russia.
 T. R. Numan, 1915, First Lieutenant, 309 Engineering Corps, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
 M. S. Sullivan, 1916, drafted, 122 Company, 31st Battalion, 159th Depot Brigade, Camp Zachary Taylor.
 G. W. Warwick, 1916, Second Lieutenant.
 J. N. Waters, 1917, drafted, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
 F. M. Wilkes, 1908, Officers' Reserve Camp, Fort Sheridan.

During the summer vacation many of the alumni called on old friends at Mechanical Hall, and told some very interesting stories about their work in the industrial world. We haven't space here for all this information but give names and changes of address in some instances, of some of these callers.

Mr. J. F. Hall, class of 1913, is still with the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company at Youngstown, Ohio. Mr. Hall's charming wife accompanied him to Lexington but we did not have the pleasure of welcoming her at Mechanical Hall this time.

Mr. T. J. Orr, 1909, renewed acquaintance with Mechanical Hall and friends at the University, after an absence of several years. Since 1913, Mr. Orr has been construction engineer with Cosden and Company at Tulsa, Oklahoma. This company controls a large percentage of the oil interests in that vicinity.

Mr. J. B. Wilson, 1900, was a very welcome visitor; although Mr. Wilson lives in Louisville, he hasn't returned to the old campus for some time. Mr. Wilson is a consulting and sales engineer, with office at 606 West Jefferson Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. H. L. Prather, 1905, is teaching manual training in the public schools at Nashville, Tennessee.

Mr. Carlyle Jefferson, 1915, motored over from Louisville while on his vacation. Mr. Jefferson has been with the Armstrong Cork and Insulation Company at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, ever since graduation.

Mr. H. E. Clark, class of 1916, called at Mechanical Hall. Mr. Clark is with the Buffalo Forge Company at Buffalo, N. Y., and was spending his vacation with his parents in Lexington.

Mr. G. W. Gayle, class of 1914, called at Mechanical Hall, bringing his charming bride with him. Mr. Gayle is Assistant Purchasing Agent with the Babcock and Wilcox Company at Barberton, Ohio.

Mr. H. Y. Barker, 1915, stopped over at Mechanical Hall for a short while. Mr. Barker looked rather thin after a very strenuous summer's work, but says he is well and doing well.

Mr. W. J. Payne, class of 1906, who since 1913 has been located at Panther Burn, Mississippi, was an interesting visitor here not long since. Mr. Payne has just completed and patented a nut-cracker, a very interesting and ingenious device.

Mr. T. F. Hudgins, class of 1909, generally known as "Freddy," was a visitor here during the summer. There seems to be a great attraction for Mr. Hudgins in this vicinity and the last time he had the pleasure of meet the "attraction," for she, too, was a welcome visitor at Mechanical Hall.

More recent visitors are:

Mr. A. L. Eimer, class of 1917, who stopped off on his way to New Jersey where he was going to take up work in a munitions plant. Mr. Eimer, since graduation, has been with the American Steel Foundries at East St. Louis, Ill.

Mr. John T. Faig, 1894, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, University of Cincinnati, stopped over at Mechanical Hall for a short visit.

Mr. Wallace Hoeing, class of 1902, is a frequent visitor at Mechanical Hall and his old friends here are always glad to welcome him. Mr. Hoeing is manager of the Louisville office of the C. A. Dunham Company.

Mr. H. B. Shoemaker, class of 1912, spent a few days in the city. Mr. Shoemaker resigned his position as Assistant Superintendent of the Experimental Department of the Detroit Steel Products Company to accept the position of engineer in the Detroit Sales Office of the Trussed Concrete Steel Company, of Youngstown, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Jones, of Durham, North Carolina, were recent visitors at Mechanical Hall, enroute from Mr. Jones' former home at Walton, to visit Mrs. Jones' relatives at Sharpsburg. Mr. Jones is employed by the Carrier Engineering Corporation of New York City and is at present in the Durham plant of the American Tobacco Company, developing a process of curing tobacco with more rapidity and efficiency by means of air-conditioning equipment. Mrs. Jones was formerly Miss Mary Brown, of Sharpsburg, and has many friends here where she was formerly a student.

Mr. A. T. Lewis, class of 1906, is another recent visitor. Mr. Lewis is a member of the firm of Lewis, Robinson and Gant, consulting engineers, of Philadelphia. Mr. Lewis is employed as consulting engineer with the du Pont Powder Company, and is directly in charge of all heating, ventilating and drying in the production of smokeless powder. Mr. Lewis has perfected a machine that will dry powder in twenty-four hours while the old method required four months. There are over fifty sets of these machines in operation in the mills of the du Pont Company, and during the last three years Mr. Lewis has designed and installed over three million dollars' worth of machinery for this company.

Mr. J. E. Bolling, class of 1917, is directly concerned with the food conservation problem that is so important a factor in the problem of the day. Mr. Bolling was Chief Engineer of the Greef Engineering Company, of Newark, New Jersey, and this firm has been associated with the Wenborne-Karpen Dryer Company, of Chicago, under the name of Drying Systems, Inc., located at Chicago. This firm is manufacturing what is called the "Dryventor Equipment." This equipment extracts all moisture from vegetables and fruits, eliminating waste and decay, and reducing space to such an extent that there is as much food value in one barrel of the potatoes treated to this process as in twenty of the natural product.

Information has reached here that Mr. Fred Whitely, 1916, has accepted a position with the Eastern Wisconsin Electric Company as Assistant Manager, at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. Mr. Whitely has been with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at Pittsburg, since graduating.

A letter from Mr. H. P. Parrigin, class of 1916, gives an enthusiastic account of his work with the West Tulsa Refinery Company, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Mr. Parrigin is mechanical engineer for this company and his work consists of mechanical, civil, structural and efficiency engineering.

Miss Margaret Ingels, class of 1916, has accepted a position with the Carrier Engineering Corporation, of New York City. Her work will be designing and estimating. Ever since graduating, Miss Ingels has been with the Chicago Telephone Company.

Mr. S. N. Courtney, class of 1915, has accepted a position as superintendent of one of the four McCandless factories of the Westinghouse Electric and Man-

ufacturing Company, with headquarters in New York City. Mr. Courtney is with the Brooklyn branch of this company. After graduating in June, 1915, Mr. Courtney entered the employ of the Kentucky Electrical Company at Owensboro, and while working there in the experimental department, and obtaining greater efficiency in the Mazda lamp, he came to the attention of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and was offered the position he now holds.

Mr. W. M. Glenn, class of 1916, succeeds Mr. Courtney with the Kentucky Electrical Company.

ALUMNI CLUB SECTION

SOUTH AFRICAN CLUB.

LETTER FROM J. DU P. OOSTHUIZEN, Secretary.

I am enclosing herewith draft for \$25.00, being the third annual installment of the \$100.00 Scholarship promised by our branch of the Association.

We are all enjoying good health in this sunny land of ours. In April we had our annual meeting at Pretoria. All were present with the exception of O. B. Chisholm. We had a good meeting and the usual "K. S. U. Spirit" prevailed. W. B. Wilson was elected President and J. du P. Oosthuizen, Secretary and Treasurer.

Two more of our members have "gone and done it" since our last meeting. Koch was married to a Miss Cooke on the third of January and Chisholm was married on the same day in the same State, to Miss Baldwin, of Paris, Kentucky.

Wilson has gone on a holiday to the States and will no doubt give you good people a look-up. He took his pretty wife along with him. Mr. Scherffius is also anxious to pay his "Fatherland" a visit, but cannot get away just at present.

CLASS SECRETARY SECTION

CLASS OF 1913.

MABEL POLLITT AND MRS. INIS HUCKEL, Secretaries.

Inis Gillis, one of our secretaries, was married to Mr. Arthur Wickliffe Huckel, in Lexington, last December. Mr. Huckel is a graduate of Albion College. They are living in Red City, Mich. The other secretary wishes to say that Mrs. Huckel's interest in the success of The Alumnus is in no wise abated.

Miss Lulie Logan has been appointed Demonstration Agent with headquarters in Lexington.

W. C. Wilson was in the first Training Camp for Officers at Fort Benjamin Harrison and secured a commission. He is in Louisville at Camp Taylor, while Mrs. Lucile Gastineau Wilson is in Lexington in the city schools.

Mrs. Mary Belle Pence Wolfe, of Hazard, Ky., and Mrs. Ella K. Porter Green, of Chicago, have been visiting in Lexington.

Elizabeth Fried is teaching in the city schools of Lexington. "Skinny" Lane is on our National Roll of Honor. Lida Scott McCarthy spent the summer "hiking" in Rocky Mountain Park. She reports a glorious time.

George C. Lewis was married recently to Miss Marcia Moss, of Williamsburg, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Floyd are very proud to introduce to The Alumnus their daughter. Mr. Floyd is in Cynthiana as County Agent.

It is with sorrowful regret that we chronicle the news of the death of Wallace Vanderpool Smith. Mr. Smith died suddenly in California, where he had an excellent position.

Please, everybody! Let us have a card so that we can write more about more of you!

WEDDINGS AND ENGAGEMENTS.

PARKER—LABACH.

The marriage of Miss Mary Shepherd Parker to Professor James Oscar Labach was solemnized Wednesday, October 10, at 12:30 o'clock at the Trinity Church in Asheville, N. C., Dean Robert K. Massie, of Christ Church Cathedral, Lexington, Ky., officiating.

The wedding was quiet and simple, and the celebration was at Asheville because of Dean Massie being there for the benefit of his health after long illness.

GAINES—WEBB.

The marriage of Miss Lillian Askew Gaines, class of 1917, Hopkinsville, to Mr. Earl Benton Webb, class of 1910, was solemnized on Saturday morning, October 13, at 10 o'clock in Hopkinsville at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Thomas Henry Gaines. Rev. John Hawkins was the officiating minister, and the wedding was a very quiet event, with only the immediate families present.

RHOADS—HATTER.

The marriage of Miss Annie Laura Rhoads and Mr. E. P. Hatter, class of 1917, was solemnized Saturday, October 13, at the Phoenix Hotel, the event being a surprise to family and friends.

The bride is a daughter of Professor and Mrs. McHenry Rhoads. Mr. Hatter is now a lieutenant in the army at Camp Zachary Taylor.

LILLARD—McWRIGHT.

Miss Katherine Lillard, Versailles, and Mr. James Martin McWright, Lexington, were married Thursday morning, October 18, at the Sinton Hotel in Cincinnati.

Both Miss Lillard and Mr. McWright are former students of the University.

THOMPSON—REDDISH.

The marriage of Dr. William Dandridge Reddish, of the class of 1909, of this city, to Miss Cornelia Thompson, of Edinburg, Ind., was solemnized Saturday, October 20, at 1:30 o'clock at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dr. Reddish has been in training at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., with the office of First Lieutenant and is on his way to Philadelphia to take a special course in brain surgery.

The bride is an accomplished musician, and was a Hamilton College student. She is the daughter of Mrs. R. C. Mayhall, of Edinburg.

BOURNE—BOLLING.

An interesting engagement announced last week was that of Mr. John Esten Bolling, of Louisville, to Miss Edith Marion Bourne, of New York.

Mr. Bolling is a University man, graduated in the class of 1915 from the College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. After graduating he went to Chicago and is now chief engineer of the Drying Systems, Inc., a large Chicago firm.

The bride-elect is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Griswold Bourne, of New York.

HUTCHCRAFT—GRAHAM.

Miss Lucy K. Hutchcraft, class of 1906, of Lexington, Kentucky, and Dr. Robert Graham, of Urbana, Illinois, were married August 30th, 1917. Both were formerly members of the Station Staff and the University of Illinois is to be congratulated upon securing them both, when expecting only one.

DEATHS.

WALLACE V. SMITH, '13.

Wallace V. Smith, formerly professor in animal husbandry at the University of Kentucky, died Thursday, October 25. Mr. Smith for the past few years had been in the Government service as market inspector. He had been transferred to the Denver office from Washington only a few months ago. He is survived by his wife and one child.

The body was brought to Lexington for burial.