

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

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

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

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

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

FIRST ADDRESS TO THE STUDENT BODY.

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

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