

REGISTRATION FOR SECOND TERM BEGINS MONDAY MORNING

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON, KY. July 13, 1927

"LETTERS" SUBSCRIBE TO THE U. OF K. LITERARY MAGAZINE NUMBER 35

CHAUTAUQUA ENDS SUCCESSFUL SEASON AT U. K.

"Shepherd of the Hills." One of Most Realistically Staged Plays of Year EACH PROGRAM GIVEN BEFORE HUGE AUDIENCE

Lectures This Year Were of More than Usual Interest (B. W. A. Kirkpatrick)

Closing their annual day program on Stoll field Thursday night with "The Shepherd of the Hills," the Chautauqua gave to Lexington audience one of the most outstanding and realistically staged plays ever here this season.

The old shepherd, Young Matt, his wife, Little Pete, Old Mac, Aunt Molly, and all the rest of the characters lived before one as Harold Bell Wright had drawn them in his famous story. Each particular member of the cast contributed to the whole, and gave the play a verve and force such as is seldom attained.

The cast was as follows: Aunt Molly, Martina MacDonald; Ollie Stewart, James of the Valley; Old Mac, Walter; Peasey, Bill; N. S. Scoville, Old Matt; Louis Ramsdell; Sammy Lane, Pearl Gray; Young Matt, Lowly Gilmore; Dad, John Shepherd; Pat Terhune; Pete, Betty Reynolds; Wash Gibbs, Louis Ramsdell.

Had Successful Season The program presented yesterday afternoon by Rono, the manager, was well attended and all were satisfied with the entertainment. All programs tonight have a tendency toward a large crowd and this was no exception.

Officials believe this to be one of the most successful seasons ever held in Lexington, and patrons seemed well aware of the excellent programs offered by the chautauqua, judging from the large attendance present at each performance throughout the season.

Among other attractions that will be presented are "Tommy," Broadway musical comedy, as given by the Scottish Musical Comedy Company, of Boston, and "The Shepherd of the Hills," more than usual interest and covered a variety of topics.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE SEEKS TO AID FARMERS The College of Agriculture of the University of Kentucky is distributed through county agents several thousand leaflets containing suggestions for re-planting of the tobacco crop in western Kentucky where floods have destroyed crops or excessive rains caused their abandonment.

Electromagnet Made About 100 Years Ago Is Given to University

Dr. Alfred Peter has presented to the College of Engineering of the University of Kentucky an electromagnet built by his father, Dr. Robert Peter, about a hundred years ago. Dr. Robert Peter and Joseph Henry, who first announced the principle of electrical induction, were friends. Peter in the old days of Transylvania built this electromagnet for use in the instruction of his classes in physics. This electromagnet has been reconstructed and is now on exhibition in mechanical hall at the University. In a letter to Dean Anderson, Dr. Peter gives an account of the old electromagnet.

Dean P. Paul Anderson, University of Kentucky Dear Dean Anderson: The following is an account of what I know (and some things I don't know) about the old electromagnet which belonged to my father, Dr. Robert Peter. When I matriculated in the College of Arts of Kentucky University in September, 1872, the large electro-magnet in the storeroom adjoining the lecture-room and laboratory in Morrison Hall. This is my earliest recollection with it. It appeared to me old then, and looked much as it does now, except that it had an armature attached to a wooden lever pivoted on the supports, and a "home-made" copper-zinc battery of zinc and copper cylindrical rods. The magnet was supposed to lift a heavy weight and naturally I wanted to see it work, but was told that the battery was no longer serviceable. My point of view was that it was old and in disrepair. Certainly it must have been in disrepair since the beginning of the Civil War, and I think most likely it had not been used since the discontinuance of Transylvania Medical School in 1857. This is as far back as I can surmise with any certainty. A list in my father's handwriting of apparatus moved from the old Medical College to the Medical Hall in July, 1838, contains the item "1 large electro-magnet." Probably this refers to the same instrument.

Dr. Robert Peter says in his answer to interrogations in his aut-

Fewer Courses to Be Offered Next Term

Numerous Changes in Personnel of Teaching Staff Are Made

The first semester of the summer session of the University ends tomorrow, July 14, and classes for the second semester start at 7:30, July 16. There will not be as many courses offered for the second semester as for the first.

The department of German languages and literature offers no courses the second semester while five courses were offered in that department the first semester. Also, there will be no course in art for the second term.

The College of Engineering offers only six courses the second semester as compared to fifteen the first. The College of Education offers 19 courses the next term as compared to 31 the present term.

Following are instructors that will substitute for the regular department instructors in the College of Arts and Sciences: Dr. Brady and A. W. Kelly will succeed Professors Farquhar Danzer and Hickerson as instructors in the English department. Professor Williams will continue as instructor in that department.

There will be no course in qualitative analysis the second term, the course having been taught the first term by Professor Zimmerman. Dr. Rhoads will teach in the Hygiene department in place of Dr. Zwick.

Professors Griffin and Portman will act as instructors in the journalism department, taking the places of Miss McLaughlin and Professor Grehan.

There will be no changes in the physics department. Professor Vandenhoeck will be relieved by Instructor White in the political science department.

Instructor Holmes will succeed Mr. Servey as instructor in the department as instructors in the romance languages and literature department. Professor Allen will discontinue his work the next semester in the zoology department. Other than that there will be no other changes in that department for the next term.

Annual Soils and Crops Meeting to Be August 3

The Experiment Station announces that the annual soils and crops meeting will be held August 3.

The morning will be devoted to an inspection of the soils and crops on the farm, and during the afternoon a program will be given by the Experiment Station. The program will include a lecture on the use of commercial fertilizers and manure, fertilizer tests with manure, fertilizer tests with tobacco and the rotation experiments with various crops will be inspected and the work explained by the man in charge.

Tests with red clover strains, varieties of lupines, soybeans, alfalfa varieties, tests, and other plants, clover breeding work and many miscellaneous experiments will be seen on the farm tour.

Others that beat Gess were: Earl Fuller, of the Olympic Club, second; Ray Watson, of Illinois, A. C. third; and John Sittig, of Chicago, A. A. fourth. Gess came in sixth.

Gess was captain, and one of the most prominent men of last year's track team of the University. In this intercollegiate meet held during the year Gess won an Olympic medal for points, which helped to raise the standing of the University track team.

Since leaving the University in the spring he has been preparing for the Olympics. When he was not at some track meet where the try-outs were being held he was on the field at the Boston A. C. came in ahead of Gess by a 25 yard margin in the 800 meter race.

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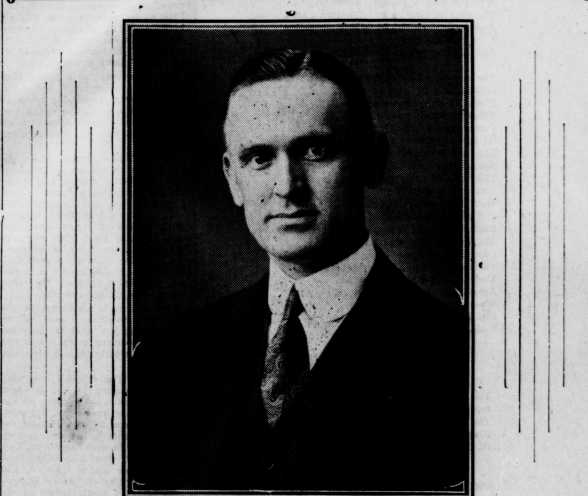
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DIRECTOR OF U. K. SUMMER SCHOOL



DEAN WILLIAM S. TAYLOR

lationship at the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, and was granted with a master's degree.

Dean Taylor taught five years in one-room schools and high schools. From 1913 to 1917 he was professor of education and high school visitor at the University of Texas, with the exception of one year, when he was in charge of vocational work in agriculture at the University of Kentucky.

In 1923 Mr. Taylor was appointed dean of the newly created College of Education, University of Kentucky, in which capacity he has since served. In 1924 he held a research scholar-

ship at Columbia University and received a doctor's degree.

Dean Taylor is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the National Association for the Study of Education; National Educational Association and American Vocational Association; Alpha Zeta, Phi Delta Kappa and Kappa Delta Pi, honorary educational fraternities; Acacia, social fraternity for men, and Kiwanis, being president of the Lexington chapter in 1925. He was elected president of the Kentucky Educational Association at their meeting last spring.

Dean Taylor is a writer of note, is editor of the High School Quarterly of the University of Kentucky, author of "Professional Education" and various contributions to periodicals and bulletins for schools.

GESS IS DEFEATED IN FINAL TRIAL

Star University Trackman Loses in Hard Run Race at Harvard Stadium; Comes in Sixth in Olympic Trials

Bill Gess, the man that Kentucky had hoped to have as her representative in the Olympics, has been defeated. The defeat came at the Harvard Stadium last Saturday, when Lloyd Fish, Falls City, Neb., representing the highest standing of the three years.

Mr. Ragland has decided to accept the fellowship at the University of Michigan as he had previously declined a scholarship offered him at Columbia University.

Mr. Ragland graduated from the College of Law of the University in June and at that time received the Lafferty medal award to the senior in the College of Law making the highest standing for the three years.

He was a member of the Henry Clay Law Society; on the tennis team of 1926 and 1927; member of the English Club, 1926; member of the staff of the Law Journal in 1928.

Mr. Ragland will begin his duties at Ann Arbor October 1.

Welch Demonstrates Spreading of Marl

Earl G. Welch farm engineer for the College of Agriculture of the University will demonstrate simple methods of loading and spreading marl in 23 counties this summer, in cooperation with county agents. Mr. Welch states that marl can be loaded and spread from beds as cheaply as crushed limestone can be applied to the land from piles.

In these demonstrations the marl is loaded by means of slip scrapers, which are pulled up a sloping lead-in platform and dumped into wagons. An ordinary manure spreader can be used instead of a wagon for spreading the marl. Where the marl is fine and dry and contains no large rocks, the end-gate lime spreader works satisfactorily.

A home-made spreader has been built by the engineers at the College of Agriculture and will be demonstrated at the meeting.

EXAMINATIONS Will Be Held Tomorrow; Only One Hour Allowed for Each Test

W. S. Taylor, director of the summer school has announced that examinations for the first term summer school will be held tomorrow, July 14 at the regular class schedule. The one hour will be allowed for each examination and students are expected to be able to concentrate their knowledge in such form that they may be able to write the answers to the questions of the professors in that period of time.

George Ragland Jr., Receives Scholarship From Michigan

George Ragland Jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. George Ragland, of Lexington, and a graduate of the class of 1928 of the University, has been offered a fellowship in the law school at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

The fellowship carries with it a stipend of \$1,200 and enables Mr. Ragland to do post graduate work in law.

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U. K. Student Receives Appointment to Teach

Miss Anna Dade Gill Takes Position With Eastern State Normal

Miss Anna Dade Gill, a student in the summer session of the University, has received an appointment to teach commercial subjects in the Normal department of the Eastern State Teachers College and Normal School at Richmond beginning in September. Miss Gill entered the University last fall to complete her A. B. degree. She will be graduated at the end of the first term of summer school. She is enrolled in the College of Education and her first minor is social science and her second minor English. She is a member of Kappa Delta Pi, honorary education fraternity and has made a very high standing while at the University.

Miss Gill is a graduate of Morganfield High School. She has had experience teaching in high schools at Appleton, Mo., Port Arthur, Tex., and Elkins, W. Va. She resigned at Elkins to come to the University. In addition to her work here she has had two and one-half years at the Bowling Green Business University, and summer training at the Greig School, Chicago, the University of Wisconsin, and the Western Kentucky State Teachers College, Bowling Green.

Summer School Chorus Gives First Concert

A concert was given Sunday afternoon in Patterson Hall by the Summer School Chorus under the direction of Professor C. L. Lammert, and Earle Bryan and Miss LuLu Ramsey, prominent Lexington singers.

The program was beautifully rendered, the vocal solo and the voice of Mr. Bryan and the numbers given by Miss Ramsey were particularly fine. Miss Ramsey was winner of the Atwater-Kent prize last spring.

The numbers given by the chorus were: "Greetings to Spring," Mendelssohn; Selection from "Tannhauser" Wagner; Schubert; Londonderry Air; Traditional.

The members of the Summer School Chorus who took part in the program were: Sopranos—Sienna Fried, Rose Ellis Ball, Jessie E. Bell, Maude Held, and Miss L. J. Robinson.

DEAN ANDERSON LAUDS SCIENTISTS

Dean of College of Engineering Reviews Lives of Famous Inventors Before Students and Visitors.

Dean Paul Anderson of the College of Engineering spoke on the inventions of Thomas Harris Barlow and John Fitch, prominent Kentucky scientists, in the auditorium of the Education building Wednesday.

Fitch in 1785 made a steamboat that made the trip upstream from Philadelphia to Burlington, a distance of 20 miles in a little over three hours for an average speed of 6 miles an hour. While the honor of the invention of the steamboat is given to Robert Fulton, Fitch built one several years before the "Clermont."

Barlow's first steam engine was 30 feet long in comparison to that of Fulton's which was over 100 feet in length, yet Fitch's boat was nearly perfect and was of sufficient size to claim the honor of the first steam boat. However, the man that puts the discovery into a useable form that is representative of the modern article is regarded as the inventor.

Fitch did for the steamboat what Marconi did for the radio, for no man stands alone in this world's work.

Fitch was born in Connecticut but was buried in Kentucky at Bardonia where the Daughters of the American Revolution recently unveiled a monument to his memory.

Thomas Barlow, a native of Kentucky, was one of the greatest engineers and scientists ever in the state. In 1827 he developed a locomotive in Lexington that transported passengers for 50 cents. It is interesting to note that many other countries were at this same time experimenting on inventions of the same type. In 1855 he produced a steam engine of great power and precision that has remained unchallenged.

The planetarium, besides being a mode of the planetarium system, showing the movements of the heavenly bodies, was able to predict eclipses. The machine in itself was valuable as a means of making a name for himself contributed much to posterity.

To Miss Florence Barlow, granddaughter of Thomas Barlow, was present at the lecture, Dean Anderson expressed indebtedness to the "sentimental" information contained in the tradition of her name and is henceforth divided into a Jun-

REGISTRATION FOR SECOND SUMMER SESSION BEGINS

175 Students Take Advantage of Advance Registration Held Wednesday

REGULAR ENROLLMENT WILL START MONDAY

Number of Students Will Not Continue Work; Others Get Degrees

Advanced registration for the second term of summer school at the University began at 1:30 o'clock Wednesday. The Administration building was thronged with students who attended the first term. This registration was advanced from Friday to Wednesday in order not to interfere with preparation for examinations which will be held at the regular class periods tomorrow, the last day of the first term of summer school.

The total number registered Wednesday was 175 and many more are expected to register from 8:30 to 11:30 and from 1:30 to 4:30 Monday, July 16, which is the regular registration time for the second term. There have never been as many to attend the second term as the first but indications point toward a larger attendance this year than last. The number that registered last year was 600.

Some of the reasons advanced for not having as large an attendance during the second term as the first are that many students finish their degree at the close of the first term. Also a large number of students teach in their schools before the end of the second summer term. Other students who are attending the summer terms in order to shorten their time here during college wait a vacation before they begin the grind of the next year and do not come back for the second term. Thus the number of students is cut to about half that of the first term.

Patterson Hall Being Improved For Ensuing Year

Patterson Hall, the oldest women's dormitory on campus, is being modernized for the opening fall session of the 1928 winter term.

The complete new heater system is being installed. This will cost \$10,000 and will be completed by the end of the first floor. The installation of a frigid-berth system will furnish each floor with running hot water is the first of its kind on the campus.

Other improvements include an entirely new arrangement. The old boiler and furnace has been removed and new hot and cold water pipes are being installed. New laundry equipment, such as tubs, clothes dryers, and hair curlers, will be installed for the use of the girls in the hall. The reclamation of the dusty old dark basement will add to the attractiveness of historic Patterson Hall.

Frank Jewett Mather Suggests 'New System of College Education'

In the upperclass years of a modern college the average undergraduate simply has no place. . . . The college life with little academic work and much social life in the Junior College or upper classes without any fairly discrediting him, and to make his sojourn in the upper classes more profitable and of sufficient size to claim the honor of the first steam boat. However, the man that puts the discovery into a useable form that is representative of the modern article is regarded as the inventor.

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The Kentucky Kernel

SUMMER EDITION

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AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT

An interesting article appears in The New Republic this week relative to the experiment in education that is being tried out at the University of Wisconsin. The author of the writing attempts to evaluate the work being done by Dr. Meiklejohn, dean of the experimental college of the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Meiklejohn was given the liberty to create and was put in charge of this college at the beginning of the fall term last year. So successful has the experiment been, President Glenn Frank has asked that it be continued again this year. Some theories Dr. Meiklejohn entertains and has practiced, theories that have gone a long way toward making this experiment in education a success, are worth noting.

The general theory upon which Dr. Meiklejohn operates is that one should study and seek to know the whole of things, thus going back to the doctrine formulated by the Greeks at the time of Aristotle. With this general rule, Dr. Meiklejohn has outlined a course whereby the students study civilization rather than fields of knowledge. He has sought to combine the various subjects, thus giving to the course a certain unity. So the first two years in this experimental college are given over to the study of Greek civilization in all its aspects—its government, its economic system, its philosophy, its science, its mathematics, its literature, everything relating to Greek civilization. As Dr. Meiklejohn says, "Greek civilization is studied, not as an end in itself, but as an introduction to modern life."

After two years, with the study of Greek civilization as their background the students enter into the study of modern life, and this is studied on the same principle. Here, the student, now familiar with the method of his study, applies what he has learned during the first two years. He has, in fact, viewed the whole of things, has grasped an important principle, that of relating the various parts to the whole. His mind ceases to be a structure formed of pigeon holes. The partitions have been removed, and the whole has been strengthened and stimulated. At least that is what Dr. Meiklejohn's system attempts to do. To know whether or not he has succeeded one must go to the students themselves. They seem to illustrate the fact that he has.

It is, however, not the method of study alone that has contributed to Dr. Meiklejohn's success. Other important factors, such as the personal relation between the instructor and the student have gone largely toward making the plan work.

Dr. Meiklejohn would not say, we believe, that he has at last discovered the ideal way to dispense knowledge, but were he to defend himself by stating that at least his plan is an approach to the ideal we would heartily agree with him. Whatever one may say of it, here one has at least a sincere attempt to remedy matters, one has at least the right attitude. It is something when educators say, "Here, something is wrong with education. Students are becoming sluggish, indifferent. Something is amiss, and we are going to find out what it is." All of this, The Kernel repeats, is rather encouraging.

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LITERARY SECTION

(BETSY WORTH, Editor)

SUMMER IN KENTUCKY

Long lines of hills that billow to the sky
In ragged clouds of morning's moving mist;
A tint of mellow gold and amethyst;
The song of birds, a bit of heaven's blue,
And cool, deep shades where sunbeams
Trickle through
And it's summer in Kentucky.

The smooth, white highway stretches over
Rolling hills by beds of clover,
Fields of rich and radiant soil
Tilled by sturdy sons of toil.
Cattle browse beneath the shade
Of spreading oaks and maples tall;
The bees a-hum on drooping wing
Are sipping at the dew's grass;
The heart of nature leaps and sings
And smiles upon it all.
Then it's summer in Kentucky.
The timothy's a burst of flame,
Blackberries are a-bloom,
And by the pond across the way
I hear the bullfrogs boom.

The morning sun shines on the stream
That trickles down the hollow
Across the sages' rushes cool
Where lazy pigs can wallow.
Life is at best and we are lucky
To live in God's own fair Kentucky.

AT SUNSET

The sun dropped down behind the hill
Into a sea of gold;
The mantle of twilight dark and chill
Draped o'er the shoulders
Of the day grown old.

TWILIGHT AT THE GOLDEN GATE

I stand upon the western rim
And see the sun drop down behind the Gate
The moon is pendant in the dim
Mists of evening and the late
Noise of the busy city roars
Like ocean on its rocky shores.
Old Tamalpais dons his crown
And calls from out his realm of clouds;
Night lights are playing up and down
On frowning Quentin. Fleecy shrouds
Of fog are floating toward the hills.
The lighthouse rings a warning knell;
A heavy wind from ocean hills
As twilight weaves again its magic spell.
—Virgil Leon Sturgill.

THE MINSTREL

Oh, I was once a Troubadour in Provence long ago,
And wandered up and down the earth, sometimes in rain and snow,
Sometimes beneath a mellow moon, or when the stars were soft,
And oft beneath your window pane, oh, many a time and oft,
I sang the age-old song of love unto a trembling lyre
And told the story of my heart as with a tremble of fire.
But always there was an old knight just back from Palestine,
With legends of the Great Crusades to free the Holy Shrine;
Or maybe back from Poitiers or back from Agincourt,
With scars upon his coat of mail—and I, a Troubadour,
With nothing but a battered lute and song to win your heart;
And you loved only tales of knights and of the wars of art.
But I'm a modern minstrel now and sing beneath your pane
The oldest ballad of the world, as ancient as the rain.
And yet I fear there's some Sir Knight, just back from recent wars
With scars upon his iron cross from fighting minotaurs,
Since you regard me with no more than the long ago minstrel,
When I was just a Troubadour out in the rain and snow.
—Cotton Noe.

LIBRARY NOTES

Biography—"The Young Voltaire" by Cleveland B. Chase deals with the school and prison life of Voltaire followed by his exile.

"Up the Years From Bloomsbury," an autobiography by George Arias, gives an interesting account of the theatrical career of the author.

Political Science—"America to Japan," edited by Lindsay Russell, president of the Japan Society of New York, is a symposium of papers by representative citizens of the United States on the relations between Japan and America on the common interest of the two countries.

"Mexico," in the South American Series edited by Martin Hume, is a review of the ancient and modern civilization of Mexico, history and political conditions, topography and natural resources, and of the industrial and general development by C. Reginald Eneck.

Sociology—"How the Other Half Lives," by Jacob A. Reis, is a report of a series of studies made among the tenements of New York City, of the different nationalities of the working girls, street waifs, etc.

"Occupations for Women," is a study made for Southern Women's Educational Alliance. The volume was presented to Kentucky by Elizabeth D. Sinclair, and is edited by O. Latham Hather, Ph. D., president of the Southern Women's Educational Alliance.

"The Human Harvest," by David Starr Jordan, is a study of the decay of races through the survival of the unfit.

"The 'Almosts,'" by Helen MacMurphy, is a study of the feeble minded dealing with the different characters in literature who were mentally deficient.

Rolf Lium Talks on 'The Spirit of Youth'

Young Pastor Who Spoke Before President Coolidge Last Summer Heard

The fourth afternoon session of the Redpath chautauqua was held on the University athletic field Monday with Rolf Lium's address on "The Spirit of Youth" as the principal part of the program. The first part of the program consisted of musical numbers by the seven artists from "Cotton's Saturday Night," the musical play, which was given Monday evening. Young Lium came into national limelight last summer when he acted as pastor to President Coolidge during the executive's summer vacation in the Black Hills of South Dakota. As an excellent type of youth himself, Lium acted as a very lenient administrator on the spirit and ways of youth.

Mr. Lium opened his address by stating that "things which have been announced impossible by wise old men have been accomplished by youth."

"There are two kinds of life which youth may choose," said Lium, "the life of temporary pleasure and the life of permanent achievement. Mr. Temporary Pleasure thinks only of himself in terms of today, while Mr. Permanent Achievement looks to the future by working steadily at one thing and doing it well."

ATTEND CONVENTION

James "Abe" Mills, graduate of the University in the class of 1928, and Harold Fried, senior in the College of Engineering, were appointed as delegates from the Newman society to the Newman convention, national Catholic organization, which was held in Toronto, Canada last week.

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Previews of the Local Shows

"Forbidden Hours"

Ben Ali—Sunday

Ramon Navarro, who has given the world the now hero of "Ben-Hur," the pathetic prince of the Student Prince, among other historic roles of the screen, appears at the Ben Ali Theater in one of the most interesting portrayals in his career, in "Forbidden Hours," his newest Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer starring vehicle.

Navarro appears as a young king in a modern kingdom in Europe; a monarch facing present-day problems of the world in a gripping romance of things of the present time—but no less romantic than any play of olden days.

The love story revolves about the king and his sweetheart, a commoner played by Renee Adoree, and shows how the wearer of a crown is torn between his love and his duty to his country. It is a bold theme, magnificently worked out in spectacular settings, depicting great court affairs in the royal throne room, a gorgeous royal wedding in a great cathedral, and other huge details—all incidental to a poignant love story that runs through the entire production.

Miss Adoree is charming as the commoner sweetheart, and Shirley O'Hara plays her rival as the royal princess. Also appearing in one of the most graphic portrayals in his entire career.

The cast is a splendid one, with Dorothy Cumming, the dowager queen and Edward G. Kelly as the prime minister and the outstanding figures, and Malcolm Keen and Albert Vaughn in two comedy relief roles. Jacquelin Gadsdon, Marcelle Corday, Sven-Hugo Borg and other notable are in the cast, and Roy D'Arcy, he of "Merry Widow" fame, proves a subtle villain as the political enemy of the king.

Harry Beaumont directed the story with the same artistry that marked his recent John Barrymore successes, and the story itself is original by A. P. Younger, of "Brown of Harvard" and "Twelve Miles Out" fame.

"We Americans"

Strand—Sunday

Stage plays which depend on dramatic situations and not smart-cracking lines make better motion picture material than the usual kind of literature available for screen presentation, according to Edward Slemman, noted director of Universal's special, "We Americans," which will open at the Strand Theater Sunday.

"We Americans" is from the stage play of the same name by Milton Herbert Gropper and Max Selig. It deals with the drama and the humor of a foreign-born family which has come to America and has not quickly assimilate the new manner of living but the older folks experience difficulty which is not shared by the younger, as they are unable to change the habits of a lifetime.

The stage play was prepared for the screen under the pen of Al M. Gold. This was the first of a series of screen dramatizations. Among the other Universal films which he photostatized are, "The Cobwebs and Kellys in Paris," a broad comedy; "His People," a heart-moving drama; and "The Cat and the Canary," the greatest mystery film ever screened.

The cast of "We Americans" includes George Sidney, Patsy Ruth Miller, George Egan, Eddie Phillips, Beryl Mercer, Albert Gran, Daisy Belmore, Flora Bramley and many others.

"Glorious Betsy"

Kentucky—Sunday

Many pictures have been done of Napoleon Bonaparte, but never before has there been a screen play concerning the colorful life story of his brother, Jerome. You will see it in Dolores Costello's new production, "Glorious Betsy," coming to the Kentucky Theater Sunday.

Jerome came to America and settled at a Baltimore as an instructor in French, and it was there that he fell in love with Betsy Patterson, the daughter of a wealthy Southern planter. On the very day of the announcement of their engagement took place, Jerome's brother was killed in the hands of the British. Jerome was told by his brother's emissaries that he would be expected to marry a lady of standing. Jerome, ignoring his brother's wish that he marry the Princess Frederica of Wurtemberg and then be crowned King of Westphalia, proceeded to marry Betsy. He was even presumptuous enough to take his wife to France, thinking that Napoleon might relent when he saw the lady of his choice. But that was only the beginning of his troubles, for Napoleon refused to acknowledge the marriage and went so far as to refuse admittance to Jerome's wife.

The story is a romance that will appeal to everybody, and the characters are people who are interesting because they are historic figures of one of the world's most colorful periods.

Dolores Costello plays Betsy Patterson, and Conrad Nagel takes the role of Jerome Bonaparte. Others in the cast are John Miljan, Marc MacDermott, Betty Blythe, Pasquale Amato, Michael Vaysh, Andre Du Seguro, Paul Panzer and Clarissa Selwynne.

Alan Crosland is responsible for the direction of the picture, which is an adaptation of the play of the same name by Rida Johnson Young.

SPEAKS AT WINCHESTER

Prof. E. S. Goode, of the department of animal husbandry, made a brief talk in Winchester last Saturday at a meeting of livestock men concerning the livestock train which is a cooperative work of the Kentucky Experiment Station, Bourbon Stock Yards, and L. and N., and the L. H. and St. L. railways.

DISCUSSION RELIGIOUS

JESUS AND HIS ATTITUDE

(J. SHUTT WILSON, Berkeley, California)

Was Jesus silent about social and economic problems? Let us look for a moment. What was the most sought after of the pagan world? I will give it to you in three words and two nouns. Paganism—diving, the pagan, disregarded human rights. They did not know there was such a thing as human rights. In all the vocabulary or language of the ancient world, there was no word for human rights. Paganism heaped upon their heads all the oppression of the land, and these human beings whose rights were disregarded carried burdens of mighty oppression—hard work and toil—and they built world like that. Who built the hanging gardens? Babylonian slaves. Who built the pyramids? Egyptian slaves. Who built the Roman roads? Human beings, chained together, not by two, but by the thousands. The se lost on the pages of history. Jesus was not silent. One foot on the page of history and he changed the dating of the world. It is not mystery that any man will do it anywhere. What town do you live in? Do you stand up for human beings, first and foremost? In the grip of your own time, the public life they will have to reckon with. God manifested in the flesh. That is God.

Some people think God is a policeman standing there back in the clouds somewhere ready to stretch out his hand and knock us all into hell. That is not God. Just one word, Jesus described God. What was it? Love. He that loveth is born of God. How beautiful! How wonderful! Jesus silent about social and economic things? I have heard people—people with good hairs—as they say the same thing, Jesus death with souls. Where did he see souls? Locked up in human bodies, did he not?

Into that kind of a world came a King and a religious teacher and a philosopher; into that world where his people were disregarded, despised and oppressed, their women raped and their children seduced, where there was lust of gain and power, there stepped a great man—the greatest man the world has ever known. His name was Jesus. He was not any of you worry, first and last and always. And if there are any human beings he liked more than the rest, they were the poor, rejected, forlorn and broken-hearted. He almost put himself under them to lift them to God. No man on earth need ever be afraid of anything the Jesus Christ ever stood for.

Jesus stood beside the other great rulers of that time, but He stood alone. He walked on that stage of history and, in fact, of all history, putting His hand on the lowest, least and last; and the most degraded specimens of humanity, and said, "As you touch this soil you touch God." That is Christianity. Christianity is no doctrine or ism. You can be baptized until you are drowned, you can drink sacrament until you are worn out, and still will not be a Christian. Christianity is something that comes into your hearts that makes human beings the one sacred thing beneath the stars. God help us to find the beginnings of Christianity.

If any young man in this house tonight, from the humblest college of the South, or from the humblest home; any freshman, the lowliest man in this gathering, if he will stand for even the beginnings of the care and the sacredness of human beings, that Jesus Christ stood for, he not only will be valiant among the names of this day, but the world will have to reckon with him—as they did with Jesus Christ; while the men who have the lust for gain and power and who are lost on the pages of history. Jesus was not silent. One foot on the page of history and he changed the dating of the world. It is not mystery that any man will do it anywhere. What town do you live in? Do you stand up for human beings, first and foremost? In the grip of your own time, the public life they will have to reckon with. God manifested in the flesh. That is God.

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A short excerpt from one of Mr. Wilson's addresses given at the Student Y. M. C. A. Conference at Blue Ridge, N. C.

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WILL APPEAR AT BEN ALI



Francis' All-American Tamburita Orchestra, and popular WLW radio artists will be one of the feature attractions at the Ben Ali Theater next week.

Dr. J. A. Stucky Gives Talk at University

Lexington Surgeon Deals With Life of Dr. Ephraim McDowell

Dr. J. A. Stucky, Lexington surgeon, addressed the summer school students and guests Saturday morning in the auditorium of the Education building at the University on "Ephraim McDowell," one of the world's greatest surgeons.

Dr. Stucky dealt with Dr. McDowell's ancestry, his early life, and as a man and his achievements. He said that the father and mother of Ephraim McDowell were Scotch and Irish, and moved to Virginia in 1737. In 1763 they moved to Danville where Ephraim was born 1771.

Ephraim was fond of sports and was very much like the average American boy of his time. He met Dr. Samuel Brown and together they decided to study medicine. Later Ephraim went to Edinburgh and Paris and other noted schools of medicine where he studied constantly, and became one of the best students of anatomy and physiology of his time.

In 1802 he returned from abroad and was married to Sarah Shelby, daughter of Isaac Shelby, Revolutionary War governor of Kentucky. His great contribution to science was the ovarectomy operation.

Seven years after the operation was performed he made a report of it but many scientific authorities did not recognize his accomplishment and this troubled him during the remainder of his life.

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Dr. Funkhouser Receives Present From Two Boys

Dr. W. D. Funkhouser recently received a large tarantula which was captured by two small boys in the basement of a grocery store in Carlisle. The spider is five inches in diameter and has eight legs, each measuring a quarter of an inch in diameter, and has eight eyes on its head.

The tarantula is of the bird spider family found in Central America and South Africa; it is not particularly dangerous though many believe one bite from it invariably means death. This large hairy spider catches its prey by weaving a huge web on rocks and in shrubs. A web is strong enough to ensnare a bird, thus giving the name to its weaver of bird spider.

Dr. Funkhouser has received quite a collection of such animals which have been carried to this country in banana stalks. Besides the late tarantula he has received a pair of mouse-like "bosses" sent from the tropics, a tropical tree frog, a climbing lizard gecko, not found in this country at all and a small box constructor measuring a yard long.

EDUCATOR FAVORS NEW SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

(Continued From Page One) it to the end. While the Senior College leaves its students free to make their own adjustment of work and recreation, it reminds them emphatically that its aim is the attainment of scholarship and that only considerable participation in those campus activities which are proper to the Junior College only is generally incompatible with that aim.

The missing armature was a rectangular block of soft iron of square section, the diameter being about equal to that of the core of the magnet, and the length equal to the distance from the outer side of one leg to the outer side of the other. It was grooved crosswise in the middle, on the upper side, for wiring to a wooden lever, one end of which was pivoted to the supports on one side of the magnet by one of two pins, both of which remain.

My father probably made this magnet to test out Henry's discoveries and must have used it in class demonstration at old Transylvania and for the public lectures which were popular in those days. A demonstration of lifting 50 or 100 pounds by an invisible force evolved from the action of a little sulfuric acid on zinc must have been an effective stunt.

Very truly yours, Alfred M. Peter, Life of Robert Peter, M. D. (Transylvania) 1805-1892

(By Alfred M. Peter) Dr. Robert Peter was born in the town of Laurens, county of Cornwall, England, January 21, 1805. His father emigrated to America about 1817, with his family, settling in Pittsburgh where my father worked in the wholesale drugstore of Charles Avery, and became interested in natural science, especially chemistry.

In 1822 he took a course in science at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., where he acquitted himself with credit but did not graduate. In 1822 he came to Lexington to become professor of chemistry and part owner with Rev. Ben. O. Peers in the Peers Eclectic Institute, a girls' school (on West Second street, present College of Music). Very soon, however, Mr. Peers was made president of Transylvania University and took young Peter with his assistance to Dr. L. P. Yandell, professor of chemistry. My father studied medicine in the medical department of Transylvania, getting his M. D. in 1834. His thesis, still on file in the library of Transylvania, is on "The Vegetable Alkalies." He was professor of chemistry and pharmacy in the medical department, dean of the medical faculty for much of the time, and also librarian. Much of the old "accession list" is in his handwriting. In 1839 he and Dr. Bush were sent to Europe to buy equipment for the medical department and many books and much of the old apparatus at Transylvania were bought by them. In 1850 my father was made profes-

Forlorn Figures

(By CLIFFORD McBRIDE)



MAGNET 100 YEARS OLD GIVEN TO UNIVERSITY

(Continued From Page One)

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oldest daughter of Major William Smith Dallam. They raised a family of eleven children, of whom I am the tenth. Four are still living; three died when in their "teens" and the other four lived to a good old age.

Until 1867, Dr. Peter had resided in Lexington, most of the time in the old house which still stands at the corner of Market and Mechanic streets, built by Gideon Shyrock, the architect. (I don't cite it as an example of his skill.) In 1867 he moved his family to the "Winton" farm (his wife's ancestors' home) on the Winton road. He drove in every day to his college work with great regularity. Besides general farming, Dr. Peter undertook wine making as a side line, with the assistance of his sons. A vineyard of twelve acres was in cultivation and a cellar built for the purpose was well fitted with profitable, although an excellent wine was produced.

Dr. Peter died at the Winton house, on April 26, 1894, in his 89th year. He had been hale and active until only a short time before the end.

The best short characterization of him is that by Professor Neville, in the college catalog of that year.

"Intense devotion to physical science and the work of the laboratory, purity of speech and modesty of manner, fidelity to all duties, domestic, professional and civic, fidelity to settled convictions and principles; above all, his long and illustrious career is educating so many thousands of young, and in setting before them a model so worthy of their imitation and remembrance; these were the traits, this was the service that crowned his busy life of nearly ninety years with honor, admiration, and renown."

Dr. J. T. C. Noe Talks On Abraham Lincoln

Education Leader Reveals Facts About Savior of the Union

Dr. J. T. C. Noe, of the College of Education, addressed the student body in the auditorium of the Education building Tuesday morning on the life of Abraham Lincoln. His genial personality did much to even "liven an even more interesting topic.

Doctor Noe dealt with the genealogy of Lincoln, proving the fact that he was not born out of wedlock by producing a photograph of the marriage document of Nancy Hanks and Thomas Lincoln.

Lincoln was of low birth and humble parentage. His father was thrifty, often moving twice in one year, but his mother was of the patient type who takes what comes and makes the best of it. He received practically no schooling, but love of reading led him into the depths of every available book and he thus gained more than a smattering of knowledge.

Dr. Noe says the spiritual power of Lincoln sustained him and made him great. He is not to be compared with man, but with such elemental things as clay. He is not understood by the average man, but the poet by his unusual power comprehends Lincoln's character in a greater degree and finds his soul an eloquent logic for poetic expression. He was a man of infinite forbearance, always placing national success before personal feeling. He consecrated his life to the saving of the union, and it is this giant of the backwoods that we Americans have to thank for our present nation.

The man Washington is venerated but the heart of Lincoln is loved. The sublimity of his soul and his gift to America will only be realized with time. "He went down as a great cedar that leaves a lonesome place against the sky."

Beula Mae Stillwell, A. B. 1923, is now Mrs. George E. Hughes, and her address is 206 Lexington avenue, Lexington, Ky.

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