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OF THE
Kansas State Agricultural College



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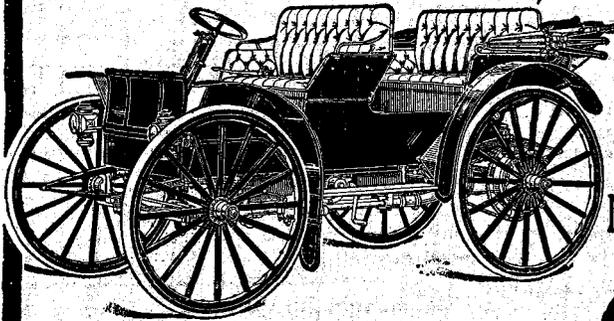
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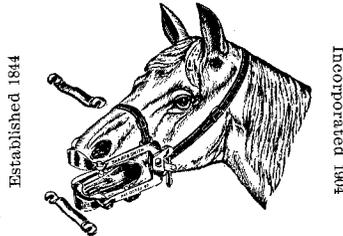
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THE ALUMNUS

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MANHATTAN, KAN., MARCH, 1910.

NO. 7

*Letter from the Philippines.**

Bureau of Education, Trade School,
Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.,
October 4, 1909.

Prof. B. F. Eyer,
Kansas State Agricultural College,
Manhattan, Kan.

Dear Professor:

I think that I have been in the Philippines long enough to make me able to form a fairly good opinion of the people here and the success of the government. So I think that you will be interested to hear something that is "first hand" in regard to the Islands.

When I first arrived in the Islands I was placed down in the island of Bohol and spent the first month teaching in the provincial school there; but that began to get rather monotonous and I was glad when, by chance, one of the supervising teachers was transferred to another bureau and I was sent out to his town as his successor. Whether this gentleman's successor maintained his high standard of efficiency or not does not interest us, and perhaps it is best not to say anything about this phase of the subject. Suffice to say I usually heard the school bell from my house just as I was eating my breakfast.

The work of the supervising teacher cannot be defined in one sentence, nor even in one paragraph. He is supposed to watch over the schools of his town, of which the number varies from five to twenty-five. Circumstances usually force additional duties of doctor, lawyer and general advisor upon him. When the natives do not know what to do, they go to him and

ask his advice. Although the Civil Service employes are not allowed to lend out money on interest, they have many chances to do so and often do. More often, however, we lend small sums of money without any interest. The natives think that the Americans are made of money, and when they want to borrow they naturally go to the American. Likewise, when they wish to charge an exorbitant price for anything they always pick us out for the easy marks. And we are, because of the fact that we cannot buy the thing anywhere else.

The supervising teacher is probably the most independent Civil Service employe in the Islands. He is put out in a town where there are no other white men, and there he stays for two, three and even six months at a time, and during that time he is visited once or twice by the division superintendent of schools. He can work or not, just as he pleases. It is the usual tendency for him to work rather than sit around in the house and, figuratively, rot. It would seem to the people in the States that a man would not choose to go out a second time into the "boski," as we call it, but as a matter of fact many of the teachers go home to the States and "hear the East a-callin'" and again make their ways back into the midst of the "little brown brothers." The life here is of extreme tranquility, and with the weather always warm we soon get infected with the germ significantly termed "Philippinitis," which, when in the blood, makes the person rather indifferent to all that is going on outside, and he is content to lie and bask in the tropical sun.

*NOTE.—This letter is published through the kindness of Professor Eyer.

So much for the teacher. It is an experience seldom surpassed to be thrust out into the midst of a swarm of blissful ignorance and absolutely turned loose to see what one can do toward imparting to them some of the things that seem so simple to us.

The Americans in the provincial capitals are a great deal more numerous than those in the municipalities. In this town we have about thirty Americans. Of these, about twelve are ladies. I presume that is about the highest per cent of American women that will be found in any provincial capital in the Philippines. Most of the women are teaching school so that they will have something to keep them more or less busy. This is a most unpleasant place to live when one has absolutely nothing to do.

There are nine large bureaus here, of which I presume those of education, public works, lands, irrigation, and constabulary would be the most interesting, so I will take them up in the order named.

The Bureau of Education has been organized since the Islands were first taken over by the United States. At first soldiers were taken out of the army and sent out to teach the natives how to read and write. It turned out in a great number of cases that these soldiers had to organize small parties of natives and go out and fight small bodies of thieves and insurgents who had not yet seen fit to recognize the United States as supreme authority in the Islands. A good example of this was down in the island of Samar, where a man by the name of Evans was sent out as a teacher and never taught a day of school, but spent all of his time fighting the natives. He made himself quite famous over it, too.

As soon as the civil government was established, the Bureau of Education was a little more systematically organized and a large number of American teachers were brought over

from the States, and a sorry looking bunch they were. Some of them were scarcely through the public schools, but had taken the examination, and, unluckily for the Bureau of Education, they had not heard from it and all of these who had applied for appointment were appointed and sent over here under contracts which were decidedly loose; and as a result, some of them turned around and went home.

The names of the men and women, it seemed, were written on slips of paper and jumbled up in a hat, the stations picked out and at the same time a slip drawn out of the hat, and the names of the person drawn and the town selected were destined to correspond. As a result, American women were sent out into towns where no white person could be seen. We are very thankful that the present system of appointing members into the bureau and stationing them in the provinces is not so promiscuous as it was in those times. It was because of the early movement of the bureau that it is not looked upon altogether favorably by the public to-day.

The policy of the bureau is to build up a strong system of industrial education. Trade schools have been established in all of the provincial capitals, in which are made a great number of pieces of school furniture. Only a very small amount of iron working is attempted in the provincial shops. A great deal is done in the Manila trade school. Besides school furniture we make a considerable number of articles of furniture for private persons. I presume you have heard considerable about the beauty of the Philippine hard woods. In my opinion, too much cannot be said of them. As long as the molave and yacal exist in the Islands we will not need much iron working.

In my opinion, the system of industrial education will not be as successful as the people hope. The boys who leave the schools do not go into any

private businesses, and they have the failing of thinking that they know enough to exempt them from work ever after. This makes it difficult for them to get positions. In fact, the boy who has not had the trade school education stands the better chance of getting employment, other qualifications being equal. However, the experiment is a rather inexpensive one, due to the fact that we make articles that have a ready market and the money can be turned over for buying more supplies. The first expense is large. The machinery must be brought from the States and we must have a good building in which to install it. Kerosene engines are used in all of the shops except in the one in Manila, where a steam plant is installed.

The Bureau of Public Works is the one in charge of all of the engineering carried on in the Islands, except that in the Irrigation Bureau. No public building can be built with government funds, costing more than \$250, without the plans having been approved by the consulting architect in the bureau and having the work under the direct charge of an inspector.

District engineers are placed out in the provinces with several assistants, and these have charge of the road and bridge building, acting as representatives of the central office. All surveys are made by these engineers, and nearly all plans are made in the central office. The policy of the government is to build up a first-class system of roads through the provinces, and as a result of this a great deal of money is being spent and civil engineers are in demand. Mechanical and electrical work is limited to the repairing of road machinery that has been sent over here. The Bureau of Public Works has had its share of breaking in the "green" civil engineers.

The Bureau of Lands has charge of all land surveys and is now making

surveys of all of the municipalities. This bureau employs a large number of surveyors and the wages are good, but the work is hard. The efficiency of this bureau is low. Almost every capital town has been surveyed three or four times.

The Bureau of Irrigation has been formed within the last year and is preparing to open up some large irrigation projects in this Island. The problems here are not at all similar to those in the States, because there is such a great variation in the flow of water throughout the year. About all they are doing now is to gauge the streams and make a few preliminary surveys.

The Constabulary men are the peacemakers and the handshakers. They are instructed to do all in their power to keep peace, and it seems that the best way to do this is to shake hands vigorously. The Constabulary is gaining ground by getting rid, as fast as possible, of the inefficient men who have given it a "black eye," if you will permit the expression.

The chief occupation in the Philippines is trying to live, or rather exist. The simplest way for them to exist is to raise just enough rice to feed them until the next crop comes on. It would surprise you to know just how closely they conform to this simplicity. The people live in small clusters of houses making up the barracks, and from these places they go out to plant and harvest their rice. In the meantime they stay in their houses and eat what they raised in the last crop. And so they exist.

Of course I speak of the common classes when I speak of the hand to mouth method of living. A great many of the upper classes are Civil Service employes. So you see that it is not a place of great industry as is our good old U. S.

The electrical developments in this country are very small. There are only two places in the Islands where

there are electric plants. One is in Iloilo Panay and the other is in Manila. When I say two, I leave out a small plant that has been set up in Cebu, Cebu. It is said that they only fire up on Saturday nights and when the governor general visits them.

If mining gets to be the industry here that it is hoped it will, there will be considerable work in electricity. Also, when more sawmills get scattered over this north country there will be more demand for power. There is a large river running through this province, of which it is difficult to overestimate the power. It is the Agno. It is fed from mountain springs and has a good flow of water the year round.

The Philippine railway terminates at Camp One, which is some distance from Baguio, the health resort of the Philippines. The trail between these two towns is through a mountainous country, and it affords abundant water-power close to the road. An electric line is being anticipated between these two towns. Automobiles run regularly between these places now.

Personally, I hope that we will have something exciting turn up in this line so somebody besides civil engineers can get to work over here.

Very Sincerely,

J. W. SIMPSON, '08.

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**Somebody Must Go to Work.**

By MILO HASTINGS, '06, in *New York American*, February 1.

The most significant fact of the industrial history of the past generation is the rush of men from production into distribution.

Any increase in the number of those engaged in distributive occupations, whether competitive or monopolistic, means a higher cost of living, whether measured in dollars of gold or dollars of toil. It is a matter of primary arithmetic:

Problem 1. One man's cost of living is \$600, and one man can raise 1600 bushels of potatoes. If three men are raising potatoes and one man selling them, how much must potatoes bring a bushel to support the four men? Answer. Fifty cents.

Problem 2. If a second man quits raising potatoes and moves to town to make his living selling potatoes, what will be the price of potatoes?

Solution: If one man can raise 1600 bushels of potatoes, two men can raise 3200 bushels. The cost of living for four men at \$600 each is \$2400; therefore, to support the men engaged in the potato industry, 3200 bushels of potatoes must bring \$2400, or seventy-five cents per bushel.

The second problem is an American reality. We have called it a rush to the cities, but it is more than a rush to the cities—it is the rush from productive into non-productive work, from wealth creation to wealth distribution, from independence to parasitism.

Not alone in agriculture, but in all fields of human effort, the number of wealth producers has grown proportionately fewer, while the bosses and bargainers, exchangers and fee takers, have grown greater in numbers and greater still in wealth.

According to census figures, the same number of farmers that in 1870 fed 100 bankers, in 1880 fed 131; in 1890, 214; in 1900, 366. The parallel series of figures for officials of corporations are 100, 135, 222, 386. On the same basis of 100 in 1870, the ratio of lawyers to farmers in 1900 is 150, that of preachers 136, of doctors 111, and of undertakers 420.

But it is in the world of buying and selling that the most remarkable showing occurs. The proportion of clerks and bookkeepers increased from 100 to 197; commercial travelers from 100 to 680. Salesmen and saleswomen were confused with clerks before 1890, but in the ten-year period

from 1890 to 1900 the number fed by each farm more than doubled. In this count of the increase in non-productive occupations we must not overlook the office boy, 464 of whom dined in 1900 on the products of the same number of farms that fed a single hundred thirty years before.

That the foregoing figures do not signify a change from an agricultural to a manufacturing nation is proven when we compare agricultural with other productive industries.

From the ratio of 100 in 1870, the proportion of carpenters to farmers in 1900 had fallen to 87, of blacksmiths to 84, of shoemakers to 65, of millers to 52. In these and many other productive occupations there is an actual decrease in the number of plates each farm must fill, which simply means that the increase in efficiency in milling or shoemaking has been greater than in agriculture. Had we started out to prove the increase of distributive occupations over productive ones by comparing carpenters with lawyers or shoemakers with commercial travelers, the figures would have been even more startling than those for agriculture.

That the farmer must each year grow food for a greater number of non-producers is clearly shown in the more recent statistics of the typically agricultural State of Kansas. In 1890 the population of Kansas was 1,470,000. Of this number 313,000 lived in towns of 1000 or more inhabitants. In 1908 the population of the State was 1,656,000, while the town population had grown to 599,000. This shows a decrease in the agricultural population of about 10 per cent in the eighteen years. But Kansas crops since 1890, "smoothing the curves" to eliminate irregularities of seasons, have shown increases in yields substantially as follows: Corn, 40 per cent; wheat, 50 per cent; cattle, 15 per cent; hogs, 30 per cent; dairy and poultry products, 100 per cent.

The old settlers have retired and

moved to the country towns. The farmers' sons have been educated away from the soil and have rushed to the cities for the soft snaps—the steam-heated house, the roller-top desk, the soft lights of the theatre. Those who have remained on the soil, a constantly decreasing proportion of our population, are enabled, by improved methods, to feed us still; and, measured in dollars, they are charging more for the service than ever before, a fact very artfully used by those who would shift the blame from the present system of distribution. But it does not shift the blame, for the farmer, too, is a consumer, and pays taxes to the middlemen and monopolists, who multiply the prices of the products he must buy.

There is but one way to nail the responsibility for the rise in the cost of living, and that is to consider the entire scheme at once and pick out not only those who live by monopoly and graft, but those whose work is unnecessary or duplicative.

Had the former ratio of men who work in unstarched shirts to the everyday wearers of Sunday clothes been maintained, the cost of living both in the city and on the farm would have dropped as efficiency of production rose.

When fewer shoemakers make more shoes for fewer farmers, and fewer farmers raise more food for fewer shoemakers, why should the cost of living rise? Reasons and fact find but one answer—somebody has quit work and is living off the worker.

Instead of a titled nobility of non-producers limited by law of primogeniture, we have let down the bars for one grand scramble, and half America is living by trading in that which the other half produces.

Somebody will have to go to work.

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Work has begun on Nichols Gymnasium and will be continued as rapidly as possible.

Letters from the Class of 1904.

Vaughn, New Mexico.

Dear Classmates:

Six years is a short time when viewed at the final end of the sixth, but many things may happen in six years. Since I left the halls of the old College I have been enlisted, most of the time, as one of 500,000 employes of the great Santa Fé system. I saw the ruined city at the Golden Gate, when from a distance it looked like a huge checker-board; I have seen the waters of the Gulf softly lapping the base of the great sea wall at Galveston; I have crossed the desert wastes of Southern California, Arizona, and New Mexico; I have lived in the fatal climate of southeastern Colorado and on the fertile plains of Oklahoma; but like the sunflower I always think I'm away from home when I am not in Kansas.

But wherever one goes, an old friend or acquaintance can be found. I thought, after trying it and finding that statement true everywhere I had been, that when I came to eastern New Mexico surely I was getting "off the map" far enough to preclude the possibility of finding an old friend. But the first man I saw as I stepped from the train was a brakeman who had been in the same class and had studied from the same book with me at home when we were boys. I found on further investigation that I was not getting "off the map" at all. K. S. A. C. boys, and men and women I had known in Kansas, seemed to spring out of the ground at every turn, as if by magic. Then when I came a little further west to Vaughn, I thought again I would surely get away this time. But the boarding-house keeper here was from western Kansas and the general foreman was an old Topeka man.

Vaughn is a place which, but for two reasons would be the garden spot of New Mexico. It is the junction of the Rock Island and Santa Fé and

has some very excellent land close by which is still (a portion of it) subject to entry. But—there are two towns, both claiming to be Vaughn and each knocking hard against the other. Also, nobody has yet found water in paying quantities and it almost never rains.

They say you should think twice before speaking, but to anyone contemplating the taking of a claim or buying of property in eastern New Mexico, I would advise about four good, hard mental exertions and a page or two of figuring before taking the step.

L. C. FOSTER.

Manhattan, Kan.

Dear Classmates:

After graduation I was seized with a very natural curiosity as to whether or not I really could do anything in the world. To satisfy my craving for knowledge on that point—I'm sure that was the reason, for the monetary remuneration was so slight as to be practically negligible—I set to work in a district school. It wasn't the easiest district school in the world and when I was through I knew whether I could teach it or not—for I had done it.

I was just out of College and had never lived so far from a railroad in my life before, so you may well imagine that I was scarcely happy. All the same, I can recommend the rural "deestrick schule" as not a bad beginning for a young graduate. It gave me a wonderful ambition to do something else.

The year after that my presence at home was urgently needed, and there I stayed. It was a pleasant, quiet year and I am glad I had it. It gave me an opportunity to make the acquaintance of a family that I had not known since childhood—my own I mean, for I had had only brief sojourns at home since I started to College, a 'steen-year-old freshman.

When the year was over and I was

free to go my own way again, I came back to the old College town. While taking some advanced work along biological lines I started, almost by accident, into some of the plant-breeding work that was just then being coaxed through a precarious infancy by Professor Roberts at the station here. Here I "found myself." I saw that it was work, interesting work, work in which I might help.

That fall I went to the University of Chicago to go deeper into science than I had gone. I found university atmosphere congenial to a degree—I couldn't get enough of it. But Oh! It cost money, and when June came I came back glad to get to work again. Since then I have "stayed with the stuff" pretty closely.

As every one in the least fitted does in this place, I have helped bear the burden of teaching that these yearly hordes of students impose. Sometimes in my class rooms I live over for a brief moment my own student life.

I shall be very glad to have direct reports from the class as a whole, and for that reason have responded as promptly as possible to the call for copy.

Yours, with sincere hopes for the welfare of all. ANNA MONROE.

Manhattan, Kan.

Dear Naughty-Four Classmates:

I am indeed grateful to the editor for allowing us space in her columns to hear from all the members of the old class, and I hope that enthusiasm and gratitude will arouse each one to immediate action.

Uneventful as my life has been since 1904, it has never lacked interest or happiness. The world is "chuck full" of things of interest; and as for happiness, I have learned that that depends upon ourselves. More and more I realize every day that we get out of life just what we put into it.

As many of you know, I have been

connected with the Printing Department since graduating, and as far as contentment here is concerned, I think I would be satisfied to stay always, but I am ever mindful that the College authorities have something to say about that. Mr. Rickman does everything in his power to make the work pleasant and agreeable for the employes. He believes in keeping everything in first-class condition so as to accomplish the most with the least expenditure of energy, and those of you who have been employed where conditions were otherwise can appreciate what this means.

As a student I used to fold papers, run the mailer, label prairie-dog poison cans, set type, etc., but for the past four years my work has been entirely in the office. To be specific, I must answer for all typographical errors, misspelled words, wrong punctuation, etc., found in this the official organ of the Alumni Association, the *Industrialist*, and all other printed matter emanating from the Printing Department.

I wish you could see our new quarters. Some of you have. The Printing Department has grown along with the rest of the College, and it will probably not be long until we are occupying the whole of Kedzie Hall.

The printing course is growing in popularity. We have seventeen enrolled this year, which is encouraging, considering the short time that the course has been in operation. We will have one graduate this year.

It is pleasant to be situated so as to attend the society lecture course, the oratorical contest, debates, and other exercises of College organizations, as well as College exercises generally—the formal inauguration of the new President, the program of Commencement week, etc.; and it is pleasant to so frequently meet old acquaintances who are paying their Alma Mater a visit.

I do not know how much space I am

entitled to, but lest I overstep the bounds I will close, wishing you all success and prosperity in your work of the world. Sincerely,

AMY ALLEN.

Goodland, Kan.

Dear Classmates:

Since leaving College I have accomplished no brilliant achievement. My whole life since then has been given to the pursuit of agriculture. About a year and a half was spent at Lee's Summit, Mo. Four years ago my wife and I, with my father, came to western Kansas, and I have been grappling with the stern problems of dry farming on an 800-acre farm. I find that there is sometimes considerable disappointment, and again very gratifying results are obtained. There are many problems to be worked out here and I think the possibilities are great in some lines. I am going to endeavor to do at least a small part in accomplishing better results in the line of farming in western Kansas.

Yours truly,

W. A. BOYS.

Bureau of Plant Industry,
Washington, D. C.,
January 25, 1910.

Dear Editor:

Through the kindness of my classmate, Mrs. H. V. Harlan, I am informed that a '04 number of the paper is in prospect and that my contribution is desired. As little articles concerning myself have appeared in the ALUMNUS from time to time, more especially on account of visiting the College two or three times each year since graduation, it is unnecessary to write a long letter.

My classmate, L. B. Bender, called on me at Dallas, Texas, in the summer of 1905, and he is the only naughty-four who has visited me away from my home. This summer while visiting Bremerton, Wash., I

was unaware of the opportunity to return Bender's visit. A great pleasure to me has been the visits I have been privileged to make at the Texas home of Tommy and Marian, and the Osage county home of Will and Flo.

My first year's work was at Dallas, Texas. Then it took me to California for the winter. Thanksgiving Day of 1906 I was sick in a hospital at Chicago. Later I visited Niagara Falls. Here I told the photographer man that I should return on my wedding trip, and that he could take some photos for me then. His look expressed incredulity—whether as to my marriage or my return I do not know.

In 1908 while on my Mexico trip I met at different places two young men who were acquaintances of the Misses Winifred ('05) and Ethel Johnson (formerly '07). In each case this little acquaintanceship held in common made us friends at once and caused a few otherwise tedious hours to pass pleasantly. During much of the time in Mexico two other men on the same quest were my companions. On a few occasions they expressed an opinion in regard to the way I was most likely to return to the States. However, I did not come back in the baggage car, but instead I reached home dead—broke.

The same year I visited the Minnesota State Fair, while stopping over at Minneapolis and St. Paul. This past year I enjoyed visiting the exposition at Seattle, along with a few stop-overs going and coming, of which the one at North Yakima, Wash., was especially enjoyable. Last year, also, I saw the Natural Bridge and the Luray Caverns for the first time, and visited New Orleans, Philadelphia, and New York City. H. R. Reed, '07, and I spent eight days at the latter place during the holidays, and during the whole time saw no one we ever knew.

I am now the proud owner of two little farms of thirty acres each—one

in Texas and one in Florida. Therefore, it is possible that I may have a home of my own some day, in spite of the fickle and cruel fate which has made my efforts along some lines count for naught.

My work this summer will be in the Texas Panhandle, and my address will be Amarillo. I shall be pleased to entertain any of my College friends who may come down that way, and in doing so I trust that I may prove that my heart is still in the right place. Fraternaly yours,

VICTOR L. CORY.

Oneida, Kan.

To the Alumnus:

The six years since the '04's graduation have not disclosed any events in my life that would form the theme of an interesting narrative; but perhaps a few of those who were intimately associated with me during our sojourn at K.S.A.C. would manifest a passing interest in a recital of the commonplace events that have marked my existence during that period.

The next day after that memorable 16th day of June I returned to the old farm, which has been the only home I ever had of which I have any distinct recollection, and went to work. Here I have continued to labor and can see ample opportunity for further labor in the future. My energies have been devoted to general farming with special attention given to the breeding of corn and shorthorn cattle. I have entered corn in competition at several shows, both State and National, with a fair degree of success. The past summer I did a little work for the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as a side issue. I have tried to keep in touch with my Alma Mater, not only through the press, but by returning to visit her at least once each year. To those who have not been back since the days of '04 or earlier I will say that she offers exceptional opportunities for an ex-

ploring expedition, which, although it might not bring you into the prominence that a similar one to the north pole might, would prove more profitable. The saddest feature of my annual visits has been to note the rapidly decreasing number of familiar faces in the multitude that throng the halls. Truly, there would be a great day at K. S. A. C. if the one hundred two members of the '04 class might be assembled from the four corners of the earth, bringing with them the "in-laws" of the class, the husbands and wives, and those blessed sons and daughters with their lusty "Roar-ee-roar." Classmates, think about it! Wouldn't it be worth the effort?

Fraternaly yours,

L. V. SANFORD.

Dear Classmates:

Having been so fortunate or unfortunate as to receive an invitation to detail some of my personal experiences since that most eventful year 1904, I have decided to seize "opportunity by the forelock" and thrust my autobiography on a portion of the suffering public, since it is a moral certainty that my biography will never be published.

The autumn of 1904 found me walking the streets of Denver, casually looking around for a nice choice position as an electrical engineer. To my unbounded surprise, prospective employers lost all interest in me on learning that I had had no practical experience. After two weeks of fruitless endeavor, I gave up looking for a position and began to look for a job that would enable me to look the landlady in the eye. Times were very dull at that time, the results of the miners' strike, which paralyzed business in Denver for a time, making it impossible for me to obtain any work along the line of applied electricity.

It seemed as if a budding genius was to be denied a chance to prove his worth, simply from the lack of

"practical experience." The almighty dollar was badly broken and it became necessary for me to retire to the country, where, after working on a ranch one week, my predecessor returned and I was relieved of a job. The next morning after walking to Denver I obtained employment with the Colorado Zinc Company. My work was to care for a set of wether-ills, which are huge electromagnets, used to separate the zinc from other minerals. After three months I was made chief electrician with general supervision of the entire electrical part.

The following year I moved to Kansas City, Mo., where I obtained work as inside wireman for one of the largest contractors in the city. Some six months later, 1906, I was married to Ethel M. Angle, a girl from my old home. Right here I want to state, for the benefit of some of my classmates, that to have a chance to be successful in life one must be happily married. The month following my marriage I obtained the position of assistant superintendent of the Western Electric Company's factory. To the best of my knowledge my qualifications counted about one-half, the fact I was a married man the other half.

The spring of 1908 I became general superintendent and a director of the Kansas City Chandelier and Brass Manufacturing Company, under a five-year contract, the terms of my own making. After a year's work my health became such that I was forced to leave and seek a high, dry altitude, such as may be found in New Mexico.

No time was lost in starting for the great Southwest, when, after traveling by rail here and there for six weeks, without benefit to my health, I decided to have my family join me, which they did at Tucumcari, New Mex. Here we purchased an overland traveling outfit, sometimes known as a "prairie schooner." With an oil stove which

just fit in the front of the wagon we were able to obviate the necessity of building camp-fires, which is a task on the plains.

The plains over which we traveled the following six weeks are about one hundred fifty miles long by fifty miles wide, and just one vast expanse of level ground covered with buffalo grass. There are no trees of any kind except a few very small fruit trees, which have been planted within the past two years. On clear days (and most days are clear) one may see the smoke of a train fifty miles distant. At times one may see the most beautiful mirages, which seem to be great lakes surrounded by all kinds and shapes of buildings, these in turn apparently surrounded by trees and shrubs, wonderful beyond all description. At other times the same illusion may be seen apparently suspended in mid-air.

After driving and camping until it began to be tiresome, we decided to file on a claim of government land. Here my industrial training received at K. S. A. C. was of much benefit, for I was architect and master builder of our house, barn, and chicken-coop. We are getting along nicely, busily occupied doing nothing. We receive daily mail from Cameron, New Mex., which is six miles distant, so you can see we are still on the edge of the world.

If any of the K. S. A. C. people should be coming this way we would be glad to furnish explicit traveling directions and the hearty welcome which is so typical of the people here.

S. E. MORLAN.

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**Attention, Alumni!**

There has been considerable discussion among some of the alumni of K. S. A. C. as to the advisability of their furnishing some money towards the building of the new athletic field, and the time is approaching when it seems advisable for some definite plan to be worked out.

The Legislature of 1909 appropriated \$5000 towards the erection of a field, but they did not seem to realize that this would only be a drop in the bucket when the amount really needed was considered.

So far as any one knows at the present time, this field will be built in the southwest corner of the campus, where the ground is rough and will demand considerable grading. It is conservatively estimated by many that this \$5000 appropriated will hardly pay the expenses of the grading. Therefore, funds will have to be forthcoming before a suitable field can be built.

The Nichols Gymnasium will be the handsomest one in the West, and the field which is to go with it should be equally creditable. The student body and Faculty are always loyal in their support of athletics and should not be asked to build the athletic field. The legislature will in all probability not appropriate any more money for athletics on account of the great demand for other things. Therefore it seems to be only reasonable that the alumni be called upon to bring forth the money necessary to make this field a credit to the College. It might be called "Alumni Field."

There are several ways in which the alumni might produce this desired money. (1) The general Alumni Association could appoint a committee to make a campaign for subscriptions to be paid within one year, (2) the various sub-organizations, such as the one at Washington, D. C., Chicago, Topeka, Manhattan, etc., might do the same thing, (3) the various alumni classes could, through their present officers, carry on such a campaign and send to the committee of the Manhattan Association a certain amount in pledges to be used in erecting something on the athletic field as a memorial to their class.

The '07 class has an alumni organization and some of its officers have

suggested that the class give something in the name of the athletes who graduated in 1907, providing that such a thing would not conflict with any general donation towards an athletic field fund.

It is desired that all '07's to whom such a thing might appeal write to Mr. E. G. Schafer, 908 Oregon street, Urbana, Ill., and give him their opinions.

It might also be well for other alumni to write to their friends and officers of their associations, giving their opinions and suggestions for or against such a movement.

The graduates and former students of K. S. A. C. have never been called upon for financial help for athletics from their Alma Mater, and since other colleges and universities have been so greatly helped by their alumni, it does not seem unreasonable to ask for help from those who love old K. S. A. C.

This is an opportunity for every reader of this article to think and correspond upon this subject and show the athletes that their efforts are appreciated.

A. G. PHILIPS, 1907.

#### *Kansas City Alumni Banquet.*

The K. S. A. C. Alumni Association of Kansas City held their annual banquet on the evening of March 5, at the Coates House. About fifty alumni, "in-laws," and former students met in the hotel parlors early in the evening and for an hour enjoyed a genuine K. S. A. C. reunion. At eight o'clock they entered the dining-room, where a six-course banquet was served. Delicate spring flowers composed the table decorations, and carnations were used as favors. President Yoeman was toast-master, and between courses called upon various ones for impromptu speeches. Music, in the form of several very enjoyable violin solos, was furnished by George Bartholomees. The address of the

evening was made by the guest of honor, Pres. Henry J. Waters, who spoke on "The Future of Industrial Education," convincing his audience by his directness and force that the future of the College is safe in the hands of the new executive.

Guests of the association were Dean Ed. H. Webster, Mrs. Mary P. Van-Zile, and the ALUMNUS editor.

#### *The College Annual.*

This year's "Royal Purple" committee have adopted the same plan of selling the College annual as was used last year, *i.e.*, that of selling tickets. These tickets will be on sale but a month, after which time it will be impossible to secure the Annual, as no more books will be ordered than tickets are sold for.

The committee believes that the habit of looking at pictures acquired during our Mother Goose days is not entirely lost when we are grown up, and so promises an abundance of pictures.

Those who have been away from their Alma Mater for so long will find the Annual a good reminder of days gone by and will show the changes so that one will not feel that K. S. A. C. is growing away from him.

Those who desire the book should not delay, as he who hesitates is lost. Prices and addresses are to be found elsewhere in the ALUMNUS.

#### *Prof. A. M. Ten Eyck Promoted.*

Prof. A. M. Ten Eyck, head of the Department of Agronomy, and superintendent of the College farm, has been elected director of the Hays Branch Experiment Station at Hays, by the Board of Regents. He retains the position of professor of farm management at the College. Professor Ten Eyck will take charge of his work June 1. His salary is increased to \$3000 a year and a residence is furnished him. Professor Ten Eyck has been connected with the College

for seven years and during that time he has made a high reputation for the Department of Agronomy. He has become widely known through the West as an authority on western agriculture and his writings are quoted extensively through the press. The Hays Experiment Station has grown to require the services of such a man as Professor Ten Eyck and there is no doubt but that with his advent as director the work there will increase greatly in importance and will bring increased profit to the agricultural interests of the State.

#### *Local Notes.*

Work has begun on a new twenty-two thousand dollar Baptist church for Manhattan.

A mandolin and guitar club of eighteen members has been organized among the College musicians.

The College had the largest representation at the State Y. M. C. A. convention of any school in the State.

Edmund Vance Cook, in his "Pot Luck with a Poet," furnished a good number on the Society Lecture Course in the Auditorium, March 4.

On February 18 was given the First Annual Oratorical Banquet for the participants in the recent contest, Prof. and Mrs. J. E. Kammeyer, and officers of the Oratorical Board.

The board of trustees of the Y. M. C. A. has elected Mr. E. T. Heald, of Colorado Springs, to fill the position recently resigned by Mr. William Davis, as general secretary of the College Y. M. C. A.

Saturday evening, March 5, the Ionian Society was defeated in a debate with the Athenaeum Society of Kansas Wesleyan. The Ionians argued affirmatively the question, "*Resolved*, That the advent of the American woman into the business and professional life has been justified by its results in the economic world." This is the first

time that any of the College literary societies have met a society from another college in debate.

The cast for the Dramatic Club play, "Half Back Sandy," is rehearsing under the direction of Mr. E. P. Johnston, assistant in public speaking. The play will be presented April 9.

The contests for the class championship in basket-ball resulted first in victory for the juniors over the seniors and for the sophomores over the freshmen. In the final game the sophomores defeated the juniors with a score of 44 to 27.

The K. S. A. C. Masonic Club, composed of Master Masons in good standing, affiliated with the Manhattan lodge of Masons, has been formally organized. They have leased a house at 1100 Bluemont Avenue which will serve as a meeting place and club house. Most of the members are Faculty members and assistants, with a number of upper classmen. A. G. Philips, '07, is president of the club.

The Dramatic Club has adopted a new constitution in which an important change from the old relates to the eligibility of new members. By the new laws it is not necessary for a candidate to be a member of a literary society, but he must have an average standing of G in his studies. Programs are to be given at each regular meeting of the Club on the first Wednesday of each month, the purpose of which is to display the talent of the members. The committee which chooses the cast for the annual play will thus have a better knowledge of the ability of the club members.

The basket-ball season at K. S. A. C. closed last Saturday night [March 5]. And despite the handicaps that the Aggies have labored under, this season has been one in which games were won. But three games were lost and of these three only one was a decisive defeat. One game was forfeited and another was won by the opposing

team after five minutes of extra play to decide a tie. The chief handicap has been the small court that our team has been compelled to practice on. Being unused to a court of regulation size is a good reason for the two defeats of the Aggies away from home. This will continue to be a handicap only until the new gymnasium is completed. The making of a successful season in spite of hardships is all the more a credit to the '09-'10 Aggie basket-ball men. This paragraph is congratulatory to these men.—*Students' Herald*.

At a recent meeting of the Athletic Association two important questions were acted upon: first, the site for the new athletic field; second, the advisability of making application for entrance to the Missouri Valley Conference. The Regents have selected seven acres in the southwest corner of the campus to be used for an athletic field, and have asked the association to either reject or accept this site. It has been found, after a survey has been made, that the entire appropriation must be expended in grading the field, and in view of this fact the association voted to ask the Regents for a site west of the shops, to include ten acres, instead of the one offered. The proposition to apply for entrance to the Missouri Valley Conference was rejected, for the reason that conditions here are not at present favorable enough to make such a step practicable. Coach Ahearn is opposed to seeking for admission until the College teams are in a position to hold their own.

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#### **Basket-ball.**

K. S. A. C., 75; Kan. Wesleyan, 31.  
K. S. A. C., 46; Neb. Wesleyan, 27.  
K. S. A. C., 54; Neb. Wesleyan, 14.

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Let our schools teach the nobility of labor and the beauty of human service, but the superstitions of ages past—never!—*Peter Cooper*.

EDITORIAL

On another page in this issue will be found a letter from A. G. Philips, '07, relative to the proposed alumni athletic field. The matter has been agitated since it has become known that the State appropriation of \$5000 will go only a little way in the building of the field, and many alumni have written, expressing a desire to be allowed to help in raising funds to build a suitable field. The alumni have never been asked to do anything of this kind and opinions are likely to differ as to the advisability of such an undertaking, now.

The ALUMNUS will cooperate with the movement, and to that end we ask that we may have expressions upon the subject from as many alumni and former students as possible. In the April ALUMNUS we expect to have statements from President Waters, Dean McCormick, Coach Ahearn, and others, and in the same issue we hope to publish the opinions of many of the alumni as to whether the campaign should be begun among the alumni, and if so, suggestions as to how it may be carried on. If you do not approve of the plan, let us have your reasons. It is necessary to ascertain the real feeling of the alumni before anything can be done. Let us hear from you.

The Faculty has adopted a sixty-minute period as a unit for the new courses of study which will go into effect next year. Since the periods will be longer, the new method will allow for but three periods in the forenoon. As a result of the change, there will be only four recitations to each study per week. The extra time has not yet been appropriated, but it is safe to say that it will be adequately filled. Along with this change comes

a proposed change in chapel exercises. It is very probable that there will be a change, but just in what it shall consist—whether in the time of meeting, the frequency of meeting, or in the general character of the exercises—has not been decided. Very likely the time will be changed to the middle of the forenoon, when it is hoped that there will be a better attendance than is ordinarily found at the early morning chapel. It has been suggested that chapel be held only once or twice each week, lasting a full period, and that at such times lectures and special music shall be important features. The first part of this suggestion would probably meet with a good deal of opposition, for it seems advisable to have one time in each day when the students can meet together.

It is undoubtedly true that there is something lacking in the present method of holding chapel exercises. To the student of earlier days, who remembers the daily gathering in the little chapel of the entire student body, the earnest devotionals and the warm feeling of fellowship among the students, chapel to-day would seem half hearted and slip shod.

Naturally the larger number of students nowadays cannot but modify the character of such a gathering, yet there should be something there that would attract all of them. The fault seems to lie, in a measure, in the indifference of most of the instructors and the general atmosphere of "have it over in a hurry." As a result, the students are prone to attach slight importance to the morning convocation. If the new plans can be made to include good music and live talks upon live subjects, it is

safe to predict that there will be a good, old-fashioned student mass meeting every day that will do wonders in promoting student fellowship and a quantity of wholesome K. S. A. C. spirit.

In this issue begins a series of letters from members of the class of 1904. The work of securing these letters has been done by Mrs. Augusta (Griffing) Harlan, '04, to whom we are much indebted.

Alumni Banquet at Topeka.

The Throop hotel of Topeka was the scene, Friday evening, March 4, of the third annual reunion and banquet of Topeka alumni of K. S. A. C. After getting acquainted and renewing old acquaintances in the hotel parlors, the guests, fifty or sixty in number, surrounded the long banquet table in the spacious Throop dining-room and proceeded to do justice to the ten or a dozen courses (as it seemed to the writer hereof) of most excellent viands prepared by the chef of this noted hostelry.

MENU

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|--|------------------|--------------|
| Queen Olives | Oyster Cocktail | Radishes |
| | Hearts of Celery | |
| Cream of Tomato | | Bread Sticks |
| <p>Broiled Spanish Mackerel Maitre d'Hotel
 Pommes En Glace
 Chicken Cutlets a la Nivernaise
 Candied Yams
 Orange Punch</p> | | |
| <p>Tenderloin of Beef Larded aux Champignon
 Petit Pois En Cases Creamed Potatoes
 Fruit Salad with Chautilly Creme</p> | | |
| <p>Chocolate Sundae</p> | | |
| Gold Cake | | Silver Cake |
| <p>Neufchatel Cheese Salt Wafers
 Nuts and Raisins
 Cafe Noir</p> | | |

Not all who were present were K. S. A. C. alumni, but all were related in one way or another to the College. If not her sons and daughters they were

sons-in-law or daughters-in-law, and, as H. W. Jones remarked, there were also those who, if they could not say Alma Mater, could call K. S. A. C. Alma Grand-Mater.

The guest of honor was President Waters, who made the principal after-dinner speech, a very able talk on the subject of "The Future of Industrial Education." All present were very favorably impressed with the new College executive, and Toast-master Gibson voiced the sentiments of the banqueters when he suggested that they call him "papa" instead of "step-father" thereafter.

Following the banquet and speeches a short business session was held, during which officers of the Topeka Association were elected for the ensuing year. These were: President, L. W. Hayes, '96; vice-president, W. D. Davis, '04; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. W. A. Turner.

PROGRAM.

TOAST-MASTER, MR. E. G. GIBSON, '96.

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|---|--------------------------|
| Piano Solo..... | Mrs. J. W. Going |
| President's Message..... | Mr. H. W. Jones, '88 |
| Reading, "The Fiddle Told"..... | Mrs. J. H. Whipple |
| Vocal Solo..... | Mr. L. W. Hayes, '96 |
| "The Future of Industrial Education"..... | President H. J. Waters |
| Piano Solo..... | Mrs. W. D. Davis |
| "Our New Stepfather"..... | Mr. Hubert Popenoe, '09 |
| "The College Girl"..... | Miss Virginia Meade, '09 |
| "The New Kid"..... | Mr. A. G. Kittell, '09 |
| "Vocal Solo"..... | Mr. Dale Going |
| Business Session and Social. | |

Through a series of preliminary debates, the teams have been chosen from among the College literary societies to represent the College in the debate with Fairmount College, April 8. The team consists of two members from the Ionian Society, two from the Athenians, and one each from the Hamiltons and Websters. Half of the team will go to Fairmount and the other team will meet a Fairmount team here. The debate at Fairmount and the one at the College will take place the same evening.



PERSONAL



F. W. Bobbitt, '00, is city engineer for Perry, Okla.

Ruby Deaver, '09, is teaching at Ovando, Mont.

Amelia (Maelzer) Gilson, '02, lives at Roseville, Cal.

Ada Kennedy, '09, teaches in the city schools of Topeka, Kan.

Cecile Allentharp, '07, is teaching school at Medicine Bow, Wyo.

Grace E. Leuszler, '09, is a teacher in the public schools at Linn, Kan.

Garfield Shirley, '05, is engaged in farming and stock raising at Perry, Kan.

Fritz Harri, '09, is a law student in the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

Anna W. Carlson, '09, is doing experimental work for the Botanical Department.

Otto Hanson, '05, is bookkeeper for the Jacob Dold Packing Company at Wichita, Kan.

F. A. Campbell, '90, is proprietor of the Oxford hotel and Oxford theatre in Topeka, Kan.

W. L. Shelly, '09, is situated at Nyssa, Ore., where he expects to take up irrigation farming.

R. M. Wyatt, '09, is assistant city engineer of Atchison, Kan. His address is 917 Riley street.

Edith McDowell, '93, teaches domestic science in the Beaverhead County High School at Dillon, Mont.

George Moffatt, '08, is employed as a machinist in Seattle, Wash. His address is 717 Seventh Avenue.

Franklin Adams, '09, is with the signal department of the Pennsylvania railroad, Allegheny, Pa. His street address is 14 West Stockton Avenue.

Jerome E. Cooley, '07, is with the Automatic Electrical Company, Chicago, Ill.

Rev. F. O. Woestemeyer, '99, is pastor of the Presbyterian church at Cherryvale, Kan.

L. G. Haynes, '09, has entered the Forest Service as a forest guard, with headquarters at Magdalena, N. M.

Erma Locke, '01, has spent the year teaching in Rockford, Wash. Her home address is Phillipsburg, Kan.

Jesse George, former '07, and Catherine (Ward) George, '07, are the parents of a daughter born in February.

J. J. Biddison, '04, is a newspaper writer for the *Tribune*, in Sioux City, Ia. His address is 1607 North Boulevard.

W. L. Enfield, '09, is in the engineering department of the National Electric Lamp Association, in Cleveland, Ohio.

W. A. Corey, '84, is occupied as a newspaper and magazine writer in San Francisco. He lives at 452 Natonia street.

C. O. Duehn, '04, is employed as a clerk in the auditor's department of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company in San Diego, Cal.

P. E. McNall, '09, is working as a substation operator for the Pacific Electric Company at Long Beach, Cal. His address is Compton, Cal.

Marie Bardshar is a teacher of domestic science in New Orleans University, New Orleans, La. She may be addressed 5318 St. Charles Avenue.

O. R. Wakefield, '04, is medical attendant to Butler Bros., wholesale merchants, Randolph Street Bridge, Chicago, Ill. His home address is 820 S. Lincoln street.

E. E. Bealey, '09, is a farmer at Morrill, Kan.

C. C. Bonebrake, '09, is farming near Stockton, Kan.

Harvey McCaslin, '01, is practicing law in Osborne, Kan.

Grace McCrone, '04, is teaching school at Gardner, Kan.

Vernon Matthews, '04, is principal of schools at Carney, Mich.

M. W. McCrea, '93, has engaged in fruit growing near Hemet, Cal.

E. E. Chase, '02, has engaged in fruit growing at Orange Bend, Fla.

T. F. White, '06, is a law student in the University of Texas, at Austin, Tex.

Inga J. Dahl, '98, is assistant principal of the High School at Formoso, Kan.

Virginia Troutman, '07, has been spending the year at home in Comiskey, Kan.

Mary (Hamilton) Martin, '06, lives at 916 West Archer Avenue, Monmouth, Ill.

John Stingley, '94, is secretary of the Wichita (Kansas) Chambers of Commerce.

Bernice Deaver, '08, teaches mathematics and history in Palmer College, LeGrand, Ia.

C. W. Cummings, '05, has given up farming and is teaching school at Fowler, Colo.

Marie Fenton, '09, is domestic science instructor in the fourth ward school of Appleton, Wis.

Fay McConnell, '08, is instructor in domestic science in the Hartwell High School in Cincinnati, Ohio.

William Turnbull, '04, is draftsman and apprentice instructor for the Santa Fé at Albuquerque, N. M.

John Missildine, student in '04-'05, will graduate this spring from the Baltimore College of Medicine, Philadelphia, Pa.

George L. Melton, '93, is acting-dean and professor of history in the University of Redlands, Redlands, Cal.

A. D. Stoddard, '06, is assistant to the chief engineer of the Metropolitan Street Company, in Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. F. W. Caldwell, '07, is practicing veterinary medicine and surgery at Atchison, Kan. He may be addressed 407 Kansas Avenue.

E. A. Wright, '06, is electrical estimating engineer with the Allis Chalmers Company in West Allis, Wis. He may be addressed 549 64th Avenue.

J. N. Bridgman, '91, is an instructor in civil engineering in the University of Nebraska. His address is 1541 South Twenty-fifth street, Lincoln, Neb.

Nobuzo Kawai, '09, has given up his work in the graduate school of the University of Wisconsin to accept a position as manager of the Piazzek stock farm at Valley Falls, Kan.

Albert Deitz, '85, has become interested in fruit farming in Texas, in addition to his occupation as foreman under the custodian of the Federal Building, Kansas City, Mo.

J. S. Daniels, '09, who is attending the Y. M. C. A. training school in Chicago, will graduate this summer with the 1910 class at Lake Geneva, after which he expects to take up city secretarial work.

Ernest Adams, '07, visited friends in Manhattan for a week, in March. Mr. Adams had spent the winter in Washington, D. C., and was returning to his work in grain investigations at Philbrook, Mont.

W. B. Thurston, '06, has a position as butter maker for the creamery at Hope, Kan. Mrs. Thurston (Stella Campbell, '06) and their little son, who have been making an extended visit with Mrs. Thurston's parents at Goodrich, Kan., have lately joined him.

Ella E. Peck, '99, teaches music in Sherman, Tex.

P. E. Marshall, '08, is testing meters for the Edison Company, Topeka.

The address of W. F. Lawry, '00, is 1066 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

E. R. Kupper, '07, is superintendent of construction at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Frank A. Waugh, '91, and his son Dan are in Germany for a six-months' stay.

Bea (Alexander) Schriver, '07, lives at 4324 E. Frederick street, Spokane, Wash.

Hubert Popenoe, '09, is managing his father's farm five miles southwest of Topeka.

C. A. Murphy, '87, is now superintendent of the city schools at Little River, Kan.

Etta Barnard, '02, is supervisor of domestic art in the Waterloo (Iowa) High School.

Rev. E. M. Paddleford, '89, is minister in the Methodist Episcopal church at Frankfort, Kan.

Estelle M. Ise, '08, is teaching domestic science and art in the Coffeyville (Kansas) High School.

Frank Ferris, a '09 last year, is employed in the advertising department of the *State Journal*, Topeka.

Jay L. Smith, '08, and Blanche (Robertson) Smith, '08, are located at 1301 Western Avenue, Topeka.

J. H. Criswell, '89, has recently been made dean of agriculture in Winona College at Winona, Ind.

Marshall Docking, freshman at College last year, is now with the White Automobile Company, of Topeka.

A. W. Barnard, '04, is teaching manual training in the Montana State Reform School at Miles City, Mont.

W. O. Peterson, '97, is a student in the Baptist Theological Seminary in Kansas City. He lives at 350 Troup Avenue.

Ethel Barber, '07, is completing her first year as teacher of the second grade in the schools at Lincoln Center, Kan.

W. W. Hutto, '91, is employed as travelling salesman for the Sherman Land Company, with headquarters at Manhattan.

Gertrude Nicholson, '05, has spent the past year in Chemawa, Ore., where she is clerk in the government school at that place.

Arthur J. Rhodes, '05, is employed in the engineering department of the Rock Island, with headquarters at Topeka, Kan.

B. R. Nelson, a former member of the class of 1905, and graduate of the University of Kansas, '07, is an electrician in Kansas City, Mo.

R. S. Kellogg, '96, has an interesting article on "Perpetuating the Timber Resources of the South" in the January number of *American Forestry*.

R. M. Newland, '06, is temporarily located at 737 Tremont street, Boston, Mass., while looking after work in the city for the York Manufacturing Company of York, Pa.

Prof. O. B. Whipple, '04, of the Montana Agricultural College, is making arrangements for extensive changes and improvements on the college campus this summer.

Maude Kelly, '08, is spending the year at her home, 1326 Quindaro Blvd., Kansas City, Kan. Each Thursday she goes to Leavenworth, Kan., where she conducts a special class in domestic science in St. Marys College.

Eleanor White, '01, writes that she is teaching in American Falls, Idaho, and that she is greatly enjoying her life in the West. Her sister Helen, special student in 1906, was married on January 4 to Mr. N. C. Barker, of American Falls, and they are living on his farm near town.

Anna Snyder, '88, is a merchant at Lebo, Kan.

C. F. Smith, '02, is superintendent of schools at Leon, Kan.

W. L. Harvey, '02, is an attorney at law in Mountain Home, Idaho.

Dr. C. D. Blachly, '02, has moved from Hewins, Kan., to Norman, Okla.

Lois Failyer, '07, may be addressed 905 B street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

C. O. Duehn, '04, and Mrs. Duehn are spending a few months in Alaska.

Mabelle (Sperry) Hennessy, '06, is a teacher in the city schools at Neodesha, Kan.

W. H. Spencer, '02, has just completed the junior year in the Kansas City Veterinary College.

Gustaf W. Hanson, '00, is a mechanical engineer with the Southwestern Iron Company, at Guthrie, Okla.

Among the alumni visitors to the College this month have been J. R. Garver, '07, and L. W. Lawson, '07.

H. A. Spuhler, '06, holds the position of architectural superintendent for the firm, Howe & Hoyt, Kansas City, Mo.

Mabel Stewart, '00, teaches mathematics in the Oklahoma City High School. She lives at 618 E. Eighth street.

Phoebe J. Smith, '97, teaches domestic science in the city schools of Los Angeles, Cal. Her address is 903 W. 35th street.

Roy N. Dorman, '04, holds the position of foreman and butter maker for the Topeka Creamery Company, Topeka, Kan.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Letus S. Strickler, sophomore in '91, and Mrs. Mabel Horn Hooper, on February 22, 1910, in Los Angeles, Cal.

F. E. Balmer, '05, was in Manhattan for a few hours on March 9. Mr. Balmer is director in the agricultural department of the State Agricultural High School at Lewiston, Minn.

Virginia Marlatt was born on February 10, 1910, to Charles L. Marlatt, '84, and Mrs. Marlatt at their home in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Ina (Turner) Bruce, '89, has changed her place of residence from St. Louis, Mo., to 2501 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

John U. Higinbotham, '86, visited relatives in Manhattan the latter part of February. Mr. Higinbotham expects to go to Europe next summer.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Betts, of Chico, Cal., are the parents of a baby girl, Dorothy, born on February 5. Mrs. Betts was formerly Lucy Sweet, '01.

H. S. Records, '09, who has been managing a creamery at Melvern, Kan., has sold his interests there and will look for a location in Wisconsin.

T. E. Dial, '04, has a position as instructor in civil engineering in the American School of Correspondence in Chicago, Ill. His address is 6117 Ellis Avenue.

F. W. Boyd, editor of the Phillipsburg *Post*, formerly a member of the '02 class, has recently been elected president of the State Democratic Editorial Association.

Mabel F. Scott, a former student, was married on March 8, at the home of her father on College Hill, to Charles F. Curs. Mr. and Mrs. Curs will be at home in Craig, Colo.

L. A. Fitz, '02, has arrived in Manhattan to begin his work as chief of the division of milling industry. Mrs. Fitz will join him as soon as he can make arrangements for her coming.

Saturday evening, February 19, at the home of the brides' parents, Supt. and Mrs. J. D. Rickman, occurred the marriage of Miss Nellie Rickman to Mr. R. C. Landers and Miss Beryl Rickman to Mr. Clarence Howenstine. Both couples will live in Manhattan. Mrs. Landers was a member of the class of 1905 and both Mr. and Mrs. Howenstine are former students.

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Ruby Buckman, '08, teaches the fifth grade in the McPherson (Kansas) city schools.

Prof. R. J. Kinzer, of the Animal Husbandry Department, has been offered the secretaryship of the re-organized State Fair Association, at Topeka.

Archie Immenschuh, a senior last year, and Alice (Giles) Immenschuh, a former student, are now located at Hutchinson, Kan., where Mr. Immenschuh is employed with the Continental Creamery Company.

Lieut. Claude Thummel, '05, and wife passed through Manhattan on March 1 on a special train carrying his battery, the First Field Artillery, from Fort Sill, Okla., to San Francisco, from which place they embark for the Philippines to be gone two years. A representation of his fraternity, the Tau Omega Sigma, were at the Rock Island depot to say good-bye.

President Waters, Superintendent Rickman, and O. W. Weaver, editor-in-chief of the *Students' Herald*, were present at the meeting of the Kansas State Editorial Association held in Wichita, March 7-8. President Waters addressed the association on the subject: "The Editor and the College." Superintendent Rickman was in charge of the entries made in seven of the contests, H. C. Sticher, of the

Belleville *Telescope*, a special student in the Printing Department ten years ago, was elected president of the association, and Regent Blackburn was reelected recording secretary.

Horace Bixby, '08, Torje Carlson, '06, "Tangle" King, '09, Irwin Harold, ex-'09, and "Skelly" Davis, '04, are all employed in the Santa Fé electrical department with headquarters at Topeka. "Vic" Oman, '09, is in the same department, with headquarters at Wellington, Kan.

John Tompkins, a former '03, general manager for the Continental Creamery Company, came from Topeka on March 9 to demonstrate the working of a new cream separator before a class in the farmers' short course. He was accompanied by his wife. "Tommy" is still interested in baseball and plays during the summer with a team composed of employes of the Continental.

Miss Juliet Stewart Points, Bernard College, '07, daughter of John J. Points, '67, and Mrs. Alice Eulalie (Stewart) Points, '75, has won the scholarship offered by the Federation of American Women's Clubs corresponding to the Rhodes scholarship for men. There is no higher honor afforded among women's colleges than the winning of this prize, which goes to only one girl in the entire country each year.

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P. M. Biddison, '04, says of himself: "I have been for the past five years in engineering work connected with the natural gas industry, and have just now completed the construction of a six thousand five hundred horse-power gas engine, driving the compressing station which is now supplying Cincinnati, O., with natural gas from the West Virginia fields."

Charles A. Scott, '01, newly elected State Forester, writes to the ALUMNUS correcting some statements that have been made in the various College publications regarding himself. He says: "First, I did not take graduate work at the Kansas State Agricultural College, but I did take graduate work at the Yale Forest School; second, my family does not consist of two children—we have but one child, a girl two years old; third, I cannot move to Manhattan about March first. I am obliged to finish my year's work at Ames before leaving here. My resignation to the Board of Education is effective May 31, 1910. We will move to Manhattan as soon after that date as possible."

The following item is taken from the *Morning Oregonian*, published in Portland, Ore.: "Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Jan. 18.—(Special.)—J. G. Arbuthnot, now in charge of the extension work of the department of physical education of the Portland Y.

M. C. A., has been engaged as instructor in physical education at this college. He will take up the duties of his new position next week. Mr. Arbuthnot was graduated from the Kansas Agricultural College with the class of 1904. There he was prominent in gymnastic work and other forms of indoor athletics. After graduation he became instructor in the Roslyn, Wash., Y. M. C. A. Later he was athletic director of the Aberdeen Athletic Club and from there he went to Portland. He is a skilled boxer and wrestler."

An interesting feature of each year is the girls' basket-ball tournament, which was played this year on February 28 before the usual appreciative audience of a lucky few who were able to get tickets. Although the teams were evenly matched, the juniors carried away the honors in the end. At the close of the first two contests, while the victors were getting in trim for the final event, twenty girls dressed as peasants gave a very pretty drill. The final game between the freshmen and the juniors was one of the most closely contested ever played in the Gymnasium and called forth much excitement from the supporters of the teams. The scores are as follows: Freshmen, 9; Sophomores, 5; Juniors, 16; Seniors, 7. Freshmen, 9; Juniors, 11.

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