



NINETY-THIRD COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES HELD; DEGREES CONFERRED UPON SENIORS

Dignity and impressiveness marked the Ninety-third Commencement of Alfred University held on Wednesday, June 12. Beginning with the traditional academic procession through the pines, continuing through the musical selections to the class oration, the Doctor's oration and the President's address, the program carried out the spirit of Commencement. The processional, "Grand March" from Aida by Verdi was rendered by Mrs. Helen Heers at the piano, Professor H. O. Borass on the cello and Lawrence Goldin on the violin. The invocation was offered by President B. C. Davis thus formally opening the exercises of the morning. The "Hungarian Dance No. 5" by Brahms, rendered by the above trio, was followed by the senior oration on "War Guilt", an oratorical success given by J. Enfield Leach. A duet "Come Malika" from Lakme by Delibes was given by Edith Sickinger and H. Elizabeth Swain. The Doctor's Oration was a forceful and interesting paper on the "Romance of Business."

The president's annual address was followed by the conferring of degrees on the Seniors and of Honorary degrees upon Nathan Earl Lewis, Doctor of Science, George Addison Bole, Doctor of Science, Charles Thomas Gwynne, Doctor of Laws. The program was concluded with the singing of the Alma Mater and the Benediction by President Boothe C. Davis.

Saxon Track Team Places Second in Middle Atlantics

Middle Atlantic meet marks were tumbled into discard on Walten Field, Haverford, in the seventeenth running of the annual event.

According to the Philadelphia Inquirer, "Haverford's victory was gained only after a stirring duel with little Alfred College of Alfred, N. Y. The main liners tabbed 41 7-10 points, with the Orange, of Alfred, second with 38 1-5. Then came Rutgers with 26, Lafayette with 16 1-2, Johns Hopkins with 15 7-10, Swarthmore with 15, Dickinson with 14 1-2, Union with 10 1-2, Gettysburg with 8 1-5, Muhlenberg with 8, Ursinus with 7 1-2, Delaware with 4 1-5, and Manhattan with 4.

Now while the records were toppling it was not the establishment thereof that claimed major interest. This was provided by the carrying on of two Alfred athletes, Wilbur C. Getz and Frank E. Steele, a colored contemporary. Getz, of Alfred, the only champion on hand to defend a title, did so with ease. Getz triumphed over his nearest competitor, who was Farrel of Manhattan, by seventy-five yards and if he had been pressed would probably have broken the Meet record. His time was four minutes and 24 3-5 seconds, and the Middle Atlantic record stands at four minutes 23 1-5 seconds which Getz established last year. Getz kept on doing things all afternoon and did them mightily well. Following this defense of his title, he showed what running over the hills in the vicinity of his Empire State College will do for a man's endurance, when he easily won the two-mile run for his second triumph of the afternoon. The brilliant went out in front at the half-mile mark and after that it was just a question of who was to have the runner-up honors. These accrued to Sheibel, of Hopkins, who passed Masterson, of Lafayette, on the final turn, after the latter had trailed Getz for about a mile and a quarter. Getz did not seem tremendously tired out, and paced up and down in readiness for the half-mile race. But could he

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CLASS DAY VOICES SENIOR FAREWELLS

An unusually elaborate and interesting program was presented for Class Day Tuesday afternoon, June 11. For the first time in several years, members of the Senior Class gave a play, "Aria da Capo" by Edna St. Vincent Millay, the fantastic beauty of which was very fitting for the affair.

Gordon Lewis the president, presented the gift of the class of '29, a \$5,000 endowment fund, the use of which is to be determined by college authorities in conjunction with members of the class at the end of ten years, when the fund is payable. The acceptance speech was made by a member of the Board of Trustees who extended the hearty thanks of the institution for this eminently helpful and constructive gift.

The bestowal of the mantle on the succeeding Senior Class was carried out by Clarice M. Thomas who dedicated the gown to the class of 1930, in the person of Harriette J. Mills, both having been Junior presidents of their classes.

The scene of action shifted to the Library where the ceremony of the planting of the Ivy took place; Bernice Sheetz dedicated this symbol of hope, affection and constancy to the University. This ceremony is the final act which the graduating class, as a group,

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Reverend Lentz Speaks Before Christian Ass'ns.

The thirty-seventh annual sermon before the combined Christian Associations, was delivered Saturday morning in Union Church by the Reverend Richard E. Lentz, pastor of the Christian Temple at Wellsville.

Reverend Lentz chose as his theme, "Christianity, the Religion of Youth", and selected his text from Luke, 10: 18. "And He said unto them, I beheld Satan as lightning fall from heaven". The speaker referred to the contagious optimism of youth and the growing adequacy among the younger generation to cope with religious problems of today. "More than ever before, we find our young men and young women turning away from the pitfalls of the past and gazing forward to a glorious future of faith and achievement. The opportunity for youth to interpret the profound truths of the Scriptures has been given an impetus by the efforts of modern scholars—the newer Biblical version expresses more accurately the words of Christ, as he spoke them, than the Bibles of Wycliffe, Luther, and Huss. The lure of Christianity is exemplified in the earnest questionings of youth. Active participation in the application of divine precepts indicates a wholesome religious-mindedness on the part of our present-day younger groups."

Miss M. Elizabeth Swain gave a vocal solo, "He Shall Feed His Flock" from the Messiah by Handel, and Miss M. Elizabeth Swain, Miss Edith G. Sickiner, Henry E. Peters and J. Wilbur Carr, assisted by the choir, rendered an anthem, "Festival Te Deum" by Dudley Buck.

Kenneth M. Erwin, president of the Y. M. C. A., and Miss Helen H. Hamilton, president of the Y. W. C. A., conducted the service under the auspices of the united Christian Associations. Ushers were Lee Armstrong, Stockton Bassett, Milton Burdick and Gene Crandall, of the Y. M. C. A.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Lucille Alsworth '32 to Wilbur C. Getz '29.

President Boothe C. Davis Gives Baccalaureate Sermon

The Baccalaureate Sermon given last Sunday evening by President Boothe C. Davis sounded the note of progress and inspiration rather than of farewell. The address, "Life's Work and Its Measure" was taken from the text, "Every man's work shall be manifest; for the day shall declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire; and the fires shall try every man's work of what sort it is." I Corinthians 3: 16.

The president developed his subject to illustrate, first, the prerequisites essential to any life which will leave its mark, and then, the standards by which such a career is judged. Spiritual knowledge which teachers reverence, consistent development and vicarious service are the three principles which characterize the personality of such an individual. In closing, President Davis expressed the hope that the four years of college life would have helped to prepare each Senior "to live fearlessly in the light, to act nobly in the present and to exercise self-control constantly."

WHO'S WHO IN ALFRED, 1930

Delta Sigma Phi—Pres. Don C. Lynn
Kappa Psi Upsilon—Pres. Milton Burdick
Klan Alpine—Pres. John Hambel
Theta Kappa Nu—Pres. William Clarke
Theta Theta Chi—Pres. Dorothy Hallock
Sigma Chi Nu—Pres. Florence Ploetz
Pi Alpha Pi—Pres. Ortense Potter
Phi Psi Omega—Lee Armstrong
Phi Sigma Gamma—Pres. Harriette Mills.
Beta Pi Kappa—Pres. Robert Bassett
Ceramic Society—Pres. Harold Karthauser
Women's Student Gov.—Pres. Florence Ploetz
Women's Interfraternity Council—Pres. Ortense Potter
Y. W. C. A.—Pres. Helen Hamilton
Y. M. C. A.—Pres. Kenneth Irwin
Fiat Lux Editor—Harriette Mills
Kanakadea Editor—Clarence Atwood
Campus Court Judge—Robert Bassett
Campus Administrator—Bruce Daniels
Varsity A Club—Pres. Jack McGraw
Spiked Shoe—Pres. Robert Bassett
Captains:
Football—Leland Armstrong
Cross-Country—Emil Zschiegner
Track—Emil Zschiegner
Wrestling—John Hambel
Basketball—Jack McGraw
Managers:
Football—Robert Bassett
Track—Rudolph Eller
Basketball—Varsity—Smith Wright, Frosh—Seymour Snell
Wrestling—James Coe
Interscholastic—Don Lynn
Athletic Association—Leland Armstrong
Student Senate—Jack McGraw
Senior Class—John Hambel
Junior Class—Garnett Blackmore
Sophomore Class—Dale Lockwood
Eta Mu Alpha—Ruth V. Hunting
Footlight Club—Irwin J. Cohon

Footlight Club Holds Annual Banquet June 7

Members of the Footlight club were entertained at dinner at Hills' Coffee Shop on Friday, June 7. Members of the cast of the commencement play and Mrs. Pauley were guests.

Following the dinner Bud Cohon, president-elect, Tubby Leach, ex-president, and Mrs. Pauley spoke on the plans for a successful year to come.

WILBUR C. GETZ, ALFRED'S LOYALTY MAN WINS NATIONAL MILE CHAMPIONSHIP

Honors Distributed in Moving-Up Day Assembly

The annual Moving-Up Day Assembly, held May 30, marked another step in the progress of Alfred University. The number of awards made this year for scholarship and athletic prowess exceeds those of any year in the history of the school. Awards were made as follows: Varsity "A" in track, awarded by Coach E. A. Heers to: Daniel Klinger, Wilbur Getz, Dean Fredericks, Harold Boulton, Frank Steele, Samuel Feldman, Paul Maroney, Harold Laine, George Olander, and Emil Zschiegner. Triple "A" for service to: Herbert Wilson, Clifford Newlands and Dighton Burdick.

Managers "A's" were given to: Kenneth Smith, Alfred Voorhies, John Turner and Gordon Lewis; and a Trainers "A" to Lawrence Cranston.

Women's old English "A" awards for four years of interclass basketball, were made by Coach James McLane to: Clarice Thomas, Rhoda Stearns, Adelaide Vores, Mary Rogers, H. Marguerite Barmore and Ada Piantanida. Freshmen track numerals were received by: Robert Griffin, Dominik Varone, William Fuller, Nathan Kahn, John Grantier, Howard Splitt, Dale Lockwood, Harold Huffcut, Stephen Warde, George Monks, Burton Chubb, Lewis Graham, George Benstock, Kenneth Robinson, Lyman Harwood, John MacConnell, Lester Vance and Theodore Aginsky.

Fiat Lux Keys were awarded by H. Warner Waid, ex-editor of the weekly to: Kenneth Smith, James Coe, Paul Gardner, Rudolph Eller, Harold Hamilton, James Morris, William Murray, William White, Ernest Clement and Emil Zschiegner.

Mary W. Fisher literary prizes for excellency in writing were given by

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DEGREES ARE CONFERRED ON GRADUATING CLASS

The following is a list of the degrees conferred upon members of the Class of '29 at Commencement Exercises, Wednesday morning, June 12.

Ceramic Engineers

Arnold Bookheim, Roy F. Burdett, John L. Call, Harold F. Carpenter, Dean H. Fredericks, Gordon E. French, Daniel P. Gridley, Walter T. Hulse, David L. Hyland, William G. Lewis, James P. Mulroy, Lawrence R. Shallow, Kenneth E. Smith, William F. Frederick, Nathan F. Tucker, William W. Welts, George LaR. Williams, Leland E. Williams, Herbert S. Willson,

Ceramic Applied Art

Ruth E. Claire, Dorothy A. Hawley, Lillian W. Holmes, Evelyn A. Koch, Ruth V. Lyon, Florence S. Potter, Mildredena L. Saunders, Rhoda Stearns, Clarice M. Thomas, Adelaide O. Vores, Gordon E. Lewis, Raymond B. Witter.

Bachelor of Arts

Frederick J. Bakker, Helen M. Barmore, Dighton G. Burdick, Grace M. Dassance, Marylyn H. De Remer, Ruth P. Greene, Harold S. Hamilton, Vernon W. Heiman, Alice C. Holbert, Francis R. Hutching, Maribelle A. Johnson, Leah M. Jones, Letha M. Kemp, Alda S. Kemper, Emma D. Kernan, John E. Leach, Harry M. Levin, Lois M. McCulloch, Joseph G. Merck, William R. Mueller, Harlon C. Newlands, Ada M. Piantanida, Mary K. Rogers, Arlene W. Rust, Edwina E. Smith, Erma A. Sommers, Mabel E. Swain, Alfred J. Voorhies, Irene L. Wells, Donald R. Whitcomb, Betty J. Whitford,

Bachelor of Science

Howard L. Adams, Harold Boulton, Bingley L. Burdick, Val Jean F. Burns, Nicholas L. Casini, Nathan D. Church, Lee B. Cottrell, Helen M. Ellis, Samuel L. Feldman, Charles Field, Wilbur Getz, Robert L. Goldin, Mitchell Heller, Samuel I. Horowitz, Howard L. Howbridge, Ingraham Humphrey, Daniel G. Klinger, Lloyd W. Larson, Paul H. Lefkowitz, Wayland B. Livermore, Robert E. McMahon, Charles G. May, Alfred S. Moscarella, Alice N. Palmer, Raymond L. Quailley, Warren W. Rockefeller, William B. Sanford, Ber-

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Takes An Easy Victory of 4:19:4 in the Chicago Meet Over a Field of Thirty En- trants From All Parts of the United States

Wilbur Getz, Alfred's greatest trackster, pinned a shining honor on the Purple and Gold banner when he carried off first place honors in the mile run at the National Collegiate Track Meet held in Chicago, Saturday. It was a glorious close to four years of college running that have in their course brought untold glory to Getz and to Alfred.

Getz traveled to Chicago in the capacity of a one man track team representing Alfred. Before the meet had ended he stood out as the new mile champion of the National Collegiates, having won over the largest and fastest field of milers ever assembled at a single meet.

Thirty milers gathered at the starting lines, at the crack of the gun they sprang forward. Getz got off to a bad start and was boxed in by the pack, until the man directly in front of him stumbled and fell at which time Getz moved up into third place. Just before the half way mark had been reached he moved into first place. As the field came into the home stretch Getz was still leading with Kaiser of Washington five yards behind and Martin of Purdue close on Kaiser's heels. Martin uncorked a sprint and passed Kaiser and came up to two yards of Getz when the latter uncorked one of the fastest sprints he has ever put forth, to beat off Martin's challenge and breast the tape three yards ahead of the field. The watch showed the fast time of 4:19.9 minutes.

"The Servant in the House" Termed a Fine Production

On Monday evening, June 10th, the Footlight Club presented "The Servant in the House" a drama in five acts by Charles Rann Kennedy.

Considering the extreme difficulty of the play the production was deserving of much praise. The individual parts were well taken and those worthy of special mention were Wilbur Carr as the Reverend William Smythe, Stockton Bassett as the Bishop of Lancashire and John Spicer as Manson, the butler. Raymond Tompkins as the drain man carried the spirit of the part very well and Francis McCourt made an excellent page-boy. Annette Clifford took the part of the Vicar's wife and was able to evoke some sympathy for the Vicar while Lois Acker was quite convincing as the niece Mary.

In a play like this, where all depends on hearing and understanding the lines, the matter of clear articulation is of the first importance. There is little action to relieve the monotony of long speeches and much was lost by the poor enunciation of several of the actors.

The setting, painted by members of the producing staff under the direction of Prof. Charles Harder was most effective and the lighting was excellent. Credit must be also given to the ease and fluency with which the actors rendered their lines, almost no prompting being apparent.

Professor Pauley was the director of the play and the producing staff working with her is as follows:
Student Director Bernice Sheetz
Stage Manager Harlan Milks
Property Manager Raymond Witter
Electrician William Lewis
Property Mistress Dorothy Hawley
Prompter Mary Rogers
Business Manager D. Lee Hyland

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CLASS DAY

Continued From Page One

performs for the college, and its significance was enhanced by the dignity and sincerity of the class of 1929's presentations.

Ivy Oration

We, the members of the class of '29, having spent four happy and progressive years in Alfred, must soon bid farewell to the place which means so much to all of us. It is with regret that we part from our friends among students and faculty. Yet we are glad, in a way, to leave Alfred's shelter. We realize to-day more than ever before, that Alfred has given us many things that will be of service to us throughout our lives and will enable us to develop in beauty of personality.

Alfred has been a sort of laboratory for us—a place where we could develop, if we cared to, those characteristics of mind, body, and soul which would enable us to live harmonious and happy lives of service and self-development. Some of us have found inspiration and ideals which have enabled us to form an abiding philosophy of life, which will lend us spiritual beauty. Many, thru scholastic efforts, and extra-curricular activities have gained the ability and power to carry out successfully their aims and purposes in life. Others, thru personal contacts, with professors and students, have come to a more profound understanding of their own character and of others. It is not to be expected that all of us have gained all of these things in the highest degree. But each of us has, in some measure, grown in faith, in power, and in understanding, and these things will, if developed, enable us to become men and women whose lives are those of beauty and usefulness and truth. Lives of inspiration for others.

It is entirely natural that, in looking back we should also consider what the years we have spent here have meant to the progress of Alfred. As individuals we have each tried to do what we could to bring about the advancement of our college. As a group we have sought to carry out the best ideals and traditions of Alfred and to overthrow meaningless and unprogressive traditions. Thus, we have endeavored to be both loyal and progressive and hope that future students may carry out these aims as we have tried to do.

The planting of the ivy to-day means the carrying out of one of Alfred's oldest and happiest traditions. It is a happy tradition because the ivy is so full of symbolic meaning for the class which plants it. I see the ivy as a symbol of two things, first, the influence of Alfred on the individual members of the class, and second, the influence of the class upon the university. As the ivy grows and beautifies the building near which it is planted so may the influence of Alfred grow and crowd our lives with beauty and truth. And may our influence remain to beautify and strengthen the ideals of our Alma Mater.

1931 KANAKADEA STAFF IS NAMED

The following is a list of the staff members of the 1931 Kanakadea, as recently announced by Editor Clarence (Jerry) Atwood:

Assistant Editor-in-Chief, Harold Gullberg

Business Manager, Raymond Tompkins
Assistant Business Manager, Edward Cauger

Secretary, Elizabeth Smith
Advertising Manager, Frederick Neiger
Assistant Advertising Manager, Thurlow Travis

Art Editor, Paul Maroney
Art Editor, Theresa Manieri
Assistant Art Editor, Kurianski
Assistant Art Editor, Avis Stortz
Junior Editor, Mary Brown Allen
Assistant Junior Editor, LaVerne Mes-simer

Assistant Junior Editor, Margerita Coit

Assistant Junior Editor, Raymond Shremp

Circulation Manager, Ben. Vanieria
Athletic Editor, Paul Webster
Assistant Athletic Editor, Martin Stai-men

Faculty Editor, Garnett Blackmore
Organization Editor, Bobs Leber
Feature Editor, Margaret Behm
Sophomore Feature Editor, John Miles

Delta Sig Farewell Party

Although the mercury mounted rapidly on Wednesday, May 30, the spirits of those attending the Delta Sig party rose accordingly. The seniors were the guests of honor while novelty gifts to them, mural decorations, the lawn decorated with lanterns and easy chairs were features of the evening.

Ted Van Order's orchestra furnished the music. The chaperones were Prof. and Mrs. Clifford Potter, Miss Marie Hunt, Prof. Ellis Drake, Prof. Elva Starr, and Coach James McLane.

WOMAN'S TRACK MEET PROVES SUCCESSFUL

The Freshman girls again showed their athletic ability by winning the highest score in the women's track meet held at Merrill Field, May 30. They took first place in four of the eight events while the Juniors took three first places and the Seniors one. The highest individual score was attained by Frances Rogers '30. The 50 yard and hundred yard dashes were spectacular and both won by Miriam Van Duyne '32. There was great competition in the basketball throw which was won by Gladys Heard '32. The most interesting event was the 440 yard dash won by Elizabeth Rogers '32, with Margaret Sherman '32 running a close second. The final scores stood: Freshmen 23; Juniors 15½; Sophomores 15¼; Seniors 9.

The events were as follows:

50 yard dash—won by Van Duyne '32; Kneerim '31, second; Hauselt, '31, third. Time 7 1-5 sec.

100 yard dash—won by Van Duyne '32; F. Rogers '30, second; Gardner '32, and Fox '30, tied for third. Time 14 2-5 sec.

440 yard dash—won by E. Rogers '32; Sherman '31, second; Overton '29, third. Time 1 min. 20 4-5 sec.

50 yard low hurdles—won by F. Rogers '30; E. Rogers '32, second; Hauselt '31, third. Time 9 3-5 sec.

Eight pound shot put—won by Overton '29; McLean '32, second; Bidwell '31, third. Distance 23 ft. 8 in.

Basketball throw won by Heard '32; McLean '32, second; Overton '29, third. Distance 68 feet.

High jump—tie for first among Guilford '30, Kneerim '31, McLean '32 and Van Duyne '32. Height 4 feet.

Broad jump won by F. Rogers '30; Hauselt '31, second; Kneerim '21, third. Distance 12 feet 9 inches.

MOVE-UP DAY

Continued from page one.

President Boothe C. Davis to: Betty Whitford receiving first prize, Ruth P. Greene, second prize and J. Enfield Leach third prize. Burdett B. Brown Senior English Prizes for general proficiency in English, awarded by President Davis to: Grace Dassance, Mary Rogers, Herbert Wilson, Leah Jones and Ada Piantanida.

Men's loyalty medal, which is the highest tribute Alfred can pay to a student, was voted by the student body to Wilbur Getz, who received the award from Leland Armstrong, President of Phi Psi Omega. The Women's loyalty medal was presented to Clarice Thomas by Harriette Mills, President of Phi Sigma Gamma.

Following this came the handing down of the Senior Cane by Gordon Lewis, President of the Class to John Hambl, president of the class of 1930.

President Davis gave a short talk on the evolution of Moving-Up Day from the time when it was an occasion for interclass riots until it became the present, important function, at which those who merit reward receive public acknowledgement.

At the close of the program, Daniel Klinger, President of the Student Senate turned over his office to his successor, Jack McGraw and in his farewell speech made an appeal for the support of the students in carrying on the ideals and traditions of Alfred.

Alumni Banquet

The various classes were well represented at the Alumni Banquet held at Ladies' Hall Tuesday evening, June 11. There were several very enjoyable and interesting speeches which contributed materially to the evening's program of reminiscence and reunion.

Mr. Henry Brush a member of the class of 1909 and now a district superintendent of schools acted in the capacity of toastmaster. He first introduced Prof. Allyn Gwynne who gave an enlightening talk on the "Modern Development in Business", then Prof. George A. Bols discussed "Alfred on the Field of Education". Mrs. Rose Bols next spoke on "Women in the Field of Education" and was followed by Nathan E. Lewis, who very instructively and cleverly told of "Engineering Science in Relation to Progress". Gordon E. Lewis then bade farewell in behalf of the graduating class.

President B. C. Davis extended his greetings and welcome to all who returned. The singing of the Alma Mater concluded this varied program and re-awakened many happy associations for all.

University Trustees Hold Annual Meeting, June 11

The annual meeting of the trustees of Alfred University was held in President Davis' office at ten o'clock Tuesday morning, June 11th.

Plans were made for the rebuilding of Babcock Hall and the Shop Annex which will be disclosed later.

PLANS FOR SUMMER SCHOOL COMPLETED

As the fatal marks are about to be issued, certain individuals sense the necessity for further information in regard to the courses and general curriculum of Summer School. For their benefit the following resume has been compiled: registration, Monday July 1st; beginning of instruction Tuesday morning July 2nd; close of the session, Friday evening August 9th.

Last year 150 students were enrolled for various courses; as far as can be seen now, a still larger registration is augured for this year. The two strongest courses in the program are those in Education and Industrial Arts; however, there are excellent opportunities for studies in the field of Economics, Biology, Chemistry, Drafting, History, Mathematics, Physics, English and modern languages.

Several changes have been made on the teaching staff; Mabel I. Hart, former Dean of Women at Alfred, and since then, of Franklin College, will teach English; William R. Howell, professor of Political and Social Science at Washington College, will assist in the Department of Education; David J. Inglis, Professor of Romance Language in Milton College will have French and Spanish; and Gustav Patz, principal of Sundary School will head the Department of modern Languages.

OUTGOING SENIORS OBTAIN VARIETY OF OCCUPATIONS

The following is a list of seniors who have obtained positions for the coming year. Due to the indecision of many in the class, the list is incomplete at present.

Howard L. Howbridge—Lima High School (Math)

Val Jean Burns—Batavia, (General Science)

Betty Whitford—Hammondsport, (Eng.)

Howard Adams—Romulus, (Math. and Physics)

Ruth Claire—Cleveland, (Ceramic Art)

Charles Field—Altamont, (Math. and Mechanics)

Leah Jones—Prattsburg, (Eng.)

Arlene Rust—Altamont, (Chemistry)

Charles May—Arkport, (Biology and Coaching)

Mildred Saunders—Waverly, (Drawing)

Mary Rogers—Hamilton Bay, (French and Latin)

Clarice Thomas—Norfolk, Va., (Pottery)

Pearl Woolever—Cohocton, (Math. and Biology)

Doris Henshaw—Undecided

Alda Kemper—Colonel White High School Dayton, Ohio, (Eng.)

Erma Sommers—Bombay, (History and Biology)

Ada M. Piantanida—Friendship, (History and Civics)

Lois M. McCulloch—Millerton, (Math. and Biology)

Irene L. Wells—Friendship, (History and Math.)

Lloyd W. Larson—Canisteo, (Algebra and Physics)

Alfred J. Voorhies—Patchogue, L. I., (Physical Education)

Daniel G. Klinger—Ripley, (Coaching)

Wilbur C. Getz—Chester, (History and Coaching)

W. B. Sanford—Philadelphia, (Mechanics)

John Wilbur Turner—Shortsville, (Math. and Coaching)

Lawrence Goldin—Cleveland, Ohio, (Math.)

Clifford Newlands—Cherry Creek, (History and Coaching)

Vernon W. Heiman—Clarence, (Teaching)

Roger J. Sommer—Buffalo, (Biology)

Marylyn De Remer—Springwater, (Eng. and History)

M. Elizabeth Swain—Gilbertsville, (Music and Eng.)

Florence Potter—Whitesville, (Music and Drawing)

Alice Holbert—Whitesville, (Eng. and History)

Ruth V. Lyon—Webster, (Supervising Art)

Maribelle Johnson—Bemus Point, (Eng. and History)

Lillian Holmes—Andover, (Drawing)
Dorothy Hawley—Clyde, (Art)
Adelaide Vores—Katonah, N. Y., (Drawing)
Alice Palmer—Moravian Seminary for Women, Bethlehem, Pa., (Math.)
Dighton G. Burdick—Hornell, (Reporter for "Evening Tribune Times")
Wayland Livermore—Georgia School of Technology Atlanta, Ga., (Chem.)

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SENIOR ORATION

On the eleventh day of November, 1918, an armistice was signed that brought to a close a barbaric warfare that had rocked the civilized world for somewhat more than four years. This peace, dictated by the victors, was hailed with thanksgiving by the greater share of the nations of the earth, for to them it was the end of a war to end all wars.

Since that memorable day, philosophers and scholars interested in world problems have discussed at length the foremost of all the earth's present problems, the abolition of war between nations. Various plans have been set forth, but we have not yet found one which will insure us the blessing of a secure and lasting peace. It is a strange thing that a step of this nature, so vital to the prosperity of the vast majority of nations, has not come about.

There is no logical defense for recourse to war in international disputes in this day and age. Man, as an individual has long been cognizant of this fact; but men, as nations, seem to be actuated by force far above or beyond reason in such a crisis. The leaders, in attempting to find a reasonable cure for war have been faced with this fact; man will resort to war time and again when his nation is a party to the dispute, however peaceful and law-abiding he may be as a private citizen. The question has received their serious consideration in the hope that in the answer there may be found a clue which will give rise to the much sought solution of the problem. Their efforts have brought to light many interesting and instructive facts in regard to the causes of war, particularly as they applied to the last conflict.

It is my purpose, this morning, to deal with the causes of the world war in an attempt to prove that the guilt for the struggle, so generously placed at Germany's door by the victorious allies, was misplaced and to show in what manner this act prevents the complete and thorough understanding of the causes of the war that is so necessary to a practical peace plan. It is my contention that war will disappear, not through a trifling treatment of its more evident symptoms, but only by obtaining a complete and thorough understanding of, and a steady attack upon those economic and psychological conditions which make war possible in our present day civilization.

The thought that Germany and her allies were not solely to blame for the war is distinctly unpleasant to many people. It is quite natural that we of the opposing side should feel that our enemies were to blame for the conflict—that is human nature—and it is also true that the other side of the question did not reach us for several years. At the close of the struggle, and for several years thereafter, our newspapers, books and periodicals supported the innocence of the Allied nations with some vigor. The few who doubted, and endeavored to set forth that the Central powers were not wholly at fault, were not too well received.

Time, however, has cooled the passions that led us on in 1918, and with the aid of facts that have been made known since the cessation of hostilities, we are now able to approach the problem with a mental attitude that is much more fair to all concerned. The students who interested themselves in this subject were not inspired by a desire to know the truth for mere historical knowledge and accuracy. Theirs was a much higher aim. They wished to know the truth, the better to expose, and so attack the causes of war.

The most basic causes may be classified into five great divisions; first, biological; second, sociological; third, economic; fourth, political; fifth, psychological.

The biological causes embrace two rather famous theories, not entirely refuted by history, indeed, to a certain extent not indefensible. The first of these, the Malthusian theory, that the growing population of a nation soon creates a need for additional territory, may, in the years to come prove true; but there are today huge and desirable areas of the earth's surface that are not populated. The second of these theories, advanced by Darwin, which explains war as nature's method of securing the "survival of the fittest", is readily discarded when we stop to consider the fact that it has ever been the finest young men of the nation who have given their lives for their nation's honor.

An important sociological cause of the war is that of the tendency of small groups within a larger group to disagree, and the friction that arises in this manner is often bitter to an alarming extent. We can observe these conflicting groups within the national states as they now stand, but with this difference; when the same thing happens in national affairs (in the case of the groups in the state) the matter is settled by orderly process of law: but international troubles, the result is war, since there is no high court to smooth out all the difficulties that arise.

The third great cause of war, the economic struggle, embraces a problem so complex that its far-reaching effects tax the imagination. It has ever been a factor in the destinies of nations, and in the last war its part was clearly visible. The struggle for colonies and for trade, which was a continuation of the industrial revolution, actuated the series of alliances that filled the years from 1871 until 1914. Because of this rivalry there grew up the jealous hatred that inspired the nations to arm to the utmost. Germany, in her desire for colonies found herself at odds with England, France and Russia, and soon became convinced that Austria was the only country with which she could form any kind of an alliance that would allow her to continue her colonial aims. In considering Germany's part in the war, we must bear in mind the fact that she was not alone in her desire to become supreme in an economic way. She was but one of several nations so contending, and if we are to be just, we must not condemn our opponents for pursuing a policy that we laud in our allies.

The fourth basic cause of war is political ambition; and under our present system of government, that of the national state, it cannot be overstressed in any discussion of war guilt. Each state, as a unit, desires political sovereignty, and in order to achieve that longed for condition, it is ever at odds with its neighbors in an effort to be well protected, politically independent, equally powerful. Political supremacy is a difficult thing to obtain unless a group join together for a greater strength, and it was for this reason that treaties and alliances came into being. Although these treaties rob the participating states of independence, in that they limit them to certain courses of action in a crisis, the states have been willing to sacrifice a certain amount of sovereignty in order to gain security in the political world. This motive was a contributing force in the formation of the two dominant political groups which Europe possessed at the opening of the war; namely, the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. How often in the past few years have we heard it said, "Germany desired a place in the sun!" It is true Germany sought recognition, as did every other major state in Europe. Shall we condemn on the one hand and praise on the other for the same act or desire.

The fifth cause, the psychological, is at once one of the most intangible for the purposes of actual determination and yet one of the strongest factors in precipitating the hurried program of armaments in the opening years of the century. In the psychological make-up of a nation we find the same characteristics that dominate us as individuals. Pride, fear, hatred, all these qualities are immensely important influences in determining the behavior of nations. It is pride in race or group that gives us unbending nationalism; it is pride that builds up a national honor; it is pride that causes nation to forget those principles that they stress at home to indulge in a savage warfare that might well be settled by a competent body of officials. It is hatred that keeps alive the spirit of revenge for acts long passed by, it is hatred that makes nations deliberately seek trouble. It is fear that causes nations to arm in self defence, to join together in a common cause, to keep aglow the sparks of hatred and pride that they may be fanned to flame when war threatens. The nations of Europe were burdened with these emotions. Pride made them sensitive, hatred made them aggressively crafty, and fear made them frantically active in the matter of war programs and preparation.

These general causes of war were the main influences in the formation of Germany's policies after the Franco-Prussian war. At the end of the conflict, in 1871, the German Empire first came into being as a unified state under one head. Germany was triumphant, and her success inspired her to seek an active part in the affairs of the world. France, crushed and humiliated by her ancient enemy, brooded over the hatred and desire for revenge which was to be satisfied forty-seven years later at the end of the world war. Germany sought recognition in the field of economics and of politics. She achieved an astounding success in the first, but in the matter of political recognition she was woefully lacking. The other nations took every possible opportunity to ignore her. Germany was young and her neighbors feared her growth. They were jealous, they were afraid, they sought to hold her back in every way. Unfortunately, Germany's aims and ambitions conflicted on every hand with those of England, France and Russia. Austria alone offered her the opportunity to combine political strength without any consequent alteration of plans.

There was, during this time, friction between France and England, and between England and Russia; but the points in question were agreeably settled and their friendship grew stronger as their dread of Germany increas-

ed. The Balkan wars served to send flying the last vestiges of good feeling between Austria and Russia, with the result that Russia began to fear Germany, the sworn ally of the Austrian government.

The dispute in the Balkans grew more bitter, and the states of Europe began to prepare for war. They did not anticipate it in the sense that they could locate its source, nor did they expect to wage aggressive warfare, but each planned to be ready to rise in its own defense. The struggle for leadership and power had keyed each nation to a high peak of feeling. They were supersensitive, fearful, and suspicious.

Investigations since the close of the war have shown that Germany was not eager to join Austria in a plan to punish Serbia for the assassination of the Archduke. Her action in this matter was induced by the knowledge that Poincare, of France, made a hasty trip to Russia, urged that nation to take a firm stand on the Balkan question, and promised France's aid in whatever course to be taken. It was very evident to Germany that should Russia and Austria come to blows, France was ready and willing to attack Germany and so weaken Austria. There was but one course left open—to stand to the course of action defined by her treaties and alliances and to proceed with the greatest speed.

It may seem strange to us now, as we view the situation, fifteen years later, that the states as individuals did not take steps to prevent that which they dreaded. Yet the answer is clear enough. Among great states the conception of national honor was an insurmountable bar to compromise; the alliances bound them to certain courses of action; the die was cast.

The mobilization of troops that was taking place on the various frontiers added to the unrest that stirred the continent. The question of guilt is not so much concerned with the matter of who was the first to declare war, for every state was ready and waiting.

The course of the war we know well. We are struck with wonder when we think of Germany's remarkable courage in defying so large a number of powerful nations, but we need only to remember that she was fighting with her back to the wall; that victory was the only possible escape from a serious predicament; that compromise meant defeat.

When, four years after the invasion of Belgium, the war machine of the Central powers broke down, completely worn out, an armistice was signed which brought a halt to the wholesale slaughter that had horrified the whole world. For six months the diplomatic representatives of the allied nations labored over a treaty which would satisfy the entire group, and, with an abrupt ultimatum, presented it to the German statesmen, on the seventh of May, 1919, for their signatures. Certain of the clauses did not meet with their approval, but they had no choice.

On the twenty-eight of June, just five years to a day after the assassination of the Archduke, the Treaty of Versailles was signed, this making a definite end to the war period. It might better be said, that it ended the World War, but it was in itself an act that was not calculated to preserve a just and lasting peace. It contained one clause that must ever serve as a cause of friction, a source of humiliation, and hence a cause for hatred and desire for revenge. The clause has led many thinking people to dodge the issue, by accepting it at its face value without any effort to know the truth. I refer to the 213th article of the treaty, which reads:

"The Allied and Associated Governments affirm, and Germany accepts, the responsibility of her self and her allies for causing all the damage and loss to which the Allied and Associated nations and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies".

In the light of the years that have passed, we can see the fallacy of this statement. It is contradictory to fact and reason; it is prejudiced; it was accepted by Germany under duress. Yet, it lives today as an integral part of that immortal document, and to some it suffices as proof that Germany through her selfish aggressiveness was guilty of the crime of plunging the whole world into war, deliberately and amicably. That statement owes its place in the treaty to the same selfish attitudes that make war possible in our civilization—it is there to vindicate national pride, to disclaim responsibility, to cast shame upon a rival state.

Our present political system, the national state, makes possible the curse of war, for there is no higher power to act in the capacity of a court. It is true that the League of Nations to some extent fosters such an idea, but a plan of this nature must be universal to be workable.

When, as nations, we shall admit that our petty fears, our hates, and our prejudices may be eliminated by attacking the cause of war at their roots, we shall be able to visualize a world-wide and lasting peace. It will mean the absolute removal of those disputes which lead to ill-feeling and enmity. Of the five basic causes of war that we have considered, we are

the most concerned, as individuals with the psychological cause. Our defiant pride in race and nation, our prejudice against those of other lands, our hatred for those who challenge our superiority in any field, and our fear of those peoples whose aims conflict with our own, all are the outward manifestations of the misunderstanding and ignorance that foster the roots of war.

War will not be wiped out by decree, nor yet by a common agreement not to fight. Its cure must go deeper into the very sources that give rise to its practice.

If we, as thinking people, honestly desire the abolition of war, it is our plain duty to face the results of an honest inquiry whether we are pleased with the results or not; and do all in our power to prevent future misunderstandings based on such mistaken ideas as those to which we have been subjected. It is with us that the decision must rest. Our thinking will influence that of the generations to come and unless we are thorough and honest in the opinions that we advance, we can not expect too much from them.

As long as the treaty of Versailles contains its present clause on war guilt; as long as that clause has its desired effect; as long as its contents can influence the minds of its readers, we can not hope for peace. When our understanding has compassed the situation, when we are willing to admit that there must be some higher power than the state, when we shall have progressed to that point where we shall not be swayed by hatred, fear and envy, then, and only then, may we abolish the hideous practice that gives the lie to our present day civilization.

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To The Alumni

The Fiat Lux this year is planning to make a bid for the interest of the Alfred Alumni—those people who, as active graduates should symbolize

the Alfred spirit and become her most loyal sponsors out in the world. It seems almost unbelievable that youth could live for four years in close comradeship, striving towards a goal, without forming deep and lasting faiths, remembrances and relationships. Yet some leave the portals of their Alma Mater never to cast a backward glance upon it, never, gratefully, to recall its contributions; never, thoughtfully, to lift a helping hand. This indifference may be due to the influence of the coldly efficient business world, but it is more generally true that it is a drifting away process in which passing time unravels the old bonds thread by thread. It is not intentional, this laxity, it is but another product of inertia and it is not inevitable.

The most effective preventive of this condition, perhaps, lies in your hands right now, so take advantage of the fact. Help make the college weekly an all-around paper boasting of a live Alumni Section such as we hope to incorporate in it next year; and contribute to its support by your subscriptions, that it may expand into a bigger and better issue. We will try to make it a source of interest and pleasurable memories for you—give it a chance to prove itself. Mail your name and address to Rudolph Eller, Business manager of the Fiat Lux, and you will be assured of a year to come, which will be vivified by a real contact with the Alfred you love.

Wilbur C. Getz

A name constantly heard on the campus of late, is that of Wilbur Getz, Alfred's 1929 Loyalty Man. It is a name, which, in the estimation of all who know him, stands for a fealty that weathers gruelling tests; for sterling character and fine ideals. A man of this sort, who in every respect so exemplifies the constructive attitudes which inherent fineness creates, can well be taken as an example of the highest type of manhood. A modest unassuming chap, he has been tried and found worthy of the greatest honor we can give him.

Now he has made a name for himself and for his Alma Mater in national circles; and added laurels undoubtedly await him in the future as one of the foremost American runners. Let us strive to show this true son of Alfred that our cheers are founded upon more than enthusiasm over a track victory;—that they are backed by deserved admiration, real friendship and lasting respect.

She (thoughtfully): "Why do so many women rest their chins on their hands when they are thinking?"
He: (brutally): "To keep their mouths shut so that they won't disturb themselves."

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A hustling promotor named Coe,

* * * *

Was head of a big cocoa Co.

* * * *

A native named Koko

* * * *

Said—"Pay what you owe Coe

* * * *

Or give me Coe Cocoa Co."

* * * *

He had other projects had Coe—

* * * *

Coke ovens was one line, and so

* * * *

The two coalesced;

* * * *

Imagine the rest:

* * * *

Coe-Koko Coke and Cocoa Co.

—A—

Prof. "What is the most common impediment in the speech of the American people?

Senior. Chewing gum.

—A—

She has the skin I love to touch.
I have the chin she loves to clutch.

—A—

Probably

* * * *

The zoo monkeys

* * * *

Get a big laugh

* * * *

Out of the funny-looking

* * * *

Creatures in front of their cages.

—J. O.

—A—

Bill Brown says: Some Seniors passed high in German,
They got some marks.

—A—

If a Senior goes into the real estate business,

He will have Lots—to learn

—A—

Break! Break! on thy stormy depths,
oh sea!

—A—

How I wish that I hadn't swallowed,
the things that arise in me.

Patata Patati

SPORTLIGHTS

By Wutz

The most depressing feature of this years commencement will be the loss of Wilbur Getz who has for four years been outstanding in Alfred's Track and Cross-Country history. We can feel assured however that Getz as an alumnus will show the same loyalty to Alfred that he has in his four years here. Due to Wilbur Getz's running ability the name of Alfred has been carried far and honorably elevated in the athletic world.

Fredericks, Klinger, Boulton, Newlands, Wilson, Hulse, will also leave behind them places that are hard to fill. These men have scored heavily in the track meets during the year and will be sorely missed. College coaches are continually confronted with a problem of this nature and it will be necessary to season the newcomers to fill in the gaps left by the veterans who are passing on.

Steele, Zschiegner and Bassett will form the nucleus of next years team with many valuable additions coming up from the yearling squad. Warde, McConnell, Graham, and Robinson showed up well on the team of '32 and will be valuable additions to next years varsity.

In winning the mile run Getz conquered five men who represent five different sections of the country. Martin of Prudue is champion of the Big Ten Conference, Kiasser of Washington was title holder of the National Collegiates. Hat of Oregon is the Pacific coast conference champion, Young of Georgia is the best in the Southern conference, and Faulkner of Oklahoma A and M is the outstanding runner in the South-center section.

During his four years in Alfred Getz has distinguished himself as the schools greatest runner. His name is indelibly printed in the annals of the Middle Atlantic as Mile and Two mile champion, he carried off the first place in the Penn Relay Steeplechase, and is mile champion of the Little Ten Conference. Last summer Getz tried out for the Olympics and came close to qualifying for the trip across the brine. In cross-country he has been the outstanding runner on teams that have carried off high honors in this section. In addition he holds numerous other titles in cross country and track. A short time ago

SAXON TEAM PLACES SECOND

Continued from page one

do anything after the strength sapping races he had completed not an hour ago? Getz was running fifth place until the final furlong had been reached. Then he let loose with a burst of speed that was not believed possible, from a man who had already run three miles in previous races. In the final fifty yards he passed Lewis, of Lafayette, and the way he was going would probably have won if the race had been 100 yards longer. Zschiegner won the race and set the record, but Getz won the hurrahs and plaudits of the crowd.

This fourth record to go by the boards was in the half-mile run won by Emil Zschiegner, of Alfred, in 1.56, bettering the time of 1.57 1-5 made last year by Edwards of N. Y. U. a man who ran anchor man on the winning relay team and ran 600 yards faster than it has ever been run before, although the time will not be accepted in the book because it was run in a relay race.

Zscheigner's performance was a most brilliant one and he triumphed with yards to spare in a brilliant spurt in the last 100 yards.

Alfred crashed through again when Frank E. Steele, a colored youth, flying No. 1. on his back, was adjudged the winner over Thomas S. Bowie, of Union College, in a heartrending finish. Bowie took the lead on the first turn and held it for about 150 yards, where Steele caught him. Bowie beat off the threat and rounding the last turn was about three yards in the lead, with the colored boy running hard, but seemingly spent.

Not so, for in the last fifty yards Steele caught up with the Union stepper and they strided down to the finish line together. It seemed like a dead heat, and if it had been so adjudged everybody would probably have been very much satisfied. As it was, the decision that gave Steele the victory sent him into a delirium of joy and he left the field to the cheers of those spectators who were appreciative of a fighting, never quitting performance."

Alfred College conferred upon Getz the highest honor in its power when it presented to him the Loyalty Medal.

1928-29 ATHLETIC SUMMARY SHOWS
SUCCESSFUL RESULTS OF SEASON

Football Jinx Broken; Cross
Country and Track Tri-
umph. Wrestling, Basket-
ball Hold Their Own

The spirit and success of Alfred's athletics during the past year have taken a stride worthy of seven league boots, as the comparative scores of the different teams show. From September, right through the various seasons to the climax of the year, the Middle Atlantics Meet, May 25, the loyal athletes have cooperated to fight their way to a righting of the athletic scales in Alfred's favor.

The Cross-Country team has many victories of which to boast, victories which are all the more impressive because of Alfred's size in comparison to that of her competitors. Under the direction of Coach R. S. Ferguson and with the excellent leadership of Captain Wilbur Getz, Alfred only met defeat twice during the season. The Hill and Dalers opened their season with a bang when they defeated Hobart for the third consecutive year with a perfect score. After this decisive victory over Hobart and Purple and Gold men journeyed to Springfield to meet one of the strongest teams of the East. In this meet Capt. Getz became lost or without a doubt would have taken better than fifth place. At the final addition of the score Alfred led with 25 points to their opponents 30 (low score wins).

With these two victories the team journeyed to Ithaca to meet Cornell's formidable outfit. Getz and Zschiegner obeying the coach's orders fell back and allowed Levering to take the lead. Alfred's aggregation proved too great for the Cornell team as the final score will show, Alfred taking 26 to Cornell's 29 points.

Then the Purple and Gold runners met the Colgate team for the first home meet. At no time were the Saxons endangered by the Freshman Ace from Colgate, however his placing fourth prevented a perfect score, so the final was Colgate 38 to Alfred's 17.

The Ferguson men next met Rochester and trimmed them worse than they had the previous year, by having a perfect score 15-40 with Alfred at the short end. Two weeks after the meeting of the Flower City men at Merrill Field the Saxons entertained the harriers from Hamilton, Rochester, and Hobart in the New York State Conference Meet. Alfred easily won this meet with Getz and Boulton tying for first, Zschiegner, May and Newlands crossing the finish line next and thus completing Alfred's scoring of 19 points to Hamilton's 59, Hobart's 62 and Rochester 70. This was the fourth consecutive time that Alfred had won this meet.

With the additon of Brown, the team on their way to the Middle Atlantics had a duel meet with the Army. The Army proved to be the winners with a score of 23 to Alfred's 52, the loss of May having handicapped the team.

Then came the most exciting and most difficult meet of the year, the Middle Atlantics. During the excitement Chick Zschiegner and Boulton lost the inadequately marked course, and Coach Van Elling of N. Y. U. contested Alfred's winning score of 33-46. At a meeting of the M.A.S.C.A.A. in Philadelphia, the members decided to disqualify the two Alfred men and two others for "cutting course" thus making the final score 36-37 in favor of N. Y. U.

Alfred's Football team has had the most successful year since that most popular game in America was begun at this University. A very difficult schedule was arranged and the squad practiced hard, kept training rules and fought like real Saxons on the gridiron field.

The first game was played at Hamilton, and although Heers men met with a 14-0 defeat they fought hard to the final gun.

The next battle was fought in the Flower City against the strong team of the University of Rochester. The battle was raging and neither team had made a touchdown when "Al"

Voorhies and "Bill" Clarke were injured. Coach Heers was severely handicapped at this point and had to substitute inexperienced men for these two hard players. Rochester scored a touchdown and made the kick thus the final score was 7-0, however, this was much better in reality when one compares it to the 13-0 defeat of last year.

The Alfredian's next trip was to the Keystone State where they met Juniata eleven on the latter's field. Captain Fredericks and "Martie" Staiman both made touchdowns thus breaking the "jinx" for the '28 season by scoring. After a hard fought battle the Empire State men came out with a close defeat of 12-13.

The team then journeyed to Niagara Falls to meet one of the strongest teams in the state. "Danny" Klinger was forced to the bench by a severe kick which incapacitated him for the rest of the season. The Heers men seemed to lose their fight after the first touchdown as the Falls men scored heavily thereafter. The final score was 30-0 with the Alfredians on the short end.

Then came the much anticipated first home game against a strong eleven from Edinboro Normal. Both teams fought hard throughout the game. The visitors had taken advantage of a fumble and made a touch-back, when with a few seconds to play "Martie" Staiman intercepted a pass and with the quick interference on the part of Dean Fredericks ran 60 yards for a touchdown just before the gun sounded. Thus the first home game was very successful and give much spirit to the gridiron men.

The next opposition that the Purple and Gold met with was the keen and strong Hobart team. The Alfred men fought a hard consistent game but the final score found them 26-7 on the short end. This was, however, a much better score than was realized by the Hobart team of last year which was 50-0.

The team journeyed to New York University next to improve their pecuniary resources. The Violet and White at no time worried about a Purple and Gold man's scoring. The final score was 71-0, in favor of N.Y.U.

The next week-end the Heers men battled with the Clarkson Tech. squad on Merrill Field. In this classic, the Alfred squad swamped their opponents with a score of 37-0, reversing the Tech engineers' 33-0 victory of the preceding year.

The last game of the season was played at Allegany against a hard hitting, experienced scholarship team. The Saxons eleven fought hard but the opposition was too strong as the final score of 27-0 clearly shows.

With a longer and better pre-season and plenty of good material Alfred's team for next year should be very good.

The Heers Basketeers opened the season at Rochester when they stacked up against a fast quintet from the Flower City. The final score was 27-23 in favor of the University of Rochester men. The dribblers then entertained the Yellow clad quintet at the Davis Gym but Heer's men were defeated after a hard battle, to the tune of a 34-27 score. These records were much better than those of last years games which were 40-31. The next games were fought against fast and strong teams from Cornell, and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. In the former game, the Purple and Gold leatherbouncers were defeated 33-19 but in the latter game both teams fought hard but the Rensselaer engineers were defeated by a close score of 30-28. This was much better than the 43-23 defeat which the Tech boys handed the Heers men last year.

During the Christmas vacation the Alfred quintet took an extensive trip meeting St. Thomas, Hobart, Hamilton, St. Lawrence and Clarkson. The results were all in favor of their opponents.

Niagara was next to invade the Gym and the Falls boys were sent back with a 30-28 defeat. With the memory of this defeat still fresh Niagara fought hard in their own court

SPORTS FOR COMING YEAR
HAVE HOPEFUL OUTLOOK

Varsity sports, although losing some of the past year's reliance, have promising material for the coming seasons. Football loses four letter men Fredericks, Cottrell, Klinger and Voorhies but the mainstay of the next team will consist of Captain Armstrong, Kickham, Briant, Clark, Crisafulli and Staimen with several good men moving up from the Freshmen class and with Bassett as manager. Basketball will miss Larson, Hulse and Turner while it will be successfully carried on by Steele, MacFadden, Fabianic and La Tronica with Smith Wright as manager. Both Track and Cross Country are losing some first class men. Cross Country will be passed on from Getz, Boulton, Newlands and May to Zscheigner and Galizio and several promising Freshmen. Track suffers a great loss in Getz, Fredericks Klinger, Boulton and Hulse and will be upheld by Zschiegner, Steele, Olander and present Freshmen material. These two sports will have Rudolph Eller for manager. Alfred is losing good athletic material but next year's teams look promising for excitement.

"THE SERVANT IN THE HOUSE"

Continued from page one.

The furniture used on the stage was through the courtesy of A. Davidson Bros. of Hornell, and the fireplace through the courtesy of the Hornell Gas & Electric Company.

The cast of characters is as follows: James Ponsonby Makeshyfte, D. D., The most Reverent, The Lord Bishop of Lancashire Stockton Bassett The Reverend William Smythe, the Vicar J. Wilbur Carr Auntie, the Vicar's wife Annette Clifford Mary, their niece Lois Acker Mr. Robert Smith, a gentleman of necessary accupation Raymond Thompkins Rogers, a Page-boy Francis McCourt Manson, a butler John R. Spicer

The overture "Poet and Peasant" played by Lawrence Goldin, Leah Jones, Prof. Boraas and Prof. Heers was much appreciated by the audience.

and repaid the Saxon five with a 29-26 defeat in comparison to the 52-18 defeat of last year.

The team then journeyed to the University of Buffalo and Buffalo Normal. The Purple and Gold won the first game snaring a 37-36 victory but lost the second by a score of 16-24. Then as a final conclusion, the Quintet journeyed to Cortland Normal to be defeated by the fast athletic directors-to-be by a score of 22-20.

The team seems to have improved greatly this year and under the guidance of Captain-elect "Jack" McGraw much is to be anticipated for the '29 season.

The tennis men of this year had the same success as the team of last year. They played two meets and were defeated both times. It is hoped that some of the racket men on the campus will improve a great deal and turn back the defeats that have been handed to them for the last two seasons.

Track had a most profitable and successful season under the guidance of Captain Klinger.

The first meet was held at Hamilton and the Purple and Gold tracksters vanquished their opponents by a score of 83-48. The next meet was held at Alfred when the Heers men met the Rochester men and beat them 97-34.

Then came the most sensational meet of the year, the Middle Atlantics Meet. The Alfred men plugged hard but the Haverford outfit proved a little superior to the Empire State cinder men as the final score of 41 1-2 to 38 1-2 shows. Getz, Zschiegner and Steele gave the cheering audience many thrills by their stellar record-breaking performances that brought fame to their Alma Mater.

All the sports at Alfred seem to have improved a great deal and much is expected for the next season, providing the teams are given wholehearted support.

Because they feel that one should understand football in order to support it enthusiastically, the athletic directors at McGill University have been giving a series of talks on the game to the college co-eds.

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BACCALAUREATE SERMON
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Theme
LIFE'S WORK AND ITS MEASURES
Text

"Every man's work shall be made manifest; for the day shall declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire; and the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is."

1 Corinthians 3:16.

St. Paul has just been telling the people of Corinth that men are laborers together with God. He uses the figure of a building, and the erection of a super-structure upon the well laid foundations. Moreover, men may build gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay or stubble into the building; but every man's work shall be tested as by fire. If it is destroyed, it is worthless. If it endures the tests it has value. So he reaches the conclusion that endurance is the measure of man's work.

In choosing the theme, "Life's Work and Its Measure", for this baccalaureate sermon, I wish to suggest some of the qualities of enduring work, and to point out some of the tests for which good work must surely stand.

I. THE SPIRITUAL ELEMENT IN ENDURING WORK

College men and women are getting ready for life's work. This preparation includes body, mind and spirit. Life's work taxes all these elements of our nature, and no one can be overlooked or neglected without discounting the quality of work.

Physical development increases the resources with which mind and spirit work. So the College takes the physical into account, and seeks to increase its power and efficiency. The intellect is sharpened and trained for action by the pursuit of learning. The spirit is taught reverence for truth and law, justice, righteousness and love. It is charged with motive power by the infusions of Divine energy which pulsates in the soul with the enlarging visions that come through knowledge, insight, faith and moral purpose.

So college fits men and women for work more incisive, intensive, accurate, and effective than is possible for the average man or woman without it. But the spiritual is the highest end of that training. We learn to appreciate nature's mysterious and delicate forces, to stand in reverence before an energy and a wisdom operating in nature, which often baffles human insight and scientific research. The reverent scholar brings to his work the consciousness of the Divine. He works as in the presence of the Infinite.

He discovers the life processes, animal and vegetable, can go on only so long as each individual cell is surrounded by a fluid containing nutriment. Biology can teach us that. But it has not been able to tell us how a large tree, on a hot dry day, can lift sixty or a hundred gallons of water to one hundred or even two hundred feet in height, reaching to its topmost leaf. Root pressure or osmosis has been measured in the rise of sap in the springtime to many feet in height. But on the dry hot days in summer when there is the most evaporation in the tree, there is no rise of sap.

Neither will our present knowledge of physics answer the question. Capillary attraction will not solve the mystery. Water rises in a capillary in proportion to the fineness of the tube. The fineness of the tube.

Capillary attraction, with tree material will not lift water to the height of even a moderate sized tree.

The force that lifts water in the tubes of a tree seems to be a pull from above. But a suction pump, operated under our known laws of physics in lifting water, is limited by an atmospheric pressure of 15 pounds to the square inch at sea level, and refuses to operate in lifting water beyond 33 feet, while the tree lift carries its supply five or six times as far. A tree not only carries its food to its lips, high in the air, by unknown forces, but is manufactures its food direct from the earth and the air, a thing which the animal cannot do. And though the tree has no lungs it feeds life's constant fires by taking in oxygen night and day.

Here in this simple illustration of the life processes of a tree, are mysteries before which the real scholar stands in reverence. He knows that only divine energy in nature can account for these phenomena. Compare any theory, statement, book, teaching, or influence;—any work, of such a scholar with the irreverent, materialistic, dogmatic utterances of men who have failed to get the larger spiritual view of the mysterious wisdom and power of the Creator's infinite insights, adjustments and provisions in this marvelous world in which we live; and you will have the first measure essential for determining the value of work, or its enduring quality, viz., spiritual insight.

Men who build gold, silver and precious stones into the structure of their life work, must have spiritual vision to give it permanence.

In no respect is it truer than in this spiritual vision that every man's work shall be manifest, of what sort it is, for the day shall declare it.

The aeroplane opens up boundless opportunities, but it also threatens limitless perils. All depends on whether

er spiritual forces keep pace with material gain.

Without physical invention is paralleled by moral progress, the aeroplane like the automobile makes dissipation more disastrous and crime more efficient. On the possession of spiritual insight and moral will depends the answer to the question whether our material achievements shall be a blessing or a curse: a good or a calamity: permanent or temporary. The enduring work has the seal of the spiritual. The material is but temporary. The only things that abide are the spiritual insights.

II. THE GROWTH ELEMENT IN ENDURING WORK

Paradoxical as it may seem, the enduring thing is the growing thing. Truth is eternal; and yet truth is a progressive enterprise. Every generation sees truth in a new setting, with new terminologies, and new borderlands of discovery. Every scientific laboratory points to new discoveries and to widening regions of knowledge. It is this outreaching quality of truth that makes education an enduring thing.

Once let education or religion be something to be accepted, and not created, and education and religion have begun to die.

Whenever education or religion is finished, it has ceased to be gold, silver or precious stones; and has become wood, hay and stubble ready to be burned up and destroyed, in the on-rushing fires of progress.

We are living in an age of propaganda. Ready made opinions are labeled education or religion, and are dispensed to unthinking multitudes in patent medicine doses. When educational creeds, or political creeds, or religious creeds become fixed they produce the closed mind, and individual thinking and individual responsibility cease to exist. When you tell men what to think, you tell them not to think.

Take away the independent judgment of a generation and you have mass manipulation, and are approaching chaos and death. This is why life means growth. Enduring work in education, in citizenship, in religion, must show its life by its growth. It must meet new conditions with new adjustments.

When a civilization has outgrown one spiritual ideal it must create a greater one or perish in decadence and barbarism. Greek Art, Roman Law and the Ethics of Jesus have endured, only because they have living and growing elements of power within them.

The liberty of the founders of our republic ceases to be liberty when it loses its expansive and adaptive power, and solidifies in the mould in which it was born.

Enduring history is a process by which humanity expresses a progressively elevated inner life in current forms and institutions. So it is that the element of growth becomes a characteristic of endurance.

III. THE ELEMENT OF VICARIOUS SERVICE, OR BENEVOLENT MINISTRY

I must call your attention to still another measure of life's work which cannot be omitted in any study of work that endures. It is the element which is commonly called service. I want to underscore it by making it vicarious service or benevolent ministry.

To be remembered, respected and loved, one must combine ability with service to humanity. No great name in history has lived in the affections of his fellows unless he has shown self-sacrificing service.

"He that would be the greatest among you shall be your servant", was the philosophy of Jesus.

"Whosoever will save his life loseth it, and whosoever will lose his life shall find it" is another expression of the same philosophy. He put it in still another way when he said, "Except a grain of wheat fall into the earth and die, it abeth by itself alone, but if it die it beareth much fruit".

The permanent, abiding, beneficial things are those which require sacrifice, and which find their satisfaction in the fact that labor, privation and pain have been endured for other's sake. All that is heroic has this element in it. Men who, like Jesus himself, would have their work meet all tests, must measure it by this standard also: "Is it a ministry for the sake of others?", "Is it a work of creative, self-forgetting love?", "Is it vicarious?", "Is it a ministry?"

When Jesus Christ carried his cross to Calvary it was vicarious; it was for others. No other work has equaled it in enduring worth. When Luther and Melancthon and Knox and Roger Williams preached reform and freedom of conscience, their work became imperishable because it was for others.

Washington and Lincoln and Roosevelt made lasting contributions to patriotism and state craft, because they were ministering to their countrymen, in building for the future.

William C. Kenyon and Jonathan Allen, pioneer presidents of this college, toiled for years, with little compensation, to lay the foundations of a college and secure its privileges to future generations. Every man who given thought, labor or money to enrich the service of a college has built a lasting work into civilization because

it has been a vicarious service, and a benevolent ministry. This is the spirit which makes men's work immortal.

College men and women who go out from Alfred to do work which shall live and endure the testing fires, must not only be men and women of faith and spiritual insight, of growing and expanding perspective, but they must also be men and women whose aim is to make a better world for other people to live in; to make better living conditions for their fellows; and to increase human happiness by what they do, and by the condition in which they leave the world when their work is finished.

Other elements of enduring work for the college graduate might be included in this baccalaureate sermon; other measures might be enumerated; but if the three elements which we have now considered, viz., the spiritual, the growing, progressive or adaptive; and the human service elements exist and abide, the work which you shall perform can not prove valueless or temporary. It will not be consumed by fires which destroy wood, hay and stubble; but will endure as gold, silver and precious stones endure while transient and perishable things pass away.

IV. TESTS BY WHICH WORK MUST BE MEASURED

1. "For the day shall declare it". It is significant that the first test mentioned in this text, written nearly two thousand years ago, is the test of light, the light of day.

We are now living in an age of unprecedented publicity. The modern press, with its accessories, rapid transit, the telegraph, and telephone and the radio, exposes every man's deeds, and almost his secret thoughts to the light of day.

Business ethics have forced a public accounting. The bigger the business the more insistent is the public that it turn on the light and reveal both its policies and its profits. Reforms in politics come as rapidly as the acts of public officials are opened to the light. So it is that light is as much a purifier of moral and political life as it is of physical life.

Disease germs cannot endure the light. Sunlight is a remedy not only for tuberculosis, but for many other ills which breed in the dark foul places of poverty and crime.

There is a remedy in light for sin, selfishness, greed, passion and lust. There is no moral purifier like the light of day. There is no revealer of the acts of men more certain, more merciless, more exacting than the light. "The day shall declare it."

There is still another sense in which the day shall declare the worth of men's acts. It is in the adaptability of work to meet the needs and uses of its own day and time.

In my boyhood days we used ox-teams for drawing heavy loads: logs, lumber and hay, and often for plowing and cultivating the land. I prided myself on skill in handling ox-teams. But ox-teams are seldom seen today. I had skill in handling a grain cradle, and cutting by hand wheat and oats. Modern reapers do that work today.

I have a saddle that for my first twenty years residence in Alfred had constant use, for I had one, and sometimes two saddle horses. But for the last fifteen years I have used an automobile and my saddle hangs useless and almost forgotten.

There are modes of thought and concepts of duty as antiquated, and as much relics of the past as are ox-teams or grain cradle, and that are as useless as my saddle is, in the day of automobiles.

If a man is to live and serve in this second quarter of the twentieth century, he must be working with the tools of today. He must be familiar with current modes of thought, and he must be alive to present day needs and present day standards of ethics. His religion must grip present day experiences in the sight of new sciences and modern civilization. So it is that the day shall declare your work of what sort it is.

2. "And the fire shall try every man's work"

Besides the tests of light there are the tests of fire. You sometimes hear men say "The fear of Hell fire has been outgrown." "The figure of the Gehenna fire, outside the walls of Jerusalem, consuming the wastes of the city and its slaughter pens, no longer represents ethical conceptions of punishment." That may be true. But the fire of which the text speaks is not the fire that consumes men, but the fire that consumes men's work. The fires which make your labors fruitless and temporary; which consume the things you do and leave them ashes in your hands: the fires which rob you of power, of self-respect, of the consciousness of integrity, of a clear eye and an honest face, are not the fires of any future world, or of any Gehenna outside a city wall. They are fires that rage within the walls of our own personality; fires of self indulgence, selfish greed; lust of place or power, or animal passion. The fire that tries a man's work of what sort it is, is first of all the fire that burns within his own breast.

There are other fires, viz;—environment, external difficulties, opposing forces and such like; but the determining fires, the disastrous fires, the fires which no one else can control

for you, are within your own body and soul and mind.

Work which can stand the strain of these fires is the enduring work. Here is where the gold shines, and the silver and the precious stones. Here is where the wood, hay and stubble show how little worth they have, and how empty any life is that has built nothing but cheap tawdry things of selfishness, pride, greed, and animal passion.

My young friends of this Senior class, four years of college training have given you fine opportunities for forming estimates of values. You know more of the qualities of abiding work, than you could have known without these inestimable privileges. You are better fortified against the disasters of poor work than you could have been without these years at Alfred.

The measure of life's work has been pointed out to you from many angles. You have chosen to make the necessary sacrifices for your college training. You have successfully accomplished it.

It now remains to correlate the essential qualities here made available: viz., the spiritual, the growing, and the service elements, into constructive, successful living.

The tests of successful living you cannot escape. If college life has helped you to correctly apply these tests so that you can live fearlessly in the light, act nobly in the present, and control the fires of your own natures, you have gained a possession of incalculable worth.

Your Alma Mater sends you forth in the belief that your four years in Alfred have made this achievement possible. Our interest, our pride and our love will follow you into life's work. We pray that the measure of your work may be large and full; and that the years may prove it to be good work: well done: gold, silver, and precious stones wrought into patterns of lasting beauty and enduring service.

God bless you and keep you in his infinite love and gracious care.



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DOCTOR'S ORATION

I have been asked to speak to you with special reference to business. I understand that, while at the commencement exercises held at your university in the past men have spoken on the various sciences or the professions, no one thus far has represented business.

The fact of all others which qualifies me to appear as the representative of business is that I have completed this year thirty-five years of service with the New York Chamber of Commerce. The New York Chamber celebrated its 161st anniversary in April last, and is the oldest organization of its kind in the world. While it is true that there have been trade guilds in Europe for three or four hundred years and while there have been in France since the 16th century organizations which are known as Chambers of Commerce, those organizations have always represented a part of the Government and are not independent, volunteer organizations such as we understand Chambers of Commerce to be today. The New York Chamber is, therefore, the oldest of its type. It was organized in 1768 before the Revolutionary War and has had a continuous existence ever since.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has several features which are unique in the general field of commercial organizations but none more so than the fact that it has a limited membership and a waiting list. Its membership is individual and not by groups and firms and may truly be said to represent the highest type of men prominent in the commercial, financial, and industrial interests not only of New York City and State, but in a large measure of the entire country.

With this little introduction let us proceed to consider the question of Romance in Business.

It is doubtless a fact that up to a comparatively short time ago the business man did not occupy a very high position in the social or political affairs of the country in which he lived. There are many reasons for this, the underlying one of which probably dates back to the earliest days of the human race. At that time, when our ancestors lived in caves and rude dwelling places in the woods, their chief occupations were hunting and fishing. Only able-bodied men were able to take part in these activities. When a man became too old for active service, or was incapacitated by wounds or otherwise and compelled to remain at home with the woman and children, he was only able to maintain life for himself and his dependents by making instruments of war or the chase, or, possibly, by tanning the skins which were brought in by the hunters, or by some other like occupation. The warriors and expert hunters were regarded as being at the very top of the social scale but the old and incapacitated men, who afterward developed into the trader, or workman or business man, were originally at the bottom of the scale and were not regarded very highly. That, possibly, is one of the reasons why for so many years the business man or trader was under a social stigma.

In the later development of the race and its progress toward civilization, the warrior again, and the ruler with his attendant chieftains or noblemen, occupied the highest places in society while the artisan or trader still remained on the lower scale. There was no business done in those days as we now understand that term. Capital was concentrated in the hands of a few. The mass of the people would have been unable to purchase much of anything had there been business men to supply their needs. Consequently business had a very small part in the life and development of the people. The trader or artisan was often the prey of the invading army or clan. Aside from those who held the castles and lands few people owned anything that might be seized, but the artisan and trader frequently had a stock of weapons and ornaments and such few articles of manufacture as were known in the locality. These were apt to be pottery, hides, etc. They were invariably taken from him by the conquerors. All of these things tended to keep the only man of business which the community knew on a low scale, socially and economically. As the years went by and the nations became more and more civilized it became apparent that there was a very real and vitally important place for business in the affairs of the world. The traders and artisans became groups with certain powers which they exercised. They banded together in guilds or associations and became factors in the life, not only of individual nations but in the intercourse of one nation with another.

During the period of the Crusades and later during the periods of exploration and discovery when men from Europe went Eastward and learned of the wealth and luxury of the Indies, or went Westward and found many new and previously unknown products, a new kind of business developed. While in some instances missionaries followed close on the heels

of the discoverer, it was usually the trader. In this general movement we trace the beginnings of international trade. It is true today that those nations which have pushed their trade with other countries are the ones which have succeeded financially and thus afforded their citizens the many advantages that resulted therefrom.

In early periods of the world's history certain cities and countries developed commercially and when, for a time at least, the merchant and trader occupied a relatively high place. This was true in varying degrees in Carthage, Phoenicia and Venice, but until the last century there seems to have been an almost universal feeling that the business man was devoid of high ideals and of knowledge of, or interest in the arts and sciences and literature. Napoleon, you will recall, referred to England, the pioneer in trade and industry, as "a nation of shop keepers". The business man was supposed to be a money grabbing individual who looked only to the accumulation of wealth. Within about the last one hundred years, however, the business man has come into his own and has been able to point with pride to his calling. As new avenues of contact between countries have become more and more available, business has come into its rightful place, and today there is hardly a nation that does not count among its greatest achievements the business it has developed and among its greatest men the leaders of its business life.

As business itself has become more highly organized its possibilities have become more apparent and many of the best minds now see therein a means for accomplishing their ideals and ambitions. Today the great leaders of business, including the so-called "merchant princes" occupy the very highest status both socially and otherwise in their respective countries, and nations vie with each other in pointing out the great captains of industry who represent them in the world of commerce.

But what of the romance of business? We are apt to feel, I think, that there is little romance left in the humdrum of every day living. Kings and noblemen are rapidly disappearing. There is no more glory and adventure in war. The time is gone when war means bands of music, flying banners, brilliant uniforms, spirited horses and spectacular display; it no longer presents great romance and adventure in charging across the open field into hand to hand encounter with the enemy. The business of war today is an unromantic, dreadful sort of affair where they are attacked, not by the old methods of war, but by deadly chemicals and gases, by bombs dropped from the skies, and by submarines which blow up vessels in which they are sailing. No—there is little of the romance left in war.

The romance of living in this age comes in an entirely different way. We are stirred as we think of the achievements in science, in manufacturing, in industry. The stories of how the simplest of our household commodities and necessities come to be marketed form a chapter as entertaining as any Arabian Nights Tale. We include in the reading lists of our adolescent hero-worshippers, the stories of successful business men and their struggles for success, and these stories supply the same thrill of adventure which previously came from reading of the warrior, the knight, and the adventurer. We tell with interest the stories of business methods and practices which indicate the growth of an ethical ideal in the relations of people and nations.

Think of the opportunities which business presents for discovery, adventure, risk, as opposed to professions. Practically all of the older professions, because of their age, customs and precedents, are averse to the idea of any changes or innovations in their practices or methods. The very training and traditions are against violent change. Not so in business. No custom or tradition prevents a man from putting into practice an idea which may seem revolutionary. Provided there is a chance for practical results a business man will take a risk. Certainly because an idea is new, it is not scoffed at, rather it is seized upon with avidity. As an illustration of what a simple notion may develop into, let me tell you a story that happened during the war in a naval training camp. Some of the men were fooling with a fire extinguisher when one of them suggested that the fluid smelled like a well-known cleaning fluid. They promptly tried it on their uniforms and found that it worked most satisfactorily. Fire extinguishers were thereafter in demand for keeping uniforms in order. One of them, more enterprising than his fellows and perhaps with more imagination, wrote to the extinguisher company and told of the discovery. The result was that he not only received adequate remuneration at the time but a very good position when he was released from service.

There are two or three more instances which may be of interest in this connection. Many years ago a man whose business necessitated many trips between New York and Boston

was asked by some of his associates to convey back and forth letters and small parcels. As these requests began to grow he made a slight charge for this service. The practice continued to grow and he employed other men to assist him. From this small beginning grew the great express companies whose ramifications extend all over the civilized world.

Then there was the man who, in England a good many years ago, was asked to make arrangements for a railroad excursion for several hundred school children. He found that by taking a number of persons considerable saving was effected in the railroad fare, hotel accommodations and other expenses. He gradually developed this idea until there evolved the first of the great tourists' agencies with whose operations we are all familiar. As another example, there was the man in the northern part of our own state, an employee of a store handling a variety of commodities. One day he found a number of articles which had been on the shelf for some time and for which there appeared no ready market. He went to his employer and suggested that these articles be placed on a special table or counter in the store, with a sign indicating that any of them could be purchased for a nominal sum—the same amount for each article. This proved such a success that it developed later, although he had many setbacks, into the great 5 and 10 cent stores which now play so great a part in our business life. The lasting memorial to the originator of this plan is found in the famous building sometimes known as "The Cathedral of Commerce".

Consider next some of the great developments in business during the last few years, and their effects upon our economic life. There is Henry Ford's standardization of production and his method of large volume of sales with small profit per sale. To name all of the results of this phase of business would be impossible but one of the most important and far-reaching is the enormous increase in the mileage of good roads in this country, making possible for freight and passenger alike, quick and easy transportation. When the automobile first became practical for use it was owned almost exclusively by the wealthy group, which, with all its wealth, had no power to bring about reform in road conditions. It was only when Mr. Ford turned out his well-known car at so low a price that almost anyone could own one, that the farmers and small landowners throughout the land, having purchased these cars, found they were of little use unless good roads obtained. That made them willing to vote for bond issues and taxes to build these roads. We doubtless would have had good roads in time, but we should probably have waited for them many more years, had it not been for the enormous production and sale of the low priced car.

Then, there is the development of the chain store, the mail order business and system of installment buying. All these systems have been subjects of much criticism and controversy. On the whole there is probably as much of value as of harm in their economic results. They have combined to work a great revolution in the business development of this country. Thousands upon thousands of people have been enabled to purchase some of the necessities and even of the minor luxuries of life which might otherwise never have been available to them. The chain store has lowered the cost of commodities because of quantity buying and standardization; the mail order business has supplied the farmer and his wife with the necessities of everyday living and make-shift; the system of installment buying has brought privileges which otherwise might have been denied because the incentive to save over a long period of time is often absent.

I could tell you many romantic stories of the rise to wealth and fame of poor boys and of their success in the business world. Of the men who have served as presidents, while I have been with the Chamber of Commerce, only two were born into families of wealth or even more than ordinary comfort. The very fact that these men became presidents of the Chamber is evidence of the fact that they are accepted by the commercial world as leaders and men of power. One of them, the son of a widow who had a small farm, worked his way through college. After spending his week-ends at home he returned to college each Monday carrying with him a supply of vegetables and other articles of food to last him through most of the week.

It has often been discussed as to which man deserves the more credit—the man born without any advantage of wealth or position, who by his own efforts has succeeded in carrying out a place for himself, or the man born to great riches and with every luxury who did not content himself with merely enjoying his luxuries and living a life of ease but who turned his talents and advantages toward useful ends and developed and increased the power that had been left him. Many think the latter deserves the more credit because the incentive which prompted

the poor man is lacking in the case of the wealthy one. One man with the vision of a great rail and ship terminal which would reduce transportation and distribution costs in a large city, had not only the faith in his vision but the will power to proceed against all opposition to the completion of his plans. Then I know of a poor boy who, starting to work in an insurance office, at an early age, with comparatively little schooling, because of his will power, application and ambition, rose through the years from one position of trust to another until he holds one of the most important offices in his particular field. These are but two of the many interesting stories I might tell you.

There is also the question as to which man is entitled to the greater credit—the inventor who originates some device or method and, after having demonstrated that his plan is workable, is unable to do anything with it, or the practical business man who, seeing the adaptability of the invention, takes hold of it and makes it a success. Certainly all will agree that, wherever the credit belongs, both the inventor and the man who makes the invention a practical and financial success should be properly recompensed. It is probably true that thus far our economic situation has not progressed to the point where the inventor always receives his due. There are few men like Thomas A. Edison who are able to combine with inventive ability the genius to develop and market the products of their brains.

I should like here to pay a tribute to the public spirit, the civic consciousness, and the high ideals of the business man of today. I believe that the experience of thirty-five years justify my tribute. When one reflects that all the cultural, charitable and humanitarian elements of our community life today—hospitals, charitable institutions, museums, libraries, universities, all are supported in large measure by the business man, one must attribute to him the appreciation, at least, of a high ideal of living.

I am quite sure that the public at large would be amazed if it knew how many of its great leaders of business, whose names are household by-words, freely give a great amount of time and thought to matters of public interest in which they certainly have no hope of direct personal benefit, nor have they any wish to receive publicity or self glorification in performance of this duty. I have been secretary or member of many committees, boards of directors or boards of trustees, and know a great number of men who have not only attended many meetings called to discuss civic matters of interest, municipal, state or national, but who have taken an active personal interest in the subjects to be discussed. I believe that there is no group of men who so willingly give of their time and strength to public concerns as do the men of business.

There is growing up too, a higher ethical standard which is due to the growth of ideals in business. We read in the business literature of the first half of the 19th century stories of one man or a group of men taking advantage of their fellow business men. It was the kind of thing men looked for in business transactions and they were taught to believe it the usual procedure. I do not mean to say that all men were unscrupulous then or that today none are, but one incident which could probably not have happened fifty years ago will illustrate the kind of development I am thinking of.

A large concern which handles a household product known the world over, formerly mined their product in a very inaccessible place in the west. Several years ago the officers of the company were waited upon by a prospector who had found traces of their commodity in another location. He stated that he had staked out the ground in his own name and was prepared to file a claim in the Federal Land Office. He asked them if they would be willing to make an offer for his rights. The company sent out their experts who reported that the location was much better suited for their purpose and that the article was of a much higher grade than they had been getting. The company therefore asked what the prospector felt was a fair price, and he quoted \$30,000. This was agreeable to the company's lawyers who went with him to the Federal Land Office to see that the claim was properly entered. It was then found that he had made a mistake—the land was State and not Federal land. The State Land Office was over a hundred miles away from the town where the Federal Land Office was located. Perhaps in the old days, many of us would have expected the company to rush their men off at once to the State Office to file a claim before the prospector could do so, thereby depriving him of his rights. In this instance they suggested that he go with them and proceed as originally agreed. This was done and the prospector received the \$30,000. The news of this fair treatment spread abroad, and the President of the Company assures me that since that time they have been able to dispense with their corps of scientific investigators for they are always informed if any prospector finds traces of their commodity anywhere in the county. This is a practical illustration of what fair dealing will accomplish.

Another illustration may be found

in what has become the almost universal custom on the part of the public to have faith in advertising. There was a time when few believed in the promises made by those who advertised and, unfortunately, for some time these fears were well grounded. Of late, however, due to the higher standards of business practice the public has come to feel that they can, in the main trust, to the claims made by the advertisers. As a proof of this reflect for a moment on the enormous business built up by the great mail order houses. The goods are purchased and the money for them sent in advance with the full confidence of the purchaser that he is going to receive what he has been led to believe.

My subject is such a large one and possible of approach from so many angles that I have of necessity only covered a small portion of it, but I cannot resist, before concluding, suggesting that there remains yet one field for the business man to discover and conquer and one in which he may find romance and adventure of quite a different kind but none the less romantic and adventurous. I refer to the field of politics.

I believe that we may never hope to have anything nearly approaching a common sense handling of our local, state and national affairs until we first persuade the business man that government is his job; until we see to it that business men predominate in the governing bodies of our cities and other local political subdivisions, and in the government of the country, as a whole. It is quite certain that no group of business men would knowingly and willingly bring about any condition which would tend to cause business depression or a lack of prosperity. One thing the business man, be he manufacturer, or wholesaler, or retailer, wishes above all else is that every man, woman and child in the country shall have money to spend not only upon the necessities but upon the luxuries of our modern life. The business man is not more altruistic than the men of other callings, and, in common with most of the human family, he is anxious to secure as much as possible for himself. On the other hand, however, he realizes perhaps more fully than others that business can only prosper when the entire country is prosperous. If our local and national affairs could be centered in the hands of business men I believe there is no question but our affairs would be handled in a practical manner. Personally, I believe the day will come when business men will realize that the business of government should also attract their individual attention, and when that does take place we can look for better results than we are getting today.

Perhaps some of you young men and women, as you go out into the business world and assume the burdens of economic life, may be called upon to take your parts in the political life as well. If you do, I hope that you may find in it some sense of the romance which I can vision in such a career. If you follow the regular paths of commerce and finance, I hope that you will all experience in one way or another some of the romance which is undoubtedly there, so that business may be for you not merely a drudgery and burden but an adventure as well—a romantic adventure in which you will find satisfaction and success.

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CAMPUS PERSONALS

Alumni News

Word has been received of the marriage of Elizabeth Tuers '27 to Gilbert H. Jeffreys '27 on June 3, at Paterson, New Jersey. President Boothe C. Davis officiated.

Theta Kappa Nu

We were all glad to see Francis McNearney, Ray and Jean Fulmer who visited us last week.

Paul Gardner has forsaken his usual week-end migration to remain with us this week.

Lew Clarke seems to be just one bump a "head" of the rest of us.

Pi Alpha Pi

Zoe Brockett, ex-'31 was a week-end guest.

The girls gave a dinner party for the seniors on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Place were dinner guests on Tuesday.

Betty, Kay, and Hazel, spent the week-end at the house.

Miss Eleanor Prentice, '26 was a visitor on Saturday.

Theta Theta Chi

Goodby seniors, and the best of luck! The seniors enjoyed President and Mrs. B. C. Davis' breakfast and Mrs. Eva B. Middaugh's tea.

The farewell parties were enjoyed by all who attended.

The seniors' parents were entertained at dinner Commencement week.

Virginia, we hear, did well in her English exam. Inspiration maybe?

INFIRMARY NOTES

Lawrence Goldin was taken to the Bethesda Hospital in Hornell, Wednesday at which time an operation was performed on one of his feet. Thursday he was removed to the Infirmary.

William Rohrdanz broke one of his legs in a peculiar manner Thursday morning. He was engaged in a game of tennis at the time the misfortune occurred. He was carried to the Infirmary and later transferred to the Bethesda Hospital for treatment.

Klan Alpine

All of the boys firmly believe that they survived the exams.

Brothers "Don" Pruden, "Ronny" Richards, "Prexy" Alsworth, "Walt" Gibbs, "Toop" Prentice, "Chamie" Chamberlain, Otis Rocefeller, Lee Cottrell, "Bing" Clarke, and Paul E. Titsworth visited at the House last week-end.

The new paint on Milks' car makes the bus look dirtier than ever.

Klan Alpine wishes to congratulate Wilbur Getz for his splendid victory.

Brick

Miss Eva Piantanida of West New York, New Jersey, spent the past week with her sister Ada.

Mrs. Daniel P. Clifford of Staten Island, New York, spent the week-end with her daughter, Annette.

Miss Iva Burdick of Pittsburg was with her sister, Henrietta, for the past week.

Mrs. Manly Rust of Salamanca visited her daughter, Arlene, over the week-end.

Many left Friday for their vacations.

We will miss you next year, Alice, Ada, Arlene, Betty, "Al", Irene, Irma, and Lois.

Footlight Club Elects Officers For Next Year

The Footlight Club held the last meeting of the year, Thursday, May 23, at which time the following officers were elected—President, Irwin Cohon; Vice-President, Pearl Peckham; Secretary, Claire Persing; Business Manager, Robert Bassett. The new members of the club are; Harold Gullbergh, James Morris, Harlan Milks, William Murray, James Murphy, Ortense Potter, Raymond Shrimp, Frieda Smigrod, Claire Persing and Dwight Young.

Continuing the tradition which was begun last year, the club members were entertained at an informal banquet at Hills' Friday evening, May 7.

More than 70 colleges and universities in the U. S. are now offering courses in applied aeronautics and other subjects connected with aviation.

Coe College Cosmos.

PINE KNOT BANQUET GIVEN JUNE 9

Saturday night, June 8, was the event of the annual Pine Knot banquet of Klan Alpine Fraternity held at six o'clock at the fraternity house.

The toast master was John Reed Spicer who officiated throughout the banquet.

Alumni who returned were: Alsworth, Donald Pruden, Walter Gibbs, Emerson Chamberlain, Revere Saunders, Donald Prentice.

At this time the annual Pine Knot book was given out and proclaimed one of the finest ever.

KAPPA PSI UPSILON HAVE LAWN PARTY

On April 29, Kappa Psi Upsilon enjoyed a lawn party given by the Honorary Members and their wives, Dr. and Mrs. G. C. Campbell, Prof. and Mrs. Fred Ross and Prof. and Mrs. Ray Wingate. Games, dancing and a picnic supper furnished entertainment during the afternoon and evening.

Faculty Votes to Make A—Grade Juniors Exempt

At a meeting of the faculty before the beginning of final examinations, a ruling was passed that Juniors having an A average in any of their courses should be exempt from examinations in these courses. The faculty did this, according to Registrar Waldo A. Titsworth, because they felt that most Juniors doing A work were interested and prominent in campus activities and they should be exempted from their examinations to give them more time for their activities.

Annual Library Report Shows Many Additions

According to Professor Cortez R. Clawson, about eight hundred books have been added by purchase and gift, to the library this year. He also stated that between \$800 and \$1000 would be spent on binding papers, magazines and books.

Mrs. Hurley Warren, assistant librarian, has resigned her position and the vacancy will be filled next year by Ruth P. Greene.

Following is the list of books recently added to the library:

"College Architecture in America"—C.Z. Claudes and H. C. Wise.

"College Organization and Administration"—Reeves and Russell.

"Dictionary of American Biology, Vol. II."—Allan Johnson.

"Practical Activities in Animal Husbandry"—Bray and Schmidz.

"Teaching Farm Shop and Farm Mechanics"—Schmidt, Ross and Sharp.

"Efficiency in Vocational Education in Agriculture"—G. A. Schmidt.

"Undergraduates"—R. H. Edwards.

Dr. Watson is performing extensive research work in the chemistry laboratory.

DEPARTMENTAL HONORS

The following Departmental Honors have been awarded to Seniors:

Howard Lewis Adams in Mathematics and in Physics

Ruth Evelyn Claire in Applied Art

Charles Henry Field in Biology and Geology, in Mathematics, in Physics and in Philosophy and Education

Ruth Patience Greene in English

Samuel Franklin Horowitz in Biology, in Chemistry and in Philosophy and Education

Leah Milburn Jones in English

Wayland Brown Livermore in Chemistry

Ada Mary Piantanida in History and Political Science, in Romance Languages and in Philosophy and Education

Warren Willis Rockefeller in Biology and Geology

Arlene Winifred Rust in Latin and in Philosophy and Education

Laurence Russel Shardlow in Ceramic Engineering

Bernice Mable Sheetz in English, in Mathematics and in Philosophy and Education

Clarice Marie Thomas in Applied Art and in Philosophy and Education

Betty Janet Whitford in English and in Philosophy and Education

Herbert Smith Wilson in Ceramic Engineering and in Chemistry

THETA KAPPA NU HAS PARTY FOR SENIORS

The Radio and "Vic" took turns Wednesday evening, May 30, in furnishing music for those who took a certain professors advice that recreation before examinations is the best policy. Prof. and Mrs. R. W. Frary were faculty chaperones. During the evening punch and wafers were served.

Alumni Banquet Held in Brick, Tuesday, June 11

Following the Commencement exercises on Wednesday, there is to be a luncheon for the alumni and their guests. This will be held on the lawn of Alumni Hall. After the luncheon the annual sessions of the Alumni Association will be held taking the form of an informal, round-table discussion with the president in charge.

DEGREES CONFERRED

Continued from page one

nice M. Sheetz, Roger J. Sommer, Paul C. Stillman, Richard H. Taft, Roger S. Thomas, David M. Tillim, J. Wilbur Turner, H. Warner Waid, Waldo E. Welch, Pearl A. Woolever, Frank G. Zingale.

Biology Notes

Miss Flora Scherer has gone to her home at Wooster, Ohio, for a short vacation. She will return and teach at Alfred in Summer School.

Mr. Austin Bond will spend his summer in California taking a summer course at Leland Stanford University.

Class Reunions

In accordance with the custom of placing especial stress on the ten and twenty year reunions, the alumni of the class of 1919 met Tuesday morning, June 11, to renew old acquaintances and pick up the thread of college life again. The members of the class of 1909 are planning a dinner party at Hills', Wednesday evening, June 12, likewise to conjure up memories—memories of Alfred twenty years ago.

Intersorority Council

At a recent meeting of the Intersorority Council, it was decided with the consent of the sororities, to try for next year the system of perferental bidding. If, after that time, the sororities think that it has been beneficial, the system may be continued.

HONORS GRANTED TO OUTGOING SENIORS

Honors have been awarded to the Senior Class as follows:

High Honors to

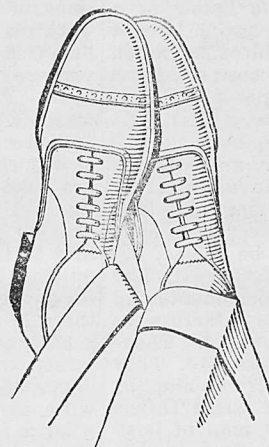
Howard Lewis Adams
Leah Milburn Jones
Ada Mary Piantanida
Arlene Winifred Rust
Bernice Mable Sheetz

Honors to

Ruth Evelyn Claire
Lee Babcock Cottrell
Samuel Franklin Horowitz
Paul Howard Lefkowitz
Wayland Brown Livermore
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