



FIFTEENTH N. Y. S. A. COMMENCEMENT

BACCALAUREATE SERMON

President Davis Shows Relation Between Opportunity And Responsibility

Theme: Opportunity and Responsibility.

Text: "The harvest indeed is plenteous but the laborers are few." Luke 10:2.

The historic setting of this text is in connection with the commissioning and sending out by our Lord of the seventy disciples to tell the people of the coming of the Kingdom of Heaven. It was a special missionary movement and should not be confused with the calling of the twelve apostles. In that religious setting it had a very large and real spiritual significance. I do not wish to separate the text from its spiritual significance, but rather to employ the figures of speech used in the text in our study today for both spiritual and material values.

In a baccalaureate sermon like this, the biggest lesson to be learned is the spiritual lesson, but the material and the physical implications may contribute to the spiritual lessons.

When Jesus sent out the seventy, there was a real need for a new interpretation of spiritual values. Religion had become unrelated to life and consisted of ceremonial performances. He was seeking to re-interpret religion and thereby he re-interpreted life. Today I would like to make the spiritual interpret the material and industrial life of men, particularly as it is related to the science of agriculture and country life.

I need not argue that the spiritual is God's most important gift to man, and that all the material universe, with its life of industry and human contacts, is intended only to contribute to that spiritual quality in man. It is, therefore, not straining the text or wrenching it from its setting to discuss industry and particularly agriculture and country life in relation to and in the terms of this spiritual truth: "The harvest indeed is great but the laborers are few."

As the spiritual is the ultimate goal for which all the other programs of life exist, I wish to assume that fact in the presentation of this theme, "Opportunity and Responsibility."

I. The Food Harvest and Opportunity.

Without dwelling at length now, therefore, upon the religious setting and significance of the text and theme, I desire first to discuss the industrial and vocational aspects of "Opportunity and Responsibility" in relation to agriculture and country life and then point out their spiritual significance as their supreme value.

This past week, while studying this theme and writing this sermon, I have spent three days in the great city of New York with its six millions of people. I have watched the surging tide of human life assembled there under conditions where it is impossible to produce any harvest of grain or little else that makes up the basic food supply, for themselves or for others. Also, there was in New York this week, as reported by the papers, a convention of the advocates of birth control who hold that the world is now over-populated and

that to insure food and plenty, population must be reduced. These millions in New York City, with many, many millions of our fellows throughout the state and the nation, are dependent upon the harvests that the minority produce in the rural and agricultural sections of the country. Upon the largeness, therefore, of the harvests of those who do produce, must depend the life of the many millions who produce no food supply.

Upon agricultural education has fallen the task of making these larger harvests possible. Only a few generations ago every family largely produced its own food supply, and yet famine was more common in those days than it is today. It is true that railroads and other distribution facilities have also come to the rescue of non-agricultural communities; but even with these, famines would be increasingly prevalent, were it not for the greatly increased quantity of production among the limited number who still do produce food.

The crop reports for 1924 show that last year New York State produced record crops, notwithstanding the greatly reduced farm population in recent years. For eight years there has been a rapid decline in farm population in this and other states. On January first, of this year, there were 165,000 fewer people living on the farms of this state than on January first, 1917, the year the United States went into the World War. In 1918, 40,000 tillers of the soil, in this state, left their farms to engage in other occupations. In 1919, 34,000 left; in 1920 26,000; in 1921, 16,000. There was a little swing-back to the farms in 1922 and 11,000 returned, but again in 1923, 34,000 left and in 1924, 21,000 left the farms of the state for other occupations. Statistics show also that in 1917 there were 77,000 hired hands on the farms of this state, while on January 1, 1925, there were but 26,700; just a little more than one-third as many as there were eight years ago.

Yet, as I have pointed out, the products of the state were greater in 1924 than they were in 1917 or in any other previous year. It is agricultural education that has saved the country from famine and the farms from bankruptcy. It is the possibility of the abundant harvest though the laborers are few, that is the only hope of the future. Superior agricultural education is the only means for the achievement of this result.

There are some who look for a wholesale return of population to the country. I am not one of that number. The industrial age on which the world has entered, with transportation, modern machinery, and great accumulations of capital, is the age of the big industries and big cities. There will continue to be large numbers going from the country to the cities to drive taxicabs, work in garages or factories, or to tend telephones, operate typewriters or sell goods, as well as to participate in the thousand and one other activities of the cities. The

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AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL HOLDS ANNUAL GRADUATION

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

The close of the fifteenth successful year of the New York State School of Agriculture was marked by the Commencement program, which began Sunday morning, the twenty-ninth of March, with the Baccalaureate sermon, delivered by the President of the University, Boothe C. Davis. The theme was "Opportunity and Responsibility," and was based on the text, "The harvest is indeed plenteous, but the laborers are few." Luke 10:2.

The sermon will be found in another part of this paper.

Class Day exercises were held Monday afternoon, at Firemens Hall There Kenneth E. Tice, president of the Senior class, addressed the Junior class, transferring to them the responsibilities that all Senior classes must assume.

The reply was made by Edwin Hunt, president of the Junior class.

Following the exercises was a clever play, presented by the senior class. It was "Deacon Dubs," written by Walter Ben Hare. Many of the audience pronounced the play the best one that has ever been given by the Aggies. It was directed by C. C. Camenga who deserves credit for his good work.

Commencement exercises took place Tuesday afternoon at the Agricultural Hall. At two o'clock, into a crowded hall, filed the senior class for the last time. Many may have been happy on that occasion, but yet there was that feeling of sadness at having at last to depart from their dear Alma Mater.

A piano solo by Olive Clark added a pleasing touch to the prevailing air of solemnity. Then the Invocation was given by Rev. Clyde Ehret of the Alfred Seventh Day Church.

The commencement address was then given, as found in detail in a separate column, by S. L. Strivings of Castile, Master of the N. Y. State Grange. The theme was "The Challenge of the Future."

After the address all were pleased with a delightfully rendered vocal solo by Mrs. Leona Place Jones of the class of 1911.

The most impressive part of the program was that which followed—the presentation of diplomas. President Davis closed this ceremony with few, but impressive words, which carried to the graduates true blessings, and made them realize that they had reached the threshold of life, with all its responsibilities.

Director Champlin then presented the prizes, won for scholastic achievements. To the class of '25 was presented for the second time, the silver loving cup, given to the class for having the highest class average for the year. To Melvin Merton was given the Senior scholarship prize. His average for the year was 88.9%.

Following is the list of graduates:

Agriculture

Bennett, Clair Baldwin
Bennett, Fred Ranger
Brandt, Julius Chester
Clarke, Stephen Willis
Galutia, Ralph Rudolph
Hetrick, Robert Chester
Hillman, George Herbert
Merton, Melvin James
Miller, Carl Wooley
Roy, Clifford Edwin
Tice, Kenneth Edward
Weber, James Berney
Laura, Joseph Bernard

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CHALLENGE OF THE FUTURE

Topic of Yearly Address Shows Students Important Problems To Be Met

S. L. Strivings of Castile, N. Y., Master of the New York State Grange, gave an address at the Agricultural School Commencement, the subject of which was "The Challenge of the Future."

The intent of the speaker was to show the significance of the conception "Challenge," and to show its relation to the student, to school, and to life, to show the student why he is in school, and give him as he leaves his Alma Mater a helpful outlook on the broad expanse of his new life.

What is "Challenge?" What does it mean to the boy? It means that he becomes enthused, that he has seen something that he thinks he should do, and he is impelled by all the forces within him to do it. "Challenge" is the realization of one's duty in life, the desire to serve humanity. If when one goes through school he sees the challenge, and sets it up as his ambition in life, something to work diligently towards, he has accepted a challenge.

All people have ideals which vary. These may be high, or they may be low, but the height to which we attain depends upon the height at which we set our goals. There is now too much of a tendency to set our stakes too low, to be content with confining ourselves to the little things, and doing them well, rather than trying to break out of the shell of old practices. It is attitude of this character that hinders progress, rather than to promote it.

"A man's ideals should be higher than his reach," or what is Heaven for? We build too low when we set our goals at less than the infinite. Live, then, for great ideals is a challenge of today, and tomorrow.

At Albany a discussion, at which the speaker was present, was held on the subject of the value of Rural Teacher Training. The main question to be settled was of the amount of education necessary to fit the girls for the rural school positions. The conclusion was that she should know more, far beyond the scope of her work that she might work, not with ideas limited within the narrow confines of her position, but with a broader view, with a more vast and inspiring conception of the meaning of service. In this, then lies the challenge of the broader view.

This challenge may be developed into one more advanced—to do WELL with a broader view. Fifty years ago, farmers used to be more particular in the technique of farming. They used to keep their rows straighter, and do everything with more care, whereas now, so much trouble is not taken to do things particularly. It seems that the more the farmer has means, the less cautious he is about using them to the best advantage.

Does the man, then who has the advantages of greater means do his tasks as well as he who has the lesser means? Out of this comes our challenge to do WELL with a broader view.

Closely linked with the challenges of the future are the great dreams of commercial prestige. They are the prophecies of its development. Fifty years ago the great world builders conceived the great Trans-Siberian railroad. Now, some venture to predict that there will be a railroad running the length of the South, and North American continents, through Alaska, under the Bering Strait, and over into Siberia connecting with the Trans-Siberian, going across Europe, under

the English Channel and over to England. Think of it—South America to England by rail. Such are the dreams of commercial prestige. Such is the challenge of tomorrow.

We are living now in an age of commercial development, an age in which knowledge is continually disclosing methods to improve means of transportation and communication, and in which it is developing more efficient methods of carrying on commerce. This means that competition is becoming keener, and that one entering into the struggle for existence must be better prepared to meet life's obstacles.

As yet we have not mentioned the country boys and girls. We have not considered their responsibility to the future. The country is the breeding place from whence has come manhood the most verile. Just as back in the hills are born the rills that grow into mighty rivers, so are born in the country the strong sturdy children that grow into the great rivers of manhood that carry life's burdens. It is the contact with nature's vital forces that makes the man physically perfect. It is this strong physique that is so necessary for a man to succeed in life. If as a nation we are to maintain our strength, we must depend upon the country. The challenge is then to the boys and girls of the country. Upon their vital forces, derived from mother nature, depends the strength of the nation.

We must speak of the relation between children and state. The latter acknowledges that it is duty to give to every boy and girl an education. There is no limit set upon the number that may enjoy this privilege. The sum of money spent yearly for the education of all who desire it is tremendous, but the state yet feels justified in the expense.

It has, however, been queried as to the extent to which the state is justified in carrying out this policy. It was decided that the state owes at least a common school education to everyone, but no more. This is to be questioned, but yet it must be remembered that there is nothing that will discourage giving more than dispensing the gift. There are now more than twenty-two thousand boys between fourteen and twenty-one who are not in school. This is deplorable when education can be had gratis. It is not realized sufficiently that the doors of opportunity are wide open. Here is another challenge—Show the wandering youth that the doors of opportunity ARE open.

But if the state is paying so much money and effort to help our young generations, do they not then owe something to the state? Yes. Obedience to religion and law. It is especially becoming of the young man to regard the laws of God as well as those of man. Man owes to himself and country his sound health and service, but he cannot hope to be useful if he disobeys the laws of the Almighty, the laws of nature, the laws of common sense, and ruins his health by over-indulgences. The charge to the youth then is—Uphold the laws of the state, respect religion, and keep physically fit.

There is one challenge that concerns more directly America's young womanhood. As spring comes, young girls graduate from school with hopes of going sometime into homes, homes

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SOCIETY NEWS

DELTA SIGMA PHI

It certainly looked like old times to see so many old timers come back during vacation.

Dick Lyon, Olin Shults and Johnny Voorhies visited us for several days. Bros. Martin and Gordon Borden found time to take in the wrestling meet and dance.

Copeland dropped in long enough to report that all is well at Dartmouth.

Frank Lobaugh '20, sends glad tidings of a future Delta Sig, Frank Junior. We wonder if Ted will break down and smoke one of the cigars on that news.

It is strange how many girls enjoyed the St. Lawrence meet who hated the one with Springfield. It makes all of the difference in the world who is on top.

Wm. Huntley of Syracuse visited Dave Shults recently.

KLAN ALPINE

Vacation left a husky crew at the Klan House, Bro. Spicer, Bros. Moore, Grant, Clavell, Prentice and Whipple.

Mother King spent her vacation with her daughter at Geneva, N. Y.

Brother Clavell distinguished himself as a "cookee." He knows what to tell them when they come late to dinner, allowing all the "victuals" to grow cold.

Brother Spicer proved himself a master of the culinary art with an exhibit of pies. His cake and prune whip were darn good.

Brothers Taft and Miller bummed to Ithaca. They remarked that the place

was rather dead, like Alfred those few days.

Bro. Sport Rogers drove to Watstown to inspect a brick plant and take pictures for some work he is doing. He is glad to be back, he says, for he so very nearly didn't arrive. Oh he just drove the 160 miles back in 4 hours and 20 minutes. These darn Fords, they—

Advertisement: Clifford C. Button and gang, construction engineers. Custom building over night.

Bro. Button, who was given the contract for the work, has begun the addition, a room for Mother King, and a sleeping porch. The foundation is laid and work has started on the frame. Materials are being supplied by Frank Lunn of Wellsville.

PI ALPHA PI

In the majestic ball room of the Hotel Sherwood last Saturday evening the Phi Alpha Pi Sorority of Alfred University held their second annual dance. From seven o'clock on, broken only by a short intermission for a light lunch and a toast from President Bowen thirty couples encircled Press Whites' boys to keep the good work up until the midnight clock sounded a conventional interruption and the party was over. Dr. C. J. Adamec and Miss Marion Fosdick, Professor and Mrs. I. A. Conroe were the chaperones.

Charlie—"Say, do you know I tried to raise a mustache like yours once. But I found what it looked like and cut it off."

Bill—"I had a face like yours once. That's why I'm trying to raise a mustache."

PROF. SEIDLIN FORECASTS ALFREDIAN UTOPIA

Prompted, perhaps, by the influences of attending the Soph-Senior party Prof. Joseph Seidlin revealed to his class in Physics the next morning, the fact that he is now writing a book.

In Prof. Seidlin's words, "The new book which I am working at, spasmodically, is both 'good and original.' As Mark Twain has put it, 'good where it is not original and original where it is not good.' I expect it will be published about a week after my death, though it might be but five days after."

The name of this interesting book-to-be is "A College in the Future." As Bob Spicer would say everything in it is to be vice versa. Social engagements in this future institution of learning will be run off in the daytime, per schedule. Classes will be held in the evening from eight o'clock until the wee small hours. One can imagine a physics class being held from eleven to twelve and students coming to the instructor at twelve to ask if the class could be held just a half hour longer.

Students will be required to attend all mid-semester in full dress. Without a doubt all seniors will be under the strictest of rules and in constant fear of the paddles which the grave, stern freshmen will wield. Girls will not be allowed to call on the boys after eight-thirty in the morning nor before ten at night. A student caught cheating on an exam will receive an A while one who seems honest will receive no consideration.

These are some of the possibilities in this most interesting of books which which the whole world will await with exceeding interest.

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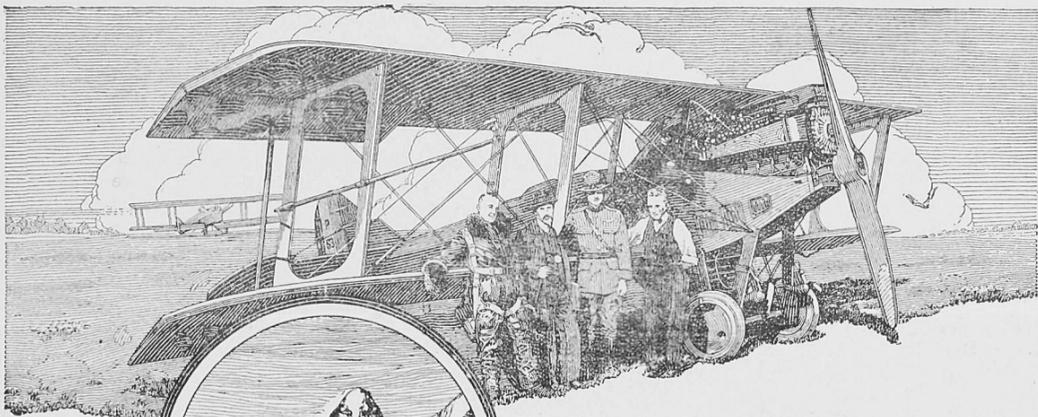
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OUR PLAYFUL STUDENTS

We Alfredians are proud of the fact that our Alma Mater is a cosmopolitan school. In our ranks is represented every grade of society and every sort of type, the gifted, the average, the rich, the poor, the brilliant, the pluggers, the conscientious and—we regret to say—the irresponsible. It is a deplorable fact that every group of any size must be afflicted with a few of these latter—addle-brained and half witted.

These people like to be considered the wits of the campus. They abound with pathetic puns and weak jokes. They think that school-boy pranks and horse-play is quite the thing for college men. They laugh knowingly when their escapades are discussed, throw back their shoulders in a satisfied manner and feel quite friendly with the world. From our own experience with the men in question we feel they might much more profitably spend their time with their books.

Last Thursday, the occasion of the class parties, some of these persons, abounding with misdirected energy, conceived the brilliant idea of sprinkling a chemical at the Brick entrance. The compound when stepped on exploded. The damage probably was not great, a few burned spots in a carpet, but the situation it represents is pitiful. This does not represent the traditional spirit of our school. We can all enjoy good fun but pranks of this sort are dangerous and have no place in college, neither have the morons who are responsible for them.

WRESTLING MEET

Saturday night Apr. 4 in the Gym, Alfred's newest sport came into its own when Coach Seidlin's wrestlers defeated the husky St. Lawrence grapplers 28-5, obtaining five falls, one time advantage and losing but one fall during the seven bouts.

The Alfred team that went out against the upstaters in this meet was an entirely different outfit as far as mat ability than the team which went down to defeat before Springfield a month ago. Every man came out in a business-like manner and seemed ready to meet his opponent. Chamberlain and Big Mac, "fill ins" for Stearns who was disabled last week in practice and Bissel who had to go away this week end, both made good tries and did a bit of seasaw scoring, Chamberlain losing by a fall and MacConnell winning by a fall.

Caruso of Alfred and Dishaw of St. Lawrence in the 115 lb. were the first in action and their bout was, from many points of view, the best of the evening.

The visitor had weight and reached on Alfred's light man, but the wily Caruso was there all the time and with two minutes left to go secured a headlock on his opponent and Referee Atherton tapped him a fall. The timers announced seven minutes for the length of the fray.

Next was between Moffat and Meehan for 125 lb. honors. The visitor came out strongly aggressive, but showed lack of condition and inside of a minute was at Moffat's mercy, it being only a question of seconds before his shoulders would rub the canvas. By a game fight he stayed most another minute before the Alfred man got the fall.

The third bout between Cady of Alfred and Friedman of St. Lawrence which went to Cady on a time decision of a minute and six seconds was the best mat battle that the wrestling game, or the finest example of real fight, that any athletic sport ever offered at Alfred or anywhere else. Aside from the fact that both opponents had a good knowledge of tactics and were not adverse to straining to the limit to win, the rooters were all for Cady who went into the struggle with a bad cauliflower ear which was painfully swollen and caused intense pain to the Alfred man when his opponent captured it in a bad headlock. The bandage he was wearing came off and when replaced came off a second time so for over three minutes the gamester wrestled with no protection over the injury and despite the torturous handicap and the fact he was wrestling a man who seemed intent to take advantage of his opponents' condition, Cady throughout had no thought of submitting, but by supreme gameness fought on. He nearly pinned his man twice but the timers' whistle prevented further chance of a fall and he was given the match on time advantage.

The fourth battle was short lived for in two minutes Kelly of Alfred had Evans the St. Lawrence man pinned to the mat. From the start Kelly was the master and twice had the north country man about down, but the latter an agile chap, and considered one of the best mat representatives of his college, squirmed around on one shoulder for a minute and a half.

The fifth bout was between the two captains, Humphrey of Alfred and La Platney of St. Lawrence. It was a fast, well-fought bout until five minutes were up, when the Alfred captain got a good headlock upon his opponent and it was but a few seconds before he obtained the fall.

The next bout went to St. Lawrence when Crowley got a fall from Chamberlain in three minutes. Neither man was adept at the game. Chamberlain practically had his man the first minute, but when the Referee called them back on the mat he lost the advantage by inexperience. Then Crowley put Chamberlain in the same position and from the center of the mat he made use of his advantage and took the fall.

The last bout lasted five and a half minutes with McConnell and his 220 lb. opponent Smith struggling around for an advantage until finally Alfred's man took the heavy weight into a position where he soon was helpless, and then by a bit of pressure rolled St. Lawrence's last hope on his back.

A special feature of the meet was Referee Edward Atherton of Angelica who was one time welter weight champion of the world, and who has trained many famous boxers and wrestlers, including the famous John L. Sullivan and the equally famous William Mu doon. Mr. Atherton, despite the fact that he is over sixty, appeared agile as any young man as he jumped around into various positions to better keep tabs on the mat men.

PAGES

For months I courted Polly,
Threatened, pleaded, stormed
But could not win her.
One day she let me kiss her
God, the wonder of her lips.
The memory of her burns
Like the morning star in the heavens.
Peg was a living flame
She melted in my arms like new-run
wax,
Hampered by conventional society
Her perfumed body an offering to
Eros.
I want to love her but her memory
Is like a festering sore—nauseating.

N. Y. S. A. COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

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that will be to them centers of love and purity, where true American ideals will be prevalent, and will be fostered. In order that these may forever obtain, we must promote education in the right kind of American home making. Our youth cannot amount to so much if they do not have the proper environment; the loving guidance of good parents and a welcome home; for it is this that counts more than anything else in the making of a true man. Here, therefore, is one of the greatest challenges—Fight, fight, for the American homestead.

COMPLETE STAFF OF THE 1927 KANAKADEA

The staff of the 1927 Kanakadea is complete with thirteen numbers. The number thirteen is to prove a lucky number this year since the staff was not chosen on Friday.

The 1927 year book will be the 21st book which the Junior classes of the University have published and it is hoped that everyone in Alfred will co-operate with the staff in making this a book of which the school may be proud. Since the student body furnishes the largest percentage of buyers of the annual it should not be backward in informing the staff what it would like to see in the publication next year. Advice is acceptable at any time. Helpful suggestions will go far to make the Kanakadea truly represent the student body at large and reflect from its pages the genuine Alfred atmosphere. Watch for other signs of life from this Kanakadea.

The staff:—

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Cornell University Summer Session in LAW

First Term, June 22 to July 29

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. Professor
Frankfurter of the Harvard Law
School.

TRADE REGULATION. Professor
Frankfurter.

CODE PLEADING. Professor Clark
of The Yale Law School.

PROPERTY Ia. Dean Bogert, Cornell
Law Faculty.

PUBLIC SERVICE. Professor Bur-
dick, Cornell Law Faculty.

CONFLICT OF LAWS. Professor
Stevens, Cornell Law Faculty.

CONTRACT. Asst. Professor White-
side, Cornell Law Faculty.

Second Term, July 30 to Sept. 4

NEGOTIABLE PAPER. Professor
Aigler of the Univ. of Michigan Law
School.

MORTGAGES. Professor Simonton of
the Univ. of Missouri Law School.

BANKRUPTCY. Professor Simonton.

SALES. Dean Bogert.

AGENCY. Professor Stevens.

CONTRACT, continued.

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BACCALAUREATE SERMON

Continued from page one

lure of the crowds, the electric lights and the amusement halls will supplement business in crowding the cities.

More and more, therefore, I am expecting the trained agriculturist to be the sole out-standing producer of the abundant harvest. As the proportion of city dwellers increases and the proportion of laborers in the production of food becomes smaller, the individual harvest must become proportionally greater. Knowledge and skill in production, the ever increasing use of mechanical power in production, and the application of improved methods, will insure the abundant harvest. This word of encouragement to the graduates in agriculture is no less appropriate for the graduates of the Rural Teacher Training course. For this work, too, is a part of the program of country life which makes for an intelligent, trained, progressive and prosperous rural people. This is the opportunity which I would stress today in the privilege of a plenteous harvest to which the trained agriculturist may confidently look forward.

II. The Scarcity of Laborers and the Responsibility.

While the decreasing proportion of food producers increases the opportunity for the successful producers of plenteous harvests, it also increases the responsibility. The lawyer who takes upon himself the obligations of his profession, assumes its responsibility. The physician assumes the responsibility of life and death in the selection of his profession. The minister assumes responsibility for the moral instruction and guidance of his people. Not less does the agriculturist who, in these days, chooses a highly specialized vocation, assume responsibility for the sustenance of an ever increasing proportion of his fellow men.

Society holds a chauffeur responsible for the occupants of his car. Why should food producers be held less responsible for obligations to the public than chauffeurs or motor-men or policemen or coal miners? Yours is a public service profession and is coming more and more to be such by the very scarcity and selected quality of its members. This is the material or industrial responsibility which I would emphasize.

III. Ethical and Moral Privileges and Responsibilities.

Like the material harvest and industrial opportunity and responsibility, there are the ethical and moral opportunities and responsibilities of the farmer.

1. I might mention the building of character through industry, economy and skill in a well-defined but proportionally smaller group of people, developing a highly specialized form of industry and public service through the production of food. There is a moral quality in conscious public service. As agriculture acquires, as it is now developing, a group consciousness and adds to that a consciousness of service to the larger community, there is produced an important ethical and moral quality for the individual and for the group.

2. There is also the possibility of the Divine comradeship in nature, open to the farmer, that is denied to man in most other occupations. Many farmers, I am sure, have not imagination enough to see it, and my power to describe it is limited by my own imperfect imagination. How I wish I could picture to you that comradeship of man and God in nature's laboratory work so that you would never forget it. There is a world of harmony and beauty in the fields and flock and gardens that is not found in factories and city streets. Grass and leaves and blossoms are in the fields. The green stuff that fills their tissues is the world's great wonder worker that God has mysteriously made alive. By its marvelous divine arts it takes dead matter and transforms it into life and leaf and flower and fruit. But for this thing which we call "chlorophyll" and its radio messages from the sunbeams, there could be no animal life, no human

love, no intelligence. Yet the farmer is the laboratory agent of this Divine energy as it reproduces and multiplies itself in its life-sustaining mission. Happy is he who can feel as he toils at his tasks, that he is a co-worker with God. The Psalmist could look at the stars and exclaim: "The heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament showeth his handiwork;" so the farmer can exclaim as he looks at his fields: "How manifold are thy works, O God, in wisdom hast thou made them all."

3. Perhaps nothing is more important to stress, however, in connection with the large possible harvest and the few laborers, and in connection with the opportunity and responsibilities, than the home life of children and young people.

The draft for the World War called our attention tragically to the great percentage of physically unfit among the American youth of the country districts. Health statistics show that the cities have now far outstripped the country in sanitation and public health. The highest death rates are now found in the country districts. Insanity is more prevalent among the women of the farm population than among any other class.

Country youth are an easy prey to the vices of the city. This is more startlingly true even among girls than among boys. Wholesome home life and training is of infinite importance for our country girls amidst the new and changed social conditions in which we live and it furnishes one of the noblest opportunities and at the same time one of the gravest responsibilities.

4. The fourth and last of these ethical and moral privileges and responsibilities which I will have time to mention today, is the Rural Church. The abundant harvest and the few laborers could have been little more apparent in the day of our Lord, when he sent out the seventy disciples, than it is today in the country districts.

There are today, thirty thousand abandoned rural churches in the United States. They represent churches of all creeds in Christendom. There is a distinct breaking down of the old sectarian rivalries and competitions of past generations. Church boards and missionary societies are no longer endeavoring to finance hopeless remnants of contending denominations in rural communities or in frontier or foreign mission fields. As a result of this movement, and other forces, many sectarian church organizations in rural communities, unable longer to finance themselves, have fallen to pieces and their properties and often their families are going to decay.

There is, therefore, at this time, an unprecedented opportunity and a corresponding responsibility among rural people for the organization and development of the community church. Just as the old district school is being displaced by the larger and more efficient consolidated school, so the old rural church is now ready to give place to the new, consolidated church. Here many shades of denominational belief can be gathered together under one roof to worship their common Creator.

One larger, better equipped, better financed church organization, with a more efficient pastor, can unify and enrich the spiritual life of the community. If there be distinct differences in the beliefs of important groups in the same community, special services can be held in the same house for each group, as is so satisfactorily accomplished by the different groups in this house of worship and in this community. Different practices in matters of baptism or other creed questions can be easily adjusted without violence to anyone's conscience, in such a community church, organized on broad, sympathetic lines.

This movement for the community rural church seems to me to be the most distinctive spiritual opportunity and responsibility for this generation of agricultural people. Much as I prize scientific and economic

progress, I prize the spiritual more. You men and women who are graduating with this class are just as truly commissioned by our Lord to go out and tell the people of the coming Kingdom as were the seventy disciples to whom he uttered the words of the text. The most abundant harvest that is possible for you to imagine, lies in the opportunity now before you to be pioneer workers in this great new community church movement which is the only hope of the church and organized religion in most of these rural communities. The harvest before you indeed, is plenteous, but the laborers are so few.

It would be the greatest compliment to our agricultural school, and perhaps its greatest contribution to the world, if all its graduates could go out filled with this great purpose of building up a unified spiritual interest in your several communities. Some of you will have to work almost alone, at first, in the accomplishment of this task, so few are the workers; but we have confidence in you, we believe you have been trained into a broader and deeper spirit than you would otherwise have had, and we send you forth with our prayers for God's rich blessing, that you may share in the abundant harvest, both temporally and spiritually. And we also pray that though you may sometimes feel that you labor quite alone, and that at best the laborers are few, you may yet feel that you are not alone for the Great Master is always with you, and that with His comradeship and help you may be ever confident of his approval and of an abundant harvest. With this prayer we send you forth in His name.

FIFTEENTH COMMENCEMENT

Continued from page one

Home Economics

Dye, Ethel Irene

Rural Teacher Training

Allen, Frances Cross
Atwell, Rosa Christine
Brasted, Edith Hattie
Buck, Winifred Evelyn
Bush, Genevieve Awilda
Button, Jessamine Ernestine
Clark, Olive Viola
Day, Mildred Florence
Goodwin, Eloise Irene
Goodwin, Helen Julia
Hand, Ruth H.
Henderson, Frances Leola
Holden, Margaret Mary
Holden, Martha Rose
Huber, Gertrude Mae
Huntington, Genevieve Ruth
Jones, Florence Cressy
Kelley, Mary Margaret
Kent, Nellie Mildred
Luce, Helen Mae
Mullen, Helen Kathryn
Reynolds, Helen Genevieve
Robinson, Marjorie Luella
Robinson, Susie Elmira
Rowe, Edith Mary
Schirmer, Daisy Loretta
Shaut, Mary Elizabeth
Sills, Beatrice Augusta
Smith, Charlene Celeste
Smith, Norma Elizabeth
VanBuskirk, Gertrude
Wallace, Gladys Muriel
Wambold, Dorris Elizabeth
Whitford, Ruth Elizabeth

The Commencement program was closed by the Alumni Banquet and dance, held the same afternoon.

At six-thirty the largest banquette crowd that ever came into the Parish House gathered, two by two, and marched into the green and gold banquet hall where, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. J. Francis Champlin, Mr. and Mrs. George Robinson, C. C. Camenga, (Vice Pres. 1926) and Miss Frances Witter (re-elected Sec. for 1926), everything possible had been done to arrange for satisfaction of mind, spirit and body. The best cooks in the county had prepared a tasty meal. President T. B. Clausen (re-elected for 1926) of the Alumni Association, presided as toastmaster and received some crispy talk from the six honored guests and several alumni. Director of song R. W. Wingate, kept the feeling of merriment turned up, and for two hours there was not a full moment.

Honored Guests

Boothe Colwell Davis
President of Alfred University
W. J. Wright
Director Junior Agriculture Extension Work for the State of New York
Director N. Y. S. A. 1912 to 1919
C. E. Ladd
Director Agricultural Extension for the State of New York
Director N. Y. S. A. 1919 to 1920

A. E. Champlin
Director N. Y. S. A. from 1920 and still its chief
S. L. Strivings
Master of State Grange, Castile, N. Y.

The climax of the whole Commencement program was the dance at the Academy Hall after this banquet. Here until midnight Press White's orchestra furnished music that was duly appreciated by both the newly created, and older alumni celebrants. The former danced that they might drown the feeling of sadness that yet lingered in them, while the latter danced that the feeling of joyousness in them might rise still higher, but they both danced.

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Lv.	8:30	1:30	†7:00	Ar. 11:45	6:00	11:30
	8:40	1:40	†7:15	Alfred Sta.	11:45	5:45
	9:00	2:00	†7:30	Almond	11:30	5:30
	9:15	Ar. 2:15	†7:45	Hornell	Lv. 11:00	5:15
						10:45*

†Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights only.

On Sunday morning only, bus leaves Alfred at 7:30 A. M. and Hornell at 10:00 A. M.

Bus leaving Alfred at 8:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. connects at Alfred Station with bus for Andover and Wellsville.

*10:45 P. M. trip leaving Hornell runs on Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights only.