

# THE ALUMNUS

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Alumni Association  
OF THE  
Kansas State Agricultural College



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# The Alumnus.

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Marcia Elizabeth Turner, '06, Editor and Publisher.

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# THE ALUMNUS

VOL. VIII.

MANHATTAN, KAN., NOVEMBER, 1909.

NO. 3

## *Inauguration of Pres. H. J. Waters.*

In the inauguration of Pres. H. J. Waters on November 11 the sixth executive of the Kansas State Agricultural College formally took his place at the head of the institution. Preparation for the event had been extensive and elaborate, and many guests were present to do honor to the new president. No classes were held and the whole day was devoted to the inauguration exercises.

At 9:30 a. m. Hon. W. E. Blackburn, president of the Board of Regents, introduced Governor Walter Roscoe Stubbs as presiding officer, and the exercises had begun. After the invocation by Dr. S. A. Bright, of the Methodist church, Prof. Olof Valley sang "Nature's Adoration." Governor Stubbs then introduced Chancellor Frank Strong, of the University of Kansas.

Chancellor Strong spoke of the long and honorable history of the Agricultural College, the high standing of its alumni, and its increased opportunities through new lines of work. He spoke in cordial terms of the good will which the University holds toward the College and strongly urged coöperation between the two institutions, even to the interchange of teachers. In discussing the college of the future he said: "The eastern college, in spite of its wealth and tradition, belongs to the past. The purest and noblest democracy is found in the West, and in the West will the great colleges of the future be situated."

Chancellor Strong was followed by President Hill, who brought greetings from the State Normal. President Hill alluded to the beginning of education-

al progress in the midst of civil war and showed the result of the visions of the founders of the educational system of Kansas. "Education," he said, "is life, and in the school is laid preparation for life." He said that the term "industrial" should be considered in a larger sense than labor of the hands, for in life there must be training for complete living. "Not to make farmers, artisans, leaders in commercial and industrial pursuits, but to make men and women who are to do these things."

Governor Stubbs next introduced Supt. E. T. Fairchild, who represented the public schools of Kansas. He spoke briefly of the changes in college curricula in the past decade, due to the evolution of educational principles, which has awakened minds to the demand for broader training. He said: "In all this process of change it is pleasing to note that the agricultural colleges have always been in the van. They have exerted a profound influence that educational training does not begin with the head and end with the hands." He next spoke of the progress which is being maintained in the State Agricultural College, the valuable service it is giving to the State, and the much that will be demanded of it in the future. "To accomplish these things, I sincerely hope that the entrance requirements may not be raised for many years. Extend the period for graduation if necessary, but never place a bar for entrance."

In speaking of the maintenance of the College he said: "We cannot afford to quibble as to expenditures when it yields such returns in capable

citizenship. The sphere of the institution should be enlarged where occasion requires. And important as are



Regent W. E. Blackburn.

its material interests, good citizenship is of infinitely greater value. It is just as important to provide for the leisure moments of man as for his working hours, and culture should go hand in hand with productive power."

The next speaker was Hon. F. D. Coburn, who brought greetings from the Kansas farmers. He, in turn, paid tribute to the high citizenship of the State, the material prosperity and the bright future. He spoke of the importance of agricultural training and insisted that it should be strongly emphasized in an agricultural college. "Kansas," he said, "is well equipped with schools to teach other branches, but here, agriculture should be the main hold, with its allied sciences. The study of English and spelling is also essential. Those seeking other branches can go elsewhere." He spoke with satisfaction of the chosen president who "knows and speaks agriculture and in speaking, compre-

hends," and prophesied that under such direction, the youth of the State would receive training that leads to more than mere subsistence from the soil.

Dr. Walter Williams, dean of journalism in the University of Missouri, brought greetings from the colleges and universities without the state of Kansas, especially from Missouri. He said: "I come as one who congratulates the more successful suitor of his sweetheart—nay, who acts as usher at his wedding." He then spoke feelingly of the broad training and ripe experience of President Waters, pointing to his founding the College of Agriculture in the University of Missouri, and adding: "You could have found no better man for the duties of this office." In discussing the problems of education he



Regent J. O. Tulloss, '99.

said: "Agricultural colleges must teach the art of living. Man may not live by bread winning alone. It is here not merely to increase the quantity of the crop but to promote the quality of the growers of the crop—

promote that which shall give to every farmer and his wife and his children the more abundant harvest,



Regent Edwin Taylor.

the more abundant life. Without this result, agricultural training will be a dismal failure."

The closing address of the morning was made by Hon. Charles F. Scott, who spoke of the mighty scope and usefulness of the various bureaus under the Department of Agriculture.

After the noon luncheon the cadets were on dress parade in honor of the visitors. Then came the afternoon session, presided over by Hon. W. E. Blackburn, of the Board of Regents. The first speaker was Governor Stubbs, who spoke with his characteristic firmness upon "The Duty of the State Toward Higher Education." He spoke earnestly of the high moral character and sterling qualities of the presidents of the three State institutions and expressed his pleasure in the spirit of coöperation which he believes is to exist among these schools. "The presidents of these three educational institutions ought

to work together as harmoniously as business partners," he said, "and if one institution grows beyond the others, the Lord knows it makes no difference in the general good of the State. One school is no better than the other, for all three go together."

Following Governor Stubbs' address, Regent Blackburn prefaced the installation of President Waters by reading telegrams of congratulation from Secretary Wilson, the Chicago Alumni Association, and others. There were messages of good will from universities and colleges throughout the United States. Regent Blackburn then reviewed the search for a president who should fill the essential requirements, and concluded with the formal installation of President Waters.

In the midst of applause the audience broke forth with "Alma Mater,"

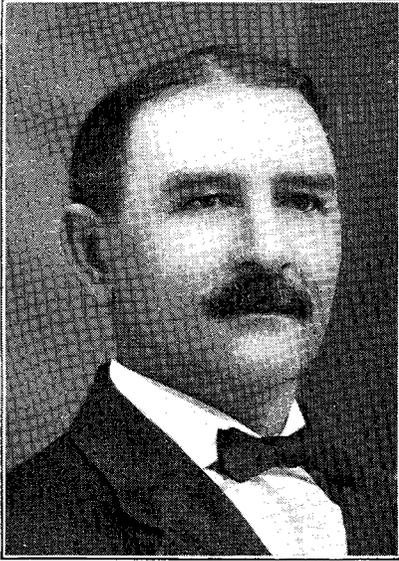


Regent Arthur Capper.

and then the building echoed with old "Jay Raw."

After the enthusiasm had subsided the President gave his inaugural address on "The Duty of the Agricul-

tural College." He began with the founding of agricultural colleges and reviewed their difficulties and their triumphs down to the present time. He emphasized the important work of conservation of natural resources and



Regent A. L. Sponsler.

outlined the methods he would adopt in dealing with agricultural problems that should come under the province of the College.

Excerpts from the conclusion of the address are given herewith:

**THE INDUSTRIAL AND CULTURAL MUST GO TOGETHER.**

"It is said that an ancient and honorable university once wrote over its portals: 'No useful knowledge taught here.' I would not go to the opposite extreme and write across the portal of even this institution, the child of a strictly utilitarian age, the legend: 'No subject that is not useful taught here.' I would make all the courses practical enough to fit men for efficient service in their several professions and pursuits of life, and at the same time liberal enough to prepare them for the highest service as citizens.

"The best part of an educational institution is its spirit—is the point of view which it gives its students—the ideals which they carry away from its halls and through life, and of more worth than fine gold is a quickened conscience and a capacity to distinguish between what is right and what is wrong. 'A high ideal is the noblest gift man can bestow upon man. Feed a man, and he will hunger again; clothe him and he will become naked. Give him a noble ideal and that ideal will abide with him through every waking hour, giving him a broader conception of his relation to his fellows. The ideal must be so far above us that it will keep us looking upward all our lives, and so far in advance that we will never overtake it.' Those whom we send out must make a large contribution to the welfare of the world.

**GREAT TEACHERS MAKE A GREAT SCHOOL.**

"We point with a pardonable pride to our splendid group of buildings, the broad expanse of fertile soil which constitutes the College farm, the improved plants and animals, boasting both of distinguished lineage and an honorable career; to the shops and equipment of laboratories and libraries, to the new athletic field and Gymnasium in immediate prospect, and to our other material possessions, and unconsciously make the sum of these, the College.

"It is, however, the teacher who determines the worth of the school. We have no means of measuring the value of a great teacher. It was in the musty law office of John Wythe that Thomas Jefferson studied, as did also one of the greatest judges that ever sat upon the supreme bench, John Marshall, and also the greatest orator that ever electrified an audience in his period of the world's history, Patrick Henry. John Wythe was himself Chancellor of Virginia,

and a great man, but great chiefly for the men he made.

"Given a good teacher, and locate him in a cellar, an attic or a barn, and the strong students of the institution will beat a path to his door. Given a weak teacher, and surround him with the finest array of equipment that money can buy, and give the student a chance to choose, as in the elective courses, and his class room will echo its own emptiness.

"A poor teacher in a German university, where all subjects are elective, is a matter of comparative indifference, but in an institution such as ours, where the courses of study are fixed, to keep a poor teacher year after year and require hundreds of young men and young women to waste their time in his classes, is little short of a crime.

"Economy in teachers' salaries is false economy, and will quickly react upon the institution and upon the state. Low salaries means cheap teachers and low-grade work. The twenty-five hundred or more students who come here annually to secure an education have a right to demand the best. To lose our best teachers the moment we have developed them to a high degree of efficiency, because we cannot meet the salary paid in kindred institutions, is deplorable in the extreme. Or to secure a good teacher and so load him with work that he cannot render the most efficient service is an equally poor policy.

"It should be the business of those entrusted with the administration of a college to secure the best men available, supply them with such facilities as will make them content, and then have the wisdom to let them alone.

#### WORLD LEADERSHIP REQUIRED.

"Large and important as is the service this institution has rendered to the industries of the State, and great as are the problems of this sort for the future to solve, the service of

greatest moment, the principal return which the Kansas State Agricultural College and similar institutions make for the large outlay of public funds—the real justification for their existence—is their capacity for developing in men and women the qualities of leadership. The public mind does not grasp and successfully grapple with great fundamental principles, but is apt to concentrate itself upon some detail—of one sort to-day, of another to-morrow. It is essential that we have leaders of public thought who see broadly and clearly, for, as Mirabeau says, 'It is equally as important for those to be great thinkers who are to execute the laws as for those who made them.' Homer realized the scarcity of such men, and, as given us by Pope, said:

'Too few and wondrous few has Jove assigned  
A wise, extensive and all-considering mind;  
They are guardians, these, the nations round  
confess,  
And town and countries think their safety  
blest.'

"Situated as we are, in the very center of the largest expanse of fertile land the world has, with a climate neither so warm as to weaken nor so cold as to dwarf, but the climate which has produced the most virile and progressive races of people—the races which have in all recent history dominated the world—no one can foretell what the future holds. Certain it is that here will be the greatest concentration of population and wealth. Here all things for which we are striving must reach their highest development. No longer will it be necessary for us to look to the East or to Europe for inspiration and guidance in education, in engineering, in agriculture, in how to live rationally. In very truth, the men of the East and of Europe will come here to learn. This means that the men of to-morrow, the young men who are now in school, must assume larger responsibilities than have devolved upon us—the responsibilities of world-

leadership in the entire range of human affairs. It is imparative, therefore, that our systems of government, education, agriculture, manufactures, etc., shall be such as to withstand the severest test of science and human experience in order that they may furnish a rational example and guide for those less blest.

#### COLLEGES MAKE LEADERS.

"In the absence of a great epoch or crisis in human affairs, such as the opening up of a new continent, the invasion of a country by a foreign foe, or an internal strife such as our recent Civil War, the college and university must be depended upon to develop the world's leaders in all lines of activity. The state and nation, to make certain that every youth with latent qualities of leadership, be he poor or rich, receive the uplifting and stimulating influence of the highest education the world affords, did establish and endow this and kindred institutions. It is upon this basis only that our civilization can be secure. No class of people, however large, cultured, or refined, is large enough, or intellectual enough, or refined enough, to supply all the leaders the state and nation requires. It is only when all are drawn from all classes that we shall have enough, and be certain that we have the best. It is as Carlyle has said of the Tragedy of Ignorance: 'It is not because of his toils that I lament for the poor; we must all toil, or steal (howsoever we name our stealing), which is worse; no faithful workman finds his task a pastime. The poor is hungry and athirst; but for him also there is food and drink; he is heavy laden and weary; but for him also the Heavens send sleep, and of the deepest; in his smoky cribs a clear dewy heaven of rest envelops him, and fitful glitterings of cloud-skirted dreams. But what I do mourn over is that the lamp of his soul should go out; that no ray of

heavenly, or even of earthly knowledge should visit him; but only in haggard darkness, like two spectres, fear and indignation bear him company. Alas, while the body stands so broad and brawny, must the soul lie blinded, dwarfed, stupefied, almost annihilated? Alas, was this, too, a breath of God, bestowed in Heaven, but on earth never to be unfolded? That there should one man die ignorant who had capacity for knowledge; this I call a tragedy were it to happen more than twenty times in the minute, as by some computations it does. The miserable fraction of science which our united mankind, in a wide universe of nescience, has acquired, why is not this, with all diligence, imparted to all?'

"Mr. President, assured as I am of the loyal support and coöperation of the Board of Regents, Faculty, students, alumni and citizens of this great State of Kansas, at the time realizing the full weight of its responsibilities, and conscious of my own limitations and weakness, and pleading both for charity and patience, I accept the high office of President of the Kansas State Agricultural College. May He who marks the sparrow's fall take us all into His keeping and guide our thoughts aright."

The exercises were concluded by the conferring of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon the following men: Charles F. Scott, F. D. Coburn, Chancellor Strong, J. H. Hill, Governor Stubbs, Walter Williams, and Superintendent Fairchild.

The day closed with a public reception in the Domestic Science and Art Hall. The reception rooms were beautifully decorated with black and gold and with the purple of the College, and pennants from many institutions hung upon the walls. The punch bowls were presided over by ladies of the Faculty.

In the receiving line were the following:

Dean Webster, President and Mrs. Waters, His Excellency the Governor, Mrs. Stubbs, Secretary and Mrs. Coburn, Dean Williams of Missouri, Superintendent and Mrs. Fairchild, Chancellor Strong of the State University, Doctor Hill of the State Normal, Regent and Mrs. Sponsler, Regent Taylor, Regent Tulloss, and Regent Blackburn.

FORENOON.

9:30 o'clock.

Governor Walter Roscoe Stubbs Presiding.

- Overture, "Algeria"—*Herbert*.....
- .....College Orchestra
- Invocation.....S. Alonzo Bright, D. D.
- Nature's Adoration—*Beethoven*.....Olof Valley
- Greetings from the University of Kansas..
- .....Frank Strong, Ph. D.
- Chancellor University of Kansas.
- Greetings from the Normal School.....
- .....Joseph H. Hill, D. D.
- President Kansas State Normal School.
- Greetings from the Public Schools.....
- .....Edward T. Fairchild
- State Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- Greetings from the Farmers of Kansas.....
- .....Foster Dwight Coburn, A. M.
- Secretary State Board of Agriculture.
- Festival Hymn—*Buck*.....Chapel Chorus
- Greetings from the Colleges and Universities at large.....Walter Williams, LL. D.
- Dean, School of Journalism, Univ. of Mo.
- The Duty of the State and Nation to Agriculture and the Industries.....
- .....Charles Frederick Scott
- Chairman Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.
- March, "His Excellency"—*Fillmore*.....
- .....College Orchestra

Luncheon in Domestic Science and Art Hall.  
Admission by card.

AFTERNOON.

1:30 to 2:00 o'clock.

Dress Parade of Cadets.

2:00 o'clock.

Hon. William Elmer Blackburn, President Board of Regents, Presiding.

- "Pomp and Circumstance"—*Elgar*.....
- .....College Orchestra
- Invocation.....William H. Burbank, Ph. D.
- Pilgrim's Song—*Tschaikowsky*.....Olof Valley

- The Duty of the State to Higher Education
- .....Governor Walter Roscoe Stubbs
- Formal Installation of Pres. Henry Jackson Waters.
- Inaugural Address.....President Waters
- Alma Mater—*Jones*.....Audience

Evening, 8:00 to 10:30

Reception in Domestic Science and Art Hall

**Some Historic European Cities—Rome.**

By Herbert F. Roberts.

(Concluded from October issue.)

More than anywhere else in Europe does one need thorough and broad preparation for a visit to Rome, for two apparently contradictory reasons—that there are so many things to see that belong to the ancient and mediæval city, and because they are often so difficult to find. To understand why this is so one must remember that Rome was a thousand years in building, during which time, particularly under the emperors, temples, palaces and public buildings of all sorts arose on a scale of magnificence such as one really cannot realize until he actually walks among their shattered fragments and sees what they must once have been. After about the fifth century came invasion after invasion of barbarians—Goths, Huns, Vandals and what not—who looted the city to a greater or less extent of its richest treasures of art, and destroyed perhaps, and burned, as much as they carried away. The remnant of disheartened inhabitants of the half-dismantled city lacked the means for its repair and restoration. Rome was no longer the great capital of the world. Gradually the splendid buildings sank into greater disrepair and ruin. Earthquakes and fires assisted in the work of destruction. The inhabitants used the half-wrecked buildings as quarries of building material for the new town. The rising churches freely appropriated columns and precious marbles for their interior decorations. There seems to have existed during the Middle Ages almost no feeling for

the preservation of the remains of the ancient city, for we read of how this or that pope or noble family ravaged the temples and palaces that were still standing to secure building stone for churches, palaces, and strongholds. We even learn of how the wretched denizens of the city burned the precious marbles for lime. When we realize all of this, and understand how the buildings of Old Rome supplied the new builders with stone for the construction of their principal edifices for nearly a thousand years after the fifth century, the wonder is that there is one stone of the ancient city left upon another.

The remains of many of the ancient buildings became gradually covered with debris and soil to a considerable depth. The area of the Forum laid bare by the excavations lies in some places forty feet below the level of the surrounding streets, and in the Middle Ages the very name of the Forum was utterly forgotten, its deserted and buried site having become a cattle market where the peasantry watered their horses in the battered sarcophagi of the ancient Roman nobility.

To the visitor for the first time, it is extremely difficult to reconstruct, even with the aid of a Bædeker or Murray, the fragments of the old city, except where the excavations have laid the whole plan bare, as in the case of the Forum and the palaces of the Cæsars on the Palatine. Here, at least, and at the Colosseum, the Pantheon, and the Baths of Caracalla, one can, after several days of study, begin to realize something of the gigantic scale and the material grandeur of the ancient city of Rome.

Undoubtedly the single Roman building that creates the most profound impression upon the mind is the Colosseum. Completed by Titus in 80 A. D., this gigantic structure, after enduring fires and earthquakes, and after having been the grandest quarry in Rome for Popes and nobles for two

hundred years, still mightily displays "the grandeur that was Rome." It is estimated that its total bulk has been reduced by two-thirds, and yet it is calculated by architects that the Colosseum still contains building materials to the value of five millions of dollars! Feelings impossible to describe seize upon one as he enters its gloomy massive gateways. This stupendous pile rises in four stories of superimposed arched galleries to a height of 157 feet, and encloses an arena of some six acres by a circumference of a third of a mile. As we wandered through the great vaulted passageways, thirty feet or more in height, which underlie and support the tiers of seats, we thought of the throngs that once filled those marble benches. We looked into the black dens where the wild beasts were kept in readiness to be driven into the arena, and saw the piles of bones, human and animal, that had been discovered there.

One must ascend to the upper gallery, however, to obtain a good survey of the amphitheatre as a whole; and there one loses himself in admiration of the knowledge of building operations which such a stupendous and elaborate structure presupposes, and of the tremendous skill shown in their application. The Colosseum, like the Roman aqueducts, is an engineering work of a high order, necessitating for its construction elaborate drawings to scale of ground plans, elevations and structural details. All of these the ancient architect must have known how to prepare. He must also have had enough mathematical knowledge to understand something about calculating strains and stresses, and he must have had at his command lifting machinery of a powerful character to raise these huge travertine blocks, so perfectly trimmed and shaped, into position in the walls and arches. One is amazed at the skill and daring which conceived and executed such a gigantic work in an

age which knew neither steel nor steam, and built it as well as it could be done to-day.

Over near the central railway station in Rome is the church of Santa Maria degli Angeli. The transept of this church is a single hall nearly three hundred feet long, the ceiling of which spans its width of seventy-eight feet at a height of eighty feet from the pavement. This huge chamber is nothing more nor less than the great central hall—the Tepidarium—of the Baths of Diocletian, built in 305, which were standing largely intact in 1560 and which were remodeled in part at that time into the present church by Michael Angelo, under the direction of Pope Pius IV. This instance, and that of the splendid halls of the huge Basilica of Maxentius in the Forum, built about 312, in which the colossal vaulted roof of the portion which remains intact forms a span sixty-seven feet wide, overarch- ing the mosaic pavement eighty feet below, leave one stupefied in wonder, both at the tremendous engineering and architectural skill employed in their construction, and at the amazing fact of their having endured down to our time.

Nature in time destroys all build- ings; but in the mild Italian climate, had the destructive hands of men been withheld, we might to-day see with our own eyes the Rome of Augustus or of Hadrian, substantially as they saw it, so solidly were the old buildings con- structed, out of such hard materials, and with the famous Roman cement, the life of which is almost eternal. The realization of this fact comes full upon one as a sort of grief when he examines the ruins that are left. They survive, not as the remnants of a whole that has crumbled into dust, but as the chance fragments over- looked or not needed by the plunder- ers, lime-burners and devastators of the barbarian invasions and of the Dark Ages.

It must, however, be a great pleas- ure to hunt for these remains of the ancient city in the midst of the mod- ern one. Here, suddenly, you come upon an old wall of squared stones or of the famous Roman brick; there is a portion of an arch; here are a few columns, stained and blackened, of some ancient temple—later, part of a mediæval church. As one turns through the crooked, narrow streets north and west of the Forum, he stumbles at old corners upon chance fragments of the once magnificent fora of the emperors. Old Rome thus grows up in one's mind by a process of synthesis, by the piecing together of all the things that he sees.

Not least among the pleasures of such an experience and of the visits to the museums in Rome is one's recon- struction of Roman life itself, and one's growing realization of the noble Latin tongue as the living language it<sup>t</sup> once actually was. It is doubtless a rather naïve and childlike admission, but the writer must simply say that it seemed quite extraordinary to him to come to realize that men once drove nails, mixed mortar, cut stones and laid up brick in Latin; built sewers and laid miles of lead water pipe and planted gardens to be watered from them, all in Latin. The reality of this Latin-speaking life comes even more vividly before the mind when, as in the museums in Rome and Naples especially, one sees the extraordinary multitude of carpenters', stone ma- sons' and blacksmiths' tools, sur- geons' instruments, kitchen and table utensils, and door locks (just like our own); to cap the climax, an ordinary pen with a split nib, and, wonder of wonders, some yards of wire cable!—supposedly an American invention. In other words, the Romans had a civilization that, in a material way, and in very many respects, was al- most as complete as our own. The American, whose ancestors were dwell- ing in bark huts and living upon raw

meat in the Teutonic forests, at the time when all this Roman splendor was new, may well feel humble indeed in the face of the gigantic and enduring architectural works of these men, and of their ingenuity and cleverness in all the arts and crafts.

Perhaps the lamented decline of the classical languages in our schools would cease if they were made less 'classical,' less statuesque, less abstracted from all common life, and could be presented in a vivid realistic way. A few loan collections of actual Roman tools, weapons, utensils, and implements of bronze; of house decorations and furnishings, sent over from the Italian museums, and exhibited for week at a time in the principal cities of our states, would do more to preserve the Latin language in the schools than all the arguments of the pedagogues put together.

But to come back once more to Rome itself. Here, one's life may become a constant long voyage of discovery into one of the most fascinating of all epochs of the past, and the few short days of our stay were merely sufficient to reveal to our minds some inkling of what Rome really means. That is all. If the writer's attempt to give some sort of a sketch—futile and utterly hopeless as such a task really is—of the city of Rome has been confined thus far entirely to the ancient city, it is because it is this *Roma Aeterna*—the Eternal City, the Capital of the World that it was for five hundred years and more—it is this Rome that grips the mind and the imagination, and makes one's blood run the faster for the glorious memories which fill the air about it. When one can touch with his hand the rostra from which Cæsar spoke, when one can see the very walls of the Senate House on the steps of which Cæsar fell; when one can mount for himself the platform where Mark Antony pronounced his famous oration over the body of the slain

dictator; when one can walk the length of the Sacred Way, where Horace and Vergil and Livy and Tacitus once strolled through the thronging Forum—is it to be wondered at that the mediæval Rome, with its innumerable churches and palaces, so largely built from the pilfered ruins of this greater city, should by way of comparison seem uninteresting?

As for Modern Rome, with its Corso Vittorio Emmanuele, its Royal Palace, and its Pincian Gardens, it seems important chiefly as the heir of a past, nobler and more glorious than it will probably ever see again. And yet Rome of the Middle Ages had a greatness of its own. In this Rome lived Michael Angelo, and there he wrought his greatest works. St. Peter's is his monument. Would we could see St. Peter's as Michael Angelo would have left it had he lived until its completion. Baedeker says, in his dry way, that "St. Peter's is the largest and most imposing, if not the most beautiful church of the world." What this sentence really means, depends, like the Delphic oracles, upon the way in which it is read. After seeing St. Peter's, one does not require much to convince him that it is certainly the largest, possibly in a way the most imposing, but most assuredly not the most beautiful church in the world. The effect of the magnificent Dome of Michael Angelo, which is the sum and substance of St. Peter's architectural greatness, is obscured utterly, as one approaches the building's front, by the trivial façade of Carlo Maderna, which Pope Paul V was inspired to add in order to convert the building into the architectural form of the Latin cross. By virtue of this fatuous construction, the effect of the magnificent Dome of the great master is to be had only at a distance. Nearer at hand, all that one can see is what might well be some great buff Italian government building, post-office, or the like, so little is there distinctive

or characteristic to attract or impress one about the façade. The sole redeeming features of St. Peter's close at hand are the superb colonnades of Bernini, which enclose the Piazza di San Pietro with their gigantic arms. Of the interior of the huge church the writer will only say that its rich splendor lacks the quality of imposing solemnity which the great Gothic cathedrals, notably that of Milan, possess in an overwhelming degree. No space is here for any detailed description of this interior. It would take days and days to explore it, and would require a book to record the results of the explorations. It is interesting, however, to remember that its gigantic dome, for all its height of 404 feet, still spans five feet less in its diameter than does the low flat dome of the old Roman Pantheon, built by the Emperor Hadrian back in the second century.

Adjoining St. Peter's is the marvelous collection of buildings known as the Vatican—the residence of the Popes, and the most extensive palace in the world. It seems that some sort of papal dwelling has occupied this spot since the year 500. The present magnificent edifice, or mass of edifices, is the result of the accretions of ages. Perhaps to most pilgrims to Rome, the occupation of the Vatican palace as the residence of the Pope is its most significant feature. Important as this fact may be in many ways, the real overwhelming significance of the Vatican is its possession of an absolutely priceless library, in which practically the whole history of the Middle Ages lies preserved; in the magnificent halls of sculpture, where are enshrined many of the greatest of the works of Greek antiquity that have survived; and in the gallery of paintings, which, although less important, perhaps, than the sculpture gallery, contains, nevertheless, many of the world's most renowned masterpieces. The frescoes of Raphael in

the salons bearing his name are interesting, but of course the Sistine Chapel, with the wonderful ceiling frescoes of Michael Angelo, is really the most remarkable single piece of modern artistic achievement that the Vatican contains. These wonderful gigantic figures painted upon the large vaulted ceiling, so perfect in their perspective, so rounded in their outlines that they seem sculpture, are perhaps the most marvelous of all the works of Michael Angelo. Architect, sculptor, painter, poet—in all fields, a genius of the rarest and of an almost superhuman sort—the soul of Michael Angelo, and not the shadows of the passing Popes, is the real possessor of the great temple of St. Peter's and the palaces of Vatican.

No thoughtful man leaves Rome easily. The longer one's stay, the greater appears the reason for prolonging it further. But our sailing date from Naples had arrived, and we bade farewell to the city of the Cæsars. Guardian of mighty memories is the capital on the yellow Tiber, and one cannot help fervently hoping that Rome's greatness may not be all of the past. One would fain see at least the ancient Capitoline Hill clothed again with marble, and become once more to the world a visible symbol of Rome's past magnificence. Perhaps the splendid monument which the Italians are now erecting on its western slope to the memory of their modern hero, Victor Emmanuel, may presage some such renewal of the ancient glory in the days to come.

One closing word about the Italians. Of all the peoples of Europe with whom the writer came into close contact, the Italians, next to the Germans, left him with a feeling of the greatest hope for their future. A new life, such as one cannot find in slowly dying France, breathes over Italy. One feels and sees clearly that the life and strength of Italy is whole and sound; that the nation is healthy,

buoyant, and hopeful. Poor as Italy still is, her economic future is probably brighter to-day than it has ever been.

Learning the melodious Italian tongue, and travelling among the people as one of themselves, one finds so much to love and admire in this fine and ancient race, that, in the present writer's case at least, he watched the shores of the beautiful, storied land of Italy fade into the azure line where the bluest of all waters meets the Italian sky, with a feeling the nearest akin to homesickness that words can describe.

#### *Alpha Beta Banquet.*

The Alpha Beta Society celebrated its forty-first anniversary, Monday evening, October 18, with a reception and banquet. The reception was held in the society hall and was attended by undergraduate members, alumni and former students who had been members. A short musical program was given and the guests adjourned to the gymnasium, which was decorated in the blue and gold of the society, and autumn leaves. Covers were laid for one-hundred-fifty and a three-course banquet was served by seniors from the high school. Clara Shofe, '10, was toast-mistress. Emma Lee, '10, gave a toast to the alumni and F. A. Marlatt, '87, responded. D. E. Lewis, '10, responded to a toast to the society given by Professor Kammeyer.

#### *Local Notes.*

The *Students' Herald* issues of November 11 and 13 are exceptionally good. They deal with the inaugural and are well worked up, from a literary standpoint, beside being enriched by half-tones.

The Christian church was dedicated on Sunday, November 14, with F. M. Rains, of Cincinnati, in charge of the services. The exercises began with a lecture Saturday evening and three services were held on Sunday.

Rev. Arthur E. Holt, Ph.D., of Pueblo, Colo., has accepted the call of the Congregational church of Manhattan, to take the place of Rev. O. B. Thurston, lately resigned. Doctor Holt will come to Manhattan the first of the year.

Two new double truck street-cars for the Manhattan City and Inter-urban Street Railway have arrived and are in use on the main line. They will seat forty people. The street-car line to the College via the athletic park is completed and in operation.

The Choral Union has organized for the season and rehearsals will begin at once in preparation for the annual concert, which will be given some time in the spring term. The vocal students will be assisted by the church choirs, and artists of national renown will be secured for the solo parts.

Superintendent Rickman does not expect the best results from workmen if the environments are not of the best. With this end in view, he has been constantly repairing and rebuilding Kedzie Hall until he now has the neatest and perhaps the most comfortable building on the campus. The latest improvement is the heating apparatus which has recently been installed. He has secured wall radiators which take up a minimum amount of room and are connected so as to almost totally eliminate the characteristic pounding which is always associated with steam heat. He has installed tungsten lamps—forty-eight candle-power—in the composing, folding, and press rooms, dropped on brass chain pendants with prism shades. Plenty of light and heat are at all times necessary for good results in the printing art, and this is now assured both to his employes and to the students in the course.—*Students' Herald.*

I dare no more fret than I dare curse and swear.—*John Wesley.*

# EDITORIAL

In the magnificent address of Dean Walter Williams at the inauguration of President Waters, one thought seems especially pertinent and worthy of repetition at this mile stone in the life of the College: "Man may not live by bread winning alone." In this utilitarian period there is a tendency sometimes, in the acquisition of the useful, the material, to neglect some of the things which abundantly enrich life, though they may not be numbered in bushels or dollars. The function of the industrial school is a noble one, in that it lifts work of the hands above petty drudgery and exalts and dignifies it. Yet if it stops there, it has failed sorely of its purpose. Its graduates may go out as good farmers, good engineers, good housewives, progressive and successful where their work is concerned, yes, and broadened intellectually and spiritually in some measure for their very ability to sweeten toil, yet failing in their conception of the truest and best in life. The farmer's son, with his knowledge of field and stream and woods, comes with mind already prepared and ready to grasp the cultural studies, which should coördinate with his training for usefulness whether he desires to follow the vocation of his father or whether he seeks new fields. The Kansas State Agricultural College ought to be a great boon to Kansas, not alone because through its work "two blades of grass are made to grow where one had grown" but, and of vastly greater worth, because, through its broadening influence, not efficient machines but thoughtful and noble men and women are sent out yearly from its gates.

The following from the *Students' Herald* is quite to the point:

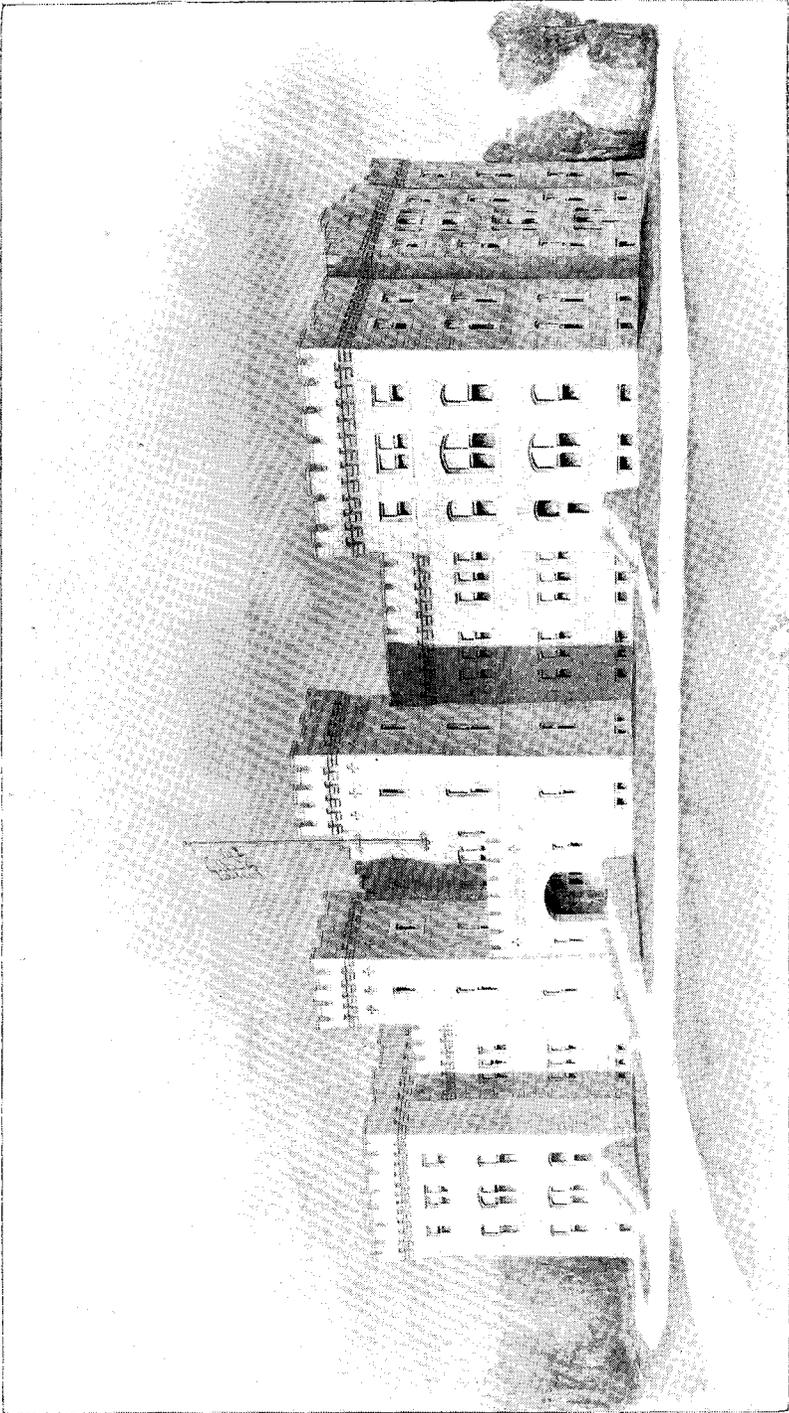
"Secretary Coburn made a speech in the Auditorium Thursday with which every loyal student of K. S. A. C. should not agree. It is evidently a wrong point of view, narrow to say the least. The curriculum proposed by that gentleman would not be in keeping with the purpose of the school or the conception of the new education. He aimed the paragraph at the mechanic arts part of our curriculum, but avoided using the word 'engineering.' His conception of things is queer. Why not teach the mandolin? If a student has musical talent his life will be made happier, more useful and developed in the broadest sense if such talents are educated; it makes no difference which course he takes. Agriculture and the mechanic arts are so closely related that it makes it less expensive and more convenient to teach them at the same place, as both class of students need the work offered by both divisions. It is no damper on agriculture to teach other vocations here. Let K. S. A. C. keep away from the 'professions' and she is doing that which is in accordance with her purpose."

Fellow Alumnus, if you are in sympathy with your alumni magazine, won't you take two or three hours the next time it is possible and write that article that you promised yourself or the editor to write?

For the half-tones in this issue we are indebted to the *Students' Herald*.

~~~~~

He that walketh humbly, walketh safely.—*Owen*.



Nichols Gymnasium.



# PERSONAL



Guy Yerkes, '06, attended the inaugural exercises.

A. E. Oman, '00, may be addressed at Weiser, Idaho.

Jessie M. Ballou, '05, has resigned her position as stenographer at the Industrial School at Beloit, Kan.

The wedding of Bertha Romine and Frank Daniels, former students, occurred last month in Topeka.

Henrietta Hofer, '02, is spending a few months in Westfield, N. J., and gives her address as 546 Boulevard.

C. I. Weaver, '06, and Laura (Lyman) Weaver, '06, are at home, 322 East Fifth street, Duluth, Minn.

Almira E. Kerr, '08, is pleasantly situated as teacher of domestic science in the Cache Creek Indian School at Apache, Okla.

Frank Ferris, senior in '09, and Bernice (Dodge) Ferris, former student, are the parents of a daughter born October 23.

William Anderson and wife, Hope (Brady) Anderson, both of '98, are now living at 261 Florence street, Houghton, Mich.

Annie Harrison, '09, visited friends in College for several days this month on her way from Kansas City to her home in Jewell, Kan.

Lois Failyer, '07, will go to Washington, D. C., some time this month, to spend the winter with her father, George H. Failyer, '77.

Otto Hanson, '05, is employed as stenographer and assistant bookkeeper for the Van Zandt Implement Company at Wichita, Kan.

F. B. McKinnell, '08, is in charge of a branch of the International Correspondence School and makes his headquarters in Kansas City, Mo.

C. A. Chandler, '00, has changed his place of address from Argentine, Kan., to 12 East 35th street, Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Chandler is landscape architect for the Elmhurst Landscape and Nursery Company of Kansas City.

The September issue of the *Missouri Valley Veterinary Bulletin*, of which Dr. D. M. Campbell, a former student, is editor, contains articles by Doctor Campbell, Dr. A. T. Kinsley, '99, and Dr. R. F. Bourne, '03, accompanied by half-tones of the authors.

Lawrence Brink, son of Prof. and Mrs. C. M. Brink and a former student, has recently resigned his position in the Michigan Agricultural College to accept a position as head of the English department in a high school in McKeesport, Penn.

Among the visitors to the College during the past month were: Clarence Kirk, '06, Smith Faris, '06, J. M. Murray, '08, Jay Smith, '08, Grace Leuszler, '09, Henry Brinkman, '07, and former students C. F. Blake, Joe Vail, Jerry Sullivan, and Russell Cave.

C. J. Axtell, '04, spent the day of October 21 at the College. He is at present in the street railway department of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y. Mr. Axtell spoke to the senior and junior electrical engineers on "Street Railway Development."

Dr. A. T. Kinsley, '99, was chosen president of the Missouri Valley Veterinary Association at the annual meeting held in Omaha last June. He was also elected a vice-president of the American Veterinary Medical Association at the annual meeting held in Chicago September 7-10.

Elizabeth Agnew, '00, visited the College November 6.

The address of Cecile Allentharp, '07, is Box 487, Laramie, Wyo.

Julia Bayles, '07, is doing advanced work in domestic science in College this term.

Laura Day, '93, is in Manhattan for an extended visit with her aunt, Mrs. J. G. Foster.

Mrs. Ida (Quinby) Gardiner, '86, is living at 610 W. Springfield Avenue, Champaign, Ill.

Jessie Apitz, '09, has gone to Oklahoma City, where she has a position with the Y. W. C. A.

H. M. Chandler, '03, is mechanical engineer with the Honolulu Iron Works, Honolulu, Hawaii.

County Superintendent Fish, of Rush county, student in '91, visited the College inauguration week.

Mrs. Effie (Gilstrap) Frazier, '92, has changed her name to Melton and her address to Hamilton, Mont.

Victor L. Cory, '04, has been transferred from Amarillo, Tex., to the office of Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

A. H. Rose and Elsie (Brown) Rose, former members of the class of '09, announce the birth of a daughter, last month, at their home in Salina.

Cora (McNutt) Davis, '06, writes from Hudson, Wyo., that she is delighted with the West and finds the climate far superior to that of Kansas.

Mamie Cunningham, '05, spent last summer in the East, a part of the time with her mother in Michigan and with relatives in Pennsylvania. She also visited Niagara Falls and other points of interest.

C. E. Randels, junior last year, is working with his uncle in surveying and constructing a railroad with a central point at Price, Utah. In April he expects to go to his claim in the Flathead Indian reservation.

A. A. Perrin, '08, has purchased the controlling interest in the Quenemo Telephone System at Quenemo, Kan., and will live at that place for the present.

Ralph Challenger, '08, has been elected to the position of instructor in mechanical engineering in the Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Raymond W. Brink, '08, is teacher of mathematics in the State Preparatory School of the University of Idaho. His address is 604 B street, Moscow, Idaho.

E. C. Farrar, senior '05-'06, now principal of the Axtell (Kansas) schools, was operated upon for appendicitis the first of November in St. Joseph Hospital, St. Joseph, Mo.

Freida Patterson and Percival McDowell, of Billings, Mont., were married October 25 at the Patterson home in Blue Rapids. Both Mr. and Mrs. McDowell are former students.

Hon. J. W. Stringfield, Mrs. Eliza (Davis) Stringfield, '73, and their son Raymond, a graduate of the Los Angeles Polytechnic School, visited in Manhattan the first of the month.

Gertrude Rhodes, '98, entertained the G. A. L. S. club at luncheon, November 4. Among the guests were the following alumni: Cora (Ewalt) Brown, '98, Clara Spilman, '00, Ruth Mudge, '01, Helen (Knostman) Pratt, '01, Alice (Ross) Cunningham, '03, and Peache (Washington) Anderson, Bertha (McCreary) Penny, former students.

A wedding of interest to many of the alumni is that of Miss Eleanor Lincoln and Mr. Wayland E. Brown, which took place in Reno, Nev., July 10, but which was kept a secret until recently. Mrs. Brown has directed most of the plays given at the College in the past three or four years. Mr. and Mrs. Brown will be at home in Lake View, Ore.

R. A. Oakley, '03, was in Manhattan November 11.

H. C. Rushmore, '79, was among the inaugural guests.

Grace Morris, '09, is spending the year with her parents in Kansas City, Kan.

Myron McCray, '09, will reënter College next term to take advanced work in bacteriology.

Harry Colwell, special student for the past three years, is now in Cuyumaloya, Mexico.

Elsie Kratzinger, '08, is again teaching domestic science in the public schools of Carbondale, Ill.

Anna Monroe, '04, has lately been granted a teacher's life certificate by the State Board of Education.

E. M. Amos, '02, has taken out a special assignment in College, this term, of work in animal husbandry.

W. P. Tucker, '92, and Stella (Kimball) Tucker, '94, are making an extended visit to relatives in Manhattan.

Guy Noel, '09, in addition to his other duties in the Olathe High School, has been coaching the football team this fall.

Margaret Cunningham, '07, is teaching school at Rollins, Kan., in the home district of her brother, L. R. Cunningham, student in '99.

Mr. and Mrs. Harlow Hudson, of College Hill, are the parents of a young son. Mrs. Hudson was formerly Verda Murphy, '06.

Clyde Rickman, a former student, and son of Supt. and Mrs. J. D. Rickman, is ill with typhoid fever in a hospital in Wilkes Barre, Pa.

Harry Hill and wife, Grace (Hawkins) Hill, both former students, are the parents of a daughter, born October 16 at their home in Amarillo, Tex.

Bessie Cole, a former student, and sister of Amy Cole, '07, died very suddenly of heart failure at her home south of Manhattan, on November 3.

Dr. Milan T. Ward, former instructor in the College, now president of Ottawa University, stopped in Manhattan on his way home from the Baptist convention in Concordia last month, and walked about the campus observing the change and growth in the College.

Ernest Adams, '07, visited his mother in Manhattan the first of the month, going from there to Chicago where, on November 25, he will act as superintendent of the government agricultural exhibit from the dry land states at the Land and Irrigation Exposition.

Smith Faris, '06, and E. D. Richardson, '06, have been in partnership for several months past, in an automobile repair business in Cawker City, Kan. They expect to dissolve the partnership soon, however, for the reason that Mr. Faris has accepted a position with the York Manufacturing Company at York, Pa.

A. L. Hallsted, '03, and Mamie (Helder) Hallsted, '04, came in from Hays City to attend the inauguration and to visit Mrs. Hallsted's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Helder. Mr. Hallsted was on his way to Washington, D. C., where he will spend two months in connection with his work at the experiment station. Mrs. Hallsted will spend most of the time until her husband's return with her parents.

International Secretary E. T. Colton of the Y. M. C. A. addressed the young men in the Y. M. C. A. parlors, October 31. It will be remembered that Mr. Colton was the first speaker when the building campaign started. A number of the old building committee and cabinet were present and took part in the meeting. They were: Ray Carle, '05, J. C. Cunningham, '05, James Garver, '07, Frank Harris, '08, James Brock, '08, Prof. J. O. Hamilton, Prof. B. F. Eyer, Prof. A. M. TenEyck, S. James Pratt, and Doctor Crise.

Erma Locke, '01, lives at Rockford, Wash.

Guy R. Davis, '05, is situated at Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

The address of Margaret Haggart, '05, is 1632 Buchanan street, Topeka, Kan.

Marion Williams, '09, is teaching domestic science in Nebraska State Normal.

A. C. Havens, '96, of Manhattan, was ill for a time last month with sciatic rheumatism.

D. H. Otis, '92, has been made professor of farm management in the University of Wisconsin.

W. B. Cave, '08, and Will King, '09, have opened a real estate office on Poyntz Avenue, Manhattan.

Florence Phillips, student in '01-'02, and Mr. Wylie Puckett, both of Garrison, were married last month.

President Waters will deliver the chief address at the National Corn Exposition at Omaha in December.

Amy Elder, '08, is teaching German and history in the high school at Council Grove, Kan., again this year.

S. D. Needham, farmers' short course '09, and Miss Nellie Rowland were married on September 30, at Rantoul, Kan.

Ray Tillbury, '07, who is employed by the Santa Fé with headquarters near San Francisco, visited friends in Manhattan recently.

Prof. W. A. McKeever gave an address in Commercial Club hall the evening of November 2 on the subject of municipal playgrounds.

Ray Carle, '05, of the Westinghouse Company, Pittsburg, visited the College the first of the month and addressed the engineering students.

E. W. Cudney, '07, and Miss Carrie Hager were married on October 6 at the home of the bride at Belpre, Kan. They are at home on a farm south of Belpre, Kan.

Harrison M. Ashcroft, a former student, was married September 30 to Miss Louise Dadisman, of Anthony, Kan. They are at home at Sedgwick, Kan.

On November 10 occurred the wedding of Archibald Immenschuh, '09, and Alice Giles, sophomore last year. They will live in Osage City, Kan., where Mr. Immenschuh is in charge of a creamery.

Marian (Allen) Buell, '04, who was critically ill with typhoid fever, several months ago, has entirely recovered. T. W. Buell, '04, has sold his farm at Grand Prairie, Tex., and Mrs. Buell and their little son are visiting relatives in Manhattan until further plans materialize.

The marriage of Miss Mary E. McGill and Ray B. Felton, '04, occurred on October 20 at the home of the bride in McPherson, Kan. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. W. Dodge, of Beloit, and was witnessed by a large number of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Felton will live on a farm eight miles south of McPherson. The following College people were present at the wedding: Dr. J. W. Fields, '03, and Edith (Felton) Fields, Ralph B. Felton, '04, and Hattie (Forsyth) Felton, '04, B. A. Felton and Florence (Wilbur) Felton.

O. B. Whipple, '04, who has been in charge of the Colorado Experiment Station at Grand Junction, has recently been elected professor of horticulture and experiment station horticulturist at the State College of Montana at Bozeman. Mr. Whipple and Prof. W. Paddock, recently of the Colorado Agricultural College, are the authors of a new book dealing with the subject of fruit growing in the intermountain states. The book will be published by the Macmillan Company and will appear within a few months. In speaking of the book the M. A. C. *Exponent* says: "Both by training and experience, Professor Whipple is abundantly qualified to write such a book."

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H. T. Nielsen, '03, and Mrs. Nielsen came from Abilene to attend the inauguration.

Ralph Caldwell, '08, of Wooster, Ohio, is spending a short vacation with his parents in Manhattan.

Prof. J. V. Cortelyou has resigned as general manager of athletics, because of conflicting duties.

Prof. R. J. Kinzer has been invited by the Canadian authorities to judge stock at their annual stock show.

Miss Florence Warner, assistant librarian in the College, is recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Mr. Sheldon Brandt, who was formerly an assistant in drawing, is now managing a gold mine at Sunset, Colo.

E. C. Butterfield, '98, and Mrs. Butterfield expect to come from Washington about the middle of December to be with Mr. Butterfield's parents in Manhattan until after Christmas.

Harlow Ferguson, a former student, was married last summer to Miss Bertha Gebhardt, of Winkler, Kan. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson are living on a farm near Zeandale, Kan.

The little two-months-old daughter of J. A. Correll, '03, and Ella (Criss) Correll, '04, who has been ill at the home of her grandparents in Manhattan, is improving, and Mrs. Correll expects to take her soon to join Mr. Correll at their home in Austin, Tex.

Dr. S. Sisson, a former instructor in the College, came as a delegate from Columbus University to attend the inauguration of President Waters.

Dr. N. S. Mayo, a former member of the Faculty, has been elected professor of animal husbandry and veterinary science in the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Rose, of Salina, are the parents of a daughter born last month. Mrs. Rose was formerly Elsie Brown, of Manhattan. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rose are former students.

The following alumni visited the College on their way home from the State Teachers' Association in Topeka, November 4-5: Boline Hanson, '06, Mamie Frey, '07, Grace Leuszler, '09, Vera Holloway, '09, T. N. Hill, '09, Guy Noel, '09.

Dean Williams, of the University of Missouri, lectured before the students of the Printing Department after the inauguration exercises, November 11. Superintendent Rickman has asked a number of the best-known newspaper men of Kansas to come to Manhattan to talk to the students in the printing course and expects that this series of lectures will be of great practical benefit to the young printers. November 12, the classes listened to W. Y. Morgan, editor of the *Hutchinson News*.

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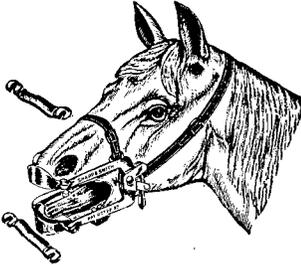
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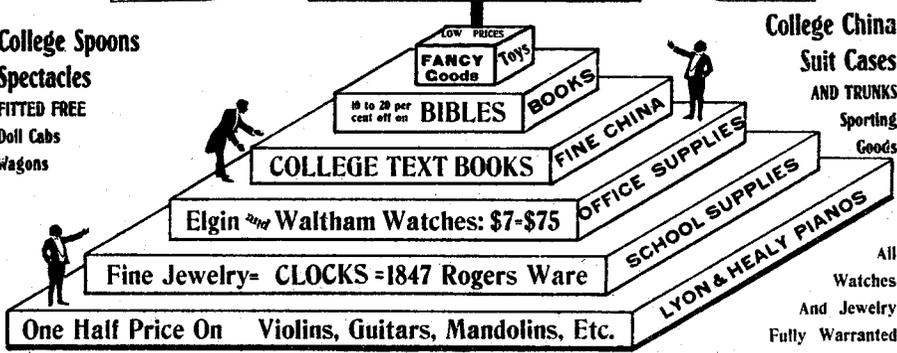
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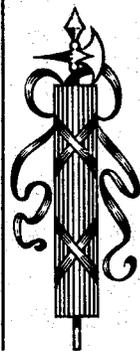
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