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Texas Game (October 19) Plans In Detail in This Issue

Stanley Vestal and Isabel Campbell Tell How They Wrote Their First Novels
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Adelaide Loomis Parker Contributes A Beautiful Memoir of Professor Parrington
David Ross Boyd, First University President, Tells of the University's Founding
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Sooneristically Speaking

Hello, Sooners everywhere! Here we are, in a new dress, typographically speaking, and in a new form of news presentation. As the year progresses during the course of the first volume of the Sooner Magazine, changes in form were constantly suggesting themselves. Many of these have been incorporated in this present number, and we urge you to make the magazine more serviceable.

This issue is being sent to every graduate and alumna. Our student family is now of respectable size—more than seven thousand graduates. Our membership list reveals that Sooners may be found literally in the four corners of the earth, engaged in almost every occupation. Keeping up with the careers of this great graduate family is no easy matter. Scraping up graduates in supplying news coming to their attention will be appreciated. The Sooner Magazine succeeds only when it serves the greatest number of graduates.

Several events, important in our university's history, will occur during the coming school year. In the first place, we resume athletic relations with the University of Texas, after an interval of several years. Old timers will well recall how the noble order of Quo Vadis gained recognition in athletics. At Dallas, hitch-hiking, riding the rods, walking—any way to get to the arena where the Sooners wrestled with the Longhorns. The Texas game is an important one—the interest Sooners have shown in letters to the editor in the game evince that.

Then there is the dedication of the new library, which will be described in detail as well as illustrations, in an approaching issue. The new library in its arrangements has attracted international attention, for it is without doubt one of the finest college libraries. While opinion differs as to the architectural merit of the building, all are agreed that in appearance the building is distinguishable. It preserves and refines the collegiate Gothic of the administration building. T his appearance of prosperity does the university a disservice.

It becomes more evident, day by day, that the state will either have to provide adequate buildings for the university or severely limit the enrolment.

The university is now four years behind in its building program, by the last toll. This feeling that the state will have to provide buildings to meet six years' growth, the cost of which construction program, considered in the sum total, will stagger our legislators.

Even the university's staunchest friends cannot realize how rapid has been the school's growth. The physical plant seems large to the old timers accustomed to the few buildings that were then grouped around the administration building. This appearance of prosperity does the university a disservice.

And there is an attitude, unfortunate in the extreme, that regards the university as just another state institution. Legislators feel that they have to provide for the hydra-headed school system the old political hand-out system set up during the Haskell days. They feel that the state business college, the state military school, the state school of mines—all schools with small enrollments, all schools duplicating work done by the state university and the A. & M. college—must receive equal treatment with the latter.

Other states, like Texas, older and wiser than Oklahoma, have seen how vicious duplication of educational effort can be, and have eliminated the leech schools. But in Oklahoma, playing politics is the great order of the day. No one who knows will deny that the last session of the legislature made its every move from purely political reasoning. The university and the A. & M. college were made the political pawns. Both would have fared far better had they been actively in politics. The reasons for the schools' well-being were the only desideratum. But all of us know what a politically-dominated school is—how its faculty is insecure, how its instruction is futile, how it belies the very name of education. So no one would be so rash as to alter the independence of the higher schools of the state. But discerning people, in retrospect, can see how the Democrats and the Republicans, playing for vantage, were quite willing to toss the university and the A. & M. college to the side lines, because politically, these two institutions were powerless.

Stanley Vestal is in academic line Walter S. Campbell, associate professor of English. His biography, Kit Carson, the Happy Warrior, was one of the outstanding biographies of last year. His novel Doe Walls promises to equal the success of the biography. Isabel Campbell, ex '17, is Professor Campbell's wife, mother of two children, writer of clever short stories for Harper's Bazaar, and other magazines, poet and novelist. Her Jack Sprat is one of the most brilliantly executed novels on the fall book list. Muna Lee, ex '12, is perhaps the most celebrated woman student. She is director of the bureau of international relations for the University of Porto Rico. She was the first woman to address the Pan-American congress. Adelaide Loomis Parker, ex '12, artist, M.A. '10, is the wife of G. B. Parker, '07, editor in chief of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, and was formerly a member of the university faculty. She is the mother of two children and resides in Bronxville, New York.
WITH PRESIDENT BIZZELL

President Bizzell, spending his summer vacation in Los Angeles, and being made a reader of the Huntington library, returned to Norman to resign his position of chairman of the state textbook commission. He recommended as his successor in this herculean task Dean Ellsworth Collins of the college of education. He delivered his annual address in the Fieldhouse September 17 on "The Spirit of Learning in a Motor Age."

President Bizzell, in a statement written for the Norman Transcript, urged Norman citizens to continue the cordial cooperation they had shown the university in the past. His statement follows:

The people of Norman will be pleased to learn that registration indicates that the enrollment in the university for the current scholastic year will exceed that of preceding years. There is every reason to believe that the year ahead of us will be the most satisfactory that the university has experienced.

But the realization of this prophecy will be determined by our united efforts. The people of Norman with the authorities of the university in the responsibility of conserving the morals and promoting the spiritual ideals of the great student body that is assembled here for the year's work.

Norman is unlike any other commercial city in the state. It has, of course, the commercial and business enterprises that are to be found in any city of similar size in the state. But it has much more than this—it has in its midst hundreds of families that have been drawn here because of the excellent public schools, and the opportunity for higher education provided by the university.

It has in its midst the largest student body in the state, numbering approximately 5,000, who have come here from every part of Oklahoma, and from many other states and foreign countries. There are in our midst the families of more than 250 faculty members who are contributing to the cultural and civic life of the city. There is no other town or city in the state so large in those human resources that count in the scale of human values.

We must not take our happy situation as a matter of course. It is the duty of all of us to be very jealous for the good name of the university and for the welfare of the students assembled here, and to the home from whence they came. What can Norman do to justify the confidence of the people? I suggest the following:

In the first place, our citizenship can see to it that Norman is free from every vicious influence that will contribute to the misdirection of energies or corrupt the morals of students. Every place where students congregate for recreation should have responsible supervision. There should be no place in Norman where liquor can be secured, and every citizen should see to it that the violation of the federal prohibition act is discouraged in every possible way. The authorities of the university are opposed to the drinking of intoxicating liquors, gambling, and other vices, and students will be punished who engage in these practices. But, if our citizenship respects the law themselves and co-operates with the officers in the enforcement of law, there will be little for the discipline committee to do.

In the second place, I urge the citizenship to co-operate with the law enforcement officers of the city where the interest of students are involved. The city authorities have had the finest co-operation from the officers in Norman. I am sure that this will continue. It is not only the duty of our officers to enforce and sustain the law, but it is the duty of all of us to co-operate with the officers and sustain them in the performance of duty by wholesome public opinion.

In the third place, our people can do much to discourage extravagance and wasteful expenditure of funds on the part of students. Hundreds of students in the university are working their way through school. Parents are making great sacrifices to send their children to the university. We should not encourage students to spend money foolishly, or waste their funds in extravagant living.

In the fourth place, we should safeguard the health of students boarding in our homes by providing adequate sanitary conveniences. Norman is blessed with an adequate supply of pure water. Few cities are so fortunate as Norman in this regard. It is relatively easy for us to maintain good sanitary conditions for conserving health and providing for all necessary physical comforts. Much has been done in recent years, through the garden club, and other agencies, toward the beautification of our city. This adds greatly to the happiness and comfort of the students who are temporarily residing here. By reasonable supervision of all public eating places where food is prepared in large quantities, and responsible care in the inspection of sanitary conveniences in boarding houses and dormitories, there is no reason why the standards of health should not surpass those of any other college community in the country.

In the fifth place, the churches have a great responsibility to the university, as well as a great responsibility to the community. University authorities are dependent upon our churches to conserve the spiritual values of students. Most of the students in the university come from religious homes. Their parents desire that church affiliations be maintained. I hope that every re-
licious congregation in Norman will encourage the students to attend Sunday school and church regularly.

The fact that the enrollment in the university continues to increase year after year is an indication that the people of the state and nation have confidence in the people of Norman to maintain a wholesome environment for the students enrolled in the university. Let us remember that eternal vigilance is the price we pay for civic character.

**COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

By Leonard Logan, '14

With the resumption of class work in Soonerland this fall returning students of the school of business will find its status has been changed by the board of regents during the summer to a college of business administration with three new instructors in the professional branches. Freshmen enrolling with the intention of securing a B.S. degree in business will confront a new freshman committee because the college of business administration now has a full four year program instead of two.

The organization of the college on a four year basis simplifies administrative details and makes it possible for the student to co-ordinate his work to better advantage in the preparation for such occupations as investment and commercial banking, accountancy, federal and state government service, foreign trade, secretarial work, insurance, personnel management, and merchandising.

The remarkable growth of the university has been reflected in the development of the college of business administration. It was in recognition of his services to the university in the building of this college that its dean, Dr. A. B. Adams, was elected to honorary membership in the University of Oklahoma Association June 3. For it is largely due to his efforts and work that this college has attained the outstanding rank that it has among the collegiate schools of business in the United States. The college of business administration has for some time maintained a class A rating in the Association of Collegiate Schools of Business. Not only has Dean Adams been instrumental in developing the college of business administration but largely through his efforts the Faculty club was enabled to build its house in 1926. Dean Adams has been one of the most consistent friends of the alumni association, and has given generously of his time to the association and many other extra-curricular activities of the university.

In 1917 the school of public and private business with a faculty of four was created as a subdivision of the college of arts and sciences. With a faculty of nine in 1923 the school was made a separate degree granting institution with the title of school of business offering a two year technical course with Dr. Adams as dean. Now through the recent action of the board of regents its status has been changed to a college with a full four year curriculum.

The technical departments of the college of business administration are listed as follows: economics, finance, business administration, business law, accounting, secretarial science, and bureau of business research.

From 1917 to 1923 graduates of the school of public and private business were given a certificate with their diploma from the college of arts and sciences. Since 1923 the graduates from this department of the university have been awarded the degree of bachelor of science in business. The degrees offered now by the newly created college of business administration are bachelor of science in business and master of business administration.

The true test of any institution is the character of its products. By this test the college of business administration stands highly recommended. Since 1917 beginning with the school of public and private business there have been more than a thousand graduates. According to records on file in Dean Adam's office the average annual income of these graduates ranges from $1,850 the first year out of college to about $5,000 the fifth year from graduation.

But money is not the total measure of success. The alumni are scattered all over Oklahoma and the United States. Practically all of them are following the vocations for which they studied. In the localities where they live they are known for the service they render their respective communities and the public spirit that dominates their activities.
to cope with the problems of their respective fields.

The training school includes the university elementary school, the junior high school and the senior high school. The curriculum of each student is directed by a series of experiences which distributes his work widely enough to insure a general education and at the same time call for concentration in two or three lines as an introduction to lines of interest. The school tests the work of classes and individuals and devotes much of the time and energy of its staff to the organization of the materials of instruction and to the training of college students who are to enter the teaching profession.

The college of education is strictly a professional school and for that reason enrolls only those students who have a definite purpose to pursue teaching supervision or administration on a high plane. In order to carry out this program the faculty provides the following types of guidance for students: Guidance in choice of curricula, personal fitness for educational service and in placement.

In addition to the resident program the college of education in cooperation with the university extension division includes a wide field program. This program involves cooperation with the schools of the state in service training for teachers, supervisors and administrators. The particular line of field work includes graduate extension teaching, curriculum revision programs, supervising programs and school surveys. This work is carried on by the regular faculty members of the college of education.

Four undergraduate degrees will be conferred by the college of education. Each degree will include a particular line of work as follows: bachelor of science in elementary teaching, bachelor of science in secondary teaching, bachelor of science in school administration. Two graduate degrees in education will be conferred, the master of science in education and the doctor of philosophy in education.

FACULTY

Miss A. Dove Montgomery, '22 arts-sc., instructor in English in the university extension, and A. E. Kull, of Oklahoma City, were married this summer. Mrs. Kull will continue her work with the extension division and will be in charge of extension classes at the Oklahoma City center.

Leonard Logan, '14 arts-sc., associate professor of economics, has returned to the university after two years of study at the University of Wisconsin.

The Oklahoma high school curriculum commission, of which Dr. F. A. Balyeat, '11 arts-sc. (M.A. '18), is director, will publish during the coming year a series of bulletins giving the course of study for each of the high school subjects. Doctor Balyeat has discontinued his work as director of the university training school, college of education. For the coming year, he will devote part of his time to teaching extension graduate courses in education.

The degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred upon Miss Helen Burton by the University of Chicago, at the end of the summer quarter. Miss Burton is director of the school of home economics. Her thesis for the doctorate was concerned with the influence of cereals upon the retention of calcium and phosphorus in children and adults.

Floyd A. Wright has been appointed professor of law to fill the vacancy left by the death of Dr. Joseph F. Francis.

Dean D. B. R. Johnson, of the school of pharmacy, was nominated for the vice-presidency of the American Pharmaceutical association at the August meeting, held in Rapid City, North Dakota. The vote for the office is taken by mail and the results will not be tabulated until January.

Ten weeks of municipal auditing for various cities and boards of education was the way W. K. Newton, associate professor of accounting, chose to spend his summer vacation.

Dr. Aute Richards has returned from his sabbatical leave, part of which he spent in research in the Statione Zoologica, Naples, Italy, and the remainder in travel in Switzerland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and England. He was accompanied on the tour by Mrs. Richards and the children.

For the third consecutive year, Henry D. Rinsland, '21 arts-sc. (M.A. '24), associate professor of education, has been appointed a member of the code of ethics committee of the national educational association.

Miss Elizabeth Andrews has resigned as director of public information, university extension, in order to accept a position with the McEwen-Halliburton Company, Oklahoma City, as personnel director. Miss Andrews is a former president of the state organization of the American association of university women. While in Norman, she helped to establish the board of Mortar Society, honor society for women, and was faculty advisor to Pi Beta Phi.

Dr. M. O. Wilson, associate professor of psychology, attended the ninth international congress of psychology, held at Yale university in September. Doctor Wilson is a member of this congress.

Dr. Alma Neill attended the thirteenth international physiological congress, which took place in Boston during August. This is the first time that the congress has been held in this country. The next meeting will be in Italy.

Arthur R. Holton, representative of the Church of Christ in the Oklahoma school of religion, received the degree of bachelor of divinity from Southwestern Methodist University this summer.

Professor and Mrs. Joseph F. Paxton visited Judge and Mrs. Owen at Bella Vista Arkansas, the last two weeks of August. Judge Owen received most of his preparation for the bar examinations in the university law school.

Dr. Paul Vogt, dean of extension, was elected a member of the executive committee of the national university extension association at the last annual meeting, held at the University of Texas.

Dr. Jennings J. Rhyme has been appointed director of the school of social science. He succeeds Professor Jerome Dowd, who wishes to give his time to other phases of sociology.

One less asterisk will appear in the faculty directory with the announcement of the marriage, on August 10, of Miss Trix Haberly, '27 arts-sc. (M.A. '29), of Wapanucka, and Dr. Edwin Nungeger, assistant professor of English. Mrs. Nungeger is a Delta Gamma. Doctor Nungeger, whose former home is Columbia, South Carolina, holds the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy from Cornell University. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

H. H. Scott, '26 arts-sc. (M.A. '26), formerly an assistant in the university extension, has been appointed director of public information, university extension, to take the place of Miss Elizabeth Andrews, resigned.

Signal honor was paid to Dr. LeRoy Long, sr., dean of the school of medicine, when he was selected to preside at one meeting of the world conference of the international society for crippled children in Geneva, Switzerland, on July 30. The conference at Geneva was held under the auspices of the World Federation of Education Associations. The theme of the meeting at which Doctor Long presided was "Examination and Diagnosis," Dr. S. R. Cunningham, orthopedic specialist, and a member of the staff of University Hospital, also attended the conference and appeared on the program with an address on "State Aid in Hospitalizing Crippled Children."

Doctor Long spent the summer travelling on the continent with his son, Dr. Wendell Long, who has been studying in Vienna.

A recent lecture at the school of medicine was that of Dr. Charles Richet, jr., professor of medicine in the University of Paris, on Food Idiosyncrasies. Doctor Richet is an authority in France on asthma and hayfever, hives, migraine and forms of eczema, all of which are often manifestations of food idiosyncrasies. While in Oklahoma City, he was a guest of Dr. Ray M. Balyeat, '12 arts-sc.,'18 medic, instructor in medicine in the university, whose hay fever and asthma clinic he is studying.
Glady's A. Barnes, '17 arts-sc. (M.A. '22), assistant professor of Spanish, has completed her fifth year as faculty adviser to the university Spanish club. This year she is vice-president of Kappa Gamma Epsilon, local modern language society.

Ivar Axelson has been appointed as assistant professor of economics in the college of business administration.

William Cross, '07 arts-sc., a captain of the university football team in 1906 and 1907, is now full-time secretary of the athletic association, his appointment having been announced by Edgar D. Meacham, '14 arts-sc., president of the association.

Dr. Edward Everett Dale, '11 arts-sc., head of the history department, taught at Williams and Mary College during the summer. A book, tentatively entitled "History of the Range Cattle Industry" will be published by the University of Oklahoma Press during February.

M. L. Wardell, '19 arts-sc., acting dean of men last year, and member of the history department, is on leave of absence, studying at the University of Chicago for his doctorate.

**APPLIED AERONAUTICS**

Courses in applied aeronautics are now offered in the school of mechanical engineering of the college of engineering. For the present, the work is confined mainly to airplane design and airplane motors.

**COMMUNITY INSTITUTES**

The community institute program of the university extension division has been enlarged this year to include a variety of types of institutes. Plans are being made for a series of county and town institutes devoted to public health, to parent training, and to the needs of retail business men and municipal and county officials.

**COLORED PRINTS**

The departments of Latin and of Greek have recently acquired a large number of mounted colored prints illustrative of ancient life.

**PHYSICS LIBRARY**

The office and departmental library of the department of physics has been moved from the first to the second floor of the administration building. The laboratories and lecture rooms remain on the first floor. The new arrangement permits a better utilization of the space assigned to this department.

**VIENNESE SCHOLAR GUEST**

Definite arrangements have been made with Dr. Arnold Pillat of Vienna, Austria, who is connected with Fuche's Clinic, for two courses in Oklahoma in ophthalmology. Approximately forty eye, ear, nose and throat specialists of Oklahoma have already signified their interest and desire in having the course given. There are a total of 114 eye, ear, nose and throat specialists in the state. A large percentage of this number is expected to take the course. Two courses will be given, one at the state medical school and the other in the city of Tulsa. Each will be of one week's duration. Doctor Pillat for many years has been one of the leading instructors for American specialists who annually migrate from this country to Vienna for special work in eye, ear, nose and throat work. The work of Doctor Pillat deals only with the eye. He is said to be a very able teacher and clinician. For the past two years he has been employed by the Rockefeller Foundation at the University Medical College, Peiping, China, where he is now located as head of the department of ophthalmology. In this capacity he has been in charge of all the ophthalmology work for the whole of China as supervised by the department of Union Medical college under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation. Doctor Pillat will leave the Orient during the early part of February and will arrive in San Francisco during the middle part of February. He will come directly to Oklahoma under the auspices of the university extension division and the university medical school. As soon as he has completed his course, Doctor Pillat will depart for Vienna, returning to the Fuche's clinic.

**THE ANCIENT OKLAHOMAN**

Came Colorado scientists into Oklahoma and when they left, they took with them evidences of Oklahomans of three thousand years ago. In caves near Kenton (in the Panhandle) the careful scientists found materials with which the life of the early Sooners was concerned.

Immediately, there arose a furor in the press. Where had the Oklahomans been all the while? Then it developed that as far as the university was concerned, there were no funds available, and, if there were, there would be no place to put the find. One thing the university does not possess, thanks to the skepticism of Soon er state legislators who do not believe in museums for the state university is a suitable museum.

The Colorado scientists have expressed a willingness to share their finds with Oklahoma, and it is quite probable that the new state historical museum in Oklahoma City will receive part of them. Certainly, desirable as they would be for the university, necessary as they are for teaching, there is no place on the campus where they could be placed.

The early Oklahomans were weavers, had tools of wood, loved beaded ornaments, they knew how to tan prairie dog hides, they knew the use of fire.

The entire incident reveals the importance of providing the university with a museum where discoveries valuable to the study of biology, of anthropology and of history, may be adequately displayed.

**DEAN OF MEN**

"Whatever program we shall adopt will grow out of the system here. It is necessary to become acquainted with the campus before I can declare my plans. Or even make any plans.

"Each campus is an individuality. I do not propose to set up a given group of rules or taboos here just because they have been successful in other institutions. I shall
wait to know Oklahoma better before I attempt to adopt any measures.”

Dean Findlay was active during his own collegiate days in Grinnell College. He studied journalism and music and took an active part in dramatics and student government. Later he became the dean of men at his Alma Mater.

Having known campus activities from the student viewpoint Dean Findlay observes, “I am primarily interested in vocational training. Student government also serves,” I am primarily interested in vocational training. Student government also serves, “It was interesting. . . . because of the tremendous task he has on his hands. It was interesting to see how he would avoid the looming disruption of self-government on this campus. It would not have taken a political seer to have observed the reefs ahead of this same self-government last year. . . . If Dean Findlay with the memories of ideal self government at Grinnell fresh upon him can aid the situation without bringing fire upon his head by both party heads, then let the proletariat heave a sigh of relief. Things might be worse.”

GRADUATES IN EMBRYO

THE FRATERNITY MENAGE

Five kewpie dolls from the beautiful Kappa Kappa Gammas;
One pair of suspenders from the diligent Phi Beta Deitas;
One cowboy hat from the gallant Sigma Nus;
One alarm clock from idem;
Three pair of pants (trousers) from the redountant Sigma Alpha Epsilons;
One pair of dress boots from the all-campus Kappa Sigmas;
One lumberjack coat from the Chesterfieldian Beta Theta Pis.

These were some of the items stolen from the aforementioned dormitory-adjuncts to the university during June. Two boys confessed to Norman police that they stole these and other articles in order that they might play pool from the proceeds of their sale. No books were reported stolen.

DEFI . . . DEFUNCT

By action of the board of regents and with the approval of Oklahoma newspapers and taxpayers generally, those celebrated upholders of “tradition” on the university campus, the Ruf Neks and the Jazz Hounds, were abolished September 27.

The abolishment came as a result of exemplifying the holy ritual of these organizations. Last year the ancient and beautiful ritual of the Ruf Neks was exemplified at Varsity corner. A large and interested crowd watched this solemn, sacred rite of the modern Guardians of Tradition. The ritual is age-old. It consists of a beefy Nek wielding a paddle on the willing neophyte, who is willing to go through hell to add another “honor” after his name in the college yearbook. A woman watching this gentle and cultural exhibition last year almost lost an eye when a splinter flew from a paddle wielded on an anatomy equally hard. Protests came from several parts of the state against the sadistic practices of the “pep” organizations. The regents passed a regulation banning paddles on the campus.

ASSOCIATION VICE-PRESIDENT

FRANK N. WATSON

Vice-president of the University of Oklahoma Association. He resides in Dallas, Texas, where on October 1, he was to become associated with the Southwest L. E. Myers Co., as vice-president and general manager. He was graduated from the law school in 1913, practiced law in Oklahoma City until 1917, being assistant city attorney for two years, served in the war, as a lieutenant of infantry, later in the air service, and was post adjutant, finance officer and commander of the 366th Aero squadron at Love Field, Dallas, and served in other “thankless” posts. Mr. Watson is a captain in the air service reserve corps. After the war, he became secretary-treasurer of the W. L. Hedrick Construction Co. at Dallas, then general manager of the Texas branch of the Associated General Contractors of America, holding that post until October 1. He is a Kappa Sigma.

Pi Kappa Phi fraternity thus far is the only national Greek letter fraternity that has publicly announced its intention of adhering to the regents’ ruling. When it came time to initiate this year, the Ruf Neks and the Jazz Hounds were divided on whether they should obey the regents’ rule or defy it. Warned by the university of the consequences, nevertheless both organizations decided to run affairs for themselves and held a private initiation.

Newspapers quickly protested at the defiance to the university. The Ruf Neks and the Jazz Hounds found themselves isolated from public favor. The regents met, abolished the organizations forever, announced they would look with disfavor on the formation of any similar group, and suspended the old members. A committee representing the regents and the disciplinary committee of the university investigated the initiations carefully and readmitted the members into the university, separating the members into groups “A” and “B,” the latter being the men who had encouraged the use of paddles. These were required to sign pledges that they would abide by the regulations of the university.

Frank Buttram, president of the regents, declared actionable of the organizations was in keeping with making the university conform with the standards of other universities.

“The university is a decade behind with its two pep organizations with a membership of about nitty in a school of 5,000 students,” Mr. Buttram told The Norman Transcript. “The University of Oklahoma will have as much school spirit as ever. Traditions will not be forgotten simply because nitty-seven boys are barred from swinging paddles on freshmen. Traditions amount to considerably more than this ossoicate form of fun. The whole student body will be a pep organization. Ten or twenty peppy fellows, dressed in appropriate loud colors, will be chosen to lead yells at the football games. This is done at all the large universities.”

“Oftentimes, the abolishing of the two organizations might seem drastic. But we believe it a step forward. There will be as much pep or more at the football games this fall.”

Walter Harrison writing in his Tiny Times column of The Oklahoma City Times, declared:

“No threat or warning will leave the authority with any standing. There have been threats and warnings a plenty. This instruction calls for a punishment that will be something more than a slap on the wrist, some decision that will show the student body that no group of enthusiastic boys can take the school rules in their own hands and do with them as they see fit.”

The Daily Oklahoman in its editorial column said:

It was a deliberate act of defiance and as such it cannot be ignored without inviting chaos in university circles. While the punishment inflicted should be free from the extreme of harshness, it should be sufficient to command that respect for constituted authority without which there can be no progress whatever at Oklahoma University.

Several years ago the Ruf Neks refused to abide by the decision of the athletic council requiring members to show their tickets at the gate at football games. They rushed the gate and a boy, struck on the head by a paddle, was seriously injured.

ONE IN FIVE
Rush week, that season of hysteria, ended a boomer week on the Sooner campus this year with 250 women students pledged to 15 women's fraternities and with more than 200 men pledged to 18 fraternities.

Disproportion between the number of active members and the number of pledges was the outstanding characteristic shown in the final count. The idea of "assimilation of freshmen" seems to have gone the way of all flesh in this enthusiastic world of ours and the idea of quantity to have taken its place.

Disproportion between the numbers included in the fraternal scene and in the entire campus is another element which, when considered in its proper light, calls for a discounting of the hullabaloo of rush week. To the student who takes no part in it it is really an overemphasized thing after all for it takes only one fifth of the university's total enrollment to make all of the racket which signifies
COUNTRY GREEKS

The astute Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity began construction last summer on a new house on Lindsey street and work progressed nicely. Great heaps of red clay piled up as the basement progressed. Then work stopped. Someone had discovered that the ground on which the L.C.A.'s were building was in the country. Under university regulations, no fraternity may build outside the city limits. The fraternity drew up a plat for the affable city commission; the plat was rejected. It did not show the blocks adjoining that in which the fraternity's lots. A new plat was made. This showed all the blocks. It was accepted. Sound of hammers soon after informed the neighborhood that residence was to begin. The young gentlemen, members of that grand old Southern order, to soon have many neighbors all in one house. A block away the Italian-style house of Alpha Omicron Pi fraternity echoed to the excited talk of rush week. A.O.Pi, too, had had the same experience. Being women, though, they had their lots taken into the city before school began. The young gentlemen, members of that grand old Southern order, Kappa Alpha, and the young ladies, members of the intellectual Kappa Alpha Theta fraternity, were rushed by hikers. They pledged without a word. The four were in the act of getting out of their automobile in front of the Kappa Lambda Chi Alpha house (which fronts on the Kappa Alpha Theta house) September 10. Two men, whose inebriated condition indicated gross ignorance of Mr. Volstead's celebrated legal dictum, approached. The visitors saluted the undergraduates by aiming revolvers at them. Without further urging the quartet was taken for a ride towards the downtown. Before leaving, the visitors took a diamond ring valued at $500 from Theta Markham, $5 in cash from K.A. Smith and $6 and a wrist watch from K. A. Haun. In the classic words of the reporters, "police are investigating." * * *

SIGMA DELTA TAU

The eleventh national fraternity for women was installed at the university September 14. It is Sigma Delta Tau which absorbed Tau Alpha Sigma, a local. Sigma Delta Tau, which confines membership to those of the Jewish race, was established at Cornell in 1917. It includes in its policies social service. The fraternity's pin is a golden torch. National officers installed the local chapter, which gave them a banquet at which President and Mrs. Bizzell were guests. * * *

Fraternity Grades

Those mighty intellectuals, the celebrated Phi Delta Mus, climbed a notch in scholarship and climbed into the coveted first place in the men's fraternity grade listings for the second semester of 1929. The Sigma Alpha Mus, who topped the list the first semester last year, dropped to fourth place. Acacia kept its ranking in third place. Alpha Tau Omega moved from fourth place to sixth and Delta Tau Delta from fifth to ninth. Pi Kappa Alpha relinquished the cellars it has occupied for several semesters and moved up to twentieth place, while Kappa Sigma looped the loop from tenth place to bottom. The comparative standing of the fraternities, with their ranking, follows:

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MRS. WALTER FERGUSON, '07

Vice-president of the University of Oklahoma Association and celebrated as a syndicate writer whose editorials appear in twenty-six newspapers daily, See "Hats Off To" in The Sooner Magazine for February, 1929.

DENTS would soon have many neighbors all in one house. A block away the Italian-style house of Alpha Omicron Pi fraternity echoed to the excited talk of rush week. A.O.Pi, too, had had the same experience. Being women, though, they had their lots taken into the city before they began to build. All Scotchmen are not of the male sex. * * *

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Hyde, secretary of agriculture. Ribbioned by Alpha Tau Omega.

Willis Dickinson of Dickinson, North Dakota, in the college of engineering. The five-thousandth person to enroll the first semester, and the first student in the history of the university to make the varsity's enrollment 5,000.

Mrs. Anna Laskey of Oklahoma City, in the school of law. Mrs. Laskey represented Oklahoma county in the state legislature last year.

VOX COLLLEGUM

She was a freshman and a rushsee and she was rushing about hither and yon in a raincoat in the women's big fraternity house and an old member after an hour decided to enlighten herself about the matter and so asked:

"Dearie why are you wearing that raincoat inside the house?"

"Why, honey, it's raining outside, isn't it?"

GIFTS TO EDUCATION

Vermont—By the terms of the will of Mrs. Miriam B. Blake of New York and Manchester, a trust fund of $60,000 will be available for the University of Vermont on the death of Mrs. Blake's half-sister. The income of the trust fund shall be used thereafter for the maintenance of a professionally trained organist at the Ira Allen chapel.

A total of $3,000,000 is made available eventually to the University of Vermont through the will of the late James B. Wilbur, a trustee of the university. The University of Vermont has an enrollment of 1,300.

Oklahoma—To Cameron Agricultural college Oklahoma's civic-minded millionaire Lew Wentz, chairman of the state highway commission, gave $5,000 for a student loan fund.

Oklahoma—Four thousand dollars by the Carnegie corporation and $2,000 from an anonymous donor, were given to the University of Oklahoma in September for art teaching material, President Bizzell announced. The gift makes available invaluable teaching materials.

ASSOCIATION PROGRESS

ALUMNI COUNCIL AT TORONTO

A new type of alumnus was pictured at the international conference of the American Council held at Toronto, Canada, June 25 to 29, an alumnus who is moved less by emotion than by a feeling of concrete good he may receive from his Alma Mater.

This new alumnus was discussed among other problems confronting alumni secretaries. Frank S. Cleckler, '21 bus., secretary of the University of Oklahoma Association, represented Oklahoma. It was the first Council meeting in several years at which Oklahoma was represented.

Wilfred B. Shaw of the University of Michigan association, described the alumni university, as he had observed it in traveling from school to school in this country for the Carnegie foundation—a visit that included Oklahoma. The rah-rah appeal that once sent the old alumni's blood tingling is more or less absent in our day, hence large universities are enlarging their service to interest these alumni in continuing their education after college. Lafayette has an alumni university week at commencement time, when alumni attend classes. Several colleges supply graduates with reading lists recommended by members of their faculties. Mr. Shaw has not completed his survey, but when he has completed it, he will report what progress he has observed in the country and make recommendations as to a feasible alumni university.

The fact that alumni no longer feel the old emotional response to their old varsities was regarded by the secretaries attending the meeting as symptomatic of the times, similar to the falling away from lodges, churches and institutions generally. Alumni associations must have more to offer to retain the wavering interest of members.

Secretaries representing state universities held a separate session, presided over by Fred Ellsworth of Kansas. Their problem differs from that of secretaries of endowed institutions, in that the latter usually are a part of the faculty, while the former must obtain funds through memberships.

The council will meet next year at Northampton, Massachusetts, the guest jointly of Amherst and Smith colleges.

Secretary Cleckler made many contacts with secretaries representing practically every American alumni organization. He had attended earlier in the year a district meeting of Missouri Valley secretaries held in Kansas City.

MY CARD

John Rogers, '14 law, of Tulsa. Here for freshmen week. Encouraged by improved financial status of Oklahoma Union.

Elmer D. Fagan, '20 arts-sc., Los Angeles, California. Now associate professor of economics at the University of Southern California.

Maurice Merrill, '19 arts-sc., '22 law, of Lincoln, Nebraska. Now associate professor of law at University of Nebraska.

SAILED

Savoie Lottinville, '29 journ., Rhodes scholar for Oklahoma, on the Aquitania, for three years of residence at the University of Oxford. Scholar Lottinville (editor of The Oklahoma Daily last year) will read the honors school of history, economics and politics.

ARRIVED

Eugene Springer, '27 sc., Rhodes scholar for Oklahoma, on the Aquitania after two years residence at Merton college, University of Oxford. Read mathematics. Mathematician Springer rowed on the Merton eight. Reason for return before expiration of scholarship: to read for a doctor of philosophy degree at the University of Chicago, where he now is.
THREE FACULTY ALUMNI WARHORSES

Guy Y. Williams, '06 arts-sc., '10 M.A., refused to say "die" to an alumni association. When others gave up in despair, Guy Y. put his keen mind to work. The association of today is practically the product of Williams & Meacham. Doctor Williams was a member of the gym team, of the track team and of the Senate society. He was athletic editor of the first yearbook. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Alpha Chi Sigma and Rho Chi. He is head of the chemistry department and is director of the school of chemical engineering. He organized military training in the university in the spring of 1917 and had charge of exemptions and discipline matters from 1917 to 1927 as chairman of the board of reviews. He was chairman of the eligibility committee at the time eligibility rules were put into effect. If any two men may be said to have rescued alumni affairs from oblivion, they are Guy Y. and Ed Meacham.

EXPRESSED IN THE PRESS

FAMOUS THROUGHOUT NATION

Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews, writes editorially in the September issue: "Dr. Charles N. Gould, director of the Oklahoma geological survey, famous throughout the nation for his research work, has worked faithfully to discover the hidden riches of his state. His records show that there is present in the state unlimited zinc, 79,000,000,000 tons of coal, incalculable amounts of glass sands, 123,000,000,000 tons of gypsum, lead, salt, limestone, Portland cement rock, brick clay and shale, granite, sandstone, gravel and building sands, novaculite, tripoli, marble, volcanic ash."

SALARIES FIRST

Writing in Harlow's Weekly for September 7, Charles Evans declares anent the appointment of James F. Hatcher, '13 arts-sc., Chickasha lawyer, to membership on the state board of education: "In appointing James F. Hatcher of Chickasha on the state board of education recently, the governor has given the state a young man of proved character and resources and whose close relationship to all the public schools through a long period of years, thoroughly qualifies him to do a big service for the state's largest business, education. ... When Mr. Hatcher was asked the other day what he considered the largest work of the state board of education, he answered at once with that firmness and clearness that made him through his seven years as high school principal of Chickasha a recognized leader in Oklahoma education. 'Undoubtedly the strengthening of the entire public school system by advancing teachers' salaries; education can rise no higher or grow no better than the teachers that serve Oklahoma.' ... This young man born down in the hills of Pontotoc county has won his spurs in the world of hard knocks as usual with wiry farm lads. Jim got up to Edmond and the Central Normal, he feebly remembers how, but he stuck until he graduated in 1910; then he taught; then took his A.B. in Oklahoma university and southeastern Oklahoma knew and respected him as a high school principal at Madill and Idabel; after a little Florida work, war came and Jim Hatcher found himself at Norfolk in Uncle Sam's navy; since the war Superintendent T. T. Montgomery and Jim Hatcher gave Chickasha a system of schools that won it more than statewide fame; the tang of a more intimate contact with men was in Hatch-er's nostrils and it swept him into the law where he has made himself felt.
throughout southwest Oklahoma.”

NO LUCY STONER

In his “Don’t Worry” column in the Oklahoma City Times for September 11 Walter W. Mills writes: “Recently among the letters to the editor in the New York Telegraph we encountered one credited to ‘Mrs. Heywood Broun,’ and we have been wondering since whether Ruth Hale has gone domestic, or whether she threw a fit when she saw it. She who might have been ‘Mrs. Heywood Broun’ had she felt that marrying the man called for a changed moniker was an enthusiastic Lucy Stoner when we saw her last, and clung to her maiden name, as if that made some difference. We are among those who couldn’t see that it mattered one way or the other, and Heywood was a liberal then, as now. In fact, a writing man, it seems to us, if he should wed a writing woman, should be rather glad if she would use the name she started with, and not meddle with his. Walter Ferguson (ex-’07), the veteran banker, never seemed to mind it because his wife made his name a household word, but you will observe that he quit writing, and he was pretty good at it.”

BAIT?

Under the heading of "Millitarist Bait for Students" in The New Republic for October 2, by Duff Gilford, one reads: "Military Science," declares the University of Oklahoma, "furnishes excellent material for intellectual development and character building." Military training is described as a "splurge" at all schools where R. O. T. C. units are established.

HONORED GUESTS

Equal Rights in its issue of August 10 writes:

“A suite of rooms in the new palace of peace and justice in Havana has been set aside by the Cuban government for the use of the inter-American commission of women, which was created as a result of action taken in Havana last year at the sixth conference of the American republics.

"This latest governmental recognition of the work of the inter-American commission of women was revealed by Muna Lee (ex ’12), director of the bureau of international relations of the University of Porto Rico, now working in Washington with the commission, at a garden party in her honor at national headquarters of the National Woman’s Party on July 30."

IN THE EDUCATIONAL WONDERLAND

EGGS . . . . EXIT

The battle of Des Moines has ended. Des Moines university, a Baptist institu-

tion, has closed its doors permanently. Commencement time last summer newspaper readers discovered that the members of the board of the school were egged. The board members had just come from the administration building where they had performed a major operation on the staff by dismissing President H. C. Wayman and the faculty. The quarrel was between fundamentalists and ultra-fundamentalists, if such a distinction is possible. Doctor Wayman thought himself a fundamentalist; the board thought he wasn’t fundamental enough. The selection of Wayman was a "mistake" according to a statement of the trustees early in September. At the commencement time, after the happy old custom of egg salutation had been concluded, seniors went to court and obtained an order compelling the board to give them their diplomas. The trustees, miffed because they had ordered diplomas withheld until the Bath of Yolk had been investigated, closed the school. "The board is closing the school because it feels it only has the high privilege of paying the school bills," a statement said. Students seeking an education in fundamentals fundamentally no longer can regard Des Moines as a Mecca. It is a Père Lachaise instead.

CRANKY TEACHERS

What makes teachers cranky is told by one of them in the August Century. All is not roses for the teacher in the highly departmentalized modern school, with its tests and toilies, she says. And then: "Even now the stenographer and the shoe clerk are not convinced that a teacher has to work for her living. ‘Thank,’ they cry, ‘of the long summer vacation!’ The summer vacation has vanished along with the proverbial pulchritude of the milkmaid. Those who wish to hold their positions are to be found in summer schools. Compare, if you will, the winter and summer attendance of the average large normal school, college or university. It will be seen that many of the three quarters of a million school teachers are not swinging in hammocks and reading French novels. True, not all of them are to be found in summer schools. A visit to a large teachers’ agency will be enlightening to the average stenographer."
migrant day to draw thousands to Texas fair Oct. 19

Secretary Frank N. Watson, general chairman and head of the Sooner arrangements at Dallas, has always been a loyal booster and he has taken charge of the Sooner arrangements at Dallas with eagerness and celebrity. He is ably backed in Oklahoma by President Raymond Toibert. Every indication has it that the Dallas Migration is going to be the equal almost of the annual Homecoming.

Migration Day is October 19, but the program in Dallas will begin the day before. Dallas alumni met Tuesday, September 17, with Secretary Frank Cleckler and outlined the program. Those attending the luncheon at the Athletic club in Dallas were Watson, Cleckler, C. H. Newell, Shelley Tracy, Ira W. Davis, Weaver Holland, E. C. Sullivan, Harry L. Atkinson, Hugh Hof, Bert G. Ashby, Henry Meier, Walter H. Meier, A. L. "Bus" Haskins and Unester Cole. They planned the following program:

October 18—Banquet and dance in the celebrated Peacock Terrace of the Baker hotel. The Terrace, most popular rendezvous in Texas, has been set aside by the Baker management for Sooner exclusivity, a most fortunate augury for a successful Migration day. Plans are being made to take to Dallas one of the student orchestras on the campus.

October 19—Parade in the morning. Visit to state fair exhibits.

THE SPORTS OUTLOOK

The outlook for Coach Ad Lindsey, newly married director of football for the university, has never been brighter than at the start of practice for the Big Six football season.

For the first time in several years he will have a beefy team to put up against some of the heavyweights in the Big Six conference. Tall and heavy seems to be the general run of the men Lindsey can choose from for his first team. This great strength comes mostly from the sophomore crew, with such men as Guy Warren, celebrated as a broken field runner in Norman high school football.

Frank Grider, captain, seems assured of being fullback. Tom Churchill, at end last year, will probably be seen in the backfield this year. But Mills seems certain of the quarterback position. But at that, with more than twenty veterans and husky youngasters all fighting for team positions, first team positions aren't sure for hardly anyone.

Oklahoma enters the season with one of the potentially strongest teams in the Big Six conference. No energy is being wasted on a fruitless trip to play a Big Ten team—a great mistake last year, for it took some time for the Sooners to recover from

(Continued on page 17)
HIS LOYALTY AND UNSELFISH SERVICE TO SOONERS CHARACTERIZES CAREER OF ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT

RAYMOND A. TOLBERT, '12 arts-sc., '13 law, president of the University of Oklahoma Association, is a prominent Oklahoma attorney residing in Oklahoma City. He was born at Vernon, Texas, March 17, 1890, attending grade school with several future Sooners like Peyton E. Brown, ex '13, of Blackwell, Shelley Tracy, '12 arts-sc., of Dallas, and others.

President Tolbert was a member of Sigma Delta Chi, Phi Delta Phi, Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternities, of the Sooner bar and the Senate society. He was law librarian. He played on the law school class championship football team and was secretary of the student committee of six that procured the appropriation for the law school building from the state legislature.

Mr Tolbert has always been in the forefront of alumni activities. Several times he was a member of the association executive board and was president of the Oklahoma City branch of the association when he called the state wide meeting of graduates and former students in 1923 to oppose the efforts of the then Governor Walton to remove President Stratton D. Brooks. He proposed at this meeting that the University Alumni association be reorganized as the University of Oklahoma Association, membership to be open to former students as well as graduates.

This proposal, which marked the beginning of the present association, was adopted.

With Paul A. Walker, '13 law (see Sooner Persons & Personalities in this issue) Mr Tolbert formed a committee of law school graduates that volunteered its services and successfully represented the board of regents in the supreme court in the case of Peebly versus Childers, a victory which restored $420,000 to the university salary appropriations which had been eliminated by Governor Walton.

Mr Tolbert's services to the stadium-union organization have been invaluable and most unselfish. He is a member of the stadium union board of the stadium union building committee, and of the board of governors of the Oklahoma Union. As legal counsel he incorporated these two organizations and handled all the legal proceedings for them relating to the $400,000 bond issue without compensation. For his many distinguished services to the university, Mr Tolbert was awarded the coveted Sigma Delta Chi scroll of honor in 1928.

From 1913 to 1919 he engaged in the practice of law at Hobart, service at city attorney, and as president of the library board. He assisted in establishing several Carnegie libraries in western Oklahoma. Rejected for the first officers' training camp and in the first draft on account of minor physical disabilities, Mr Tolbert plunged into war service whole heartedly, service as city attorney, man of the Red Cross, the food and the Y. M. C. A. drives. He served in the Y. M. C. A. in the A. E. F. from December 15, 1917, to March 30, 1918, and then entered the air service, April 1, 1918, serving until January 26, 1919, being discharged February 14, 1919. He now holds the commission of captain in the air service reserve corps.

On his return from the war, Mr. Tolbert became assistant attorney for Oklahoma for the C. R. I. & P. railway with headquarters at El Reno. From 1922 he has been a member of the law firm of Embry, Johnson & Tolbert, one of the oldest legal firms in Oklahoma City, with offices in the Perrine building.

Mr Tolbert was married on March 1, 1920, to Miss Irma Roop of Stillwater, a graduate of Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical college, class of '17. Mrs Tolbert is a member of Kappa Alpha Theta.
OCTOBER, 1929

fraternity and is a member of the executive board of the A. & M. Former Students association. The Tolberts live at 1516 West Twenty-first street, Oklahoma City.

Mr. Tolbert is president of the Oklahoma Auto club, and is probably the first alumnus to be made a member of the executive committee of the Oklahoma state bar association.

MIGRATION DAY

(Continued from page 15)

the Indiana game. Long trips, cold climate, do not help southern football teams.

The home schedule is interesting chiefly for the advent of Ames on the Norman field. This is the first time Iowa State has ever played in Norman, and the Iowans are a tough lot, as they demonstrated last year. By all odds, this should prove to be the most interesting game on the home schedule this year.

Kansas will furnish fodder for Homecoming. This is big news to most Sooners who like to see the Jayhawkers in action. The Oklahoma Aggies will also play in Norman this year—a great game, for Waldorf, at the head of affairs in Stillwater, is putting the Aggies through stiff training.

What Dana X. Bible will do to Nebraska is still problematical. Nebraska is a problem for any coach, due to the "win or die" attitude of Cornhusker fans. If Bible is football gospel, he may be able to survive. But there are few who envy him his job. At that, the Cornhuskers are going to have sweet opposition this year in Oklahoma, for man for man, the teams that go into action at Lincoln should weigh about the same.

Let's Work Together for Greater Association

By Raymond A. Tolbert

It is said that each ten thousand dollars invested in General Motors a decade ago has paid handsome dividends and now represents a value of more than one million dollars.

A small initial investment in the University of Oklahoma, made nearly four decades ago by our Sooner forefathers, supplemented each year by the taxpayers of our state and fostered by faithful regents, faculty, students and former students, has returned to the state of Oklahoma and its taxpayers large dividends in education and good citizenship (citizens to lead in her statecraft and in the development of her material and other resources) and now represents an asset of untold value to the state.

Fathers and mothers by sacrifice have accumulated savings which they have invested in the education of children at the university and have received therefrom substantial and satisfactory dividends.

Students have invested their time (four years is ten per cent or more of one's earning span of life) with immeasurable returns in education, culture, earning power and, by no means least, many lasting and valuable friendships formed which grow in sentimental and pecuniary value as time passes.

Let us, Sooners All, work together to increase these dividends to the state of Oklahoma, its taxpayers, our parents and to ourselves.

Let us, each year, strive together to improve the physical plant, its maintenance, the faculty, our friendships one with another and see to it that not only those who enter be served but that the institution receives the best raw material in the state, much of which still misguided goes elsewhere.

These are some of the things that loyal Sooners through the agency of this association are striving together to do. This magazine was founded to renew and strengthen friendships among Sooners to their mutual advantage and to work for the advancement of the university and increase its returns to those who have made investments in it.

Written suggestions as to details of plans and means to better accomplish these ends are invited by your officers and executive board. An interchange of constructive ideas will be very helpful in the advancement of the university and the association.

My telephone rang. I had been unable to attend Commencement. Our efficient secretary, Frank Cleckler, '21 bus., was talking. "You are the new president of the association," he said. Before I could demur, he continued, "The executive board that elected you has already adjourned. All you need do is to send down your photograph, outline your program and conduct a page in the magazine." Hence, the "outline" indicated in the preceding paragraphs. Write me your ideas. Let's work out the details on this page from month to month.

I have been checking up on this man Cleckler this summer. Never heard of him until a year and a half ago when someone handed me a life subscription blank and a fountain pen, saying: "The executive board has been trying to get this man to work for a year. He is a ranking junior executive of the veteran's bureau. His duties take him to all leading universities. He has been studying other associations. He sees a great field here and will come here if we put the association's finances in shape and get the requisite number of life members." Of course I signed but not without mental reservations. But I didn't know Cleckler.

Never met him personally until he stepped into the breach and took over the administrative management of our stadium union project and proceeded promptly to cut the pay roll until it could hardly be recognized and began to make recommendations that disclosed that some of his ancestors must have been Glasgow business men.

This summer I have been going over association records, reports and plans with great interest and satisfaction. Our executive board, Cleckler and Brandt have done a good job.

The association has arrived. Its set-up, plans and policies are sound. It has no debts. Some possibly have been waiting until it could hardly be recognized and began to make recommendations that disclosed that some of his ancestors must have been Glasgow business men.

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NOT long ago I saw a picture in a comic magazine. It represented a disturbed writer looking up from his desk to scold the cat. The caption (addressed to the cat) read as follows: "What are you doing, stamping through the house?"

That picture presents the ancient reputation of the writers, for from the very beginning they have been dubbed the irritable tribe, the cranky, touchy, and altogether difficult profession. They do their work in solitary confinement, and often are unable to think of anything else even when they are not working. And so they are apt to seem lonely souls, irritable as a porcupine.

Of course this picture is overdrawn, a caricature. But there is enough truth in it to make people wonder what happens in a house where there is not only one writer—but two!! And why, if there is already one person writing in that house, another one should wish to do so. At least, that is what the editor of The Sooner Magazine has asked me to discuss.

At first, one might suppose that it was a mere trick of self-defense on the part of one or the other. One might try to explain it on the proverbial principle that Misery Loves Company. One might contend that the only way to put up with a writer is to become a writer oneself. But like all plausible theories, this one has a catch in it. For the fact that both of the Campbells have always wished to write, and have been working towards it independently from the start. And so this theory falls to the ground. Facts kill it.

Facts also dispose pretty effectively of another theory—namely, that writing as a joint affair is the only way for a man and his wife to see anything of each other, especially when both have other work than writing to attend to. People might suppose that we took up writing as golf-widows take up golf—so as to see something of each other now and then.

But the truth is, we both wanted to write, both began to write, and both found ourselves writing without any expressed plans. And considering the satisfaction of the work, it seems likely we shall go on writing for some time. Everyone admits that the woman who knows nothing of business, the man who takes no interest in his home, are both missing a great deal of common experience which they might share. But when two people practice the same art, they have a bond which arises from a mutual understanding of each other's problems and triumphs. And this, I should say, is the major satisfaction of having two writers in one house.

For, after all, there is no talk like shop talk. Golfers talk golf. Business men talk business. Horse men talk horses. Mothers talk children. We all love to talk of the thing we are interested in, and to talk to others who know what we mean. And that is one of the chief blessings of having two writers in one house. Especially when they are man and wife.

Everyone has seen professional writers, living alone, distrustful, carefully avoiding all reference to their work in the presence of other writers, never really letting themselves go in argument or criticism or praise, men who lead a life about as cheerful and sociable as that of the wandering Jew. No wonder people call them irritable. They are. It would do them good to talk shop with someone who is neither a collaborator nor a rival.

FOR that describes the two of us. I think, Isabel Campbell and Stanley Vestal have never collaborated, and probably could not do so. The materials which stimulate the imagination of one would not stir the other; and our techniques are widely different, as anyone who reads what we write will agree. But for that very reason we find shop talk very profitable, because each one brings something which is fresh and novel to the other. And so we have plenty of discussion, debate, and argument about technical matters of writing—discussions which to me, at least, are extremely diverting and useful. And we have such a good time at them, that we never notice whether the cat is stamping through the house or not.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Reviews of Dobe Walls by Stanley Vestal and Jack Sprat by Isabel Campbell, as appearing in newspapers and magazines, will appear in The Sooner Magazine for November. Jack Sprat in particular has received unstinted praise for its brilliance and finish.
is not enough say the campbells
by isabel campbell

If I could bring myself to believe in ghosts, I would say, in answer to queries of my friends as to how it feels to be a novelist, "I don't know—I never wrote a novel—that book in the yellow cover named 'Jack Sprat' was written by some woman named Isabel Campbell. The name seems familiar but the book looks just like any other novel to me." If it weren't for the memory of those three months I spent in Connecticut pounding away at the typewriter four, five and six hours a day, I should state in all seriousness that someone else wrote, so complete is my present detachment toward it. I felt the same way toward my first baby. It took me some months to realize that she was mine.

Anyway it seems that the novel is here to stay. One novelist in a family is bad enough, but two novelists, writing at the same time, as Mr. Campbell and I did during the summer of 1927, is awful. We were living in an old colonial country home in Connecticut. My husband generously insisted that I take the only study, so he had to do his work on the dining room table, which was a long refectory table. Our schedule was rather strenuous. After breakfast our little girls attempted to do the dishes for us, I shut myself into the study and Mr. Campbell shut himself into the dining room. Only the horrible clatter of our Underwoods kept our thoughts from being distracted by the cries coming from the kitchen "Mother, Malory is splashing dishwater on my—Mother, Dorothy won't dry the forks properly."

There was only one way to keep thinking about the project on hand, and that was to keep the typewriters going full tilt all morning. After the dishes were finally washed, the children waded in a stream running through the property and visited three little friends up the hill. At twelve o'clock, I dashed into the kitchen, threw some potatoes into the oven to bake, cooked some steak and prepared any green vegetables we could get from the huckster who drove past every day. Incidentally, our green vegetable man brought us food in a Packard while we modestly took the air in a Chevolet. But we consolled ourselves with the thought that we had satisfactions of the mind and spirit that the green grocer knew not of. Whether the satisfactions of the mind really do compensate for an eight cylinder car, I am not prepared to say. I have never had a Packard.

After dinner and another bout at the dishes, we went back to more writing. During the afternoon as our daily stints neared completion, we were both anxious to get an opinion on what had been written and it often happened that we collided in the doorway, each with a sheaf of yellow, single spaced pages grasped in the hand.

"Listen," I would cry at the same time that Mr. Campbell would shout, "What do you think of this?" and we would both begin to read at once. Then we would straighten the tangle out and read to each other what we had written.

This would be about four o'clock in the afternoon. Then we would get in the Chevie, drive the three miles to town and buy our food for the next day's rations.

After supper we scandalously wasted an hour sitting under the big maples that lined the brook, which was a gurgling one, of course, and nine o'clock saw us sound asleep. Oh, it was a great life, it was one of the happiest summers I ever spent.

One of the nicest things about the New England country life was the total absence of window and door screens. The outdoors seemed to come right into the house. There was no shed wire to blur the beauty of the round green wooded hills. Even the bumble bees were friendly. One big yellow fellow regularly flew into my study door, buzzed curiously around my table and then flew away again. One day two iridescent humming birds flew in, but they were so frightened that they tried to fly through one window that was closed and were about to batter themselves to death. We captured them in an old felt hat and turned them loose.

It's lots of fun to write, particularly when there is a wise and sympathetic ear to listen. Contrary to the belief that it is the sight of the name in print that is the lure, I think the most fascinating part of the whole business is the actual work at the typewriter. Writing takes intense concentration, full use of every ounce of available energy and continuous application. In other words it gives one a chance to function fully, and that is my definition of happiness.
VERNON LOUIS PARRINGTON AN APPRECIATION BY
A STUDENT DISCIPLE, ADELAIDE LOOMIS PARKER '06

Since Professor Vernon Louis Parrington died in July there have been published in the literary magazines, in the reviewers' columns in New York dailies, and elsewhere, many articles in appreciation of his work as a writer.

There will be a thousand tributes to his work as a teacher, but only a very few will ever see the light in print.

The critics have columns open to them. His former students for the most part have not. Their tributes, deeply felt though they may be, are verbal only, and at that they are only half articulate, less than half adequate.

The critics have a very tangible work before them, two large volumes soon to be finished by a third, which cover definite ground, thought out along certain lines, and well written in a well defined style.

One who has sat under his instruction finds less definite results. After all it was not the facts given, nor the ideas developed, though these were most stimulating, nor was it even the manner of their presentation, though that was always smooth, and often beautiful, that made Professor Parrington an inspiring teacher. The inspiration resulted from all these, plus that vague, intangible, endlessly important thing we call personality.

How can I tell you all it meant to us to have him for a teacher? Oklahoma was young in those days. Most of the students were born in other states, for the simple reason that Oklahoma was not as old as the freshmen. All of them were poor. No matter what the background had been elsewhere, the one prevailing problem was how in God's name to make a living. Every morning in chapel we were reminded by someone that our parents were making sacrifices to send us there. They were.

Then we went into this man's room and for an hour at least we lived in a different world. It was always quiet there and we could relax. We could follow the grim and watery struggle between Grendel and Beowulf, or laugh at the table manners of Chaucer's dainty prioress who did not even have to lick her fingers, or behold with indignation the soldiers of Cromwell who stabled in a glorious cathedral, or snigger with Pepys at the shamelessly bedizened courtesan who dropped a garter, and something much more serious than a garter if we had only known. We shed a bitter tear when Tate had played its game out with Tess. We lost ourselves in the love of D'Urbervilles for his Dora. We agonized over Steerforth and Emily and felt that Pegotty loved us too, and incidentally we learned how an English novel was put together. We listened to the majestic roll of Milton, were stirred by the deep and tragic music of Carlyle, and were charmed by De Quincey's frail sweet flute. Then one day we began to study Keats, and that day the door to Beauty opened, a high wide door that has never since quite closed.

And Shakespeare, and the love of words, the respect for them, the concern that they should not be abused, the thrill at discovering unsuspected relations between them, and the far flung romantic histories of them, all these were taught in that quiet room, in that smooth and quiet voice.

One year Professor Parrington went to Europe. After that we learned something of Gothic architecture, we had details of this or that cathedral traced with an artist's hand upon our blackboard. He built a house, and all his students came to know something of good taste of simplicity and something of the history of furniture. A mind that was capable of the most profound scholarship, as witness his two volumes on the Main Currents in American Thought, was anything but a single-track mind.

There were other great teachers there then. In those days we were not so many but that sooner or later we all sat under the highest and the best. But somehow in Professor Parrington's room we forgot the dry sun and the never-ending wind, and the painful and pressing problem of how to make a living, and, while we were there, we lived.

When one realizes how a teacher like that can galvanize facts into living things, can induce thought and speculation where before was indifference, who creates appreciations which grow throughout a lifetime and always remain a source of happiness, one wonders how any profession could be so important as that of the teacher.

I had hoped that my son would go to him when he comes of college age, so that one who had opened doors for me might open doors for him too, and show him paths that would gleam all through the years. Words cannot speak my grief that this is not to be.
ANY of the agencies which are helping to draw the Americas closer together either work so quietly that the general public rarely hears of them, or else are individually small, seemingly of little importance, though of great significance when one discovers how numerous and how constant and how effective these small factors are.

Since Porto Rico is Spanish-American in its past, Anglo-Saxon in its present, and, I trust, in the deepest sense Pan-American in its future, I shall note briefly some of these unofficial cultural interchanges as we in the University of Porto Rico have seen them actually at work on the island. The university with its bilingual and bi-cultural program has been especially active in fostering such interchanges, and, to use a time honored metaphor, we have been able to observe through the press of the Americas, how the ripples have continued widening from every pebble tossed into the Caribbean. Some of you may remember, for example, the accounts of the bilingual debate between Yale university and the University of Porto Rico, which took place this spring. On that occasion the young men from Yale, North-American all of them, spoke brilliantly in Spanish against Imperialism, which was defended by the Porto Rican debaters. On the following evening these latter youthful American citizens whose native language is Spanish, attacked Imperialism, in English, in their turn, and were answered by the Yale group. The delight and interest of the audience, and their equal pleasure in both groups of debaters, were apparent at every moment. The four days during which the young visitors from the north were in Porto Rico were of real importance, both on account of the impression which they left and because of the impression which they carried back north with them.

We have a regrettable tendency in most parts of the modern world to underestimate the importance of methods of cooking. Yet, how often international misunderstanding is complicated by preparing the right food in the wrong way! The University of Porto Rico is doing its best to forestall any further such complications as regards the Americas by preparing a series of bulletins on tropical foods, under the direction of its department of home economics. We have in the tropics many fruits and vegetables which should be a valuable addition to your diet; you have many which we need and are beginning to acclimatize as well as import. Moreover, recipes should be both interchangeable and adaptable. When I speak of your familiarizing yourself with our fruits and vegetables I am not thinking of the more spectacular varieties—the pink coconuts, for instance, which are found in a few spots in Porto Rico and the Philippines; and the white egg-plant, with fruit the color and size of an egg, a native of our part of the world and the variety which gave the familiar name to the species; and the rose-apple which is almost as much a flower as a fruit. I refer rather to such every-day practical vegetables as the vañita, which is—how shall we describe it?—like a potato that grows already buttered, with none of the potato’s drawbacks and all its advantages! It is nourishing and delicious, but does not make one put on flesh. The university’s bulletins on tropical vegetables give methods of preparing these and many others. Some of them are traditional tropical recipes, brought into accordance with modern knowledge of dietetics; some are frank and delightful exportations from the United States. Our adaptations of northern recipes might amaze you, at times; just as we are amazed to see you making salads of alligator pears. We use the alligator pear for almost everything else, but the mere thought of adding more oil to that oiliest member of the vegetable kingdom seems to us eccentric beyond words. Have you ever cut it into little cubes and scattered them over a clear soup with which they blend deliciously? Out of the dozen satisfying ways in which it may be eaten, won’t you try this one, next time, in the interest of international understanding?

The purpose of the university of Porto Rico has been not merely to introduce what is best from our university system in the States, but to conserve the rich Hispanic culture of the Porto Rican past: to make the island a point of confluence of these two magnificent currents. It is a North American university in a Spanish American environment! We feel each of these two factors to be an advantage. To the university have come, for instance, some of the greatest figures in the intellectual life of contemporary Spain: men such as Dr. Tomás Navarro Tomás, América Castro, and Fernando de los Rios. I mention them not merely for their own eminence and the benefits they have conferred on our university, but in order to speak of an important cultural agency developed by Spain, whose example in this the United States would do well to adopt. Spain has never reconciled herself to the loss of her Spanish American colonies, and in many ways, indeed, has never lost
them wholly. And now, Spain has decided to reconquer them. Not as colonies, not as territories, but as the inheritors and developers of that culture which made the Golden Age of Spain magnificent beyond any other triumphant epoch of the world. And as agents of this re-conquest, the Instituciones Culturales Españoles, the Spanish Cultural Institutions, are being established throughout the Hispanic world. Ours in Porto Rico was the third to be established; they exist also in Chile, Argentina, Santo Domingo, Mexico, Cuba, New York, and elsewhere. Their purpose is purely cultural: they take no part, no interest, in politics, commerce nor anything other than the conservation and growth of what is legitimately Spanish in Spanish America. The Cultural in Porto Rico, for example, has been generous in giving the aid which has made it possible for our university, a young school confronted with great financial difficulties, to number among its faculty those men I have mentioned, and others: men who have filled chairs at Oxford, Cambridge, Columbia, Hamburg and Vienna, and whom we could not have called to us for years to come, without this help. One of them, explaining their rôle in this hemisphere, said simply, “We are missionaries”; and all who have been benefited by their mission will, I am sure, agree with me in hoping that such missionaries may continue to come; and to wish that the United States might establish similar cultural agencies. If we had a cultural center for the United States in each of the countries mentioned, distinct from politics and commerce, a center such as these Spanish Culturales which ask nothing but an opportunity to contribute to the enrichment of the national life, I am sure we should feel the benefit in every way—even commercially and politically. I might add that these are not established by the Spanish government but by the voluntary association of enlightened Spaniards resident in the different countries.

That, by the way, indicates a very important source of mutual friendship or misunderstanding: the North Americans resident in Latin America and the Latin Americans resident here. One need not go into details of the criticisms usually levelled against such groups. Basically, criticism reduces itself to the elemental fact that a resident in a foreign country is generally a transient and adopts the viewpoint of a transient—which does not make for good fellowship. The important thing in such a relationship is to do away with foregone conclusions and keep an open mind. If to this may be added a real interest in one’s environment, no problems are likely to arise.

The lack of understanding that comes from actual ignorance is notorious. Most North Americans know nothing even of Porto Rico, which has been under the Stars and Stripes for thirty years; so
new novel for fall publication, *Red Willows* with North American and Latin American characters, in which we may confidently expect a similarly faithful, discerning and illuminating portrayal.

Translators, again—the most abused and patient lot of folk on earth—are helpful in making us better acquainted; though we hope the time will soon come when citizens of the twenty-one republics will no longer need translators. There is no reason for our not speaking each other’s language. Among these translators we may mention Alice Stone Blackwell, Isaac Goldberg, the late Thomas Walsh. We may recall also such friendly gestures as that of Harriet Monroe who dedicated an entire number of her magazine, *Poetry*, to poets of Spanish America; and Mr. Goldberg’s services in writing and Knopf’s in publishing his studies of Latin-American poets. Ernesto Montenegro, on the other hand, has introduced Sandburg, Frost, Robinson, Masters, and many other North American poets to the Spanish reading public. In fact, there are a dozen translators of our writers into Spanish for everyone who translates from Spanish into English. *Babbitt* and *Main Street* have become familiar terms in Spanish America; and many commentators in the Spanish press have called gleeful attention to the fact that gentlemen prefer blondes but marry brunettes.

Harvard university has just initiated an investigation which will undoubtedly prove to be a valuable contribution to knowledge, and incidentally to friendship. A committee has been appointed, with five years to work in, to complete a bibliography for each of the Latin American republics. One of the members of this committee, Doctor Waxman, visited Porto Rico, Santo Domingo, and Cuba, a short time ago, and the reception which he received in these places evidenced their appreciation of the interest shown in their writers by the great northern university. These investigators may well prove to be cultural missionaries in the sense in which our visiting professor from Spain used the word.

AGAIN, the Inter American Commission of Women is a very vigorous and a very friendly force in promoting friendship and understanding. It is the illustrious offspring of an agency, at first purely unofficial—a committee of four, of the National Woman’s Party—which won popular and governmental approval resulting in the official creation of the present body. It consists of one representative from each of the countries of the Pan American Union, appointed by the sixth Pan American Conference to determine the present status of women in these twenty-one countries and to make a report to the seventh conference when it meets in Montevideo in 1933; together with recommendations looking toward the establishment of equal rights for men and women in this hemisphere. The commission’s first year has largely been devoted to the vexed question of the nationality of married women and their children; a subject so vital and immediate that it has claimed the attention of the press all over the world, thereby serving to introduce the purposes and methods of the commission under highly favorable circumstances. The consequent friendly and widespread response throughout the Americas has been overwhelming proof that women—and, I assume, men—in our different countries can co-operate quickly, efficiently, and delightfully, once their interest is really aroused and they are convinced of the need of action.

Another example of such co-operation is the institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia. The growth and increasing interest in the round table on Latin American relations is proof of the general desire for accurate knowledge, the determination to do away with old barriers of ignorance and misunderstanding. Williamstown has for some years past been proving the same thing.

Last year, in another section of the institute mentioned above, some one made a stirring plea for fewer and better billboards. The reason was the wholly inadequate one of delivering our landscape from defacement. But how many have stopped to think in how great part billboards and other advertising represent and misrepresent us abroad? Too often our advertising is written for that mythical Latin-American of the cheap novels—the one who, fortunately, has never existed in human form. But many pages of advertising matter carry material written for his presumable taste and creating an unconscious prejudice against the United States. In our advertising in English here in the states, we often show a fine imagination, poetic and practical at the same time. It would be helpful in many ways if we employed those qualities in the matter sent to advertise our products in Spanish America. Even matter which is excellently presented in English may not prove effective nor even intelligible in Spanish: This is particularly true of that favorite device of our advertisers, an ap-

**LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PORTO RICO**
peal based on a pun; which of course loses all effect in a foreign language.

"I cannot understand," a puzzled Dominican said to me as he studied a large and striking billboard, "why the fact that that extremely attractive child wants to go to bed should presumably induce me to buy a new tire for my car!"

Science of course, is the great international bond. Especially, has medical research helped to unite investigators in this hemisphere. It has been prophesied that the next quarter century will be the greatest yet known in the history of Tropical Medicine; and American research, north, south, and central, is already playing a very important part in making it great. Men like Ashford in Porto Rico, Lutz in Brazil, Iturbe in Venezuela, by their organized work of investigation and their generous interchange of ideas, are of the noblest type of international mediator.

I have mentioned almost at random a number of different agencies, some large and some small but all helping to make up the sum total of influence. These, and dozens of others, are ceaselessly at work. And the rest of us will benefit by their work if we permit ourselves to do so.

When my little sister was ten years old, I gave her a Spanish First Reader and began teaching her Spanish. After a week or so of the book with its stories and pictures of children in the Spanish countries, she exclaimed one day, "Why, those people speak differently but they are really just like we are!"

It was the most important lesson she learned that summer.

MY DAYS AS FIRST UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT

Told by Dr. David Ross Boyd to Dr. Roy Hadsell, '04, and Betty Kirk, '29

PART I

In 1892 the Territorial University of Oklahoma invited the youth of its seven counties: "Any young man or woman who has finished the course in a good country school may enter the university and find educational work and a welcome."

These words were written with deliberate seriousness for in 1892 the Territorial University of Oklahoma had the spiritual commodities of work and cheer to offer in plenty. Of material things it had little. The equipment it did possess was more discouraging than encouraging.

So it was that the Territorial University of Oklahoma began its existence by placing importance on cheer and work, the things of the spirit. So it is that perhaps because of this quite elemental beginning it has grown into the present magnificent State University of Oklahoma, with an annual enrollment of 5,000 students and several millions of dollars invested in buildings and grounds.

This far in our history mention has been made only of the abstract things of the university’s birth and early existence. To understand the concrete side of the development it is best to listen to Dr. David Ross Boyd, the university’s first president, tell of it and to hear the chuckles and anecdotes of Dr. S. Roy Hadsell, who as plain Roy Hadsell, undergraduate, served Doctor Boyd as secretary.

Today Doctor Boyd is more than seventy years old. He is tall, his body structure is accentuated, his eye is alert and his voice still holds a chuckle. He is of the stuff of pioneers.

That his work was to be the work of a pioneer becomes obvious when we view with Doctor Boyd in retrospect the physical appearance of Norman, O.T., the site selected in 1890 by the territorial legislature for the University of Oklahoma.

"I got off the train on the hot afternoon of August sixth in 1892. You too have experienced August afternoons in Oklahoma. It is probable you have experienced them on trains. At any rate you know that after that trip my spirits were none too high."

"I looked off to the southwest where our university was to be located. There was not a tree or shrub in sight. All I could see was the monotonous stillness of prairie grass. Later I was to find out that this prairie grass wasn’t so monotonous as it seemed for its sameness was broken at quite frequent intervals by buffalo walls. In August they were dry and hard and not even prairie grass could grow on them.

"To the southwest led a trail, it couldn’t possibly be called a road. I was to learn that this trail lead out to Adkins ford which was near the present bridge across the South Canadian. It was the trail followed by the thirsty cowboys who came into Norman on Saturday nights. They couldn’t get liquor in the Chickasaw Nation across the river so they made plentiful use of Norman’s fifteen saloons. This was also the trail to be followed by my students a year from that time when our first building was to be built.

"These details I couldn’t know of then, though. I could know only the actualities..."
that I could see. Behind me was a crude little town of 1,500 people and before me was a stretch of prairie on which my helpers and I were to build an institution of culture. Discouraged? Not a bit. The sight was a challenge.

"I went to my hotel and dressed and had supper. The next morning I had my first caller. He was the Hon. Tom R. Waggoner, a member of the territorial legislature. When he left me he said he'd be back 'in the evening.' I thought he meant after supper. I found out when he returned that it was afternoon he meant. It was my first experience with Oklahoma colloquialisms.

"Tom Waggoner was an intelligent man. He had played an important part in the first legislature and proved his far sightedness.

"The main problem of this legislature, as you may have heard, was the location of the capital. One group wanted it in Guthrie, a second group wanted it in Oklahoma City.

"After much dickering a bill was drafted for locating the capital at Oklahoma City, the university at Norman, the agricultural college at Stillwater and the normal school at Edmond. The selection was to be submitted as one bill. It was then that Tom Waggoner insisted that each selection be a separate bill for if the governor should disapprove of one site he would have to veto all of them. Waggoner's advice was followed, and true to his prophecy, the three school bills passed, but the capital bill was vetoed and Guthrie finally selected as its site.

"An interesting thing about the passage of many of the first Oklahoma laws is that often they were just adopted in bulk from the laws of another state. A whole book of other laws would be passed without close investigation. It was this condition that lead to the incorporation in the Oklahoma statute books of a maritime law regulating the state's shipping industry!

In the selection of Norman as a site for the university the legislature had specified that the town must provide $10,000 and forty acres for the location of the school.

"Selection of several sites offered by the town was left to the board of regents. They might have voted against the present location because their buggy stuck in the mud when they went out to see it, but they did not. They debated between the present acreage of the state hospital, east of town, and the site which the university now occupies."

"It had been a simple matter for the people of Norman to provide the ground for their new school. It was an extremely difficult one for them to raise the $10,000 specified in the agreement. This difficulty arose from the fact that there was little or no taxable land in the county. When homesteads had been staked out in 1889 the settlers were given five years in which to prove their claims. Until the claims were proved the property was still government land and could not be taxed. Consequently, in 1892 the settlers had two years to expire before their land could be taxed and the city and county had no funds.

"The pioneer qualities of courage and ambition were dominant in the people of Norman however and they sold bonds for $10,000 when they had no taxable property. The bonds were bought by M. L. Turner of Oklahoma City for $8,500 and the remaining $1,500 was raised by subscription from Norman business men. At a time when cash was an exceedingly rare commodity this represented one of the major sacrifices for education in the state.

"A similar sacrifice was being made all over the territory though," says Doctor Boyd. "When the country was opened there was no law providing for an educational system. The only law which existed in '89 was the proclamation opening the land to settlement. Furthermore there was to be no law until the state legislature met and this did not occur until 1890.

"Parents, even pioneer parents, were ambitious for their children's education and they knew that if they waited for territorial laws there would be an awful gap in their children's schooling.

"Accordingly, provision was made by the county officials that the people should organize their own school districts. This sounded very fine but the hitch was that they should also have to provide school equipment.

"Voluntary services were immediately organized to construct the little schoolhouses which were soon dotted over Payne, Logan, Kingfisher, Canadian, Oklahoma and Cleveland counties. Volunteer hauling, volunteer labor, volunteer materials solved parts of the problem. Donations of money with which to buy nails and window glasses and hardware helped further in the provision of the school house.

"But it was not until the school house was finished that another great lack was discovered. The missing item now was school furniture. Benches to seat the students, desks for the teachers, black boards for the exercises, all were needed.

"With this problem on hand the only solution was to get the furniture on credit. It was here that the integrity of the Oklahoma pioneer came into question and was found not wanting.

"Loans could not be made officially until the legislature had met and authorized the establishment of the schools. But on the recommendation of another Oklahoma pioneer, Jasper Sipes, representative of Thomas Kane and company of Chicago, his company sent car loads of school furniture, benches and desks which were soon dotted over Payne and Logan counties. This company organized the Pioneer Furniture Company which later became the Pioneer Furniture Company of Chicago.

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"Loans could not be made officially until the legislature had met and authorized the establishment of the schools. But on the recommendation of another Oklahoma pioneer, Jasper Sipes, representative of Thomas Kane and company of Chicago, his company sent car loads of school furniture into the new territory. Their only security was notes which were not legally valid.

"Yet I know," says Doctor Boyd, nodding his head and with a pleased expression on his face, "I know that all of those notes, with the exception of one, were paid. The signers of the note had the money for the payment of this one but
The sooner magazine

This is the first picture taken of students of the university of Oklahoma about six weeks after the opening on September 15, 1892. Reading left to right they are:

Top row: Oliver Richardson, Odessa Wallace, now Mr. Ed Rixse of Oklahoma City, Carrie Rockefeller, deceased daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Rockefeller of Oklahoma City, Elbert Longwell, Lem Dorrance, Lizzie Pool, James Wadley of Norman, Perry Alexander of Alex, John T. Helley of Henryetta, Etta Allen, Maude Gossett, W. N. Rice of Capitol Hill, and Roy Stoops, Scotts Bluff, Nebraska.


Fourth row: L. R. Bond, Beulah Wood, Alma Dickard, Herman Meuller, Mrs. Lucy Dill, Hillie Braden of Norman, Katherine Barbour of Norman and Mamie Martin of Britton.

could not deliver it because of some legal technicality.

"After the legislature did meet and provided for local schools there was yet a difficulty to be overcome. This did not present itself so strongly in the elementary schools but in our territorial university and preparatory school it was a fearful thing to contend with."

"I am referring to the 'back home' spirit among the settlers. You see, they had come to Oklahoma to get rich but their allegiance was to Indiana and Pennsylvania and Georgia."

"They all took their home town papers and had relatives to whom they wrote. So when the time came for educating their children their first thoughts were of 'back home.' It was, consequently, 'back home' that their children were sent. Our problem was to divert this stream of youths into our channels and away from those of other states."

7 and broken only by a thundershower early in August. The spring had been notably wet, three fourths of the average rainfall being recorded before July.

** **

LEANING TOWERS

Workmen sunk their spades into earth of concrete hardness. Up came shrubs, treelets, flowers. Piles of sand were laid around the fine arts building, like barricades against the beauty of the campus. At the four corners of the building—or five, if you count the braeura front—hillocks of red clay, some hardpan testified to progress. The towers of the building were leaning three inches from the vertical. And the workmen were pinning the towers to solid cement. Pisa may have its leaning tower. But buildings on the campus are too scarce to wait until four walls collapse because the towers were not underpinned when the building was erected (during the post-war period).

** **

FRESHMEN WEEK

Begun two years ago, freshmen week (orientation week for educational neophytes) this year was reported to be the most successful. Ninety per cent of the freshmen class attended various meetings held in university auditorium. Prof. Lawrence Nelson Morgan presided over the week. Speakers included President Bizzell and John Rogers, '14 law, regent.
THE SPIRIT OF LEARNING IN A MOTOR AGE
High Points in President Bizzell's Annual Address

That there is no "royal road to learning" was the admonition of President William Bennett Bizzell in his annual address delivered at the Fieldhouse on September 17. Doctor Bizzell deplored the noise and confusion of our mechanistic age and declared that they are the greatest handicaps to scholarship today. A digest of President Bizzell's address follows:

The assembling of a great student body at the beginning of an academic year is an occasion for serious introspection and the searching of hearts. The resources of the university are two kinds—material and human. About us here today are a number of buildings that house thousands of dollars worth of equipment that will be utilized for your instruction. Much has been expended in terms of money and effort in the beautification of this campus. When we speak of the university we usually think of these physical facilities but I remind you that the real university is not a material thing of brick and stone and mortar. The thing that constitutes a real university is its human resources. In final analysis, it is this factor that determines the greatness of a university. These resources comprise officers, teachers and students.

It has become a habit with me to say at this annual convocation that this is the largest assembly of students that has ever enrolled at the beginning of an academic session. Students have enrolled in the university for this scholastic year from every section and, perhaps, from every county in Oklahoma. Many of you have come from other states and even from foreign countries. To each and all of you I extend a cordial welcome to the university and express the hope and prayer that the days ahead may bring happiness, the consciousness of increasing strength of character and a realization of intellectual accomplishment.

It is our earnest desire to create here an atmosphere of learning. I realize that the " Tempo of the times" is not conducive to straight thinking. We are living in a machine age with all attendant noises and distractions that result from the use of mechanical contrivances. In the past, learning has been associated with the quiet places—the cloister, the hermit's lodge and the mountain fastness.

It is getting more and more difficult to find a place where one may freely exercise his intellectual powers. The motor car and the aeroplane now go everywhere. There are no places, no matter how remote from the haunts of man, where the hum of a motor may not be heard today. These great agencies of civilization are making one community out of all races and all nations but, at the same time, they are preempting the sacred precincts of learning of the quietude so essential to uninterrupted thought and meditation. One wonders what effect the enormous advance in mechanical invention with the changing habits produced by these inventions will have upon the spirit of learning.

There are those today who contend that civilization will be destroyed by the very agencies that have determined its progress. These pessimists have expressed the belief that increased leisure made possible by machine production is resulting in habits that are undermining health and physical vigor. We know that security to life has greatly declined as the use of motor driven machinery has increased. We read in the daily newspapers of so many people being killed in motor accidents that we have almost ceased to be interested in these tragic occurrences. The automobile has certainly increased the insecurity of property and, as far as I am able to see, this will be further increased as commercial aviation develops. It seems that man's mechanical ingenuity has surpassed his social discernment. He is threatening the stability of the social institutions that he has created by the mechanical contrivances he has developed for his convenience.

The fact that people can no longer bear either solitude or remaining in one place is detrimental to those mental habits that are essential to intellectual accomplishment. It is quite obvious that few students today in any part of the world are permitted to pursue their studies under the most favorable conditions. As a general thing, our educational institutions are located in the midst of a feverish environment. The University of Oklahoma is more favorably situated than many educational institutions. I think it is exceedingly fortunate that this university is not located in a large city.

The task ahead of all of us interested in the promotion of real scholarship is to create an atmosphere around our educational institutions that will make the acquisition of knowledge relatively easy. We see evidence of high tension here as well as elsewhere. Students rush from class to class.

The emotional strain has profoundly influenced the literature of today. This is the day of outlines. We have outlines of literature, of art, of science, of philosophy, of religion, et cetera. The popularity of these outlines reflects the predominant characteristic of the age. We get satisfaction out of having a conversational knowledge of the literature of the past. These condensed outlines enable us to do this without the necessity of reading the voluminous volumes on which they are based.

This in itself may not be a misfortune. The thing to be regretted is that the mental distractions of today have left us without an inclination to read the masterpieces of the literature of the past. Plato's Republic, Bacon's Newe Organon, Kant's Critique of Pure Reason, Hegel's Philosophy of History, Carl Pierson's Grammar of Science, Darwin's Origin of Species, and Spencer's First Principles are conspicuous sign posts on the intellectual highway of the centuries. But few people ever read these books today or even realize that they are sources of the intellectualism of the present time. Probably, not one of these authors, if he were living today, would have been able to produce the work on which his title to fame now rests.

The conditions for clear thinking are not favorable. The mind is peopled with too many obsessions. The spirit of learning implies the opportunity, as well as the power, to concentrate on the single object that engages one's attention. This means that the mind must be able to select the ideas to which it will attend at the moment and completely eliminate all images and impressions foreign to the object of thought.

Every individual is constantly making choices. We not only choose to go to college or to stay at home, but we choose between the vocation of banking or the profession of law or medicine. No one individual can be an athlete, a social lion, the best dressed man on the campus, a member of the glee club, a leader in debate, a student politician and a scholar at the same time. Every one who enters college must make choices between these conflicting interests. Upon the relative merits of these choices will depend one's happiness and success as a college student.

But, you stand today confronted with the problem of making numerous decisions. Some of these decisions will affect your character, others will affect your intellectual life. Some of these decisions will not be easy for you to make but they must be made and no one can make them for you. I remind you that there is no royal road to learning. Character and wisdom come high but they are worth the price you must pay in terms of long hours of labor and sacrifice to possess them.

Names of Sooners are to be observed in the faculty roster of eastern and southern colleges more and more. Mattie Mac-Addison, '18 Kingfisher (M. S. '29 Oklahoma), began this semester her position as assistant registrar of Winthrop college, Rock Hill, South Carolina.
sooner persons and personalities

he saved Oklahoma $15,000,000--a sooner who sells the world new ideas as advertising manager of America's largest woman's magazine--an alumnus who answered a want ad and brought the talkies to the southwest--a

Paul Walker, '12

The freight rates on shipping potatoes from Spiro, Oklahoma, to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, has been reduced nine and a half cents on every hundred pounds.

This statement sounds like one of those dull things that could be of interest only to shippers of potatoes. It sounds like one of the many things in which you and I would never be interested. If this were all there were to the story we should undoubtedly pass it by and return to reading our True Story or Time or Vanity Fair. But like most statistical statements of dull fact there is a story and a personality behind it.

It is a story in which you and I are interested when we know that it has resulted in the potential advantage to our state of $15,000,000. Fifteen millions of dollars which you and I may divert into other channels of culture, amusement or food. The story becomes more interesting.

It is the personality behind the story that is of immediate interest to Sooners and to Soonerland, however. It is the personality of Paul Walker, '12 law, which has been the chief element in creating this advantage to our state and which produced the most exhaustive freight rate survey yet made by the interstate commerce commission.

It has taken seven years for Walker and his workers to complete this survey and achieve the adjustment which grew from the case of the state of Oklahoma to include the case of the states of Kansas, Missouri, Texas and Arkansas. They have been seven years which would have wearied many a less diligent worker and would have discouraged another with a less courageous heart. Because he has continued to work and refused to be discouraged is to Walker that the credit is due.

Walker has devoted fifteen of the seventeen years he has spent since his graduation in the service of the state. Not the least of these services was his chairmanship of the students' legislative committee which secured the appropriation for the law school building. His intensive interest in the university and the law school after graduation had been preceded by varied activities while in school.

While studying law he was a student instructor and debating coach. He was a member of the Senate Literary society and was a charter member and first president of the Holmes Inn of the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity. He was a member of the Oklahoma-Kansas debating team in 1909-10 and a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon social fraternity.

After his graduation Walker went to Shawnee where he entered private practice in law. At the end of two years he left private life for public life and has ever since been connected with some legal department of the state. First serving as attorney for the corporation commission he turned after four years to become referee of the supreme court of Oklahoma.

The refereeship held him for four more years at the end of which time he returned to the corporation commission as special counsel to work on rate cases. His work on the Consolidated Southwestern Cases led in 1925 to his being appointed chairman of the committee on co-operation between federal and state commissions of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners. That such distinction was deserved can best be realized from the scanning of excerpts from a report made by John S. Benton, general solicitor of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners. Says Benton:

"Consolidated Southwestern rates have become effective, marking the end of one of the most protracted and sharply litigated rate proceedings in the history of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Six or seven years ago Paul Walker instituted a complaint for the corporation commission of Oklahoma complaining of Oklahoma interstate class rates as unreasonable and discriminatory. This was combined with several other cases and with them became known as the Consolidated Southwestern Cases. . . . Existing rates were found to be in a chaotic condition, many of them being two or three times as high in one part of the territory involved as in other parts, notwithstanding substantially similar transportation conditions. The report provided an entirely new rate structure, which has been termed the most constructive and statesmanlike piece of rate making yet to the credit of the commission. The revision provided advances as well as reductions, and naturally some shippers were dissatisfied; and the carriers were dissatisfied. Reconsideration was sought and granted. . . . They were disposed of early in July. . . . Certain shippers in the southeast made an application for an injunction. The application was heard at St. Louis on July 9 and 10. J. Standley Payne appeared for the commission and Paul Walker and Albert Reed of Dallas intervened in support of the commission's order. On July 12 the court announced its decision denying the injunction. Hence the rates as prescribed became effective and Walker feels entitled to a vacation."

The estimate of Walker's service to the state may be judged from a notice given out by the Oklahoma corporation commission in which it states: "The new rates will give added impetus to the location and development of factories, distributing and jobbing houses within the state of Oklahoma. They have already brought to Oklahoma City a new steel mill, and additional industrial development as the result of these new rates has been reported from other Oklahoma cities and towns."

Rav H. Haun, '12

There was once a day when $20 a month paid all of a student's expenses through school. That was back in 1911 and '12 before the war could be held responsible for all manner of things, including the well known "high price of living." But if $20 was a modest amount
it was just as hard to command as its quadruple is today.

For this reason the office of business manager of "The Umpire," the student paper which later became "The Oklahoma Daily," was a coveted one for it paid the exact sum of $20 a month which would carry its possessor through school. Ray H. Haun, graduate of Pond Creek high-school and teacher for a year, desired the office and got it during his junior year. In his senior year he also desired the same office—and got it, thereby establishing a precedent for he was the first of all student business managers to hold his office for two successive years. Today this incident is perhaps a trivial one to Haun but it is indicative of his character and ability for "managing things" and is the very trait which enabled him to become a bachelor of arts in 1912 and the advertising director of The Ladies Home Journal division of the Curtis Publishing Co. in 1929.

The Ladies Home Journal had an advertising volume in 1928 of sixteen and one half million dollars and Haun was the director of the earning and expenditure of this sum. It was not, however, through any wizardry of juggling figures or mastering of a secret code that he learned to fill such a position. It was the persistence of the home which became a milestone in that he is working in a field he finds intensely interesting and which he entered into Haun's life. No, this is not the "woman's influence" in advertising instead of the home which became a milestone in his career. He had just joined the staff of the Curtis Publishing Co. and had become director of advertising of The Ladies Home Journal for the state of Michigan.

It was at this time also that the manu-

facturers of the country first became aware of the fact that women were spending the bulk of the money of the country. Statistics proving that the woman was the spender caused an immediate boost in the advertising value of the women's publications and Haun, with his new connection with The Ladies Home Journal was one of the first to take advantage of the new trend. How successful this move was is illustrated in the fact that during his three years in Detroit his publication increased its advertising revenue by more than one half million dollars.

This record was responsible for his promotion in 1927 to the Philadelphia office of the Curtis company. His first duty here was to organize a sales promotional department for the advertising staff of The Ladies Home Journal. His capacity now is that of advertising director of that magazine, which responsibility may be gauged from the knowledge that the publication has a circulation of 2,500,000, the second largest in the United States and the largest in its own field.

KERR McQUOWN '22

"WANTED:" how often has this ad been inserted in the daily papers to send hope springing eternal into the breasts of the ambitious ones who are ever seeking to improve their lot. And how often does the answering of such an ad prove that it was either another sucker or else a genius who was in demand?

Rare it is indeed for a "Wanted" insert to open up that golden future that all youth is seeking. Yet, that the word is sometimes a magic one, is evidenced in the fortune which Kerr McQuown, '22 eng., has found from answering just such an ad back in the spring of 1923. It isn't exactly fortune in the moneyed sense that McQuown has found but for

KERR McQUOWN AND MRS McQUOWN

McQuown's job is the installation of Movietone and Vitaphone machines, produced by his company, in theaters over this area and it is a matter of enlightenment to hear him converse upon the intricacies of these two sound devices and their significance in the entertainment of thousands of people today and tomorrow.

"In general," says McQuown, "there are two practical methods of recording sound. One is by means of 'wax' phonograph methods, as exemplified in the Vitaphone. The other is by film records, as used in the Movietone. The latter produces variations in sound from variations in light passing through a film of variable density.

"Close speed regulation is necessary, both in recording and reproducing, not only to keep the picture and sound machines in step, but also to prevent any change in the sound's pitch which may be caused by variation in speed. Failure in speed regulation for even a fraction of a second would cause music to sound like that from a phonograph which is running down.

"A picture of a section of Movietone film shows the sound track on the side as a series of parallel black lines of different densities. To reproduce these lines as sound, the film is passed in front of a narrow slit through which shines a powerful light. The resulting variation in light intensity is converted to a photoelectric cell which converts them into variations in electric current. These are amplified in a five stage audio amplifier whose output feeds the loudspeakers behind the screen.

"The organization of the Vitaphone, however is on quite a different principle. The 'wax' records used in the Vitaphone are cut with a groove of constant depth which oscillates or undulates laterally about a smooth spiral. The recorder is an electromechanical device.

"The original discs are composed of a metallic soap and are from thirteen to seventeen inches in diameter. This is placed in the recording machine which is essentially a high-grade lathe whose stylus cuts from the center toward the outer edge of the disc. The 'wax' shaving is removed by air suction. The cutting speed is from seventy to 140 feet a minute, the space between grooves being about .004 inches. The original wax record is brush-

ed with an extremely fine conducting powder and is then electroplated, the first electrolyte being called a 'master.' This master is in turn electroplated to produce a positive from which is plated a metal mold or 'stamper.' A thousand or more pressings may be made from a single 'stamper.' The sound is then reproduced by means of an electric pickup similar to that used in the electric phonograph."

McQuown sees the talking movie as
the greatest of all entertainment devices in the country and is directing his own energies to try to keep abreast of the advancement and importance which the ‘talkies’ promise to gain.

* * *

Charles A. Long, ’05

“Read it yourself! Read it yourself!” is the advice of Heywood Broun in recommending a recent book.

We shall echo the words of Mr. Broun in referring you to the following article by Charles A. Long, ’05 sc., who has been president of Granbery college, Juiz de Fora, state of Minas Geraes, Brazil, and is now in charge of the Petropolis district, the fashionable summer resort and diplomatic residence of Brazil.

Long tells of early days in Soonerland, our student pranks and collegiate diversions, and of his experiences in the South American republic. But we cannot tell it as he does—Read it yourself! Read it yourself!”

“I entered the preparatory department of the university in the fall of 1899,” Long writes, “when there were more preps than college students and when the total matriculation was under 400, when everybody knew everybody else, when dignified college professors were still teaching preparatory classes and were the intimate, personal friends of all their students (they would be yet if there were not so many of the latter), when Sooners were just beginning to learn the looks and use of football bags and athletic suits. My class was the last college class to complete a whole college year in the original building before it burned. After this fire we were obliged to return to the old rock ing before it burned. After this fire we were obliged to return to the old building The juniorshad hoisted the tower, foreseeing the battle brewing. We sailed from New York July 20 and landed in Rio on August 6. Our first work was English congregation and superintendence of an institutional church. The next year a seamen’s mission was added and the next the English work passed to a successor. Of course language study came at once.

“In the fall of 1906 I entered the Methodist Itinerary and was sent to grand circuit in Day county (now Ellis), where I spent two years in frontier conditions.

“After those three years in Rio, we had a year and a half in pastoral work in the interior, and then I was elected president of Granbery college, Juiz de Fora, State of Minas Geraes. That was the hardest task I think I ever had, for the school was in ‘a pickle of a bad fix.’ The governing bodies and personnel were in serious disagreement, due to lack of information and misinformation and misinterpretation. A former president had offended members of the faculty and patrons of the school so that an opposition school had been or-
OLD BEAUTYREST WINS AGAIN

The Famous Blindfold Test

Filbert J. Blotz, president of the Endorsers' Union, chooses the Beautyrest Mattress over three other nationally advertised brands.

And does it blindfolded. Another triumph for the Beautyrest Mattress.

Above you see Filbert, who has endorsed almost everything except his friends' notes, taking the famous blindfold test before a distinguished gathering of experts. To the extreme right, joining him in the test, is Ethelbert Blimp, one of Oklahoma's big officials, a notary public. (Hat courtesy Rothchild's B and M).

The Gentleman with the lighter (courtesy Diamond Match Co.) is Romeo Gumdrop, a representative of the American Amalgamated and Augmented Candy Manufacturers' firing squad (no pun). He "reached" too late in life. At the extreme left, almost out of the picture, are representatives of the press. (Courtesy O. D. McIntyre.)

Before and after each smoke, President Blotz cleared his taste with coffee delicately flavored with Listerine to prevent his friends from telling him.

"I choose this one," finally shouted President Blotz, as he reached for a package of Lux. "I find it's good to the last drop. It saves embarrassment and preserves my schoolgirl complexion. Realizing that the peril comes to four out of five, I do not hesitate to say that when better cars are built, Packard will ask who owns them."

Immediately after this test, which was ever so exhausting, President Blotz retired to luxurious sleep on a package of Lucky Strike cigarettes and an Ivory bed. It floats.

And so old Beautyrest mattresses triumph again. Not a nightmare in a carload.

Priced $39.50 at

DOC & BILL
FURNITURE COMPANY
Oklahoma City
ganized and was working havoc and attendance had dropped to a minimum. The remaining faculty had some porcupines in the midst and debts had accumulated to $10,000. Also the federal government was making demands on one department which were choking the life out of it. To straighten out this required courage. That is, courage to the point of disobeying orders cabled out in the strongest terms in English.

"But in the six years of my incumbency, 1915-21, I did it. I paid the debt and turned over more than that amount in cash to my successor, everything was put into smooth running order, buildings were improved, furniture added, faculty increased, enrollment increased and the plans made for a vast program of development, carried out by my successor. The commercial department and equipment were added, the whole course strengthened.

"When I took the school, it was of high-school-junior college grade. I left it a good junior college and it has since been improved. It also had a primary and school of pharmacy and dentistry, said to be the best in Brazil, and a theological department. The government’s war on private professional schools had obliged the school to close out the school of law it had had and obliged us to close out the school of pharmacy and dentistry.

"From the presidency of the school I went to the pastorate of the local church in that city, where I built one of our best edifices in the country. Outsiders call it the Methodist Cathedral."

"I was delegate to the Congress of Christian Work in Latin America, held in Montevideo in 1925.

"That same year I was sent back to Rio as presiding elder there, as pastor and as dean and professor in Union Theological Seminary, as well as treasurer of the mission board, of the annual conference and of the superannuate endowment fund. I had been presiding elder for several years before, even while in the school. Of course this does not count a score and more of boards, committees, etc., which call for only occasional time and attention.

"In 1926 we returned home from our second furlough and in 1927 I was appointed to Petropolis charge and district where we are at the present. Petropolis is the fashionable summer resort and diplomatic residence of Brazil."

"Summing up years of service, overlapping of course, during these eighteen years I have been pastor in English work two years; Portuguese work ten and a half years; presiding elder eight years, in which time I have had charge of every pastoral charge in the states of Rio de Janeiro, Minas, Espírito Santo and the Federal district and have done my share on mule back through the trails and mud holes of almost impassable interior country; president of college six years; three treasurerships of one year each; dean of the seminary one year; professor in seminaries eight years; chaplain of the Seamen’s Mission two years, etc. I have occupied every place of responsibility on the field.

"I watch with interest and pleasure the growth of my Alma Mater and my old friends among the students who are now doctors, professors, etc. Success to you all."

Lloyd Noble, ex ’21, Ardmore, is president of Noble Drilling Co., one of the largest drilling contracting firms in Oklahoma. The company is now drilling wells in Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas and Canada.

Lloyd is much interested in the program of the greater University of Oklahoma Association. He is very enthusiastic over the addition of “Snorter” Luster, ’21 arts-sc., to the coaching staff.

Floyd P. Benson, ’28 geol., is geologist for the South American Gulf Oil Co. His headquarters are at Cartagena, Colombia. He is at present engaged in field work.

W. J. Bacon, ex ’24, is editor and manager of the Sayre Publishing Co. at Sayre.

Clarence A. Babcock, ex ’21, is an interior decorator living in Los Angeles, California, at 2719 South Hill street.

Hanna Asher, ex ’21, is a musician living in New York City. Her address is 542 West 112th street.

---

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The schedule follows:

**BUSES LEAVE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING FOR OKLAHOMA CITY:**

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<th>Time</th>
<th>6:10 A.M.</th>
<th>8:10 A.M.</th>
<th>10:10 A.M.</th>
<th>12:10 P.M.</th>
<th>2:10 P.M.</th>
<th>4:10 P.M.</th>
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**BUSES LEAVE OKLAHOMA CITY FOR UNIVERSITY:**

|-------|------------|-----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|

L.C. Giles Transportation Co.
here and there with sooners
news of sooners everywhere by classes

IMPORTANT NOTICE—All news for this department should reach the editor of The Sooner Magazine, not later than the tenth of the month preceding the date of publication. News for the November issue, for instance, should be in our hands by October 10. Keep the magazine informed of important Sooner news—make it a representative magazine.

* * *

WEDDINGS

Rackley-Haight: Miss Corinne Rackley, ex-'26, and Willett Miller Haight, ex-'21, in Purcell August 30. Gamma Phi Beta-Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Home, Shawnee.

Shumate-Mcrea: Miss Mary Elizabeth Shumate and Henry Barxdale McRea, ex-’26, August 24 in Pauls Valley. Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Home, Pauls Valley.


Todd-Clark: Miss Faye Louise Todd, ’26 arts-sc., and Ralph Logan Clark, ex-’26, September 19 in Tulsa. Gamma Phi Beta-Sigma Nu. Home, Tulsa.

France-McCoy: Miss Georgia France, ex-’21, and Harvey L. McCoy in Oklahoma City on September 21. Delta Gamma-Kappa Alpha. Home, Oklahoma City.


We Welcome You To The Remaining Home Games

Oct. 12 Sooners vs. Creighton
Nov. 2 Sooners vs. Iowa State
Nov. 9 Sooners vs. Kansas Uni.
Nov. 16 Sooners vs. Nebraska (Freshman Game)
Nov. 23 Sooners vs. Okla. A. & M.

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<td>Thomas Elbert</td>
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<td>Donald</td>
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<td>Roland L.</td>
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<td>Barnhill-Brown</td>
<td>Miss Fay</td>
<td>Joe</td>
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<td>Edward L.</td>
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<td>Miss Gladys</td>
<td>Avery</td>
<td>July 27</td>
<td>Oklahoma City</td>
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Pat Sinclair
Asst. Business Mgr.

Humphrey-Kimball: Miss Evelyn Humphrey and Ray Kimball, '30 arts-sc., on September 3 in Oklahoma City. Kim-ball is a Delta Chi and business manager of the Oklahoma Daily.


VAUGHAN-KALL: Miss Marie Vaughan and Joseph G. Kalls, Jr., ex '20, July 25 in Downing Green, Kentucky. Home, Atoka.

BAY-NEUMeyer: Miss Zelma Bay, ex '29, and Hugh Neumeyer, ex '29, July 30 in Norman. Home, Oklahoma City.


MOORE-Cox: Miss Carrie Tex Moore, 26 home-ec., and Arthur Cox, '26 eng., in Oklahoma City August 12. Home, Ok-lahoma City.


KENNEDY-WILLIAMS: Miss Marie Kenis-ton, ex '24, and Dr. Gordon Darnell Willi-ams, '25 med., in Oklahoma City, July.
THE two essentials of life are food and shelter. The two essential foods are milk and dairy products.

The annual per capita consumption of liquid milk has increased from 42.4 gallons in 1917 to 55.3 gallons in 1928, while ice cream consumption rose from 1.04 to 2.85 gallons between 1910 and 1928.

Ice is necessary in preserving foods and health. Its per capita annual consumption has increased from 240 pounds in 1904 to 1,020 pounds in 1928.

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Strickler, ex '29, and Lester Kennett, ex '29, in Oklahoma City. Home, Norman.


Fuller-Parks: Miss Dorothy Allen Fuller, ex '20, and Kirtland G. Parks, ex '21, in science, medic, in Oklahoma City. Alpha Omicron Pi. Home, Oklahoma City.

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---

Stewart-Cheuvront: Miss Faye Stewart and Clifton Cheuvront, ex '29, August 4 in Oklahoma City. Home, Oklahoma City.


Shellenberger-Duncan: Miss Muriel Shellenberger and J. Gard Duncan, ex '28, August 17 in Oklahoma City. Home, Oklahoma City.


Sparks-Littrell: Miss Clara Dial Sparks, unclassified, and C. D. Littrell in Woodward on August 9. Home, Oklahoma City.


Brunt-Wagner: Miss Blanche Brunt and Richard Lorraine Wagner, ex '29, on September 5 in Chandler. Home, Chandler.


---

BIRTHS

Walker B. Comegays, 24 arts-sc., and Doccas McConnell Comegays, ex '24, a son, Walker B. Comegays, Jr., on July 30 in Oklahoma City.


Dr. E. Eldon Baum, '28, medic, and Hettie Maloy Baum, fine arts, '26, a son, William Eldon, on June 21 in Tulsa.

---

DEATHS

Jackman A. Gill

Jackman A. Gill, ex '13, prominent McAlester attorney and United States commissioner was killed near McAlester on August 22 when his car skidded on a gravel road and overturned. Mr. Gill was always active in matters affecting the welfare of the university. In 1923, he was one of a group of former students that volunteered their services and successfully represented the board of regents in an action in the supreme court which restored to the university salary appropriation the sum of $420,000.00 which Governor Walton attempted to eliminate. He is survived by his widow and two small sons.

---

Time Changes

There was a time when the initial cost was the only factor that was considered in the purchase of a new tool or machine.

Now this is only a minor point to be considered as compared with the life and actual upkeep of this machine over a period of time.

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plane in which he was about to complete his test for a commercial pilot's license, Joseph A. Graham, '27 arts-sc., died almost instantly on July 24 at the municipal airport at Oklahoma City. Mr Graham had been an assistant in public speaking in the university for two years prior to his resignation June 1. He was prominent as a participant in dramatics and debating while an undergraduate. He was a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity.

PROFESSOR JOSEF NOLL
A loss of its most brilliant accompanist and one of the finest musicians in the southwest was felt by the piano department and by the university in the death of Prof. Josef Noll, age 34, on the morning of August 4. Mr Noll succumbed to peritonitis following an operation for appendicitis. He is survived by Mrs Noll and their son, Josef jr., and by his mother, father and sister of Chicago.

1912
Carrol S. Moore, ex '12, owner of Moore Advertising Co., leading advertising agency in Fort Worth, Texas, says that the Texas-O. U. game will be one of the greatest sports events of the southwest.

Adding national to local honor, Dr. Ray Balyeat, '12 arts-sc., '18 medic, was elected president of the American Society for the Study of Allergy. The election was made at the national convention of the society held in Portland, Oregon, in July. Considerable recognition has been given to Doctor Balyeat recently because of his treatises on hay fever and asthma treatments.


1914
Dr. John R. Neal, '14 medic., is deputy health officer of Los Angeles, California county, and a practicing physician there. His address is 449 Fourteenth street, San Monica.

1915
Overton M. Bounds, ex-'15, who has been general manager of the Garland Aircraft company at Tulsa, has been advanced to the position of vice president and technical adviser of the firm. While in school Bounds was a member of the baseball team.

1916
Alva Jarboe (Mrs. T. J.) Torkelson, '16 arts-sc., husband and infant daughter, Janet Gayle reside at 715 East Fifteenth Street, Oklahoma City. Mr Torkelson, a graduate of the University of Washington, is in the wholesale lumber business.

Eugene Monnet, '16 arts-sc., '20 law, and Royce Savage, '25 arts-sc., '27 law, have formed the law firm of Monnet & Savage and are practicing in Tulsa.

Francis M. Dudley, '16 law, was appointed by Governor Holloway September 24 to be assistant attorney general of Oklahoma, succeeding J. Berry King, who in turn has been named attorney general. For two terms Dudley was county attorney of Carter county. His home is in Ardmore. He is married and has one child.

1820
Joseph Benton, '20 arts-sc., '21 voice, has made his 1928 debut in European grand opera not only a matter of achievement but one of prosperous achievement. He has recently signed a two year contract with one of the leading European booking companies. Among the operas in which Benton has sung are “La Traviata,” “Il Trovatore,” “Faust,” “Madame Butterfly” and “Rigoletto.”

Elmer D. Fagan, '20 arts-sc., Ph. D. Harvard '26, stole time away from his activities as professor of economics to visit the campus and the Alumna office in July. Doctor Fagan who is assistant professor of economics at Leland Stanford university during the year, taught this summer in the University of Virginia. Fagan is a Kappa Alpha.

We Have It - Let Us Serve You!

POLICE, THIS YEAR, HAVE PROMISED NOT TO INTERFERE WITH OUR CUSTOMERS AFTER GAMES.

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Highway at Gray
Stanley L. Moore, Prop
Willard A. Darrow, '20 music, '23, arts-sc., is president of the All Arts conservatory which has recently been established in Oklahoma City.

Dr. Hedler H. Wyand, '20 science, '22 medic, who has been practising in Cleveland, Ohio, has been appointed official delegate of the university on the occasion of the dedication of the new building for the Institute of Pathology at the Western Reserve university, October 7. Doctor Wyand has offices at 642 Guardian Bank building.

1921

A new air transport company has been formed in Norman. Dr. Ben H. Cooley, '21 med., of Norman, is secretary. The Curtiss Flying Service abandoned its airport in Norman following its destruction by a cyclonic storm.

A. M. Meyer, '21 geol., is district geologist with the Atlantic Oil Producing company. He and Mrs. Meyers, (Fern Hazel Houston, '21 arts-sc.), and their daughter, Miss Doris Fern, are living in Ardmore.

Van Stewart, '21 law, has become a partner in the firm of McKeever, Elam, Moore & Stewart in Enid.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Kull, (Dove Montgomery ex '21, spent the month of August in Lansing, Michigan.

Another Sooner who is rapidly achieving distinction in the educational world is Charles B. Minner, '21 arts-sc., who is head of the department of philosophy at Wheaton college, Norton, Massachusetts.

Frank S. Cleckler, '21 bus., secretary of the University of Oklahoma Association, attended the international convention of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity held at Swamscott, Massachusetts, June 19 to 22.

Tully A. Nettleton, '21 journ., an editorial executive on the Christian Science Monitor at Boston, has been advanced to take charge of a new office created by the newspaper, a joint editorial-circulation post. Nettleton completed a survey of principal American cities last summer for the Monitor, and during the trip, interviewed George Eastman, the Kodak manufacturer and philanthropist. Nettleton's home address is 107 Falmouth street, Boston.

Hattie Mae Lachenmeyer (Nee McAtee), '21 journ., conducts a column in her newspaper, the Evening Daily Citizen, called "On Parade."

Allen Duncan, '21 arts-sc., is employed by the City National bank, New York City.

1922

A Sooner with an occupation where precision is vital is Leslie E. Athey, ex '27, United States weather bureau at Washington, D. C.
OCTOBER, 1929

LIFE MEMBERS

Hubert Ambrister, Oklahoma City
F. L. Aurin, Ponca City
Hutton Bellah, Altus
Ben C. Belt, Houston, Texas
A. N. Boatman, Okmulgee
Joseph A. Brandt, Norman
Harry J. Brown, Tulsa
Dr. Howard S. Browne, Ponca City
S. I). Burton, Canyon, Texas
Frank Buttram, Oklahoma City
Jerome Samuel Byers, Oklahoma City
Fred Capshaw, Oklahoma City
John F. Carey, Oklahoma City
Denzel Carr, Krakow, Poland
Glen Clarke, Ponca City
Frank S. Cleckler, Norman
Richard H. Cloyd, Norman
Dr. Ben H. Cooley, Norman
Fayette Copeland, Norman
Paul Darrough, Oklahoma City
A. R. Denison, Fort Worth, Texas
Harry H. Diamond, Holdenville
Alma W. Dowd, Norman
W. L. Eagleston, Tulsa
Floy V. Elliott, Tulsa
Earl Foster, Oklahoma City
J. J. Gable, Norman
Dr. J. M. George, Quanah, Texas
Clement O. Gittinger, Tulsa
Leo H. Gorton, Tulsa
Harry L. S. Halley, Tulsa
C. W. Hamilton, Montclair, New Jersey
John T. Harley, Tulsa
Frank A. Herald, Fort Worth, Texas
J. Wilkinson Hoover, Carlbad, New Mexico
Frank S. Horne, Wichita, Kansas
Elton B. Hunt, Tulsa
Robert W. Huston, Norman
Dr. Chas. D. Johnson, Tulsa
Neil R. Johnson, Norman
Ralph A. Johnston, Tulsa
Goy B. Jones, Abilene, Texas
Robert Keenan, Tulsa
L. W. Kitchens, Seminole
Emil R. Kraetchi, Norman
J. C. M. Krumtum, Weatherford
Pierce Larkin, Tulsa
T. R. Leahy, Pawhuska
H. V. Lewis, Tulsa

Sooner or Later

You will join the University of Oklahoma Association as a Life Member. Not only because it is the loyal thing to do, but also because it is a good investment. You get your money’s worth, dollar for dollar, when you become a Life Member. Every month The Sooner Magazine brings you the news of your friends among the alumni, keeps you abreast of affairs on the campus, tells you what your old pros are doing. Things move on the Oklahoma campus and the only way you can hope to keep up with your old school is through The Sooner Magazine.

Become a Life Member

You pay sixty dollars, either in a lump sum or in installments of five dollars a quarter. No more solicitation. Your money is secure. At stated intervals you will receive statements regarding the manner in which the Life Fund has been invested. Interest only from the principal will be used for operating expenses of the association.

The Sooner the Better

Five hundred life memberships must be obtained by 1931. This is the absolute minimum. One hundred life memberships have already been subscribed. Consider The Sooner Magazine just as you do the magazines of general interest to which you subscribe. There are few American homes where magazines do not enter. There should be few Sooner homes where The Sooner Magazine is not read.

How to Do It

Send the University of Oklahoma Association, Frank S. Cleckler, secretary, Oklahoma Union Building, Norman, your check either for sixty or for five dollars (the first installment). To do so is not only loyalty to your old school—it’s a 100 per cent profit investment.
1925
Fairview has as its county judge Howard "Red" Lindley, ex '25.
John Mugler, ex '25, is connected with the Perry Mill and Elevator Co.
Herman Long, ’25 arts-sc., ’28 medic., is serving as an intern at John Hopkins university this year.
Edward D. Hodges, ’25 arts-sc., is now city attorney at Newkirk. He received his law degree in ’27 from the university.
Ralph W. Keahey, ’25 arts-sc., is assistant professor in the department of political science in Butler university.
Eleanor Drennan, ’25 arts-sc., is teaching in Roosevelt junior high school in Oklahoma City.
Leo F. Cailey, ’25 medic, is practicing medicine in Oklahoma City with offices at 503 Medical Arts building. Doctor Cailey spent the past year in the graduate school of medicine of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia where he studied ophthalmology.
Lois Kelley, ’25 arts-sc., spent the summer studying in Chicago with Hubert Witherspoon, Florence Hinkle and Richard Hageman. Miss Kelley has been awarded the Florence Hinkle fellowship the last two summers.

1926
John Smith, ex ’26, is manager of the Smith Oil Tool Supply Co., in Sapulpa.
Cy Ellinger, ’26 arts-sc., is in the lease and royalty business in Okmulgee.
Fred Shields, ex ’26, is a geologist for the Sinclair Co., in Okmulgee.
Frank Abbott, ’26 law, is associated with the Halliburton-Abbott Co., of Tulsa.
Tom Mayes, ex ’26, is in the employ of the General Motors’ Acceptance Corp. of Oklahoma City.
Marsden Austin, ex ’26 is a representative of the New York Life Insurance Co., of Chickasha. Austin was awarded a trip to Canada last summer by the company for his rating as one of the four best salesmen in the state.
John Coffman, ’26 eng., entered the United States Marine Corps immediately after graduation. Since then he has been to many ports of the world. His latest station was Shanghai, China, but he is to leave there soon and return to the states early in October.
S. F. E. Baggett, ex ’26, is a railway postal clerk on the Guthrie-Kiowa, Kansas, division of the Santa Fe. He lives in Guthrie.
Francis Bush Atkinson, ex ’26, is an accountant at Roswell, New Mexico.

1927
Luther Bohannon, ’27 law, has been practicing since his graduation in Seminole.
Helen Boyle, ’27 arts-sc., who spent two years on a fellowship in Chase house, Chicago, is now in Japan, teaching in the Episcopal training school in Tokyo.

Petroleum engineering and bailing hay may seem a good distance apart to the average person but they became allied industries in the hands of John Lorenzen, ’27 arts-sc. Lorenzen had been reared on a farm near El Reno and after graduation deserts his career as a petroleum engineer to return to a farm. Faced with the labor of bailing hay, Lorenzen then used his engineering knowledge to invent a bailing machine that dispenses with the services of four men and four horses and works twice as fast as the ordinary baler. He has proved its efficiency by using only three men five days to bale 3,000 bales of hay from a 100 acre field.

Tom Harris, ’27 bus., is owner and manager of the Harris Auto Accessories in Ada.

Walter Arnott, ’27 arts-sc., ’28 law, has become a member of the firm of Arnott & Arnott at McAlester. Arnott spent the summer travelling in Europe and the past year taking post graduate work at Harvard.

Douglas McMurray, ex ’27, is associated with John Bryan in the lease and royalty business in Chickasha.

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Miss Jane Harden, ex ’27, sailed from New York City early in September for an extended trip on the continent. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Frances Harden who will enter school at Le Manoir, Lausanne, Switzerland.

Jack Curran, ’27 arts-sc., ’29 law, has become a member of the law firm of Curran & Curran in Enid.

Mrs. Harold M. Lewis, (Wilma Starns, ex ’27), will devote her winter to study in Salamanca, Spain. She will remain for a year and a half. Mrs. Lewis received the Hickman medal for the best language student when she was graduated from the Central high school in Oklahoma City in 1925, and in her junior year there won the state contest in Spanish.

Dorothy Lee Patswald, ’27 music, has been awarded a scholarship for next season in the opera class of the American Conservatory of Music in Chicago. Miss Patswald was graduated with honors from the conservatory last year. As a student in the opera classes of Eduardo Sacerdote, she made several appearances in the operatic performances at Kimball hall under his direction.

1928

Aubrey Kerr, ’28 law, organizer of Sooner politics and one-time president of the student council, is a member of the firm of Kerr & Kerr in Ada.

Marie Roberts, ’28 arts-sc., is teaching school in Perry this year.

Dr. E. Eldon Haun, ’28, medic., is practicing medicine in Tulsa with offices at 708 Medical Arts Building. Doctor Baum and Mrs. Baum, Hettie Maloy, fine arts ’26, are living at 1315 South St. Louis in Tulsa.

1929

Carmon C. Harris, ’29 law, and Ray Teague, ’29 law, have opened their own law firm at 223 West G street, Oklahoma City.

Juana Stevens, ’29 science, will teach in the Okeene schools this year. She has taught in the Wapanucka schools the past two terms.

Ethel James Byrd, ’29 arts-sc., is an instructor in East Central State Normal at Ada.

Walter French and Pete Caldwell, graduates of the class of ’29, are associated with the Empire Company in Bartlesville. German French is employed by the I. T. I. O. Company in Bartlesville.

Fred T. Klingensmith, ex ’29, has gone into the oil business and has his offices Okmulgee.

Sam Clammer, ’29 law, and assistant freshman football coach last year has left a successful career as an athlete to enter the profession of Gladstone. He is associated with the firm of Aby & Tucker in Tulsa.

Paul Cress, ’29 law, is a member of the law firm of Cress & Cress in Okmulgee.

Cannon McMahan, ’29 law, is practicing law in Okmulgee.

Ann Raub, ex ’29, is teaching in the public schools of Caldwell, Kansas, this year.

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By President W. B. Bizell

In the Daily Oklahoman

This is the first volume of a new series of publications dealing with the folk lore of the southwest. This new publication is sponsored by the Oklahoma Folk-Lore Society and it is the first book printed by the University of Oklahoma Press. The talents of several artists and the skill of the printer have been combined to make this an unusually attractive volume.

The contents cover a surprisingly wide range of material from other sources. The lore naturally occupies a large place in this publication, it does not exclude a wide range of material from other sources. The high quality of the contents is assured by the names of the contributors, which include J. Frank Dobie, Lynn Riggs, Stanley Vestal and other well known writers and authorities in the field of southwestern folk-lore.

The introduction by B. A. Botkin, the editor, is a scholarly survey of the field to which he has added a discriminating bibliography. The range of material may be illustrated by "Choctaw Fables" by James Culberson, "The Taxi Talk" by George Milburn, and the poems entitled "People of the Backwater" by Lynn Riggs. This is not a volume of the general popular magazine type out of which one selects two or three articles that interest him and ignores the other contributions. It is a book that one may read from page to page finding something interesting in every paragraph throughout the volume.

The appearance of Folk-Say is an event in the literary history of Oklahoma. Its contents constitute a contribution to comparative literature. It is surprising how rich our Southwestern country is in material of this kind, and the Oklahoma Folk-Lore society is to be congratulated on this literary enterprise. Under the able editorship of B. A. Botkin, George Milburn and J. Frank Dobie, and with the sympathetic cooperation of Joseph A. Brandt, the scholarly and efficient editor of the University of Oklahoma Press, Folk-Say should attract wide spread attention and contribute substantially to our knowledge of the material in this field.

By John McClure, '15

In the New Orleans Times-Picayune

The Oklahoma Folk-Lore Society, following in the path of the Texas society, whose excellent miscellanies have been reviewed at length on this page, has begun the publication of Folk-Say, a Regional Miscellany, edited by B. A. Botkin, which promises to be one of the most valuable repositories of folk-lore and criticism of folkways in America. Mr. Botkin, an excellent poet and critic and keen student of popular lore, has made a highly successful beginning in the first number of the series. Folk-Say deals primarily with the literature of the southwest but is concerned with any distinctly regional material, south, north, east or west. One of the most natural and convincing specimens in this number is "The Indiana Log-Rolling" as told by Cliff Frank to Mr. Botkin.

Folk-Say, too, includes more than simple folk-lore. The editor has included in this number and will include in others to follow new material in prose and verse of definitely regional tone. "Oklahoma Opera" by George Milburn, who spent last year in New Orleans and is a contributor to Quarterly is much the best work in the volume. These sketches of Oklahoma small town life resemble Sherwood Anderson's sketches in their simplicity, but are richer and more significant than any but Anderson's best. Milburn promises to do very fine work indeed.

Mr. Botkin who starts Folk-Say with an article on "The Folk in Literature: An Introduction to the New Regionalism", points out that both scholars and writers in America, after over a century of vague aspiration, for an "American Literature" conceived as some sort of generality, have awakened to the fact that good literature is primarily provincial. A new interest in regional traditions and culture has supplanted the old democratic abstractions.

George Milburn, '30 journ., a contributor to The Sooner Magazine, has had a series of Oklahoma sketches accepted by The American Mercury, for publication soon. The sketches will appear in two installments. Milburn is also preparing for Ives Washburn, Inc., New York publisher, a book of hobo songs and ballads.

Among American literary people who more and more find New Mexico a congenial place in which to write is Philip Bach, ex-'23, short story writer, who resides in Artesia, New Mexico.

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