

EXTRACTS FROM A PAPER
ON "MODERNISM IN
SCIENCE"

Read By Prof. Joseph Seidlin
Before The Alfred Univer-
sity Faculty

About the middle of last century the main lines of everything were settled; the chief features of the universe were known. There were established matter and energy and the ether, astronomical and geological scales, evolution via amoeba—ape—man. Here and there a few details were missing, but then something had to be left for the future ages to fill in. The universe was a large and grand affair, mankind was enjoying its best days, the undertaking business was now and then given a bit of free advertisement by casual predictions of the world's end, musical genius was composing funeral dirges on the death of the earth and the extinction of mankind. It was a universe which held no great surprises.

You are all familiar, more or less intimately, with the different spirit that is abroad today. At the present time the general consciousness seems to hold that almost anything is possible. Not a theory or law is accepted as the last word. Not an axiom, postulate, or hypothesis rules any longer by any divine right whatever.

To illustrate this contrast let me cite two cases that are perhaps familiar to you: An element used to be defined as a substance which cannot be broken up into more elementary substances; today we define an element as a substance which as yet has not been broken up, etc. Or, an atom used to be defined as the indivisible, structureless, smallest unit of matter. Today we have the electron which is very much smaller than the atom, yet in defining the electron we are very careful not to say the smallest unit.

It is very hard to point to any one theory or discovery which is exclusively responsible for the change in the scientific spirit. But a good share of that responsibility certainly rests with the electron theory.

That matter could be electrified was easily granted, so, too, the fact that the ultimate particles of matter were smaller than a hydrogen atom, so, too, after a bit of coaxing, that each of these particles possessed on electric charge. But that these particles consisted of nothing but an electric charge was a different matter. An electric charge apart from matter was as difficult to conceive of as motion without anything which moved. After awhile, however, ether came to the rescue. We gave it a degree of substantiality for which it kindly endowed a chair of distortion (a pretty metaphor). Barriers were broken, and the hypothesis that matter was in some way built up out of this distortion in the ether has gained a certain amount of responsibility even with the Old Guard. Physics and metaphysics buried the hatchet and articles appeared from combined sources showing that matter was really immaterial, and materialism, in general, received a bad electric shock.

The mind had barely become accustomed to the new assumptions before a theory, perhaps still more disturbing, was invented to explain certain radiation phenomena. I am now referring to Planck's Quantum Theory. The briefest way in which I can state this theory is that energy is atomic. That is, the energy of a given system can increase or decrease only in leaps and bounds and not gradually, continuously, and respectably as hitherto supposed. For a moment scientists lost their mental balance, and while in this unstable condition they were

FINAL EXAMINATION
SCHEDULE

First Semester 1923-24

Monday, Jan. 8

8:00-10:00 A. M.—M. W. F. 8 o'clock classes; all sections of Freshman History.

10:15 A. M.-12:15 P. M.—T. Th. 1:30 o'clock classes; History of Education.

2:00-4:00 P. M.—All sections of Freshman English; all sections of Psychology 1.

Tuesday, Jan. 29

8:00-10:00 A. M.—All sections of Freshman Mathematics.

10:15 A. M.-12:15 P. M.—M. W. F. 10:15 o'clock classes.

2:00-4:00 P. M.—All sections of Freshman Mathematics.

2:00-4:00 P. M.—All sections of English 6; Freshman Ethics.

Wednesday, Jan. 30

8:00-10:00 A. M.—M. W. F. 9 o'clock classes.

10:15 A. M.-12:15 P. M.—M. W. F. 1:30 o'clock classes.

2:00-4:00 P. M.—T. Th. 9 o'clock classes; all sections of Chemistry 1.

Thursday, Jan. 31

8:00-10:00 A. M.—T. Th 10:15 o'clock classes.

10:15 A. M.-12:15 P. M.—T. Th. 8 o'clock classes.

2:00-4:00 P. M.—T. Th. 11:15 o'clock classes.

Friday, Feb. 1

8:00-10:00 A. M.—M. W. F. 2:30 o'clock classes.

10:15 A. M.-12:15 P. M.—M. F. 11:15 o'clock classes.

2:00-4:00 P. M.—T. Th. 2:30 o'clock classes.

All 3:30 and 4:30 o'clock classes at two-hour periods to be arranged by the instructor.

Psychology, English 6 (Sophomore Literature), Freshman English, Freshman Ethics, Freshman History and Freshman Mathematics will come at special times as indicated above.

subjected to a hypodermic injection of the Generalized Theory of Relativity. Words fail me to describe the confusion among the craft. In rapid succession went the old ideas of matter, energy, space, and time. Assumptions had to be revised, assumptions so deep-rooted that we were for the most part, unconscious of them.

I believe that 1000 years from now, in the boon of centuries, the twentieth will be prominent partly because of the slaughter of mankind but mostly because of the slaughter of axioms, postulates, and theories.

If I were to write a boon on Modern Concepts in the Exact Sciences, I should emphasize nothing else so much as this hypocritical attitude of the scientific investigator of today toward the so-called established fundamentals. The time when the authority of a name was sufficient to establish an assumption as a permanent scientific institution has, I believe, passed for ever; likewise the time when groups of otherwise rational scientists could rise to defend old assumptions and theories by irrational addenda or modifications. You are probably familiar with the phlogiston case.... I believe that never again will the history of science be shamed by a similar incident.

When I first thought of the material for this evening's paper I had in mind to bring before you the various new theories in the fields of mathematics, physics, astronomy, and, in a brief moment of mental bravado, chemistry, and biology. But sentimentality got the better of me. Through tears in my eyes I saw kind faces imploring me to desist; I saw fingers pointing at me from every corner of these rooms, fingers that not only pointed at me but actually cried out: "You, the chair-

KASPER'S MEN WIN ONE OF
THREE GAMES ON INITIAL
TRIP

Loss of Men Upsets Team's Balance

REGISTER SMALL ON FOUL SHOTS

The Varsity basketball team returned Sunday morning from a three game road trip on which they won one game and came out on the short end of the score in the other two encounters. Lobaugh and Babcock, regular forwards, did not make the trip and while the team undoubtedly was weakened by their absence, all the men played good basketball every minute and it was a case of a practically new combination against more experienced men.

In the game against Mechanics Institute on Thursday night, poor foul shooting contributed directly to the loss of the game, Alfred counting but one foul shot out of seventeen attempts. Against Rochester School of Optometry, the Varsity started off like a whirlwind, slowed down and allowed the eye specialists to tie the score toward the last of the game and was forced to play an extra five minute period to win the game. Hobart presented a heavy, fast, accurate shooting aggregation which had things practically its own way from start to finish.

All told, the team worked well under all circumstances. Buck, who played one of the forwards, had been used in that position for but a few minutes on one occasion in practice while Young had been played at guard before these games. To offset these disadvantages, the team fought hard and its showing was due in no slight sense to their determination to make good.

In the first game of the trip, that against Mechanics Institute at the Bausch and Lomb court in Rochester, on Thursday night, the team simply failed to get going in time to gain an advantage. Mechanics presented a good team but one that should be beaten when it plays here and the Varsity works together better. Exceptionally poor foul shooting caused the downfall of the Purple floor men. The game ended with the score at 21 to 19 in favor of Mechanics Institute.

Alfred	Mechanics
Lyons, Young	R. F. Hunton, Gray
Young, Buck	L. F. Sutton, Messenger
Peterson	C. Stearns, Colley
Chamberlain, Foti	R. G. Scanlon
Gardner McConnell	L. G. Shaw
Field goals: Young 3, Peterson 2, Chamberlain 1, McConnell 3, Sutton 2, Messenger 2, Shaw 3.	
Foul goals: Chamberlain 1, Hunton 2, Stearns 1, Colley 2, Scanlon 1, Shaw 2.	
Referee, McKay.	

man of the committee that is asking us to be sociable when our turn comes, you are going to make an hour of time seem infinite by a lot of crooned symbols that will twist the patience in us as well as the curvature in Euclid's space. You are going to take us up none too gently on a zeta ray to watch the antics of binary stars until we grow so dizzy that it will be immaterial to us whether we drop from there according to Newton, or

In almost direct contrast to the game on the previous night, the Varsity defeated Rochester School of Optometry, Friday evening by a score of 21 to 19, the winning two points being gained by foul shooting, in the extra five minute period.

As one paper described it, the game was "a rather hectic contest," both teams becoming wild under the strain of an exceedingly close contest. The Varsity took a commanding lead at the beginning but slowed down to such an extent that the eye specialists were able to end the first half on the short end of a 16 to 15 score. The second was a nip and tuck battle, the Purple cagers standing to lose until, with but fifteen seconds to go, Buck dropped in a pretty side shot which tied the score at nineteen all. With but one minute left of the five minute extra period, Young came through with two clean ones from the fifteen foot mark and which gave the Varsity a two point margin and the game.

Alfred	R. S. O.
Buck	R. F. Howard, Trimble
Young	L. F. Roese
Peterson	C. Simonsen
Foti	R. G. Stifter, Leon
McConnell, Chamberlain	L. G. Bordwell, Leon
Field Goals: Roese 3, Simonson, Stifter, Bordwell, Young 4, Peterson, McConnell, Buck.	
Foul goals: Howard, Roese, Simonson 2, Leon 2, Trimby, Buck 2, Young 2, Peterson, Foti 2.	
Referee, Bloss.	

The team ended their three game trip by taking a beating from Hobart at Geneva on Saturday night, emerging from the fray on the short end of a score of 35 to 18. The Varsity was able to offer but little real opposition to the fast and heavy Hobart five, appearing tired from the hard games of the previous two evenings. The first half ended 21 to 8 for Hobart, but the second session showed to better advantage for Alfred, for the Purple tossers held the Blue and Gold to a four point margin.

Alfred	Hobart
Buck	Beggs, Raynor
Young	Trapnell, Loghrey
Peterson	Krause, Bickells
McConnell, Chamberlain	Bremmer, Milliman, Klue
Foti	Kiley, Morris
Field goals: Trapnell 6, Krause 6, Milliman 2, Young 3, Buck, Peterson.	
Foul goals: Trapnell 2, Milliman 2, Beggs, Kiley, Bremmer, Buck 4, Young, McConnell, Chamberlain, Foti.	
Referee, Kault, Union.	

slide down according to Einstein, and whether we regain consciousness gradually, continuously, or, according to the Quantum Theory, in fits and starts." In the softness of my heart I relented. But I still hold a weapon of torture in my hand,—an outline of things of which I intended to speak briefly for hours.

Science is becoming more and at the same time less the exclusive

Continued on page two

STUDENTS CONDUCT AS-
SEMBLY PROGRAM

Bok Peace Award Under
Discussion

That the student body might have an opportunity to learn about and pass judgment upon the American Peace Award offered by Edward Bok, Professor Neiswanger's class in "Economic Aspects of Social Problems" conducted the assembly program last Wednesday morning.

Howard Griffith '24 acted as chairman and introduced the speakers who read papers prepared in conjunction with the rest of the class. The speakers were, in order, Margaret Kinney '25, Emma Hardy '27, Howard Griffith '24, Hascall DuBois '24, and Amelia Tubbs '24.

In opening the program, Miss Kinney spoke on "The attitude of Alfred Students Toward National Affairs and the Present Peace Plan." American college students as a whole lack the interest in national affairs which students in European Colleges show. "Nestled away 'mid the Empire State hills," students at Alfred are especially prone to lose interest in the happenings of the outside world. They are a part of the army of college trained men and women who will be the leaders of tomorrow. The happiness of human kind may depend upon their decision in this national problem.

The paper read by Miss Hardy concerned "The History of the League of Nations and the Relation of the United States to it." Miss Hardy outlined clearly the growth of the League and the causes of this country's objections to it. The opposition centered about Articles X and XIV of the League Covenant. These dealt with the guarantee of military protection by League members and the economic boycott of offending nations. The Bok plan proposes to remove or amend these two articles as a condition of America's cooperation with the League.

The League of Nations was regarded as a dead issue in this country until President Harding's recommendation that the United States enter the World Court and Mr. Bok's Peace Award brought clearly before the people the proposition of again deciding this great problem. It is to be hoped that the question which has been confronting the public for the past five years will be settled.

"The Analysis of the Bok Peace Plan and Its Relation to the United States" was the theme of the paper read by Mr. Griffith. The winning plan of the 22,165' brought forth by the prize announcement of Edward Bok, American philanthropist and former editor of "The Ladies Home Journal" is in brief as follows:

I. That the United States shall immediately enter the Permanent Court of International Justice, under the conditions stated by Secretary Hughes and President Harding in February 1923.

II. That without becoming a member of the League of Nations as at present constituted, the United States shall offer to extend its present cooperation with the League and participate in the work of the League as a body of mutual counsel under conditions which

1. Substitute moral force and public opinion for the military and economic force originally implied in Articles X and XVI.

2. Safeguard the Monroe Doctrine.

3. Accept the fact that the United States will assume no obligations under the Treaty of Versailles except by Act of Congress.

4. Propose that membership in the League should be opened to all nations.

5. Provide for the continuing development of international law.

In order to discuss both sides of the question, Mr. DuBois read "The Case

Continued on page two

N.Y.S.A.

DIRECTOR BINNS TALKS TO AGGIES ON "CERAMICS"

At assembly Monday the Aggies had the pleasure of hearing Director Binns of the Ceramic School, who gave an unusually interesting talk on "Ceramics".

While all loyal Ag students maintain, and rightly so, that Agriculture is the fundamental industry, the very base upon which civilization rests, we are all convinced, after listening to the discourse of Director Binns, that the Ceramic industry is indeed one of prime importance to the welfare of humanity.

Tracing the development of the industry from ancient times, he told how broken fragments of pottery were almost the only clue which investigators had in regard to the life and history of ancient peoples, this being on account of the indestructible nature of ceramic products, as compared to wooden and most metallic articles.

Ceramic products are of importance in every phase of our daily life and are also of vast importance in the electrical world, as insulators, spark plug porcelains, etc. In fact, were it not for a special spark plug porcelain devised by ceramic engineers for use in the Liberty Motor, it is doubtful if that piece of mechanism would have been available for use in the late war.

Director Binns then went on to explain the methods used in glazing and decorating china ware. Explaining in detail the manner in which patterns are printed and retained on our dinner plates and other articles. He also advised against anyone getting dreams of sudden wealth through the finding of some unusual appearing clay deposit on the home farm. Deposits of clay such as can be used in the manufacture of ceramic products are exceedingly rare, and although Professor Binns is always glad to analyze such samples as may be sent to him, he gave a friendly warning against undue optimism in regard to their value.

We hope to have the pleasure of hearing Prof. Binns again in the near future.

BEE KEEPING COURSE AT N. Y. S. A.

Prof. R. B. Willson of Cornell gave an intensive one week course in bee keeping last week at Ag School, and as a result, several students have contracted the bee fever.

Many interesting facts were brought out in connection with this unique insect, which is one of mankind's best friends.

The average annual value of the honey produced in the U. S. is about \$20,000,000, and while these figures may seem small when compared to the value of our major agricultural products, it must be remembered that the bee is of inestimable value as a pollenizing agent. Especially is this true in regard to our fruit and leguminous crops, so much so that in some sections of California the fruit growers will pay owners of apiaries to place bee colonies in their orange and lemon groves.

Success in bee-keeping is dependent upon a thorough knowledge of the habits of the bees, the ways in which they react to changes of temperature, as well as of proper handling and housing, and of feeding when necessary.

A matter of interest to honey producers and automobile owners is the use of honey as an antifreezing solution in radiators. Experiments carried on at Cornell have shown its value in this connection, and for the benefit of any who may be interested, we quote herewith the formula which has proved most satisfactory.

One part extracted honey to one part of water, by volume (extracted honey weighs three pounds to the quart). The mixture should be boiled in an open vessel to bring all froth and scum to the top, thus cleansing the solution. A space of one inch should be allowed above the solution in the radiator to allow for expansion. All gaskets must be tight. If the solution gets low, add water while the car is in use.

At the freezing temperature (1.4F.), this fifty-fifty honey-water solution flows freely while a soft, mushy ice is forming. Below this temperature the mushy ice thickens so that it will not flow by gravity, although it may be stirred. His mixture expands with heat and contracts with cold. It may be subjected to any temperature below zero without bursting the water jacket. It will not even burst the thinnest glass test tube.

On Wednesday evening Prof. Willson exhibited some interesting motion pictures in the assembly hall in connection with the course, and on February 27 at 7:50 P. M., he will broadcast a lecture on "Bees" from station W. A. F., New York City.

TAU SIGMA ALPHA

A mud-slushing party was enjoyed by all members of Tau Sigma Alpha, Monday night. The party, chaperoned by Miss Truman, traveled as far as Alfred Station.

The R. T. C. girls are working hard at their studies in preparation for the coming Regents examinations.

Miss Truman spent Saturday at Hornell.

The girls are busy rehearsing for their plays, which are to be presented at Firemens Hall on Saturday, Feb. 2. We hope to have much more to say in regard to this in the next issue of the Fiat. In the meantime, a word to the wise is sufficient, don't forget the date!

C. L. C. A.

The members of the C. L. C. A. had the pleasure of listening to a talk by Prof. George S. Robinson last Sunday evening. Prof. Robinson spoke on "Our Limitations," and succeeded in bringing out in a forceful manner the fact that very few of us use the talents with which the Creator has endowed us to the full extent of our capabilities.

Either through lack of will power or ambition we fall far short of achieving the goal toward which we are striving, and are passed in the race of life by others of perhaps lesser talents than ourselves, but who use what talents they possess to the greatest advantage.

According to Prof. Robinson, we really have no limitations, within reasonable bounds, and are to a greater extent than we realize, the arbiters of our fates.

The officers of the C. L. C. A. are to be congratulated upon the increasing popularity of these Sunday evening gatherings, which is to a great extent due to the excellent talks being given by the speakers engaged.

THETA GAMMA

Prof. R. B. Wilson of Cornell University, who gave a short course on Bee-keeping, was a guest of Theta Gamma at dinner last Wednesday.

Brother Lampman was suddenly called away for a few days to attend the funeral, in Buffalo, of one of his relatives.

STUDENTS CONDUCT ASSEMBLY

Continued from page one

Against the Bok Peace Plan." Different social backgrounds of the peoples on the two continents prevent clear understanding of one another's problems. It is necessary for self-preservation to keep out of European difficulties. The United States can have more prestige and can better cooperate outside the League than in it. The League has not succeeded in preventing war; it has no power of coercion, it is undemocratic, for the representatives are not chosen by popular vote; and, finally, a condition which this plan does not seem to recognize, namely, that nothing can do away with war as long as the underlying conditions which lead to conflict still exist.

Miss Tubbs presented "The Case for the Bok Peace Plan." The existing League of Nations has been firmly established by 54 nations. They cannot abandon it. Of course it is imperfect, but it is the best that civilization has been able to create, and is the only bright spot in the dark clouds hanging over Europe today. The co-operations of the United States under the Bok plan will strengthen the League and help to modify some of its defeats.

EXTRACTS FROM A PAPER ON "MODERNISM IN SCIENCE"

Read By Prof. Joseph Seidlin Before The Alfred University Faculty

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affair of specialists. For while the course in its advanced branches is receding further and further from the comprehension of the average intelligent person, the totality and the peaks of the scientist's researches are becoming more and more a genuine concern of the man of culture. The line of demarcation between the arts and the sciences is becoming less and less distinct. Lately I have come across a classification of primary and secondary arts that even to so liberal-minded a person as myself was a bit shocking, though very gratifying. Mathematics and music were among the primary arts, physics and literature among the secondary. And in general, there seems to be an ever-growing number of intelligent people realizing that a great science, such as physics, may offer objects for contemplation which are as delicate, as subtle, as exquisitely harmonious, as the dreams of Plato—and much better founded.

Modern scientific literature is brimful of romance and daring. It is refreshing to turn from the stale and disillusioning writing of our poets and men of letters to such as the "Space Time Matter" of Hermann Weyl, if only for the fervor, the immense enthusiasm with which that great mathematician writes. It is a "Treasure Island" that is "Space and Time;" it is a Columbus that is Einstein. Lewis writes a treatise on the structure of the atom and produces a word of literary art both captivating and elegant. Or, let me quote to you a passage from a very technical book on Pure Mathematics: "Remote from human passions, remote even from the pitiful facts of nature, the generations have gradually created an ordered cosmos, where pure thought can dwell as in its natural home, and where one, at least, of our nobler impulses can escape from the dreary exile of the actual world." Rather romantic eloquence, isn't it, coming, as it does, from the pen of a great mathematician.

In the remaining three-quarters of an hour or so I want to mention, and, in answer to questions, discuss briefly the modern problems that concern the scientist.

In the field of "Useless Mathematics"

1. The Theory of Probability.
2. The Theory of Partitions.
3. Fermat's Last Theorem.
4. The Study of Prime Numbers.

In the More or Less Useful Mathematics

1. The Theory of Invariants.
2. Non-Euclidean Geometries.
3. Discontinuous Functions. Etc.

- In Physics
1. Atomic Structures.
 2. Shorter Electromagnetic Waves.
 3. Both Principles of Relativity.
 4. Planck's Quantum Theory.
 5. Positive Electricity. Etc.

In Astronomy

1. Verifications of Einstein's Theories.
2. Spectroscopic Speculations.
3. Theory of Isotopes and Stellar Evolution.
4. Eddington's Theory of the Pressure of light versus Gravitation.
5. Stellar Heat. Etc.

And lastly a word on how scientists feel about certain types of science popularization:

"...bunch of the so-called popularization of science is vicious, relieving the ignorant of their modesty without relieving them of their ignorance, equipping them with the vocabulary of knowledge without its content and so fostering not only a vain and empty conceit, but a certain facility of speech that's seemly, impressive, and valuable only when, as is too seldom the case, it is accompanied by solid attainments."

On the other hand it is generally conceded that almost on par with the genius of the discoverer is the genius of the expositor. Both the specialists and the laymen hope that he will succeed somehow to fill the ever-widening gap between specialized science and general intelligence.

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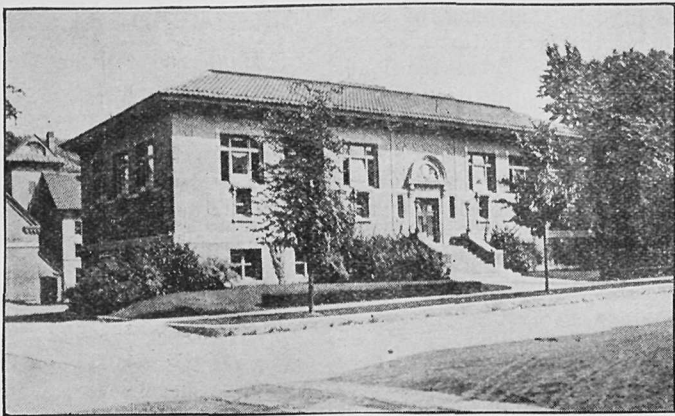
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Library Building

THE EYEPIECE OF LIFE

BY WILLIAM J. NAVIN

What is our conception of a library? Is it just perhaps a grand structure to be admired from the binoculars of architecture? Is it just a place where one finds volumes and volumes of books kept in place and let out of place by pretty, feminine assistants under the directorship of a sagacious librarian who seems to know just oodles of everything? Is it just an echo of some great philanthropist's generosity—a monument to the memory of someone's purse?

Folks, a library is more than a monument. We think of a monument as a medium of commemoration—a means of putting into the forethought living ideals of something that is

worth-while Frosh. Enter. Leave your wraps on the hooks and come right inside. It is a beautiful room. How humanly cozy are the fireplaces at either end. How appealing are the pictures you see over them, one of the late Justice Peter B. McLennan, Alfred '83, Trustee 1888-1913, Supreme Court Justice 1892-1913, Great-hearted Jurist, Statesman, and Benefactor. The other of that smiling, bright-eyed, full-hearted man, the late Andrew Carnegie. Pleasing too are the well arranged oak tables and chairs, conducive to study and meditation. Your eyes move around. The artistry of the whole scene pleases you. The volumes and volumes of books arrang-

newspaper clippings. It was the originality of Professor Clawson, head-librarian, to save newspaper material of a useful miscellaneous nature, fully catalogued for hasty reference.

Coming out of the office into the main room again, you see about 10,000 volumes, the working collection of the best books. For your enlightenment the books dealing with the subject of education we shall classify as follows:

1. Bibliography
2. Education, Theory, Philosophy
3. Periodicals (100 different ones)
4. History of Education (general)
5. Primitive Education
6. Oriental Education
7. Medieval Education
8. Period of the Renaissance
9. Education by Countries
10. Educational Biography
11. Teachers, Methods, Discipline
12. Technical and Industrial Education
13. Physical Education
14. Education of Special Classes
15. Child Study
16. Kindergarten
17. Domestic Science
18. Agricultural Education
19. Art Education
20. Music Education
21. Education of Women
22. Religious and Moral Education
24. Secondary Education

Tons and tons of seed for the field of education, and there is just as much for the fields of history, religion, language, science, psychology, sociology, biology, arts, literature, drama and music. Surely under the classification of all of these fields there must be volumes of interest to apply on the principle of a fuller knowledge.

Come downstairs. In a corner to the right are 300 volumes of the Carnegie Tech. publications. Across from these catalogues of the leading colleges and Universities in the country. The glass cases around us, contain a collection of 1500 volumes of Seventh-Day Baptist literature, the largest and most complete in the country, consisting mostly of religious works. Wm. M. Jones of England has donated books 250 to 300 years old toward this collection.

On the long table are six months' accumulation of 100 different magazines, newspapers, and periodicals. In the shelved rows back of this table the older numbers of these magazines are found in bound volumes. The other shelves contain legal, historical sociological, and various miscellaneous volumes.

Let us reach under a shelf just inside the large window south of us and with both hands drag out a volume that is certainly not "light" literature, as it weighs around 70 pounds, has a thickness of 6 inches, and sizes up 23 by 28 inches. It was given to the library by George H. Babcock in 1893 and is alleged to have been found in the ruins of an old Mexican monastery way back in the 16th century. What a curious old volume! Between the board and letter covers are real sheepskin pages upon which some monk has tediously printed Latin translations of the hymns. As we look on the faded work and turn the frayed, crackling leaves, we wonder who was this man who wrote therein and what story of human endeavor and courageous self-sacrifice is bound up in this grand old edition.

On a high shelf near by, another ancient volume we get down. This is smaller, just about the size of a novel today. It is "Cramer's New Testament" 1549; the property of John Rogers, first martyr under Queen Mary, to be burned at Smithfield, 1555. We are handling the property, fingering the pages of the book of one who 400 years ago prayed to the same God we pray to, and for the same thing we pray for—courage of conviction. As we think of this man, we can truly ask with Daniel in "The Fool," "Is a man really dead whose ideals live?"

Let us go into President Davis' office and see the Dr. Daniel Lewis collection of 800 volumes beautifully bound, an expensive edition of standard literature, quite a contrast in appearance to the age-old volumes we have just seen.

Now let us go back upstairs, then up more stairs into the "Pamphlet



President Davis' Office

Room." About 500 boxes containing perhaps 10,000 pamphlets meet our view. On the green edge of the boxes white numbers taken from old calendars are posted, to enable us to lay our hands on the different subject matter with perfect ease. Professor Clawson has arranged the same numbers for the same subjects, regardless of the number of boxes. Thus there might be five or ten boxes numbered 100, all relating to the one subject which might be anything imaginable, for pamphlets are so versatile a form of literature.

The next room to us is the natural history room, containing 2500 volumes including U. S. museum reports, Smithsonian reports, Government Natural Museum reports, Bureau of Ethnology reports, Geological reports, and everything relating to natural history.

Another door and we enter the history seminar room, one of the most complete of its kind in any college of like size in the country. Among some 3000 volumes we find old State papers, N. Y. State Legislative and Assembly documents, every Congressional Record up to the present time and a complete set of War of Rebellion Records.

In the library proper we have seen every thing of note. Let us walk across the Kanakadea plot and enter the annex which contains about 2500

the sheets, yellow with time, we can realize "how darned almost human" a newspaper is; we can appreciate a little better the efforts of those who with all heart and soul wrote stories of life essentially the same in 1840, as it will be perhaps in 1940. The same tears of sorrow, the same shouts of joy; the same criticisms of human attainments are always with us.

If we have any desire to make use of this great eye-piece, any inclination to know what is between any of the covers of about 40,000 volumes, then to adjust the lens properly, just let us recall our a, b, c's and approach the catalogue case. We can here get the angle of vision and can readily view anything in print from a simple clipping to a ponderous volume.

The eye-piece of education—the instrument for a bigger, clearer view of life—the library, is ours. Let us use it.

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Inside View—South End

physically dead. A library in its concrete, wood, brick, stone, or any other sense you can imagine, is truly a four-walled institution containing records of human achievement. Here can you translate the past, see the present, and interpret the future activity of human beings in their relation with every class of society civilization has ever known. This is education, true, and a library is fundamentally the eye-piece of education.

The purpose of this print is simply to teach you to use this eye-piece in obtaining a bigger, broader, view of life.

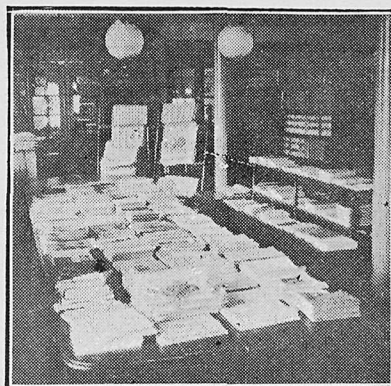
The doors of the Carnegie Library are being held open by an obliging,

ed from one end to the other four ways, are truly inspiring to a scholarly mind.

Go into the Librarian's office first. See the cases lettered Alfredana collection, including in addition to valuable historical material bearing upon Alfred College, many of the literary productions of her alumni and faculty, the latest number being "White Lightning" by Edwin H. Lewis, a son of '87. The other collections here are of a religious and historical character. In a cupboard-like structure is a fine collection of the best lantern slides for the use of the departments of history, education and literature. Across the board, unique is the collection of



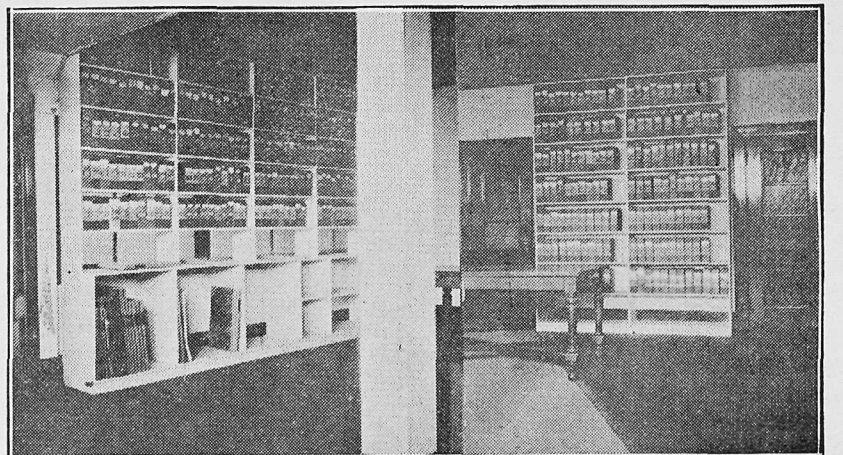
Librarian at His Desk



Magazine Room

volumes little asked for in the main building: religious works, books of literature, science and old encyclopedias. On a shelf are old duplicate magazines for sale or exchange.

Even in the annex we see something interesting, for filed away here is nearly every copy of the New York Tribune and the New York Evening Post that ever went to press. As we stop for a moment to gaze through



Pamphlet Room

SANCTITY OF PROHIBITION LAW URGED ON STUDENTS

Washington, D. C., January 13. Government officials who violate prohibition law or aid others to do so are "the most dangerous criminals of all," Rear Admiral William S. Sims declared last night before the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, as reported by the Washington Post.

He asserted every man who takes a drink is "a bootlegger and a corrupter of government officials."

"It can not be long before it will be recognized that the men who traffic in alcohol are dangerous criminals, and that those who buy and drink it are accessories in crime," said the Admiral. "If you pay a man to get you a bottle of whisky or a drink you are paying for services of the bootlegger who smuggles it in—you are in reality a bootlegger."

"It is my belief that if college students should decide to obey the law in question and if their example should be followed by one great mass of students in all our schools, the moral influence would eventually be such as to sweep out of office every corrupt official, and to create that respect for law without which no Democracy can endure. No nation can resist the determined moral conviction of its young men."

Violaters Dangerous Criminals

This democracy must not be allowed to fail; but it cannot succeed unless and until the people realize the sanctity of law and recognize that a government official who violates his oath to defend the Constitution is a dangerous criminal. The future is in your hands, young men and women. More than to any other class of our citizens it is up to you. The responsibility for the right settlement of this issue falls with greatest weight upon your shoulders."

Admiral Sims told of his observations of the effect of rum upon sailors in the navy, and spoke of the great improvement in efficiency and morale which resulted from President Roosevelt's action in prohibiting liquor aboard United States vessels.

Aid of American students in portraying to European collegians a true picture of college life here was asked by Dr. R. Hercod of Lausanne, Switzerland, who declared that gross exaggerations of the tendency toward the use of alcohol by American students were being circulated in Europe. "The United States is now the leading social and moral power of the world," Dr. Hercod declared. He said that the United States must penetrate Europe, not politically but morally and socially, if the Old World is to be saved.

Harry S. Warner, Washington, General Secretary of the Association, presided.

HUNTING IN THE NORTH

If this little story, or fairy story, has no other virtue, it is at least original. This fact is not difficult to establish because no author would waste ink on a like production. To proceed with the tale.

One cold day when I was in the Klondike I decided it would be a good plan to stock my larder with some meat. Therefore, with plenty of balls and powder, I shouldered by trusty muzzle-loader and started out. It was intensely cold but I didn't mind it because I had fine luck bagging some birds. When I had used up all the lead for my muzzle-loader I started home. I thought of the cheery fire and wife who awaited my coming. Somehow, I always thought of the fire first, perhaps because of its cheerfulness..

As I was trudging around an iceberg what should be my fate but to come face to face with a polar bear. I dropped my game and dove into my pocket but as I had thought there was not a single ball left for the muzzle-loader. If you believe you cannot think rapidly get yourself into a like predicament and you will immediately change your mind. In that second I thought of what a mess I had made of life and realized that I was not yet ready to meet my Maker.

Beads of perspiration covered my brow and because of the intense cold were frozen there. I suddenly thought of a plan. Perhaps my time to die

had not arrived yet. I rammed some powder into my gun and plucked two of the beads from my brow. These I placed on the powder. This operation did not take nearly as long as it does to tell it for I was working in feverish haste.

I raised the gun to my shoulder and fired at a point midway between the bear's eyes. When the powder exploded, it melted the beads of perspiration but they immediately froze in the form of a long icicle shortly after leaving the muzzle of the gun. Imagine the intensity of the cold in this northern latitude.

The bear was pierced between the eyes and died, as I discovered by a hasty examination, of water on the brain.

When I roll out of bed these cold winter mornings, my feet instead of striking the cold bare floor, strike a warm bear skin and I am reminded of my narrow escape in the Klondike.

HONOR SYSTEM

ARTICLE I

The student body of the College of Liberal Arts and the New York State School of Ceramics at Alfred University create an Honor System under which each student by his attendance pledges himself to be just; to be fair; to be honorable in all matters relative to or pertaining to scholarship in this University.

ARTICLE II

Section 1. The members of the Student Senate shall be a committee to represent the Student Body and deal with all cases involving violation of the Honor System.

ARTICLE III

Section 1. Any one detecting a violation of this Honor System shall rise to his feet and give an immediate, impersonal, public warning to that effect. In case of scheming violation of the Honor System, evidenced by papers on or about the person or by conspicuous opened books, such violation shall be subject to disciplining under the Honor System. No more than two such warnings shall be given to any one student during an examination week. There will be but one public warning given in any one examination. The second violation will be followed by a report to the committee.

Section 2. The committee shall have the power to summon the accused persons and witnesses, and conduct a formal investigation. In case of conviction for the first time, the committee shall recommend to the faculty that the term's mark for the subject or subjects in which the student has been convicted of violating the Honor System shall be cancelled and his or her name shall be posted in Kanakadea Hall and in the Library. In case of a second conviction, during the rest of the student's college career recommendation shall be made to the student by the committee of his separation from college and if such separation is not made, the committee shall then make the same recommendation to the faculty with a brief resume of the case.

ARTICLE IV

Section 1. The trial of the accused shall be conducted as follows: Witnesses against the accused shall be examined first and their testimony taken in full. The accused shall be called separately and allowed to make his statement, presenting his defense. All witnesses and the accused may be questioned by members of the committee. A decision shall be made, rendered according to the evidence.

Section 2. Six (6) out of seven (7) votes shall be necessary for conviction.

Section 3. All evidence possible shall be procured in every case and in no event shall a man be tried the second time for the same offense, except in the light of new and important evidence.

ARTICLE V

Section 1. Each student must, in order to make his or her examination or test valid, sign the following pledge: "I pledge my honor that I have neither given nor received aid in this examination," or the declaration: "I do so declare."

Section 2. Members of the faculty shall insist that the above said declaration or pledge be attached to every examination paper. Any examination paper lacking this pledge shall be considered void by the instructor in charge. The instructor must notify any student whose paper lacks the pledge and give the student the opportunity of signing the said pledge.

ARTICLE VI

Section 1. The Student Senate shall keep and preserve a record of all cases acted upon. In no case shall a member of the Student Senate make mention publicly or privately of any case brought before the committee except through action of the committee as a body.

ARTICLE VII

Section 1. Every student is honor bound to aid in enforcing this Constitution.

ARTICLE VIII

Section 1. This Constitution may be amended by a three-fourths (¾) vote of those present at a student body meeting, or a revision may be authorized by a unanimous vote of said student body, and the passage of the revised Constitution shall be secured by a three-fourths (¾) vote of those present. Notice of this meeting shall be given at least one week previous to time of action, by its reading before the student body or by its publication in "Fiat Lux."

CONDITIONS IN TURKEY AS DEPICTED BY AN ARMENIAN STUDENT

Graphic word pictures of what it means to be a Christian in Turkey were presented to the Student Volunteer Movement Convention at Indianapolis by J. Kingsley Birge through means of a letter received from an Armenian student. Dr. Birge of the International College, Smyrna, was there during the disaster. He is known as one of the heroes of that dreadful time.

The letter will give Americans a better idea of the spirit of the Armenians and the things which they suffer, than most anything that could be written. Dr. Birge spoke on the Moslem world and in closing presented the letter, as follows:

"I think I can not describe better to you the meaning of what it is to be a Christian in Turkey and to carry there the message of the Christ than to read a letter that was sent to me by a young Armenian boy, a boy who had been driven out of Silesia when the French withdrew from there and the Turks entered, who came to our college in Smyrna and when the Turks came into the city last summer was driven forth with the others, the city being burned, 300,000 of its Christian population being sent off to an alien land, the young men of eighteen to forty-five all being taken away, their clothes largely stripped from them, to face the hard ordeal of a winter in the far interior.

"This boy, after he was sent off there and after he was freed in response to a petition that we sent in to the general commanding the western front, wrote me this letter describing his own experience:

"On the third day of our captivity in a place called Bunarbasha the Turkish soldiers robbed us of all our clothing and money. They left us half naked and barefooted. We all, terrified, tears in our eyes, waited in fear the hour on which we thought they would kill us.

"Just twenty-four hours later the soldiers came and they took whatever we had—shoes, shirts, coats, combs, looking glasses.

"while climbing a mountain the soldiers shot and killed three prisoners in our group. The peasants rushed on us and asked the soldiers to sell us to them for from twenty to fifty piasters that they might kill us on that mountain.

"We all began to run forward on the sharp rocks and stones, barefooted, fearing the soldiers who killed the three prisoners behind us. That night we fifty-two prisoners—thirty-two college students and servants and twenty others—were crowded into a stable. Oh! The horror of that cursed night, to see the Christian young men seventeen to eighteen years old being made victims to the brutal lusts of the Turkish officers and soldiers.

"The next day we reached Manassa. There in the barracks officers from Silesia, knowing that we were 20 Armenian students, beat us with iron rods. A little later they undressed us altogether and began to scourge us naked.

"Then they turned us over to the Fourteenth Battalion of the civil prisoners in Manassa, all bare-footed and in rags, one and one-half months exposed to the severe cold and showery rain of winter, lice swarming over us, bread and horse beans our daily food. We suffered very much, working all day long at various kinds of hard labor.

"Knowing the Turkish language pretty well, I became the secretary to our regiment and only myself had been exempted from work. Thank God, after one and one-half months, sweaters and money and later on shoes were sent for us, so that our conditions began to be bettered, but the other prisoners, hopeless and faithless, many

ARTICLE IX

Section 1. The committee shall make provision for interpreting the Honor System to the members of the Freshman Class during the first semester of each school year.

Section 2. Copies of this Constitution shall be posted in recitation rooms, on College bulletin boards, and in the Library.

Section 3. The Constitution shall be published three (3) times in the "Fiat Lux,"—the first number of the first semester, the last number before the final examinations of the first and second semesters.

even denying the existence of God, suffered more than we suffered.

"And for this very reason I am glad, even though I suffered much, that I was prisoner as a Christian young man to comfort and exhort those poor prisoners, that I could show them the loving spirit of Jesus by which they were strengthened to bear the strain of life, that as their secretary I could show them the spirit of prayer and helpfulness.

"Moreover, I am glad that I could work among the Turkish guards, whose hands were tinged with the innocent blood of our Christian brothers. I wrote their letters and their applications. I read their newspapers and their letters. I ate with them, blessing the tables by the Lord's prayer in Turkish. I exhorted them, told them that they, being liars, immoral men and drunkards, were not even true Moslems, and I am glad that they confessed their sins and accepted what I told them as the truth.

"Thank God, Jesus worked through me and his spirit was loved and honored both by the Christian prisoners and by the Moslem guards."

"It is the task of the missionary to go forth in the spirit of that Armenian boy. I submit to you that we go forth in vain unless we believe with all our hearts in a living, a loving, a life-giving Christ."

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

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

†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.

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FIAT LUX

Published weekly by the students of
• Alfred University

Alfred, N. Y., January 22, 1924

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Subscriptions, \$2.50 a year. Single copies 10c. Advertising rates on application to the Business Manager.

Address all business communications to the Business Manager. All other communications should be addressed to the Editor-in-Chief.

No article will be accepted for publication later than 9:00 A. M. on Monday.

Entered at the Alfred Post Office as second-class matter.

The approach of a great event is always heralded by numerous unmistakable signs. The very air seems to be impregnated with an indefinable quality which foretells, in some cases, success, in others disaster. Final term examinations have been a common occurrence in the past but the semester finals, by virtue of the increase in time of preparation from one to the next take on a more grim aspect. Even though their coming were not placarded in the various college buildings, one of only average powers of observation, if he believes in signs, may know that such is the situation. For a week past, the post office lobby and the iron rail in front have been more and more deserted. Topics of conversation have undergone a complete change. The usual cross-fire of gossip and good-natured joking, now characterized by an undercurrent of hope, despair, optimism and pessimism, has given way to such questions as, "How's your Chemistry?" or "Do you suppose Prof. — will flunk many of us?" One student says he only hopes someone else in the class is "dumb" also and declares he would "get through" were it not for the "sharks."

Laboratories are crowded with students making up work. Sleepy-eyed "reformers" boast in the morning of Herculean efforts to obtain a more stable footing in some subject the night before. On all sides we hear the remark, "If I manage to get through this semester, I shall work my head off during the next." We have all heard this before and the same person has probably made the same statement many times on like occasions. Fully convinced that we will really do better work in the future, there is a spurt after exams and then—the old rut again.

No doubt, bitter remarks directed against the instructors serve to produce some feeling of justification but they will lend little assistance in establishing passing grades. The old maxim, "Work While You Work and Play While You Play," is carried too far to the extreme and the time for

Varsity to Renew Relations With Mansfield

Purple Quint To Clash With Old Rival In First Home Game

With a week's practice following its three days on the road last week, the Varsity is pointing for its first home game of the year when the Purple cagers clash with Mansfield Normal. This will be the first encounter between these two schools since the disastrous football game of 1921, which ended in a lively argument, the Mansfield coach finally taking his team from the field.

With the experience gained from three games against fast teams behind them the Varsity tossers should present a formidable combination against the invasion of the Pennsylvanians who will try hard to atone for their last two defeats in football. Stroudsburg defeated Mansfield last week but as nothing is known of the strength of either team, little advance dope can be secured from this information. From past experience with the teams put out by Mansfield it is safe to say that a fast, well drilled and scrappy outfit will be seen in action against Kasper's proteges.

EVERETT C. HUNTING DESCRIBES TILE INDUSTRY BEFORE CERAMIC MEETING

Voorhees Delegate To National Convention

"The Production of Floor Tile" was the subject very ably presented to the Ceramic Society last Tuesday evening in Laboratory Hall by Everett Hunting '24. His experiences in the tile plant in which he was employed last summer were interestingly told and some of the problems presented were of an unusual type.

Mr. Hunting first took up the flow of material through the plant. He explained the preparation of the material, the pressing of the tile, their firing and classification after burning. The process of "papering" was then described, and the speaker left the actual topic of tile for a moment and presented the all important subject of saggars. After telling of the differences in making white tile and colored tile, Mr. Hunting recounted some of the personal investigations he made at the plant. The usual discussion followed.

A short business meeting was held after the program, in which John Voorhies '24, was elected as delegate of the Alfred branch of the American Ceramic Society to the National Ceramic Convention to be held Feb. 4-8, at Atlantic City, N. J.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION NOTICE

Educational Psychology (Educ. 2) will be repeated during the second semester for those students who planned to take it last semester, but were unable to avoid a program-conflict with other courses. It will probably be given at 9 o'clock M-W-F.

Principles of Education (Educ. 3) will directly succeed to the present program position of the current course in Educational Psychology, 10:15 o'clock M-W-F.

Seniors who are preparing for the New York state teaching certificate should note the additional requirements in Methods (Educ. 4a and 4b) outlined in the new College catalogue. E. J. COLGAN.

NOTICE REGARDING REPORTS OF GRADES

In accordance with the vote of the faculty at the December Faculty meeting, the Registrar's office will send out reports of grades to both students and parents as soon as possible after the close of the semester. For that reason, no grades will be given out from the office.

each is too unevenly apportioned and quality must make up the deficit.

We should ask ourselves whether an extended good time is worth while at the price of worry, dread and suspense which inevitably follow.

FRESHMEN LOSE TO CUBA H. S.

The Freshman basketball team continued its losing streak by dropping a rather listless encounter to Cuba High School at Cuba last Saturday night, by a score of 36 to 22. It was anybody's game at the end of the first half when the score stood 15-13 with the Frosh on the small end, but in the second half Cuba took a lease on life and counted 21 points to 9 for the Frosh.

The game was slow and devoid of much pass work, except when the high school boys showed occasional flashes of form. The first year men scored mainly on Nichols' ability to cage long shots. Team work was conspicuous by its absence, while Cuba had just enough to outplay the Frosh in every way.

For Cuba, Law was high scorer, locating the net for nine counters from the field in addition to four goals from the free throw line. Nichols did most of the scoring for the Frish, with eight field baskets and one foul to his credit. The only scoring aid he received was from Fenner who caged two from the field, and one foul chalked up to Schlosser's credit.

Frosh		Cuba
	R. F.	
Fenner (4)		Law (22)
	L. F.	
Schultz		Morgan (3)
	C	
Nichols (17)		Harris (4)
	R. G.	
Fritz		Merritt (6)
	L. G.	
Schlosser (1)		
	Lawrence (1), Harnie	
Referee—Gill.		

ALFRED HIGH SCHOOL DEFEATS ALMOND

Alfred High School defeated Almond High last Saturday night on the University court in one of the closest games of the season by a score of 16 to 14, but only after two extra periods had been played. The game was roughly contested by both teams, 14 personal fouls being called on Almond and 16 on the Alfred boys.

Almond took the lead when Davis counted from the field. The local high school was able to account for only two foul shots during the first half which ended 7 to 2. Alfred showed a complete reversal of form in the second half, however and gathered nine points while boys from the neighboring village were counting four. Each team caged a field counter in the first extra period again tying the score but in the second period, while his teammates were holding their opponents scoreless, Coon dropped one through the net to win the game.

Almond really had the better of the two outfits but was unable to come through at the right moments. For Alfred, Lewis played a remarkable game, garnering three field goals and playing the floor every minute.

Alfred		Almond
	R. F.	
Lewis		Wright, Davis
	L. F.	
Jaques, Coon		Brown, Wright
	C	
P. Stilman, E. Stilman		
	Hopkins, White	
	R. G.	
VanEtten		Davis, Hanks
	L. G	
Armstrong		Crusen
Referee—Ferguson.		

A FRESHMAN DIARY

Sunday: Rose at 9:00 A. M., and although I am not sure it will produce any results, attended church. The time of reckoning draws near. In view of the fact that I spent so little time in the arms of Morpheus last night, I experienced extreme difficulty in remaining upright for so long a time. Enjoyed the sermon. Upon issuing from the place of worship, was accosted by an upper classman who informed me that the mustache which have so carefully nursed for three weeks in imitation of older and more experienced men on the campus, was unbecoming to one of so low station, not according to Hoyle and that said growth must be removed. Wonder what Hoyle knows about college life? Said task performed, I tried to study. No use. Too despondent. Why are Seniors so exclusive?

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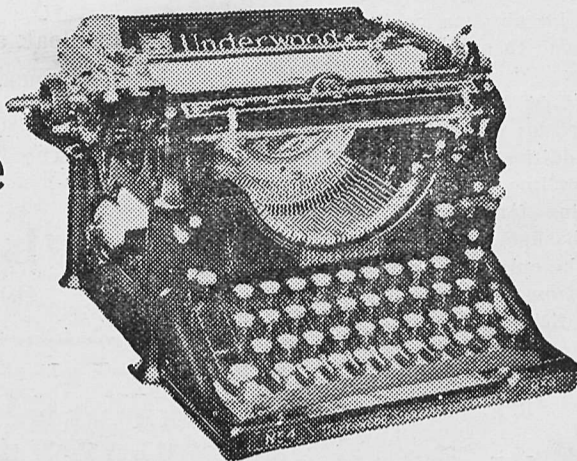
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MAUDE SCHEERER READING RECITAL

Miss Scheerer in her rendition of Galsworthy's moving play, "The Skin Game," last Saturday evening met with a more than cordial reception. Several times in succession she has called back to the footlights before enthusiastic applause. Miss Scheerer expressed her appreciation in a short curtain speech—to the effect that the Alfred audience, this time as well as on her preceding visit, exhibited unusual receptivity. It is gratifying to know that there are so many lovers of good art in the community.

For Miss Scheerer's performance was art—art in a very significant sense of the word. To him who is not blessed with the power of artistic expression, it becomes next to impossible to formulate in words the deep and subtle impression which a work of art makes. Yet the attempt is perhaps not fruitless; for the beautiful is augmented by dint of being contemplated.

Among all the fine qualities which Miss Scheerer possessed, the writer has singled out a few that impressed him most; another spectator would probably select differently, and perhaps with equal justification.

To be brief, then, the artist had perfect poise and reserve. Safely and skillfully we were led through the dips and crests of an emotional play, without once being irritated by sentimentalism, staginess, or melodrama— dangers that become very grave obstacles to the incapable. Never once getting out of the spirit of the play, Miss Scheerer always knew just how far to carry her emotion; and always the audience felt that her power was not exhausted, there was a reservoir untapped. This, it seems to the writer, touches the very essence of art.

Miss Scheerer's calm self-possession became evident when she first crossed the stage. Beginning by an intimate chat on the Little Theatre, she led up almost imperceptibly through the exposition of the play to the character portrayal of the first act and on to

the denser moments of the drama. The reader's ability to render a trying situation without sentimentality and yet effectively was eminently patent in the depicting of the wife of the younger Hornblower—the unfortunate victim of the vicious class struggle. The scene in the bedroom in which Chloe struggles so hopelessly for a chance to live happily—her gazing into the mirror, the spying of the maid—and her helplessness in the face of the climactic situation in the last act—these scenes were rendered with exquisite fineness of feeling and extraordinary reserve in taste. How much easier it would have been to rave about the stage and by distortion of features and whimpering of voice, to ruin the whole effect. On the contrary, Miss Scheerer always kept that happy balance, that noble simplicity which we usually associate with Greek art.

But at the same time she was able to attain a rare degree of intensity. The accomplishment of both these effects—poise and intensity—is the achievement of the artist, and results only from long training, concentration, and control of the imagination. It was this remarkable control that enabled Miss Scheerer temporarily to efface her own personality and make the spectator behold clearly the different characters of the play in living semblance as they passed kaleidoscopically before his view. Undoubtedly there are greater impersonators on the stage than Miss Scheerer; and occasionally there was slight, very slight and very brief, indistinctness in the transition from one character to the other. Yet, who would deny that any character portrayed had become a clear and living being in Miss Scheerer's imagination? And who would exchange her simple, thoughtful, clean-cut, reserved, stirring, and grand interpretation of those characters for the meretricious and superficial performance of a clever, but at the same time, unthinking ranter "who struts and frets his hour upon the stage and then is heard no more?" The latter

type of art we have only too much with us; and we are always happy to welcome something in a more elevated style.

Opinions and tastes differ; yet it seemed to the writer that Mr. Hillcrest was the most sympathetically and consistently portrayed. Mr. Hornblower seemed slightly indistinct and Mrs. Hillcrest rather monotonous, through characteristically and evenly pictured.

These are the impressions of one spectator only, yet one who thoroughly enjoyed the whole recital, and who wishes that more entertainments of this standard could come to Alfred.
M. E. M.

AG NOTES

Shorty Merton has come out of his shell and bids fair to out-rival some of the local Sheiks before the winter is over.

Professor Remsen has been on the sick list with a severe cold, but is getting along nicely.

Steve Richards, our genial Country Life Club treasurer, is showing unsuspected financial ability as a collector of dues.

The Kanakadea staff have secured nearly all the pictures for the book, which promises to be one of the best annuals ever put out at Alfred.

The chap who wrote this has never been to Alfred: "Now that it has become known that thirty agricultural colleges are giving courses in ice cream making, might one be pardoned for referring to them as sundae schools.—Nashville Southern Lumberman."

Pop Wehrle is now giving lessons in Seven Up. He has given up Pinocchio as he says that it is getting so common that even McAhon can beat him at it.

McAhon and John Wolfe are rehearsing a new duet entitled, "The Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight," written by the entire Federal Board staff.

Are we to become followers of Sir Conan Doyle, or are we not? Night after night and up to the weary hours of the morn, discussions on spirits are roughly argued. There is a wager that two members will get up sometime between the hours of two and three A. M. and walk up to the Steinheim and take some of the deceased relics down to the Frat House and back again without any fear. Some claim that it could not be done because the human mind in some instances cannot be controlled. Fear is something which cannot be definitely explained. The human mind will always fear those things which are unknown. However, we shall be glad to see those members proceed to the Steinheim and note whether they'll come down gray-haired. It will be a question of time.

CHANGES IN REGISTRATION FOR THE SECOND SEMESTER

In order to facilitate registration for the second semester, the Registrar wishes to call your attention to the fact that only those students need to register for the second semester who wish to take new courses which begin at that time.

All changes in registration should be made between Monday, January 28th, and Thursday, January 31st.

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