

## EIGHTY-FOURTH COMMENCEMENT

**35 Students don Cap and Gown. H. B. Packer Delivers Doctor's Oration. President Davis Completes 25 Years as Executive**

Wednesday evening brought to a close the most successful commencement in the history of Alfred. It was Alfred's eighty-fourth commencement and also President Davis' twenty-fifth year as President of Alfred University. The audiences were larger than last year and much interest was shown in all the festivities.

The weather was anything but promising for the Class Day exercises but the rain held off until the completion of the program. Commencement day ushered in a downpour which showed little signs of slacking until evening.

The Commencement exercises were most inspiring, but the Commencement Day program, perhaps, is the most prominent. In recognition of President Davis' faithful and earnest work as President of Alfred University for the past twenty-five years, the Board of Trustees conferred upon him the Degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology. The Degree of Doctor of Literature was also conferred upon the Honorable Horace B. Packer who delivered the Doctor's Oration on the subject "The Life Worth While." The address appears in full in another column. The Senior oration which was delivered by G. Adolph Vossler on "Industry's Coming Communion" also appears in another column.

### SENIORS PICNIC

On Monday morning from eight to nine, anyone interested might have seen the Seniors making their way in the direction of Lover's Lane, where a class breakfast was to be held. Twenty-eight of the thirty-six finally did arrive. Hot coffee, rolls, boiled eggs, sandwiches, fruit salad, and little frosted cakes entertained them for a time. There was a business meeting in which the everlasting bill held the attention of the class, awhile. There was a bit of singing, and a little foolery. Then the class collected and burned the paper plates, put out the fire, and adjourned. There is a rumor that they may have another class breakfast, down there two years from now.

### STUDENT SENATE

The 33d regular meeting was called June 1st. Motion was passed to place Wingate's Recital on the calendar June 2d. Frosh petition for Moving-up Day considered. Motion passed to reject petition and advise them to try to arrange date for June 11th.

The 34th regular meeting was called June 7th. It was called to attention that this meeting was the last of the year. It was therefore the occasion for a joint meeting of the out-going and in-coming organizations. The regular business consisted of placing the Footlight Club Commencement play on the calendar for June 12th, and Moving-up Night for June 10th.

Nominees for president of the Senate for the coming year were voted on and resulted in a dead-lok. It was decided to call a special meeting.

A special meeting of the joint-senators was called June 8th. B. C. Davis, Jr., was elected president by a two-thirds majority.

## CLASS DAY EXERCISES

### Novel Outdoor Setting

Featured by the excellent work of Miss Muriel Earley, Harry Smith, and Iola Lanphere, "The Haven," a commencement play, staged by the members of the class of 1920, Alfred College, at the Class Day exercises held on the campus was an immense success, and elicited much favorable comment from the large assemblage of students and guests.

The Mantle Oration, delivered by Miss Marion Roos was enthusiastically received, and a commendable response, offered by Miss Doris Wilber, President of the Junior Class, followed. William Nichols, who presided at the planting of the Class Ivy, delivered the Ivy Oration, and was most impressive in his remarks. At the conclusion of the program, the College Alma Mater was rendered.

### IVY ORATION

By William G. Nichols

Four short years have passed since Alfred University welcomed the class of 1920 to her halls of culture and learning. These years have been colored with varied experiences of our college life with its joys, and its pleasures, its rivalries and its ambitions, its memories and its achievements. It is not without a feeling of sadness that we face the parting. There is however, one thought that should stand out supremely in our minds. The influence of our college life has made a great impression upon each of us. It has become a guiding principal of our lives. It molds our characters, it shapes our destinies.

We are here today to plant the ivy which will keep alive our memory long after our class has departed. When other days are come and other faces look upon this building this ivy will overlook a scene unchanged. This little plant transplanted here represents the past, the present and the future of our class. For the past it but fulfills the tradition which demands it. It is not unlike in kind to others which have been planted here before. Nor are we different from the hundreds that have gone through similar stages of development in this college. For the present it is symbolic of undying love. With increasing age it will serve as a protection and an ornament to this building to which it clings. Its future like ours, is uncertain but hopeful. Implanted in this hollowed soil, nourished and supported by the attainments of the past, may the ivy represent the development of our class and of our Alma Mater. May its growth be higher, its associations stronger and its influences deeper.

"Alma Mater,

As our ivy climeth upward,  
Strengthening with the lengthening year.

So our memories cling more firmly,  
Brighter still thy name appears  
To our hearts, which hold thee ever  
With a reverence tender, warm,  
Be the ways that lie between us,  
Bright with sunshine, dark with storm."

### MANTLE ORATION

Marion Roos

Classmates, Alumni and Friends:

There is an old maxim that says "Make haste for time is flying." I don't believe the first part of that, for wasn't it Benjamin Franklin or

Continued on page two



HORACE B. PACKER,

Who recieved the Doctor's Degree Wednesday

## ALUMNI REUNION

The annual banquet of the Alumni Association of Alfred College was held at Alfred, last Tuesday evening, and an exceptionally large gathering of Alumni was present.

The toastmaster was Dr. Judson Rosebush of Wisconsin, who proved very eloquent in that capacity, calling for a number of speeches from Alfred graduates of various classes. Wardner Williams '80 delivered a very capable address on "Alfred after many years," emphasizing the fact that Alfred has proven her loyalty in time of need many times in past years. Ferdinand Titsworth, subscription manager of Scribners Magazine, expressed his appreciation of the fact that he was able to be present at the annual gathering of his Alma Mater.

Samuel H. Davis, ex-'91, a speaker of exceptional brilliance, addressed the assemblage on the subject of "Convention Currents" in which he gave a very comprehensive idea as to what the problems of the next administration would be.

Franz Rosebush, brother of the toastmaster, in a short address on "Labor" told of his experiences in dealing with labor in the huge Wisconsin paper mills of which he is manager.

Muriel Earley of the class of '20, expressed her happiness at being an Alumnus of Alfred, and echoed the sentiment of her class.

Gertrude Saunders ex-'13, of Akron, Ohio, gave a very interesting illuminating address on "Making Americans." Miss Saunders has worked with foreigners for a long time, and claims that there are many native born Americans who really are in need of naturalization.

Ora S. Rogers of Plainfield, N. J., told of the financial statutes of the

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## PRESIDENT DAVIS SUBMITS ANNUAL REPORT

### Featured by Reviving of Pre-War Conditions

The annual report of the President was submitted Wednesday, June 17th, to the Trustees of Alfred University. We quote in part, as follows:

The year has been marked with many evidences of the Divine blessing and we may reasonably feel it has been a prosperous and successful year.

#### Registration

The total registration of all departments of Alfred University for the past year has been as follows:

College	181
Theological Seminary (30 special)	
regular	5
Ceramic School	55
State School of Agriculture	100
Summer School	84
Department of Music	101
Total	526

Of this total 146 are duplicates, leaving a registration of 380 different registration for the year.

It is gratifying to note that the enrollment for the College in the past year and also of the Freshman Class has reached the maximum in Alfred's history. The Senior Class this year numbering thirty-five members is larger than formerly due to the return of a number of men who were out of college for sometime in military service.

#### College of Liberal Arts

To fill the vacancy caused by the illness and death of Professor Clarke, Mrs. Helena Pitrowska, A. M., graduate of Cornell University and of Colum-

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## J. CLAIR PECK NEXT FIAT EDITOR

At a meeting of the Fiat board, held June 3d, J. Clair Peck '22, was elected to the editorship of the Fiat for the coming year. The position of the staff this year has been, to some extent, to present students with more intimate training, as candidates for the editor. Mr. Peck has not only shown an interest in the work, but he has actually handled the publication of the paper for several weeks, and has readily shown his adaptability to the work. With his enthusiasm and loyalty behind it, the Fiat ought, in the coming year, to rise to heights far above that of the ordinary small college paper, and his success and our confidence lies in the fact that he will aim to print a publication that is worthy of Alfred.

## "THE MELTING POT" SCORES SUCCESS

### Adolph Vossler Carries Heavy Lead

Israel Zanguill's "The Melting Pot" was given last Saturday night before a large audience in Firemens Hall, by the Footlight Club. The play was one of the best that has been presented in Alfred in sometime.

"The Melting Pot" portrays a young Jewish musician who has escaped from massacre of his fellow Jews and family by the Russians and immigrated to America. In his adopted country he sees a great crucible where all races from all nations are put and come out a new race—the American. At last his vision of the massacre and his haunting memory is overcome by his love for the daughter of the general who presided at the massacre and he marries the girl.

Adolph Vossler was the young Jewish musician and splendidly represented the young dreamer who changes from despair to joy and makes his dreams true for himself and others. Hollice Law ably took the part of Vera Revendal, a daughter of Russian nobility, who has become a settlement worker in New York.

Spicer Kenyon brought forth a storm of applause in his interpretation of the somewhat erratic German Orchestra leader, Herr Pappelmeister. Jean Baxter played the part of the stooped crippled Jewish grandmother, with much effect. Beatrice Streeter was the part of the Irish serving girl. Her Irish brogue which she kept up throughout the play brought forth much amusement. Special mention should also be made of William Nichols as Baron Revendal, Iola Lanphere as the Baroness and Milton Carter as Quincy Davenport, Jr., the young American, and George Ford as Mendel Quixano. Isabelle Mack, due to illness, was not able to take her part as the Settlement Servant, and Beatrice Streeter creditably filled her place.

#### The caste:

David Quixano	Adolph Vossler
Mendel Quixano	George Ford
Baron Revendal	William Nichols
Quincy Davenport, Jr.	Milton Carter
Herr Pappelmeister	Spicer Kenyon
Vera Revendal	Hollice Law
Baroness Revendal	Iola Lanphere
Frau Quixano	Jean Baxter
Kathleen O'Reilly	Beatrice Streeter
Settlement Servant	Isabelle Mack



## REALIZATION

(Written by an odd person, a Senior, who often thinks she's saying something when she isn't!)

Tonight, God painted 'gainst the darkened sky  
A great, new moon, that splashed pale,  
Silver rays down in the street  
My feet touched light in passing;  
Splashed pale rays past a tall, dark tower,  
That must have felt me wincing,  
When they struck me.  
I know now that the time is drawing nigh  
When I shall welcome the recurrent Luna,  
Coming regal, rich in promise, rare in beauty,  
With a precious prayer offered to Her Maker,  
That He care for other forms and other faces  
Than those I see about me  
Where I then live!

## THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY COMMENCEMENT

### One Graduate

The commencement exercises of the Alfred Theological Seminary were held at the church on Friday evening, June 11th. John Fitz Randolph, who was the only graduate this year, was given the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. The program was as follows:  
Organ Voluntary

Prof. Ray W. Wingate  
Devotional Service  
Rev. Ira Lee Cottrell  
Hymn 453—"Jesus Calls Us O'er the Tumult"  
Address—"The Religion and Ethics of Paul"

Mr. John Fitz Randolph  
Hymn 247—"Majestic Sweetness Sits Enthroned"  
Address Dean Arthur E. Main, D. D.  
Conferring of Diploma  
Doxology  
Benediction Rev. Wm. C. Whitford

### Y. M. C. A.

At the final meeting of the year, Fred Schroeder read the outline of "The Negro Problem," which Carter had prepared but was unable to give. The speaker pointed out that this was a race problem, one of many, which should be studied together. The influence of heredity on our American negroes was traced from their lazy, sexual, sweltering life in the tropics through the slave days, when they learned industry but not self-control or morality, to the present time. A study of conditions at this time shows that the negroes are decreasing in numbers, especially in the North, where the severe climate brings them a high death rate, and are also gradually bringing their standards of living up to those of the whites. Such suggested solutions of this vital problem as deportation, isolation, or full social equality, are impracticable, and a satisfactory settlement of the question can come only through education. Sometime must elapse before the new industrial education will be available to our negroes, for now there are practically no teachers, no schools, no co-operation and no demand for it.

At this meeting the question of delegates from Alfred University to the Y. M. C. A. Convention at Silver Bay was brought up for final decision. It is expected that "Chief" Witter, Don Burdick and Bob Clark will be able to make the trip and represent Alfred at that big meeting of Eastern college men.

### Y. W. C. A.

Owing to the fact that the weather was not auspicious for haunting outdoor nooks, this week-end, Jean felt that her Seniors would not fail her at the Sunday night meeting. Nor did they. There were about twenty-six girls present and the subject discussed was: "My religion when I was a Freshman, and how it has changed."

The reports of the majority of Seniors go to prove that while nearly all of them have lost much of the orthodox hard-and-fast creed they once held, they have substituted one which lives with them from day to day, and which makes them be more willing to give those people with whom they come in contact the benefit of the doubt, and be more appreciative of the friends that have come to them.

A circle prayer seemed to knit the whole group of girls together and to bring them to a realization of the fact that Y. W. has meant more than they dreamed to them. Lois Cuglar sang a little old hymn. The meeting closed with the association benediction.

## MANTLE ORATION

Continued from page one

some one like him who said "Haste Makes Waste?" But there is no doubt about time flying. Days, weeks, months and years speed past us, and we can only stand helplessly by and watch their flight. There is something about time that makes one feel so impotent, so extremely unnecessary and insignificant.

George Eliot once said, "The golden moments in the stream of life run past us and we see only the sand; angels come to visit us and we do not know them till they are gone." We have missed so much in our life due to this awful flight of time. We have seized the little opportunities, while the big opportunities have gone abegging. But now, the Seniors have completed the first test. They have completed with credit four years of academic training.

Nineteen hundred and twenty! For the Senior class, the year brings the beginning and end of many things;—the end of all foolish strife and class bickering, the end of all school victories and failures, of class contests won and lost, of four years of deepest and freest happiness—the end of all these things; but the beginning of our service in life, the beginning of our struggle in the world, with pushes and knocks from all sides to contend with new honors to win, new opportunities to grasp—all this, while time speeds on giving up added knowledge with the years. Dreams are turning to realities for the Seniors. The golden moments in the stream of life run past us, but we are not going to see only the sand. We are going to see the gold, and we are going to recognize our visiting angels before they slip away.

It is strange what a sobering influence the years, no, not the years, the year, the Senior year brings. We put aside childish things and are become men. So it is. We lose the pomp and inordinate self-esteem of a new accession to greatness, especially to the greatness of upperclassmen. There comes a general realization that other people have rights, that we ourselves, are not always perfect, and that others do not look upon our flowering genius with as delighted a gaze as we ourselves do. Indeed, others are very apt to look down upon even to pity us for our own enormous vainful pride.

Well, wisdom is the product of the ages. Therein lies some of the value of our college training and experience. We did not attend college to become imbued with millions of miscellaneous facts. We came to get power and wisdom, to work, to think, to feel. We came to prepare ourselves for the consummation of our life's aim. After all the glory of life lies not so much in its achievements, as in its endeavors, in attempts to reach the goal, provided the goal is marked by wisdom, honor and belief. There are so many perplexities and problems in life that it is with trepidation as well as a deep abiding hope that we leave our college mother, and the haven of her surrounding arm, to stand alone and face the world. We have this to guide us:

"To man propose this test:  
Thy body at its best  
How far can that project thy soul on its lone way?"

Nineteen hundred and twenty. The time has come for us to fold away in lavender our memories of college life, and to give our most cherished possession, the mantle, to the class of '21. The cap and gown has always been the symbol of intellectual achievement. For hundreds of years the mantle has been the outward sign of distinction and special privilege. It stands for the assumption of responsibilities which are not laid aside after four years, but which increase day by day. The mantle lends a new outlook on life—a broader, higher, less petty note. To Seniors, the cap and gown embodies all the endeavors of the past, the successes of the present, the strivings of the future toward a loftier, more honored life. It stands for all the history of erudition and scholarship. It means four of the most perfect years of our life—of research in new and stronger fields, of social and mental development, of tried and loyal friends. The mantle signifies toleration and understanding for humans, not pedants. It means that now we are citizens of the world, not just memories of a small colony of students, and that we realize the great questions of life and are willing to do our part toward their solution.

The cap and gown speak eloquently to us of the men and women who have so diligently assisted us over the stony places in the path of knowledge. The ideals of these men and women have lead us, by their own glory and magnitude, to adopt higher standards of our own—to be ill content with only mediocre glory and attainment.

This cap and gown which we have worn with so much pleasure, we, the class of 1920, bequeath to you, the class of 1921. Our only sorrow is that it is ours, to wear no longer. We are glad to know that we have given it into worthy hands. With the mantle, we bequeath you, also, all that it signifies, its symbolism, tradition, and the loyalty and honor to your Alma Mater which it instills. Count it your most cherished Senior possession. May it mean to you all that it has meant to us, and more—we can wish you no deeper joy or greater pleasure than this.

## RESPONSE

Doris Wilber

We, the class of 1921 accept with a grave sense of responsibility and a true realization of its value, this Mantle, the symbol of wisdom and all that is worth while in scholastic attainment.

Your work in Alfred is over. You, with whom we started joys, sorrows and triumphs, are leaving your Alma Mater. Now you are going out into a larger world.

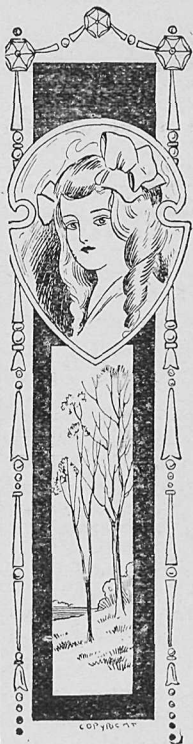
"To thrill with the joy of girded men,  
To go on forever, to fail and go on again."

In accepting this symbol of wisdom, we realize that we are taking over also, the torch of leadership, here, in Alfred. The torch, which you as the Senior class, have kept burning so brightly, and we earnestly hope to hold it aloft and make all glad to follow it.

With all this comes sadness, the sadness we have in our hearts when friends leave us, and also a sense of loneliness when we think of going from Alfred next year as you are going from here now, but  
"Meet it is that changes should control  
Our lives, lest we rust in ease."

We have a greater work to do in the world.

And now we must say, good-by! The class of 1921 extends to the class of 1920, heartiest congratulations and very best wishes for a successful future.



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## BACCALAUREATE SERMON

### President's Final Talk to the Seniors

Text—"The just shall live by faith."  
Hebrews 10:38.

Not long since a friend of mine who is much of a scholar and philosopher, while indulging in a fit of the "blues" remarked to me; that he could see little ground for optimism in the results accomplished by the modern colleges, and indeed, that the future of the small college itself is not promising. He added that materialism and commercialism are taking a controlling hold on the minds of men and that thing—in college as well as out of money and not ideas, dominates every college. Furthermore, he said, the small college, without great wealth, or Powerful financial friends, is overlooked by the big boards and foundations, and must eventually be driven to the wall.

My rather fruitless protests against such pessimism produced the remark: "O, of course you can always fall back on your religion. When you are 'up against it,' and there is no rational basis for optimism, you can always say, 'God's in his heaven, All's right with the world,' and rest easy at that."

I demurred at the insinuation that religion furnishes a shelter for hope, when reason offers no defence against despair.

But on further reflection, I am forced to admit the justice of my friend's assertion. Still further, I am convinced that it is the proper function of religion to furnish just this basis for faith or hope, and that when it fails to do so, religion has lost its most distinguishing power for human welfare and progress, as well as for happiness and peace of mind.

The unrest of the world today is manifest in every phase of its thought and activity. Society is discontented with present conditions. Labor and capital are both combining and consolidating for the sake of mastery. Competing political organizations and would-be leaders are struggling with each other for control—the demagogue as well as the patriot. The soul of humanity is crying out for some steady faith; some assurance of a solution that will bring justice and harmony and tranquility. What is the basis for that hope?

Educators see their idealism shattered in the mad plunge of young men and women into commercialism and pleasure. The craze for big salaries—for enjoyment of the dollar or the dance, threatens the elimination of the fine old ideals of classical culture, of the love of literature and science and philosophy which have made men profound in scholarship, gentle and unselfish in spirit and cultivated in manners. Is the idealist type of the educated young man or woman to disappear?

Is the small college, the typical American educational institution to disappear, either to be transformed into the great university with thousands of students and many millions of dollars—a place of cosmopolitan character and wealth and manners (or lack of manners), or is it to disappear by being crowded off the map and into oblivion?

If men answer these questions negatively, and assert that idealism, unselfishness and spirituality can not die out, however, much they are threatened today; if men say that fine scholarship, philosophy and ethics must live in spite of the corroding influences of a money-getting and a pleasure-loving age; if we assert that gentle manners and spiritual living will still be found notwithstanding jazz music, the shimmy dances, and cigarette smoking men and women; on what basis can such assertions be made, and such optimism indulged?

If we believe that the American college is not doomed; that groups of serious minded young men and women will continue to assemble in plain college halls where earnest teachers, books and laboratories furnish attractions that mere magnitude or gorgeous display can not equal; that great souled men and women will, as in the past, teach and live idealism among appreciative groups of college students; on what basis can such hopes be cherished?

It is my wish in this baccalaureate sermon to answer these questions in favor of religion and to point out with renewed emphasis the old truth that religion is the ultimate ground of faith; and to show that without religion, there is no justification for optimism or hope or faith. I present therefore the theme, "Religion, the Hope of the World."

I. The essential elements in religion.

Religion is variously defined as

regard for some superior power or "the feeling or expression of human Being;" "Conformity in life and conduct with belief in God and his righteous law;" "Conscious harmony with the Infinite;" "The life of God in the soul of man," and many similar expressions. It is represented in the text in the character of justice, "The just shall live by faith." Religion is therefore the subjective feeling and conduct of men in respect to God, or in consequence of conscious obligation to him, which constitutes them righteous.

I have given these definitions of religion to show, first of all, the place which feeling and experience must have in our religious interpretations. Love is not a matter of logic or syllogisms. It is a matter of feeling. Conscious soul fellowships with God is not a matter of weights and measures, of figures or of philosophies. It is a matter of the emotions. Faith, "the assurance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen," is not a matter to be logically reasoned out, or to be seen like an axiom by rational intuition. It is a matter of experience.

Religion therefore, while never at variance, but always in accord with reason; has a vision deeper and more farsighted than logic or intuition; and supplies the emotions, the heart, the soul, the spiritual consciousness, with assurance, confidence and faith, indeed with all power making for righteousness, which no other faculty or resource of the human intellect can supply. This is the essential element in religion.

It is a blessed truth then, that religion furnishes a cleaner light on duty, a stronger pull toward righteousness, a mightier resistance to evil and to despair, and a more comprehensive cosmic program than the soul can experience from any other source.

My friend was correct, then, when he said that because I can fall back on religion, I can not be a pessimist. Because I can feel that the forces making for righteousness in the world, are of God, I can not doubt that they will triumph. Because men are the children of God, I must believe that his love and care will lead them through the pitfalls of greed, selfish ambition, pleasure and indulgence, and bring them into the larger place of unselfish service. Because I believe that Jesus came to bring peace on earth and good will among men, I can look forward to the cessation of war and the realization of a sisterhood of states, and to some form of a league of nations. Because I believe that the Christian college is an indispensable means of bringing about democracy in state and church, and of promoting morality and religion, I can expect the Christian college to make new friends and to keep its old ones and to grow steadily in strength and power for service to humanity, even though sometimes overlooked by agencies that are attracted mainly by bigness.

Because the American college was born and nurtured in the lap of the Church, as its most potent means of self-perpetuation, and because Heaven's blessing has given it the breath of life; the things of religion all acclaim its indispensable service, and the perpetuity of its mission.

All these hopes and faiths are cherished in regard to personal morality, civic righteousness and justice, international good will and Christian education, not because of any formulas of logic or of any concepts of rational induction, but because of assurances that have their rise in the springs of religion.

If therefore, the essential nature of religion furnishes a basis, and indeed the only unshakable basis for the hope of the world, may I ask you to turn your thoughts to an analysis of the methods by which religion performs its mission in the world.

II. The methods of religion in saving the world.

1. Religion breaks through the wall of doubt.

Unbelief is the enforced pause of reason before an insurmountable barrier. Religion breaks through the barrier and opens a door to man by which he may come to God. Religion is "Thor's hammer." It is the weapon of God placed in the hands of man by which he can better down the obstructions to spiritual faith and fellowship. Through the entrance of faith, at the threshold where reason halts, man takes hold of the hand of God outstretched to him, and knows that he meets God in the thoughts of his soul; that the living God, felt at his heart-beatings, is near him and not afar off. To such a God, whose outstretched hand I feel holds mine, my reason may go out, and my understanding may illuminate and interpret the love he shows me.

As the earth is bound by lines of electric influence to supernal forces, so human life is admitted to points of spiritual contact with the Infinite, through the passageways which faith has blasted out of the rocks of doubt.

"The points of light in history—the illumination of high prophetic souls—are the points at which the transcendent influences pervading human life break into visibility." The visible peaks of experience, revealed by religion as it breaks through doubt, are: conscience, choice, faith, love. Here the soul knows it has touched God, and has felt the light of his divine life shed upon it. From that vantage point, all the limitless possibilities of human brotherhood, social justice, civic and individual righteousness and community uplift are unfolded to view. They are possible only because of the consciousness of God which religion gives.

It is this breaking through the wall of doubt that constitutes religion, in the first instance, the hope of the world, for all our human ills.

2. Religion sustains the soul in the hard conflicts for a better world.

"The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God. Let us eat and drink for tomorrow we die." A few men have advocated a godless altruism, as more satisfying than self-seeking. But the masses of men have grasped at the material prize of today, if they could not look forward to the spiritual prize of tomorrow. No power but religion can make it otherwise.

Pioneers in reform, outstanding heroes in the hard battles for a better world to live in, have all been upheld, as was Jesus the Christ, by an unfaltering trust in the Infinite Father above, whose service they were performing and whose spirit sustained and upheld them.

On every battle-ground of freedom, around every council table where liberty is at stake; on every mission field, on every college campus where culture and character are formed, there the strategic achievements, the heroic endeavors, the self-sacrificing toil, the patient waiting, have all been made possible by the strength that comes from the consciousness, that underneath his servants are the everlasting arms.

3. Religion gives a program.

Religion furnishes humanity with a chart and compass and points to a goal. Religion supplies the great God-lighted facts of life and history. They are the Fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, the love of the human heart and the Christ of history. In these God-lighted facts a world program is discernable.

In the face of these illuminated facts there is work to be done. Men are to be taught, to be spiritualized, to be civilized, to be democratized, to be christianized. Here is the program of the ages. The march of civilization has been built on these high points of the revelations of religion. For four thousand years men had been lifting up their heads from the waves of paganism, and then falling back into the sea. Egypt, Babylonia, Greece, Rome, each had its day followed by its night. But with Christianity dawned a world day and a world program. International brotherhood, world peace, the Christianizing of the social order, and of industrialism, the education of the masses, and the training of leadership, through Christian colleges; this is a world task. This is the program which religion proposes as the hope of the world. It is the only hope of the fulfillment of the prophecy, "The just shall live by faith."

I can not here make application in detail, of all the truths which the theme, "Religion, the Hope of the World," and its analysis, imply. A single baccalaureate sermon would not suffice. Such an application would require volumes rather than a sermon were it even then possible. I shall be content to establish the fact of the hope for the world and point out some of the processes by which that hope is to be realized.

To fully force and outline the task which the program of religion lays upon the world in this crisis and in the days just ahead, would tax the most astute mind.

When the first news of the signing of the Armistice reached this country a little less than two years ago, a group of publishers were dining together in New York. They asked one of their number, Mr. Henry Holt, seventy-eight years of age, to propose a toast. He rose and proposed the toast, "To the beginning of the Modern World."

If that toast was prophetic, and who shall say that it was not, then the Modern World is new born. It is less than two years old. The confusion and unrest which follow the war are the clearing away of the smoke of battle. The rising sun of the new day must burn away the fog and mist of the night, or the brightness of the new day will be dimmed and obscured.

The type of that Modern World, now so new, and the brightness of its day, religion must yet determine. The first word of religion for a new world program is so universal, so comprehensive, that it defies boundaries or limitations. It binds all humanity in a common brotherhood.

Continued on page six

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# FIAT LUX

Published weekly by the students of  
Alfred University

Alfred, N. Y., June 15, 1920

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TERMS: \$2.25 per year

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## AU REVOIR

This issue completes the seventh volume of the Fiat Lux. It marks not only the termination of another cycle in the College chronicals, but it also brings to a close an effort to bring the paper back to its pre-war basis. It marks the turning point for the downhill road,—the precipitation of the chaos. Definite success, though striven for, was not set as the ultimate motive. Changes can not be accomplished with one sweep. The Fiat this year has merely sought to attain a fair standard in its current pages, yet all the while it was training and restoring the surplus energy which was drawn on so heavily during the war.

I the actual publishing of the paper this year we do not feel that we have done anything to be proud of. The policy at the start was to attain a closer co-operation between college organizations; to this end we feel there has been some gain. The critical attitude of the paper was, in a way, a mistake. Human nature never profits by brazen criticism. But times have changed, and what would be abhorred by an older student, would be perfectly presentable to the present members.

Yet with all the prominent faults and all the slight assets which the Fiat has presented this year, the staff rests solely on the satisfaction that a softer bed has been prepared for the college oracle in the year before us. With that fact we rest content.

We thank the students for their assistance in whatever manner it was dealt, and above all, extend our utmost confidence to the coming editor.

## STUDENT BODY MEETING

A student body meeting was called June 2d, for the purpose of considering and voting on the new Athletic Association Constitution. Referring back to the constitution as it appeared in a recent issue of the Fiat, the adoptions are as follows:

Art I—adopted

Art II—adopted

Art III—adopted

Art IV, Sec. 2. Amended to add "and State School of Ceramics."

Sec. 7. Amended to mean "men who are entitled to the A are eligible to elect captain."

Art V. Adopted

Art VI. It was voted that Art VI remain as it originally was.

In view of the fact that the new Constitution was to go into effect, new Council members were elected from the upperclassmen. Crofoot and Neuweisinger from the College, and Ferry and Schroeder from the Ceramic School.

A student body meeting was called

June 2 beside Prexy's bath tub, at the instigation of the upper class girls. Miss Crandall was summoned, and talked to concerning her democratic attitude with regards to student government in the recent judgment of the Senate, and it was there, in the heat of the midday sun, and beside the cool, playful waters of the tub, that she decided to apologize once for her offence, and again for not appearing before the body before. In this manner she preferred to apologize before the whole town, rather than to the students.

## FIAT PICNIC

### Small Congregation Feasts on Wieners and Pop

Owing to the fact that the school year was closing in all too fast, and that nature was providing her best of circumstances, it was thought best to displace the annual Fiat Banquet with a picnic. Accordingly the staff was summoned for a pow-wow for the evening of June 2d. Circumstances however, deprived all but five couple of the pleasures derived from the feast at Lover's Lane. And the staff, though few in numbers, willingly passed up a good square meal for the pleasure gained through wieners in the woods. It is hoped that a Fiat picnic may not, in the future, be an extinct affair.

### WHERE OUR SENIORS GO FROM HERE

Jean A. Baxter—Teach in High School, West New York, New Jersey.  
George Blumenthal, Jr.—Ceramic Engineering, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

C. Milton Carter—Teach in High School, Reynoldsville, Pa.

John W. Clark—In business, Rasselas, Pa.

Louis P. Collin—Ceramic Engineering, American Dresser Tunnel Kiln Co. Inc., Zanesville, Ohio.

P. Louise Cross—Teach in High School.

Lois A. Cuglar—Teach in Messena High School, Messena, New York.

John F. Cullinan—Undecided.

Muriel S. Early—At home, Andover, N. Y.

Margaret H. Everson—Undecided.

Henry W. Harrington—Ceramic Engineering, Remington Arms Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

K. Christine Hurd—Teach in High School.

Sara E. Jones—Teach in Andover High School, Andover, N. Y.

S. Spicer Kenyon—Ceramic Engineering, Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Helen B. Kies—Teach in Laurenceburg High School, Laurenceburg, Kentucky.

Walter F. King—Ceramic Engineering, Jeffry-Dewitt, Detroit, Mich.

Catherine E. Langworthy—Teach in Scio High School, Scio, N. Y.

D. Iola Lanphere—Teach in Silver Springs High School, Silver Springs, N. Y.

Elizabeth L. Latimer—Teach in High School, Andover, N. Y.

Hollice E. Law—Undecided.

Frank E. Lobaugh—Ceramic Engineering, Fiske & Co., Watertown, Pa.

J. Norbert McTighe—In business, Phoenix Life Insurance Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Elmer E. Mapes—Principal Richburg High School, Richburg, N. Y.

Grayden E. Monroe—Undecided.

William G. Nichols—In business, N. Y.

Alfred S. Pollock—Teach in High School, Gouverneur, N. Y.

Winfield W. F. Randolph—Agriculture, Alfred, N. Y.

Ruth F. Randolph—Teach, West New York, N. J.

W. Harold Reid—Ceramic Engineering, Jeffry Dewitt Co., Detroit, Mich.

Marion R. Roos—At home, Buffalo, N. Y.

Robert F. Sherwood—Ceramic Engineering, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

Harry J. Smith—Ministry, South Dansville, N. Y.

Edna A. Straight—Teach in High School, Sinclairville, N. Y.

Beatrice Streeter—Undecided.

G. Adolph Vossler—In business, Wellsville, N. Y.

## WHAT WILL BECOME OF OUR SENIORS?

### Student Senate—

B. C. Davis, Jr., Pres.  
Frobisher Lyttle  
Eloise Clarke  
Oliver Ferry  
Alfred Whitford  
Robert Campbell

### Class 1921—

B. C. Davis, Jr., Pres.  
Helen Hill, Sec.

### Class 1922—

Florence Bowden, Pres.  
Audrey Haynes, Sec.

### Class 1923—

John McMann, Pres.  
Anna Merrill, Sec.

### Y. M. C. A.—

Burdet Crofoot, Pres.  
Clinton Baldwin, Sec.

### Y. W. C. A.—

Sarah Randolph, Pres.  
Beatrice Cottrell, Sec.

### Kanakadea 1922—

Clyde Dwight, Editor  
Thomas Walker, Bus. Mgr.  
Laura Stillman, Art Editor  
Robert Clark, Photographer

### Fiat Lux—

J. Clair Peck, Editor  
Leon Coffin, Bus. Mgr.  
Charles Lake, Asst. Bus. Mgr.

### Athletic Council—

Burdet Crofoot  
Margaret Neuweisinger  
Oliver Ferry  
Emma Schroeder

### Sigma Alpha Gamma—

Isabel Mack, Pres.  
Margaret Banghart  
Gladys Davis  
Margaret Glaspey  
Laura Stillman  
Vera Gorton  
Fredericka Vossler

### Brick—

Eloise Clarke, Pres.  
Delta Sigma Phi—

Oliver Ferry, Pres.

### Eta Phi Gamma—

Charles Stamm, Pres.

### Clan Alpine—

Ross Plank, Pres.

### Footlight Club—

George Ford, Pres.  
Clyde Dwight, Sec.

## ISABEL MACK NEXT SIGMA ALPHA PRESIDENT

Miss Isabel Mack '21, was recently elected president of the Sigma Alpha Gamma. While this position is usually one which is very unpopular, owing to its unpleasant duties of holding the girls to the rules, it is nevertheless, the greatest distinction that can be bestowed on a girl. The council of this organization is entrusted completely with the personal liberties of the female students, and act in co-operation with the faculty. Miss Mack has the loyal esteem of the members, in the matter of holding Alfred to its normal standard.

## PRES. AND MRS. DAVIS ENTERTAIN SENIORS AT BREAKFAST

President and Mrs. Davis entertained the Senior class at a class breakfast, at ten o'clock, Friday, June 11th. A box or two which Mrs. Davis gave the class upon their arrival afforded them much amusement, as it contained the profiles and sketches that the class had done of themselves, and given to Mrs. Davis at the time of the Freshman Reception at the President's four years ago.

After everyone had arrived, the company found their places at the tables in the dining room or living room. The place cards were in the class colors, brown and orange, with the class flower, the black-eyed Susan, for the decoration, in one corner. The tables were tastefully trimmed with smilax. The menu was as follows:

Grapefruit	Boiled Ham
Scalloped Potatoes	Rolls
Asparagus	Olives and Pickles
Salad	Ice Cream
Cake	Coffee

Following the breakfast, there was a discussion of the plans for Commencement and President Davis told the class when to wear the cap and gown, the time to get to various functions and do the little necessary things like that. An exceedingly enjoyable time was experienced by all present.

## B. C. DAVIS, JR., NEXT YEAR'S SENIOR PRESIDENT

At a class meeting held June 4, the officers for the coming year were elected. B. Colwell Davis, Jr., was chosen to fill the president's office. While Mr. Davis has not always been a member of '21, he has shown himself to be of sufficient loyalty and interest to well warrant the choice. The other officers are:

Winifred Green, vice president  
Helen Hill, secretary  
Ada Walsh, treasurer.

## FROSH WIN INTERCLASS TRACK MEET

Very little interest was shown in the annual Interclass Track Meet which was held Decoration Day. Several events were dropped as there were so few men entered. Greater interest was shown among the girls. Aside from the contestants, there were practically no spectators. As there were more Freshmen than upperclassmen, they won the meet, for as a rule, it only required entering in an event to secure a place. Not many years ago the Interclass Track Meet was one of the most popular and enjoyable events of the year. It is to be regretted that it has lost favor, and we would like to see something done to give back its old interest to all the classes. One way of helping this, would be accomplished by printing the past records of the Meets in each Kanakadea and in the Frosh Bible.

The results of this year's Meet are as follows:

### Men's Events—

100 yd. Dash—1st Campbell '23, 10 4-5 seconds  
Mile Run—1st Randolph '21  
220—1st Carter '20  
880—1st Stryker '23, 2 min. 26 sec.  
220 Low Hurdles—1st Carter '20, 30 seconds  
Running High Jump—1st Stryker '23, 4 feet 10 inches  
Running Broad Jump—1st Worden, 18 feet 7 inches  
Hammer Throw—1st Ohearn, 23 feet 1 inch  
Shot Put—1st Ferry, 35 feet  
Pole Vault—1st Kenyon, 9 feet 2 inches  
Baseball Throw—1st Stryker '23

### Women's Events—

100 yd. Dash—1st O'Brien '23  
50 yd. Dash—1st O'Brien '23  
Baseball Throw—1st Stryker '22

Spicer Kenyon '20 broke the pole vault record with a vault of 9 feet 4 inches. Stryker '23 broke the record for baseball throw of 301 feet 7 inches. The girl's record for the baseball throw was broken by Miss Claire '22 and Miss Davis '23 both.

## THE TENNIS TEAM

Alfred is able to boast of a creditable tennis team this year. It is to be regretted that it made its appearance so late in the season. Next year the Athletic Association intends to start tennis season early with a local tournament which will decide the material for the team. Collins and King will be missed from the next years contingent.

Two out of town matches have been held; one with Wellsville Country Club and the other with Elmira Country Club. The Wellsville was played on Decoration and were not completed due to rain. The Alfred team held its own, however, winning one match of singles (won by Whitford) and a match of doubles (King and Collins). Wellsville won two sets of singles. Elmira Country Club was played June 5, but the tournament was not finished because of rain. Alfred lost two matches of singles and a match of doubles.

The results of the local tournament are as follows: Mens singles won by Smith from Collins (6-1) (6-2). Women's singles won by B. Cottrell from A. VanHorn (5-1) (5-7). The mens Doubles are not yet finished, Smith and Whitford playing Collins and Blumenthal, each having won a set.

## THIRTY-EIGHTH COMMENCEMENT CONCERT

The most artistic and enjoyable Commencement Concert in years was that presented by Miss Helen Davis, Contralto, New York City; Mrs. How-are Brasted, Reader, Hornell; and Mr. Benjamin M. Volk, Violinist, Albany.

Miss Helen Davis possesses a contralto voice of rich, rare, resonant quality. She is an artist of ability and attractive personality. If one of her many numbers demands more praise than another it was the rendition of Di Nogeno's "My Love is a Muleteer." Miss Davis was encored each time and responded with a good contrasting lyric of lighter vein. We hope it will be our pleasure to have Miss Davis come to Alfred again.

Mrs. Ethel Middaugh Babcock ably accompanied Miss Davis. Alfred always welcomes and shows its appreciation of the work of Mrs. Babcock, who was at one time Director of the Alfred University Department of Music.

It might not be out of place to mention the fact that Miss Davis was a pupil of Mrs. Babcock's for four years and Mrs. Babcock has been her adviser while continuing her professional work and study in New York City. Much credit is due Mrs. Babcock for the wonderful development of her artist pupil.

Mrs. Howard Brasted is a reader of much emotion which was best manifest in her contrasted interpretation of "Rosa." Her diction is clear and her facial expression adds much to her characters. Her readings were thoroughly appreciated and she was recalled for several encores.

Mr. Benjamin M. Volk had an impression that the Alfred students and townspeople had heard his best during the past year but never has his appearance demanded greater technique than in his "Mazurka de Concert" by Musin. It was the rendition of an artist, with deep feeling and emotion. His many changes of tempo were phased with rhythmical steadiness and freedom from uneasiness. Mr. Volk was recalled several times and responded with his usual freedom of the platform.

Prof. Ray W. Wingate, Director of Music, accompanied Mr. Volk with much feeling and accurate response to the rhythmical desires of the soloist.

The Annual Commencement Concert is managed by the Director of Music and we congratulate Director Wingate for this most successful program. The audience was large and very enthusiastic. A small amount of money was made which will be used next year to assist worthy music students.

## CERAMIC EXHIBITION

The exhibition displayed by the students in Art at the State School of Ceramics, illustrates more widely and clearly the prevailing interest in the crafts that is sweeping the country. It denotes a finer feeling for design and technique, besides giving many more examples than usual of the varied ways in which art is useful.

The batik work is of foremost interest inasmuch as it is of current appreciation. The students have cleverly applied dyed designs on different articles, such as panels, table-covers, smocks and skirts, with hat to match.

The pottery consists of an unusual display of student work, which adds new interests along the lines of workmanship and application. There were many examples of the combination of batik lamp shades with lamp bases.

The work of the school this year shows a decided advancement along the path of modern art, and the school is to be commended on not only fulfilling its purpose, but for training its students in the foremost methods.

## COMMENCEMENT DANCE

The annual Commencement Dance was held in Firemens Hall, June 16th. It was featured by the attendance of many of the younger alumni, taking college hilarity back for a varied number of years. Music was furnished by Rice-Ballou Orchestra of Hornell.

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## PRES. DAVIS SUBMITS ANNUAL REPORT

Continued from page one

bia, was appointed assistant professor of Philosophy and Education as substitute teacher for the year. In this same department also, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Minna Cheves Wilkins to accept a position in the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Miss Florence R. Kelly, A. B., was appointed instructor in Philosophy and Education.

Miss Mabel I. Hart, Professor of Ancient Languages was granted leave of absence for graduate study in Columbia University, and Mr. John B. Stearns, A. M. of Dartmouth and Princeton, was appointed instructor as substitute teacher in this department.

In the department of Modern Languages, Miss Elsie H. Thrall, A. M., was appointed substitute teacher and head of the department to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of Professor Paul E. Titsworth from the Modern Language Department to the head of the English Department; and Mrs. Marie de Liminana was appointed substitute and assistant in Modern Languages to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Laura Keegan.

Other members of the teaching staff remain as in the previous year, and have performed with uniform efficiency their work in their several departments.

### Summer School

The summer school registration was also the largest in the history of our summer school, and for the first time the income was equal to the expenditures. It is confidently expected that the growth of the school in the immediate future will be such as to make it fully self-supporting, and highly efficient.

### New York State School of Clay-Working and Ceramics

The attendance of the State School of Clay-Working and Ceramics has recovered from the loss which it sustained during the period of the war, and has a total enrollment this year almost equal to its maximum attendance at any time in its history. There has been no change in the faculty of the Ceramic School during the year. Miss Elsie Binns has tendered her resignation as professor of Modeling and Pottery in order to take up private studio work in sculpture. Miss Marion L. Fosdick, professor of Drawing and Design has requested to be transferred to this professorship and Miss Clara K. Nelson, instructor in Drawing in Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, has been recommended for appointment as professor of Drawing and Design, to take up her work with the beginning of the next college year.

The President is pleased to call the attention of the Trustees to the fact that this is the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the School of Clay-Working and Ceramics and to the appointment as director of Professor Charles F. Binns, who during the twenty years of his connection with the institution, as its only director, has given the school a very wide publicity.

### New York State School of Agriculture

With the opening of the present year, Dr. Carl Edwin Ladd, whose election as director was reported one year ago, began his official duties. Dr. Ladd has shown himself an able and efficient executive.

The attendance in the Agricultural School has not yet recovered from the serious reduction caused by the war. The scarcity of labor upon the farm together with the urgent demand for food production, makes it difficult for farmers' sons to be spared from the farm while they attend school.

The appropriation for the School for next year, includes a salary for a new instructor who will become head of the

department of teacher training which is planned to prepare young people particularly for rural school teachers, trained with the agricultural or country life point of view. It is our hope to develop a training school for rural teachers in connection with the Agricultural School which shall be unique in its character and service to the State.

### Alfred Theological Seminary

No change has occurred in the faculty of Alfred Theological Seminary during the past year, and its work has been continued as formerly, including instruction to a considerable number of college students who have availed themselves of the opportunity afforded for class instruction in religious education. Five regular and thirty special students have been in attendance.

### The Library

The Library has received during the past year a collection of one hundred and fifty-seven volumes of books contributed by Mrs. Harriet Weed, also a valuable walnut book-case and three art pieces, one statutory and two pictures; one, a copy of "Juliet" and the other "Amboise Pare" by Manceau and Testard; and a steel engraving, "Shakespeare and his Friends" by James Faed, given by Mrs. Daniel Lewis.

### Athletics

During the past two years, a physical training instructor for women has been employed. This was due to the war conditions which reduced the attendance of men in 1917, and since that time military instruction has largely taken the place of physical training for men. During the first term, Mr. E. R. Sweetland was employed as coach for football, and during the second and third terms, Captain Winfield F. Randolph has given military instruction.

It is, however, now very desirable to reorganize athletics and to put our intercollegiate athletics on a more approved basis; also to provide a thoroughly competent physical training instructor who shall also be an experienced and successful coach. We are fortunate in being able to secure the services of Mr. A. A. Wesbecher, a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College, who is an athlete of well-known excellence, with a successful experience as football coach. He is thoroughly recommended as to character and general physical training ability, and can take supervision of physical training work for women as well as the work for men.

### The Retirement of Dean Kenyon

Dean Alpheus B. Kenyon, for twelve years Dean of the college, and for forty-six years Professor of Mathematics, has tendered his resignation as Dean and Professor of Mathematics in order that he may accept a retiring allowance offered to him by the Carnegie Foundation. Though still in good health, for a man approaching seventy years of age, he desires to relinquish his official connection with the College and to have his remaining years free for other activities and for rest from the strenuous duties of his professorship.

### Increased Compensation for Teachers

In his annual report in 1919, the President brought to the attention of the Trustees, the importance of making provision for increasing the salaries of the teaching staff to more nearly a living wage. An increase of \$100 was voted to the salaries last year. But that increase is entirely inadequate to offset the greatly increased costs of living. With the increases in income for the coming year, which have been made possible through the campaign for funds and the generous response of many of the Trustees, alumni and friends of the College, it will be possible to make some further increases with the beginning of next college year.

### Teachers' Retiring Allowances

In his last annual report, the President recommended that Alfred University adopt resolutions taking advantage of the retiring allowance plan offered by the Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching. The Trustees referred the recommendations to the autumn meeting. These resolutions appeared in an early issue of the Fiat.

By the adoption of these resolutions, Alfred University is committed to the plan of retiring allowances, and the members of the faculty by electing, to contribute, are eligible to share the privileges offered by the Foundation. It is not certain that all the members will care to co-operate with the plan, but it is equally certain that for many of them, it will be a very great advantage and will add much to the ability of the University to retain their services on its teaching staff, notwithstanding the comparative small salaries which we can pay.

The Foundation has made provision for cheap insurance which may be carried by younger members of the faculty during the period when the guaranteed annuity is not sufficiently large to be an adequate protection for the family of a professor in case of his death.

During the past year, no extensive repairs have been required. Improvements have been made on the third floor of Ladies Hall at a cost of about \$800. These improvements include the finishing up of the south wing of the Ladies Hall, third floor and adding six new rooms to those already available on that floor for student use and has increased the revenue from rent of that building about \$275.

The principal improvement planned for the coming year is the installation of an additional boiler in the central heating plant. This boiler has already been contributed to Alfred University by the Babcock & Wilcox Company and is to be delivered and installed during the summer vacation.

During the past year, it has been evident that the Treasurer must have some clerical assistance. The duties devolving upon him have been rapidly increasing in amount and detail. His duties now include the collection weekly of the board bills for the students in both Ladies Hall and Babcock Hall as well as the supervision of rent collections in these halls. His office is the telephone central for the University and the general bureau of information.

About twenty-five years ago some twenty members of the Board of Trustees and citizens of the town, gave to the University the present athletic field which is too remote to be well adapted to its use, but was the best provision that could at that time, be made.

Now the old terra cotta site, much nearer to the campus, is available, and at a reasonable price.

Some weeks ago the Executive Committee offered to purchase the brick now remaining on the site for the sum of \$250. The company however, offers to sell the site including about four acres of land, with the little office building and all the brick and other material now on the site for the sum of \$1250. If the brick is purchased and not the land, it will be necessary to remove whatever is wanted at once, but if it can be removed at our leisure, it is believed that enough material can be salvaged from the field to pay the expense of clearing up the field, grading, filling and putting it in condition for an athletic field. The President is of the opinion that this purchase should be made, and that as rapidly as practicable the field should be put into condition to be used as a substitute for the old field, and would so recommend.

The Trustees have received during the past year from the bequest of Oliver Davis and wife, Elizabeth Davis, of Nortonville, Kansas, for the College and Theological Seminary,

### ALUMNI REUNION

Continued from page one

million dollar drive for Alfred, and of Alfred in the future.

Pres. Boothe C. Davis, the final speaker, took as his topic "Alfred of Today and Tomorrow," emphasizing the progress that Alfred has made in the twenty-five years of his presidency. He is proud of Alfred's achievements during that time, and judges the future by the past in that there are many brilliant things in store for the little institution packed away in the Alleghany Hills. The banquet ended by the singing of the Alma Mater. It was a very enjoyable occasion, and alumni from many states were present.

sums aggregating approximately \$10,000. This generous bequest of philanthropic friends of Alfred, emphasizes the importance of securing wherever possible, such bequests in favor of the University.

At the autumn meeting of the Board of Trustees, the Finance Committee was authorized to proceed with the raising of an Improvement Fund with an ultimate goal of a million dollars. It was also authorized to arrange for the service of Dr. A. S. MacKenzie as leader of the campaign.

The committee undertook the work under the direction of Dr. MacKenzie. His plan was to undertake a campaign using the Trustees and Alumni as workers soliciting funds from new friends. Much effort was made by way of publicity and organization of state and local committees. Much valuable publicity work was done and a good deal of interest created in the problem of increasing the salaries of professors, and providing for retirement allowances. The effort however, was not largely successful in carrying this interest beyond the alumni and former students of the College. An aggregate sum not to exceed \$8,000 or \$10,000 was realized from these new sources.

From sums within the Board of Trustees and Alumni, larger sums were received, and the total cash receipts within the past twelve months aggregate \$86,440.

Soon after the first of January, 1920, finding that the program of Dr. MacKenzie could not be depended upon for large results, the Finance Committee at the suggestion of the Chairman, Mr. Orra S. Rogers, adopted what is known as "The Five Year Program" for raising \$100,000 which contemplates twenty subscriptions at \$400 a year or \$2,000 in five years; twenty at \$200 a year or \$1000; twenty at \$100 a year or \$500; twenty at \$50 a year or \$250; forty at \$25 a year or \$125; and four hundred at \$10 a year or \$50. Of this proposed \$100,000, subscriptions have been received aggregating to date about \$65,000.

In this twenty-fifth annual report which marks the completion of twenty-five years of service as President of Alfred University, I can not fail to acknowledge again my profound sense of obligation to the Trustees, faculty and alumni of the College for the hearty and cordial co-operation which they have given to the President in his strenuous efforts and often amid trying and sometimes discouraging circumstances, to bring Alfred University to a place of recognized efficiency and approved standard as an educational institution.

Also I wish to acknowledge with sincere gratitude, the blessing of Almighty God which has attended our labors during this quarter of a century. The endowment and property of the institution have nearly quadrupled during this quarter of a century. Our work has been greatly broadened and extended in scope and variety and increased in efficiency.

The successes of the past twenty-five years have been achieved notwithstanding many mistakes and failures to realize the ideals for which we have all labored and prayed. But these successes make significant prophecy of a still larger development in the years which are before us, and in the hope which that prophecy inspires, this report is gratefully, humbly and respectfully submitted.

## ZINC STENCILS FOUND BEST

Material Has Many Advantages Over Any Other Used in the Making of Those Articles.

Zinc is being introduced and made rather extensive use of at the present time in the manufacture of stencils, as a substitute for other metals and paper. Not only is zinc the only material that does not stretch and buckle in continuous use, but it has several other important advantages.

The cutting and making of paper stencils involves the same skilled work as a stencil made of zinc, and a zinc stencil will reproduce ten thousand copies. Zinc retains its flat shape indefinitely. Another feature that recommends zinc's use is the low cost of producing the finished stencil, the metal possessing qualities that permit stamping as many as one thousand stencils in one operation.

When the manufacturer realizes the economy and value of zinc stencils as compared with others it will mean vastly increased demand for that metal. Stencils form the background of almost every manufactured article from laces to showcases.

Negotiations now are being carried on to supply Japanese producers with zinc stencils for use in stamping silk designs to replace the slower and more expensive hand methods now in vogue.

### New British Wheats.

Sir Daniel Morris stated at the last meeting of the British association that as a result of the recent plant-breeding work done by Biffen, at Cambridge, new wheats have been grown over extensive areas in eastern England, yielding crops at the rate of 50 to 60 bushels per acre, and even 77 bushels in the case of one area of 27 acres. The average yield in England is 32 bushels per acre. Besides being more productive, the new wheats are less liable to disease and make better flour than the ordinary English wheats. In India, the Pusa wheats, developed by the Howards, will soon be grown over an area of 5,000,000 acres, and are expected to increase the value of the wheat crop in India to the extent of \$25,000,000 annually. —Scientific American.

### Year's Walk to Palestine.

After a year's journey on foot, Aharon Gabrielow, a Caucasian Jew, recently arrived in Jerusalem, according to a report received by the Zionist organization of America.

This modern pilgrim, whose sufferings and hardships equaled those endured on similar attempts to reach the holy city during the middle ages, walked through Caucasasia and Persia, via Bagdad, to get to the Holy land. According to the records of the Zionist organization, it is the longest journey ever made entirely on foot in the daring attempts of Jews in the last few years to break through the barriers of their native countries and get to Palestine.

### How He Saved Coal.

"I suppose you got your winter coal in before the great strike, didn't you?" was asked of Mr. Thompson.

"Well, I fixed it another way," was the reply.

"In what way?"

"Why, I got to thinking what 12 tons of coal would cost and we moved into a house where there were already two families. Three families of us in eight rooms, you see, and we each pay one-third of the cost of heating. There are six of us grown folks and eleven children, and so far the house has been so hot that we haven't had to burn half a dozen scuttles of coal. Try my plan once and you will take no other."

### Shah Believes in Mascots.

Probably no monarch is a more firm believer in the power of the mascot than the young shah of Persia. He has nearly 200 mascots, most of them heirlooms, which have played some part in the history of his predecessors. Chief among these is a cube of amber which, according to eastern lore, fell from heaven in Mahomet's time. It is supposed to ward off danger, and the shah usually wears it round his neck.



BACCALAUREATE SERMON

Continued from page three

We are told that Europe is dying. Economic chaos, hunger, typhus and tuberculosis are emaciating Central Europe until it is sinking backward into the Dark Ages. We are told that if these parasitic diseases are not throttled, they will spill over into western countries of Europe so weakened by war, and then creep in upon our own shores.

Socialism in all its hideous and varied forms is now being tried out by Russia and the Central Powers. It is demanding admission to England and France and also to the United States

The I. W. W. and "Red" areas in America are our Northern France, our devastated ports. "They are no less real," as Mr. Lorimer has said, "because they can not be toured in sight-seeing cars."

No longer are the mission fields of China and India and of Central Africa the principal challenge of awakened Christianity. Europe holds out pleading hands; and America sounds a new alarm in the ears of a once complacent and respectable selfrighteousness. The call is to religion for a new interpretation of human relationships and for protection against the perils that threaten to engulf civilization.

"The world is weary of war, and impatient of autocracy; but a czar or a kaiser is to be preferred to the tyranny of a Christless mob."

Thirty years ago it was said: "Society can be healed in no other way than by a return to Christian life and Christian institutions." If that were felt to be true in the calm and peaceful days of the closing nineteenth century, how much more is it true in the turbulent years which the world war has thrust into the midst of the twentieth century?

Religion is called upon to teach industry also, how to interpret the Christian view of work and wealth. Religion is the advocate of an honest day's work in return for a fair wage. It is the enemy of the slogan, "A maximum of return for a minimum of service."

It is religion also that holds wealth to be a stewardship and proclaim profit-making a secondary object, and not the basic justification of business.

Religion holds that the laborer is a human being, not merely an instrument of production; and that labor's right to a decent wage is the first moral charge upon industry.

This ethics of industry is the rare fruitage of Christianity. Religion makes men and women act in the spirit of love to their fellows. It teaches them the fear of God, at whose judgment day all shall be held responsible for the acts of this life. It is this unifying, moralizing, spiritualizing power that makes religion the hope of the world in industry as well as in government.

But government and industry, no less than the church, are dependent upon the college. Here are wrought out the scientific principles of production, commerce and government; and here as well is forged the character of men and women of leadership who are to make application of these principles.

Twenty-five years of happy association with college men and women, and in the comradeship of college trained teachers, has convinced me that the American college has a permanent place and mission as an American institution. Temporary neglect, the common craze for gain or pleasure, coarse or vulgar substitutes for good learning and gentle manners; all these only emphasize the value and worth of the college. My faith is not shaken in the generous, intelligent benevolence of the public, to keep the college modern, progressive and efficient; and to make a fair compensation possible for the men and women who are giving it their loyal and devoted service.

But more than all else, I have abounding faith in the young manhood and womanhood that make up the college student body. Underneath any defects of exterior, I am confident of the serious purpose, the high ideals, and the unselfish soul of American college men and women.

Because I believe that at heart they are sound, that religion is revered and cherished; and that it will be held aloft by them as the world's hope and salvation, I can look out upon the future of Alfred University with confidence and assurance as well as with pride and pleasure. That future will be larger and more varied than its past. But if the lamp of religion is kept burning on her altar, its future will be safe.

My young friends of this senior class, your four years in college have been years of unusual transition and stress. Since you entered college, America entered the world war and some of you did service in that great conflict.

The world is vastly different today from what it was when you entered

college. New problems and stupendous tasks confront you. You have merited the confidence and love of your Alma Mater and of the world, by the steadfastness with which you have held to your ideals until this goal of graduation is achieved.

Your Alma Mater will follow you with affection, pride and confidence. We believe we can trust you to carry forth from college halls to the restless, surging, suffering and sinning world, the message which college days have taught to you, and with which I have tried to inspire your hearts tonight, that is, that religion, big, broad, genuine, loving, Christlike, is the hope of the world; that "The just shall live by faith."

God bless you and keep you, and bring you through faith, to the fullest measure of life in this world, and into eternal life in the world to come.

SENIOR ORATION

Adolph Vossler Takes "Industry's Coming Communion" as his Topic

For four years our little fleet of the class of 1920 has been anchored in the College harbor. Today the anchors will be weighed and we shall drop down the tide. In a few hours the outgoing sails will be but specks on the horizon. We are carrying, we trust, valuable cargoes to the ports of the outside world. Industry will demand the best we have.

Some of us may be employers directing the forces of labor. Some of us may be laborers doing the menial tasks of life. All of us will be directly effected by the dealings between man power and money power. The attitude that we shall assume toward economic conditions deserves our careful thought. The revolutionary forces in our midst, that wish to solve our problems with bullets, demand our attention. Lenine of Russia has a program for world wide revolution. He has a part chosen for you and for me to play. In a speech delivered in March, 1919, Lenine said, "The great middle and capitalist classes are too lazy to care what is going on. They are too content with the pleasures they get from their stolen wealth to interfere with our program." What shall our answer be?

The story of the controversy between capital and labor is as old as history. It is a story that is woven into the vital activities of nations and of peoples. In the days when the implements of war and peace were the same, prisoners taken in battle were executed to insure safety to the captor. Later man assumed regular peace time pursuits, and the captive became a slave that must sweat beneath the lash of his master. The process of evolution continued, man responded to the impact of his environment. The condition of the laborer improved. He became a tenant under a feudal landlord. His status was still that of a slave and servant with paternal protection for his recompense. With the passing of the years came freedom from the vassal state and with freedom labor began to attain new dignity and assert itself. Revolution and uprising expedited the process. History holds stories of repeated industrial warfare. The Social Revolt of 1381 in England, and the Bundschuh Rebellion of the 15th century in Germany were the result of intolerable oppression. The Revolution of 1848 throughout Europe was an ebullition of the great social system, a protest against injustice. These are but a few instances.

During the first year of our national existence, the all important occupation was agriculture. Our early farmer was likewise an artificer, and not only tilled the soil and cultivated his crops, but built his home and furnished it. He cared for his family and supplied all their wants with his handiwork.

In 1800, four per cent of our population lived in six cities of not over 8000 inhabitants. One hundred and ten years later, nine per cent lived in three cities of over one million inhabitants and forty-six per cent lived in towns of three thousand or over. With this phenomenal growth of urban population, came specialization of labor and industrial efficiency. A demand for standardized products made the change imperative. Labor organization was a normal result of the desire to obtain the two necessary improvements to the existing order: a higher standard of living and industrial democracy. Factory management sought to curtail running expense. Friction was the inevitable result.

The growth of large factories and of corporate management has practically destroyed the personal nexus between the employer and employee.

We have lost the element of individuality and are dealing with groups. The modern employer is, of course, more humane than his prototype, the feudal landlord; but the basic incentive in the demands which he makes of his workers is old. His compassion is not discernable in the great contention for superiority that characterizes our society. The men with whom he must bargain, however, are not the ignorant and plodding serfs of history but men of intelligence and incentive.

Immigration has but complicated the relations of the producing class with their fellow citizens. If given an opportunity, the immigrant forms a most valuable addition to the ranks of labor. The typical foreigner that comes to our shores in search of employment bears the stamp of subserviency. He is inclined to be migratory and docile but is wanting in training and experience. He expects great things of America, but all too often he finds himself a social outcast. It then takes but a small breeze to fan the smoldering flames, and we have born our most violent and dangerous type of ultra-radical.

The language of Lenine and Trotsky is of two distinct types. The pink tea officer of the parlor radical variety speaks in the language of the university and so clothes his doctrines in culture that they seem harmless. He is the man, however, that is boring into the very heart of our civilization. He is the man whom you and I must fear. While the soap box orator, on the other hand, works with the poor laborer and ignorant foreigner, manufacturing bitterness and hatred and sowing discontent, his very policy of fighting in the open makes him less harmful. The first extremist warps the capitalistic mind and so paves the way for his less pretentious disciple.

Misunderstanding, greed, and suspicion, then are the condition we Americans face, and our problem is to remove the existing strife between the factions that constitute modern society.

A great prosperity following our war in Europe was the expectation and hope of the American people. The very souls of men had been touched by the achievements and tragedies of the conflict. A new world of brotherhood, prosperity, and contentment was to spring from the ashes of the great conflagration. As we gaze toward the reddened eastern horizon we lose our optimism and wonder if we, too, are to have our economic problems solved through violence. I shall not try to be prophetic, to attempt the impossible task of lifting the veil that obscures the future. I only feel that we have one of two alternatives. Either we must hasten our plans to improve the conditions of the laboring class and trust that the bettered conditions will gradually cause an amelioration of the impending evil; or else we may go blindly forward as we are and run the risk of an industrial revolution, the like of which we have never known in our comfortable history.

Human nature prompts man to be conservative. The laborer will give his best when he is recognized as something more than a mere cog in a great system. Labor believes in justice. It is hunger and oppression that makes Bolsheviks. The spread of Bolshevism can be attributed, not to a great and general conversion to its principles, but to the present social despair. It is a result of our return to peace policies, with their attending unemployment, hunger, and lowered standards of value. "The hereditary tiger is in us all but also the hereditary oyster."

The insidious doctrine of class struggle is false. There is no class struggle except that caused on the one hand by the radical demagogue who is putting bitterness and hatred into the hearts of the people, and on the other hand by the unscrupulous potentate who tries to grind dividends out of the flesh and blood of his workers. The arguments of the former rest upon the deeds of the latter. George F. Johnson, one of America's most successful manufacturers, in answer to an inquiry as to why strikes never occur in his plant, once said, "It is a matter of the heart as much as of the head. If you have it in your heart you will easily find a way. It is as simple as the Golden Rule; putting yourself in the other man's place."

Our economic problem must be solved. Its solution is not simple, but certainly Bolshevism is no logical remedy. Its practice has never put a penny in the pay envelope of a working man. It is confessedly a plan for the exploitation of one class by another. Most of the old cataclysmic theories of Karl Marx, which are taken for a platform, have been proved false and are admitted fallacious by Socialistic writers themselves. The revolutionary bodies which propose insurgent measures as a remedy are

fortunately small. It is estimated that they comprise not more than one per cent of our population. They are largely foreign born. The greater part of this class can be converted but the incorrigible must be dealt with by the strong arm of the law. Public opinion must not only sanction but must demand that the work of eradication of anarchistic principles be continued. The native and cultured detachment—the one found in the college, in the pulpit, or on the platform—must be argued with. The present system must be proved superior to any that has thus far been proposed. Our arguments will have weight only as we continue to improve. Our future depends on how expediently these would be reformers can be converted to the present policies. Faith will be the result of satisfaction with conditions.

It is a long step from the days when labor was servitude. The present generation has witnessed wonderful reform of the present regime. We have still far to go to reach our ideal. Labor has as yet, little voice in the control of industry. Many capitalists pay no heed to the welfare of their men. The human being must be raised above the level of a machine.

The problem is soluble only by whole hearted collaboration of all parties involved. The co-ordination between capital, labor, and the public must be complete. Capital must awaken to the dignity of labor and realize that the idea of equal representation in management must be forwarded and fostered. Labor must realize that only through sane business methods, conference, and co-operation can its salvation be wrought without endangering the foundations of self-government. As members of society, you and I must make insistent demands that the contentions of our economic factions be settled amicably and justly. Toward our foreign element we must have an attitude of sympathy and helpfulness. The work of Americanization must be a work of love.

When this consummation has been reached, then the human shall no longer be sacrificed to wealth and private gain and we shall come to recognize industry as a great public service. A service in which the worker shall have personality in industry, a chance for advancement, and new experience in the workings of real democracy. A service in which the capitalist shall be regarded in his true light, and shall be called upon to fur-

nish the mind that guides the wheels of commerce.

When the American spirit incarnate in our colleges gets behind the working men, aiding them in their constructive movements, and upholding the policy of justice and righteousness, then capital and labor, with the people behind them, will sweep Bolshevism into the sea. The Spirit of America which culminates in college men and women, is the spirit that will forever put a quietus upon the Marxian theory that bullets are stronger than ballots. While millions are pouring out their blood upon our altar of labor, and are furnishing the brawn and the blood that will cement the foundations of the America of to-morrow, must the true interpretation of the spirit behind it all lack sponsors. Society looks toward the college with hearts quickened with new born hope, and the greatest mistake of all time would be to violate that trust.

"As the bird wings and sings,  
Let us cry good things,  
Are ours, nor soul helps flesh  
More now than flesh helps soul."

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## DOCTOR'S ORATION

### Horace B. Parker Talks on "The Life Worth While"

The recent war has not only changed the geography of Europe, it has, in addition, wrought manifold changes in the habits, thoughts and conduct of the people of the world. As a result of this unprecedented conflict new conditions are constantly arising, bringing with them unforeseen and increased responsibilities. As a consequence of the modern rapid communication by air, water, and land, the events transpiring in Europe today are known in America tomorrow. The nations of the earth are growing more and more inter-dependent. Their interests and destiny seem to be interwoven to an extent hitherto unknown.

As a government and people, we sought to avoid becoming entangled in the maelstrom that involved the greater part of Europe. Our extended and increasing commerce, much of it growing out of the war, lessened the chances of this avoidance. The unalterable disposition of Germany to prosecute her submarine warfare to the bitter end, regardless of friend or foe, made it inevitable that this country, in the maintenance of her honor and the preservation of the lives of her citizens, would be forced into the conflict.

We had no preparation for participation in such a struggle. A few men of vision were instrumental in organizing officers' training camps to meet some of the requirements of the emergency confronting the people. Many of our young men responded to their country's call with enthusiasm, and in a few months, an army and navy were ready for the battle line. They were transported beyond the sea with celerity and security. Their physiques, intelligence, and eagerness to do their duty, whether in drill, camp or on the field of carnage, won the admiration and applause of the people of the old world. They joined in spirit, if not in the words of their leader when he said, "La Fayette, we have come."

The same patriotic ardor animated our men in line here waiting orders, as those over seas. It is of this life worth while I wish to speak today. The life dedicated to noble endeavor, to heroic duty, whether it be the soldier on the field of battle, ready for any sacrifice, the sailor combating the submarine among the mighty "yeast of waves," or the aviator, contending with the enemy for his life and country, among the clouds. Of the citizen in civil affairs, confronted with the besetting sins, annoyances and bewilderments of a business career; or, perchance, it may be the hopeful professional man with high ideals yet sorely tried, and at last in "temptations path gang astray." Or the young farmer with all the allurments of the open field before him, with nature beckoning him on to greater things. In whatever field of action we are called upon to work, in the factory, mine, mill, farm or profession, the standard must be high; the end worked out with sacrifice and courage.

I regret to say that during the last year a systematic and energetic propaganda has been set in motion for the purpose of causing discontent, ill will and unsettling the industrial system of the country. Quantities of revolutionary and harmful literature has been circulated to this end. The agitator seeks to be substituted for the capitalist; he wants something for nothing. Many preachers of discontent advocate division of property and the equal distribution of the same, regardless of the rules of law and justice. They little realize or care as to the result of this socialistic plan and false philosophy. The slothful and undesirable wish to enjoy the labors and accumulations of the industrious and enterprising. The few delve and save for the many. All initiation and ambition is destroyed, with hopelessness and misery taking its place as surely as night follows day. With this spirit of unrest so widespread and permeating society to such an alarming extent, we must seek the remedy and find the antidote for the disease that affects our body politic.

Many contend that this situation is the result of the world war, an exotic transplanted here, brought from over seas to plague us and test our democracy. The extreme manifestations of this spirit of discontent and lawlessness is most noticeable in allens of brief residence and little acquaintance with our customs and institutions. While the gates of Castle Garden have hitherto swung open and beckoned the immigrant to our shores, it may be a wiser policy to forbid the entrance, than to deport, the undesirable. It is reported that the noted Emma Goldman is chafing under the free and unbridled rule of Lenine and Trotsky

and is longing to return to the country for whose laws she had such contempt.

A more general, universal education seems indispensable to our well being and prosperity as a nation. An individual, young or old, of native or foreign birth, to appreciate and obey the laws and rightly regard its institutions, must be able to speak and read the language and thus be in a position to understand the spirit, purpose and aim of the government under which he or she lives, and to which they owe allegiance. No citizen is worthy the name who is unwilling to serve his country loyally through evil report and good report. We have no place in our public economy for the slacker, the drone in society. The manhood of a free state must be of the highest type, as the greatest responsibility awaits them, that is, the duty of governing themselves. It has been said, "A free people must be a thoughtful people."

The average citizen, under our form of government, is liable to be called upon to serve the State at any time, as well in times of peace as war. It is, therefore, incumbent on the good citizen to be prepared for such an emergency that the may enter upon the discharge of his public duties with a disciplined mind and sympathetic nature. An office is indeed a public trust, and an individual assuming such a position is, in the highest sense, a public servant, and is expected to hold himself at all times in readiness to help his immediate consistency, and in a larger way, to serve the whole country.

We are told "he that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city." The citizen to make a State must be discriminating and honest. His first study is man to read the mind and heart and understand, as well as possible, the motive that controls. Man is indeed a fearful and wonderful being, almost "past finding out." It is this mysterious nature, doubtless, that prompted Pope to write—"Presume not God to scan, the proper study of mankind is man." While intelligence is of first importance, it is of little avail without courage accompanying it to act at the opportune time. The citizen knowing himself to be right must dare to stand alone, unwavering in his fidelity to the truth, however the storm may assail and beat against him. This is the type of man to make a free State, a democracy safe for unborn generations. These are the times that test men's souls, prove their worth and fit them for true American citizenship. Never did the country demand more self-abnegation and heroic service. Many of our business men and financiers seem thoughtless of the public welfare in their greed for wealth and power. "Where much is given, much is required." It behooves them to organize the great lines of business and industry to assure the common people the necessities of life at less expense. There is a longing for a greater approach to the ante bellum days and prices. Happiness and contentment will only follow the establishment of these conditions.

Upon the other hand too much license or power is not to be conceded certain organizations in the land. These combinations are undoubtedly united together with legitimate aims and purposes, and designed to promote the welfare of its members. While confined within reasonable scope and boundaries, and no action taken that has a tendency to infringe upon the rights and liberty of other good citizens without such organizations, no ground for complaint arises. Labor is liable to be exploited if unorganized and inadequately protected. The greed of some individual and corporate employers is so great that organization often times becomes indispensable to secure justice. When organizations of capital or labor, by menace and edicts seeks to compel the public to submit against its will, society becomes its slave. It follows, that if one group of men, or combination, can, through fear or corruption, coerce the people, other organizations can do likewise. Thus, the great body of the American people have no security against this predatory power, and as a consequence are subject to frequent social disturbances and upheavals. It has been stated by an eminent authority, in referring to the recent coal and railway crises, "in both of these emergencies it was the plain duty of our government, even by present economic standards, to have said (and acted accordingly) that, even if men can not be forced to mine coal or run railways, neither can other men be prevented from producing fuel or operating trains, and that all the power of the peoples' government will enforce that principle.

As individuals owe obligations to the public, so do organizations owe like duties in return for protection and benefits derived under the laws of society. Capital and labor organizations are amendable and answerable to the law. If corporate power is over-

reaching and seeks more than its share of the profits of the joint product, then labor must make an appeal to a jury of the people, and the wrong will be righted. This is the orderly method to pursue under our own system of government. We have no place for mob rule. If the power of the mob has sway today, an equally defiant crowd will assert itself tomorrow, and make war upon innocent citizens, and indiscriminately destroy public and private property.

Plutarch tells us in his quaint and forceful manner it was the pride of the ancients to be able to serve their country, and that no sacrifice was too great to be made to advance the interests of the State. We have in his parallels many striking instances of nobility of thought and action and rare devotion to the public weal. No partiality to countrymen induced him to waver in his wise discrimination and just delineation of character. His writings and life teach a benevolent philosophy, both by precept and example. It is hopeful this land may be blessed some day with as wise a chronicler of events and as gifted an author to portray with like fidelity and discriminating analysis of America's rulers, public and literary men, for the profit and edification of future generations. A life consecrated to such an undertaking would be of inestimable value to the world. While we enjoy boundless wealth, a business prosperity and advance in material things, and a greater diffusion of knowledge among the masses, than did the ancient Greeks and Romans, it is doubtful if this age can equal them in philosophy, poetry, oratory and the fine arts. They have given us a rich heritage—one we do not adequately appreciate and enjoy. I am quite sure none of us avail ourselves of this inexhaustible storehouse of learning to the extent we should.

In passing I wish to emphasize the debt of gratitude the world owes the sons of ancient Greece and the immortals that inhabited the isles of the Mediterranean. Lord Byron, in recognizing this obligation, heroically gave his fortune and his young and noble life to liberate them from the dominion of the unspeakable Turk. In his Pilgrimage, written a century or more ago, her sad plight invokes these touching and memorable lines:

"Ancient of days! August Athens  
Where are thy men of might? thy grand  
in soul?  
Gone, glimmering through the dream of  
things that were  
First in the race that led to glory's goal,  
They won, and passed away, is this the  
whole?  
A school boy's tale, the wonder of an hour!  
The warrior's weapon and the sophists  
stole  
Are sought in vain, and o'er each moulder-  
tower,  
Dim with the mist of years, gray flits the  
shade of power."

Subsequent to the revolutionary war, after peace was declared, the struggles and sacrifices of the founders of this government are known of all men. The result of their deliberations and labors were largely experimental, a leap in the dark, a compromise between the believers of opposite faiths or systems of government. The confederation of States had been unsatisfactory and delusive. It was aptly termed "a rope of sand." The general taxing power had been found inadequate, both for domestic purposes and duties on imports. The friends and adherents of Thomas Jefferson sought to preserve the power and influence of the States, whereas the followers of Alexander Hamilton wished to establish a stronger form of government—to merge the States in a Nation, and, in a measure, destroy their identity. The present Constitution was the result of arduous and prolonged labors extending over a long period of time.

The Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, as they were styled, were unsatisfactory to the members of the compact and their provisions were, in many ways disregarded. The larger and more progressive States were anxious for numerous amendments or an entirely new form of government fashioned on a broader and more liberal plan. To this end repeated calls were made for the assembling of the delegates in convention representing all the States. They were so widely separated and communication so slow and difficult, it seemed impossible to secure a full meeting. After several attempts and failures, a Constitutional Convention was summoned to be convened in Philadelphia May 14, 1787, but the necessary quorum did not assemble until the 25th of May. General Washington, James Madison and Dr. Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, Jas. Wilson, and a most distinguished body of men were chosen by their respective States to enter upon a task that had not been definitely decided upon. There was great diversity of opinion among the delegates. Some were inclined to

Continued on page eight



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## DOCTOR'S ORATION

Continued from page seven

amend and patch up the old confederation; others favored a new Constitution, reserving unto the States their independence and sovereignty, while a considerable number of eminent delegates sought to form a more perfect Union, merging the States in the Nation and making the people sovereign instead of the State. The delegates from the smaller units were opposed to any abridgment of their rights or absorption of their powers by the larger ones. Nine were recognized as a quorum, enabling them to proceed with the business for which they were assembled. After extended debate and deliberation, three departments of government were agreed upon, to-wit, the Executive, Legislative and Judicial.

At this period in the country's history it strikes us a novel and interesting that any considerable number of members were seriously disposed to consider a plurality of executives. It was contended that a single Executive had the aspect of Monarchy in many eyes, if one person should be clothed with the authority. However, a single Executive was finally settled upon by the vote of seven States. The important question of revisionary power over legislative enactments was agreed upon, arguments being presented in favor of lodging the power with the Judiciary and with the President. It was thought desirable to have the judiciary free to construe the laws without participation in making them. Therefore, a limited veto power was given the President, subject to being overruled by an emphatic majority of the two legislative bodies. The mode of electing the President was a subject of divided opinion and the present somewhat complicated method was selected. The duration of his term of office and eligibility for re-election were not overlooked. The debates disclose a wish to keep the Executive and Legislative branches of the government free and independent of each other, and various checks and balances to this end were employed.

As to the Legislative organization, there was a disposition to establish two branches, but the manner of choosing them caused greater variance of opinion and contention. Should the States adhere to the plan in vogue under the Articles of Confederation, or adopt a more representative one in which the people were permitted to participate freely? The States of Delaware and Rhode Island naturally sought a continuance of the old system, under which they were living. The larger ones felt the injustice of such a form of government and declined to yield. Madison and Hamilton were strenuous advocates of a "equality of suffrage may be reasonable strong system. The former said, able in a Federal Union of sovereign States; it can find no place in a National government." The larger States keenly felt the inequality and injustice existing, where a small population, inferior revenue and industries should have equal influence in legislative matters with them. The discussion took a wide range as to the Federal and National forms of government. The contention was bitter and prolonged as to whether the two Houses of Congress should be appointed by the State Legislatures or elected by the people. Many delegates distrusted the ability of the people to meet the responsibilities and decide the intricate question involved. The friends of a National form of government, deriving its powers directly from the people, and not through the State, insisted that one or both branches of Congress should be elected by the people in whom resided the inherent powers in a free, democratic form of government. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, in replying to the Southern Idea said, "the election of the first branch by the people is not the corner stone only, but the foundation of the fabric." This was essentially true for the reason that the new system was erected upon the people, not as heretofore, upon the State.

The composition and manner of representation in Congress was a source of great contention and obstinacy. The feeling ran so high that Dr. Franklin intervened and reminded his associates that their duty was to consult, rather than to contend, and suggested that their deliberation henceforth should be opened with prayer, and the guidance of Divine Providence be invoked. This course was duly pursued and less rancor and feeling animated their patriotic ardor. The

debates resulted in concessions granted by the leaders upon either side. It was agreed that the first, or lower, House of Congress, should be elected by the people by a vote based upon population, but that each State should have at least one vote, whereas the upper House or Senate, should have two members from each State, chosen by the legislatures thereof, thus recognizing the doctrine of state sovereignty. This plan had been in force for over a century, until recent years public agitation has resulted in a disregard of State rights and the passing of an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

As time passes the vestiges of State sovereignty are gradually and surely being removed. The great Civil War exploded the doctrine to a greater extent than anything that has occurred since the adoption of the Constitution.

### The Judiciary

In establishing a national judiciary there was less strife and contention. The tenure of the Judges during good behavior and freedom from legislative disturbance or dictation was assured. Concerning the jurisdiction of the Courts Mr. Madison suggested that "it extended to all cases arising under the national laws, and to such other questions as may involve the national peace and harmony." In the matter of the appointment of the Judges there was some disagreement. Many delegates favored appointment by the Senate, others by the Executive, and still others by the Executive with the advice and consent of the Senate. The latter method was concurred in. The removal of the Judges was provided for by a regular method of impeachment, in case of misbehavior.

A multitude of special provisions of the Constitution remained to be provided for. The great fundamental question to be decided—Should the government be founded upon the States or the people of the United States? Was it a league between sovereign, independent States? Or, was it a single national government composed "of the people, by the people and for the people?" Happily it was determined in behalf of the united people.

In this synopsis I am only inviting your attention to some of the salient features of this noted instrument that has been characterized by Mr. Gladstone as the "greatest charter that was ever framed in one session and struck off by the brain of man." The question of the ratification of this instrument by nine of the States remained to be secured. A small cabal was formed, under the leadership of Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, and Gov. Clinton, of New York, to defeat the ratification. During the session of the Convention two of New York's delegates, Yates and Lansing, had withdrawn, leaving Hamilton alone to represent this important State. Delaware was the first to decide, December 7, 1787, Pennsylvania, a few days later, made the second, New Jersey and Georgia following, then Connecticut gave her consent. The following month, by a close vote, Massachusetts joined her sister States. Maryland and South Carolina were the next to give their approval. One State more, and the new government could be inaugurated, and New Hampshire fell in line. There was determined hostility to ratification in Virginia. Mason and Patrick Henry were stubborn opponents, with Madison, Marshall and Randolph as determined in favor. General Washington had been potential with his influence throughout the entire country. Upon the 25th day of January, by a vote of 89 to 79, she gave her assent.

While Virginia was in session the New York convention assembled. Clinton organized the body and was chosen its President. He had the aid of the seceders, Yates and Lansing. The friends of the Constitution had the benefit of the prestige and ability of Hamilton, Jay and Livingston. Hamilton displayed marvelous qualities as a debater and leader and won the prize by a close vote of 30 to 27. Later on Rhode Island and North Carolina joined the procession of States, thus securing the ratification of the Constitution by an unanimous vote.

Time has demonstrated the wisdom of the framers of this instrument. The growth and expansion of the country has demanded some amendments. The exigencies of the Civil War, the abolition of slavery and the status of the freed man, have required additional ones. In my humble judgment, the last one, known as the Eighteenth Amendment, that has been the cause of so much comment and adverse criticism, is one of the most far reaching and beneficent than any that have received the sanction of the American people. The times and circumstances under which it received the approval of the great Sisterhood of States, is unique in the history of our country. It was to be expected that a reform so radical, affecting the habits and lives

of so many citizens, would meet with much hostility. There has been, in fact, less friction and discord in enforcing the law growing out of this measure, than was anticipated. The attitude of the governor of New York, in contrast to the position assumed by the governor of Massachusetts in reference to the status of the States in regard to the alcoholic content and granting of licenses to vend the admixture, is illuminating and significant. The one temporizes and approves a law tending to nullify the Federal Constitution and Acts of Congress enacted to enforce the amendment. The other emphatically stated, and gave clear and cogent reasons why the proposed law was one he could not approve. He is to be highly commended for standing by the Constitution and the laws of the land. We need more such disinterested and conscientious men in public life. Let us hope that other executives will follow his bold and patriotic stand. Such a record as Governor Coolidge has made during his brief term of office is surely worth while. He has had extraordinary opportunities to serve his constituency, and at the same time set an example for others in conspicuous station in life. Like a true citizen and courageous executive, he has seized them and made the most of the situation.

Opportunities of doing good and serving others are always with us. It is of little concern what position we occupy. A noble mind and a courageous spirit are always blessed with opportunity. It will not do for you, members of the graduating class, to say, if I had a chance I would make my mark. The opportunity is before you. It is everywhere. It has truly been said, "America spells opportunity." In every walk in life you are invited to step up higher. The golden nuggets are scattered along your pathway. Time is golden, and properly employed, will equip your minds for the greater tasks. It will enable your hands to fashion the choicest and rarest things of life. It must not be squandered; every shining hour counts in making the ascent in your profession, in the counting-room and the manifold places of business. The door of opportunity is wide open, it beckons you through its portals. You must not hesitate. To doubt is inexcusable; to linger behind is criminal. He is indeed wise who finds a teacher in all men, and occasion to advance in things needful and desirable in life's journey. The happiness and joy of others adds to his own. The sun shines a welcome for all. The tuneful voices of children awaken loving sympathy, the flowers bloom and shed a sweet perfume; the birds sing joyous songs for all alike. Nature is bounteous in her smiles and gifts. Man with ambition and purpose can remove all obstacles. We generally find ourselves in that sphere in life where we fain would be, with men in low estate, or in high estate, with those of base desires and natures, or those of worth and exalted virtue. Success beckons to higher things and failure entreats us to make another venture. Hope buoys and sustains in life's uncertain race. We are free to choose good or evil, light or darkness. To abandon life is a crime. It is a duty to live, to live a life of hope, faith, virtue. When we fail to grow in mind and soul decay sets in. The men of today are men of action; they do not hesitate to ask the cost before embarking upon new ventures and sailing unknown seas. They believe in the old maxim—"where there is a will there is a way." This spirit of adventure and enterprise pervades most pursuits in life. It excites generous, noble and wholesome rivalries. It has built railroads, opened mines, developed and subdued vast tracts of waste land and made the desert to blossom like the rose. It has established huge industries, erected churches, colleges and institutions of learning, hospitals and kindred agencies for the cure of man and alleviation of human suffering. It is this wondrous spirit, unconquerable nature that will not down, that has set in motion so many useful and benevolent things in life.

We delight to dwell upon the life and sayings of the great and good. You will pardon me if I recount an incident in the life of the distinguished poet and moralist, Joseph Addison. As the end of his useful life was approaching he sent for Lord Warwick, "a young man of irregular habits and loose opinions." He had diligently sought to reclaim him, but his arguments and exhortations had no effect. One experiment, it is related, remained to be tried. When the Lord inquired, with great tenderness, to hear his friend's last injunctions, the poet said: I have sent for you to see how a Christian can die." What effect this solemn scene had on the Earl is not given. The biographer quotes from an elegy on the poet which extols his virtues thus:

"He taught us how to live, and Oh! too high

The price of knowledge, taught us how to die."

In this age of progress, this era of a new civilization, it is a great opportunity to be permitted to live in it and partake of its blessings and inspirations.

It was Colonel Roosevelt that taught and exemplified the doctrine of the strenuous life, and contrasted it with the one of "ignoble ease." How many memorable lessons he has taught in private and National life! How to manage and rule the rude subjects in our new insular possessions was one. Many statesmen of less courage and vision said we could never pacify the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, or make desirable dependencies of the Hawaiian Archipelago or Porto Rico. A few years of patriotic and enlightened government have made them quiet and desirable. In process of time, education and wise guidance will equip them for greater responsibilities and admission to the Sisterhood of States. Our new possessions and expanding commerce demanded the construction of the Ismthian Canal, and the same invincible spirit and ardent nature began and completed the work that had been the dream of statesmen for generations.

The conflict between Russia and Japan raged with uncommon violence and carnage. The rulers of Europe were anxious for intervention, but themselves were unwilling to intercede. President Roosevelt was urged by them to offer his good offices. It is said he approached the Czar's ministers and they declined the proffer. He then made advances to Japan with better results. Repeated appeals to the warring powers brought about a meeting in this country which eventually terminated in the Treaty of Portsmouth. The vast armies were demobilized; the world viewed the achievement with admiration and gratitude. Later on the chief actor was awarded the Noble Prize as being the greatest accomplishment of the year. These few of many instances have been enumerated to enforce the lesson how a public life dedicated to duty and enlightened action can serve the people, not alone of his own country, but of the whole world.

My young friends, your studies and preparation here and elsewhere admirably equip you to begin life's more serious and exacting work. You are to be congratulated that, in these extraordinary times, when there is such a demand for labor and service of all kinds, at fabulous prices, you have displayed the perseverance and singleness of purpose to stay by your books and complete the course. Life's panorama is now spread before you. How fascinating, yet, in a measure, bewildering. Discretion and forethought are essential to avoid the pitfalls. With such a vast field in view, presenting a multiplicity of vocations and inviting prospects, it is undoubtedly difficult for you to make a choice. Time and wise counsels will aid in this serious undertaking. The responsibility, however, largely rests with each one of you. After you have gained from others all the information and guidance to be obtained, then follow your own bent and inclination. This is, without doubt, the most trying and important task that awaits you. So much depends in after life upon a wise and judicious choice. We have seen frequent failures and wrecks for want of knowledge shown in the selection of his or her pursuit or calling. Many young men enter the ministerial and legal professions whose attainments and native talents better fit them for business careers. Our country is so large, its industries and pursuits so varied and attractive, there is room and to spare for educated, trained young men and women such as you are. Possessing your admirable equipment, supplemented with industry, perseverance and enthusiasm in your various spheres in life, there is no such word as "failure."

If perchance, any of you are seized of adventurous natures and wish to achieve advantageous positions and stations in other lands, there are rare opportunities presented in the Central and South American States. With a knowledge of the language and habits of the people, promising business careers are open to any who are ambitious to avail themselves of them. I would not for a moment suggest that you ex-patriate yourselves. Our own country, its institutions and laws, are too inviting and inspiring to prompt such a thought. With the diligence and meditation you have bestowed upon your studies in reaching this happy culmination of your student days, I am quite sure you will make no mistake in choosing your respective callings or professions, and make your lives in every way worth while. To this end may God's choicest blessings accompany you.

## ANNUAL SERMON BEFORE THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

Reverend Samuel H. Davis of Westbury, N. Y., delivered the Twenty-eighth annual sermon before the Christian Associations last Saturday morning at the Church. The theme of his sermon was "Christ's Measure of a Man." The text was taken from the fifth chapter of Matthew, verses four to eight. The complete program of the service was as follows:

Prelude	Guilmont
"All Hail the Power"	
Invocation	
Gloria	
Vocal Solo—"O Love Divine"	Scott
Miss Florence Bowden	
Responsive Reading	
Hymn 66	
Scripture	
Prayer	
Response—Choir	
Offering—Anthem—"Unfold Ye Portals"	Gounod
Sermon	
Theme—Christ's Measure of a Man	
Text—Matthew 5: 4-8	
Hymn 549	
Benediction	
Postlude	Chadwick
Ray Winthrop Wingate, Organist and	
Choir Director.	

## MOVING-UP NIGHT CELEBRATION

The annual moving-up night celebration, marking the close of the year, was held last Thursday night. The new Sophomores received their new liberties with much enthusiasm. The other classes, especially those who enter upon the duties of upperclassmen next year, were somewhat seized by the spirit of the occasion, but the spirit of the Frosh was unlimited.

The evening was featured by the annual parade led by Theodore O'Hearn, the class president. Afterwards a bonfire was kindled near the pines and the green caps were given to the flames. A few songs and cheers brought the noisy celebration to an end. The Frosh then adjourned to the pines where refreshments were served.

## COMMENCEMENT GUESTS

The following were among the guests attending Commencement week program:

Miss Melva Jobson, Miss Ellen Driscoll, Miss Rosina Henkel, Mr. and Mrs. Esle Fitz Randolph, Corliss Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Roos, Mrs. William A. Morgan, Miss Ruth Hyde, Mrs. C. M. Law, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Streeter, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hurd, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Hurd, Miss Pleasance Sollers-ex '21, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Earley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stephens, Mrs. Delia Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. S. Wilber, Mrs. E. E. Clarke, Mrs. Cline, Mr. Cuglar, Miss Louise Earley, Mr. and Mrs. Everson, Edward Saunders, Willard Sutton, Lewis Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Finla Crawford, Hazel Perkins, Carl Hopkins, Vincent Ax-ford.

The young son of Mr. and Mrs. Huber Watson of Anodver, died recently, with scarlet fever. Mr. Watson will be remembered as an alumnus of the class of 1907, and Mrs. Watson of the class of 1904.

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