



COACH WESBECHER WILL NOT RETURN

Mr. T. C. Kasper Succeeds Former Trainer

One of the greatest disappointments of the year to Alfred students was the recent announcement made by President Davis that Prof. Wesbecher for the past three years athletic coach, would not return next year. At the same time announcement was made that Mr. Thomas C. Kasper would fill the vacancy.

Mr. Kasper, a graduate of Notre Dame University and a star football player on the teams of that institution, will come to Alfred with the highest possible recommendations as a football coach as well as a man of character. Since leaving Notre Dame Mr. Kasper has had two years coaching experience in the public schools of Faribault, Minn., where he produced winning teams.

The following are quotations taken from testimonials concerning Mr. Kasper.

"Thomas Cyril Kasper, was educated at Shattuck Military Institute, Grinnell College, and Notre Dame University." W. H. Spaulding, Head Football Coach at the University of Minnesota, says:

"I would say that he was the best informed coach in a class of twenty-five or thirty college and high school coaches of the state. He is a man of high character and good influence. Best of all, he knows football thoroughly."

John L. Griffith, Commissioner of Athletics, Northwestern Intercollegiate Conference, says:

"Kasper was a brilliant athlete in all branches of sport and is qualified to demonstrate the technique of all of the physical activities. I am glad to give him my endorsement and would suggest that in my judgment, you would be very fortunate in securing him."

Continued on page two

"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH" PLEASES AUDIENCE

Final Footlight Performance Best of Season

Monday evening, June 4th, at Firemens Hall the Footlight Club presented the best play of the year, "Nothing But the Truth," a comedy by James Montgomery. The choice of this play for production could not have been better. It is a most popular drama, having been played in New York several years ago and having also been a favorite in local dramatics. It is a well-built play, the humor depending upon comedy of situations, many of which are both amusingly novel and highly dramatic. The technique including clearness, swiftness of action, conflict, unity and interest is excellent. Each act has its own climax. The first act is in the interior of a broker's office in one of the principle uptown hotels in New York City. Gwendolyn Ralston entrusts her charity fund of ten thousand dollars, to her fiancée to double by investment. By doubling this amount he can get twenty thousand from her father. Robert Bennett, the fiancée played by Irwin Conroe, puts up the amount in a bet with three other men in the office, E. M. Ralston, the broker, Donnelly, and VanDusen, that he can tell the truth for 24 hours. The bet is accepted and at once Bob's troubles begin. In the second and third acts at the summer home of E. M. Ralston, Long Island, E. M. Donnelly, and VanDusen plot

LARGE CROWD WITNESSES CLASS DAY EXERCISES

Miss Fredericka Vossler and John McMahon Deliver Orations

An unusually large crowd gathered at the park (Tuesday afternoon) to witness the class day exercises. The play, an allegory named "The Magic Cup," written by Miss Elsie Bimis, was unique in itself and the outdoor setting with the Memorial fountain in the near background, added to the picturesqueness of the effect. The cast consisted of:

The Bookworm Martin M. Larrabee
The Mechanic Robert M. Campbell
The Miser Henry Hinchcliff
The Child Frances E. Otis
The Spirit of Beauty Marjorie H. Beebe
Members of the Class of 1923

The interest centered about a cup of leaves, thought to be possessed of certain magic powers, in which the child offered water to thirsty travelers passing by. The musical tinkle of the fountain, the woodland setting and the characteristic costumes of the actors all served as an aid to the imagination of the onlookers until each Senior had received the magic cup in turn and the first part of the program drew to a close.

The Mantle Oration, delivered by Fredericka L. Vossler, reviewed the past experiences and achievements of the Senior class and forecasted some of the successes which might reasonably be expected in future years. Concluding her oration, Miss Vossler, after speaking briefly of the mantle and that which it symbolizes, presented it to the Junior class.

At the close of the exercises in the park, it was announced that the Seniors' gift this year is an electric clock for the assembly hall.

John McMahon delivered the Ivy Oration in front of the new Laboratory Hall before a large audience.

continually to make Bobby lose his remarkable bet. Mr. Conroe, the leading character as Robert Bennett, certainly played his part to perfection. Due credit and praise should be given Mr. Conroe for playing a difficult role with such ease and naturalness due to his interpretative ability. Harry Hoehn playing the part of Dick Donnelly deserves mention for his perfect poise. Two humorous characters were Bishop Doran played by Robert Spicer and Clarence VanDusen played by Benjamin Volk. VanDusen loves money but unfortunately made a mistake and bought some worthless stock of VanDusen not to be outdone, sells to the innocent Bishop. Bobby in his determination to tell the truth destroys all of VanDusen's stock sales, and also makes enemies for himself of the whole family. The chorus girls enter to make the affair more complicated. Bobby insists on telling the truth to Mrs. Ralston that Mr. Ralston has seen them before and VanDusen is confronted by an enraged wife. Mr. Ralston, played by Theodore Ahern, also deserves mention for a part well played, while Charlotte Rose made an admirable Mrs. Ralston.

The success of the performance is due not only to the choice of play and

Continued on page three

FACULTY ADOPTS NEW REGULATIONS

Eligibility Rules to Govern All Activities

At a recent faculty meeting the following resolutions were adopted which will place practically every branch of student activity on the list governed by scholarship eligibility rules. The regulations will doubtless be a great step in advance in the way of raising the general scholarship index and will help to do away with many useless and unnecessary activities hitherto intruding upon student time.

I
1. That the Faculty put itself on record as being in hearty sympathy with the regulation of the Student Senate that no social event or evening entertainment be permitted in the week preceding semester examinations and that none, except the Interscholastic dance, be permitted during the week of the Interscholastic Meet.

2. That no student be allowed to participate in dramatics—except in credit courses in the drama, in instrumental or inter-collegiate athletic contests, to be on the staff of the Fiat Lux or of the Kanakadea, to be a member of the Glee Club, or to hold an executive office in any organization connected with the University, who has not achieved or does not attain, an index of .5.

3. That no other than university and college dances be given on the calendar of university events.

II
That the Faculty requests the Student Senate seriously to consider:

1. Because of the increasing number of various class, fraternity and other group dances, the reduction of the assembly dances to one during the first semester, and the Junior Prom in the second semester.

2. The scheduling of dancing parties, or of functions at which there is dancing, not oftener than once in two weeks, except where two or more functions occur on the same date.

3. The placing whenever possible, of more than one fraternity banquet and dance on the same Saturday night.

III

That students be allowed to hold office and participate in student activities only to the extent of the numerical value of their respective indices as classified and set forth in the accompanying schedule. (See scale for student activities published in the Fiat last week.)

ROBISON—VAN HORN

The marriage of David Vincent Robison of Zanesville, Ohio, and Miss Amey Doris VanHorn of Verona, N. Y., occurred at the home of the bride at six o'clock on the evening of June 2d, 1923.

After July 1st, Mr. and Mrs. Robison will be at home to their friends in Zanesville, Ohio, where the groom has held a position with the Mosaic Tile Company for the past two years. Mr. and Mrs. Robison were both members of the graduating class of 1921 from Alfred University. Mrs. Robison has been a teacher in Milton College and Alfred University since graduation.

MAXSON--BURGER

On Tuesday evening, June 5th, at the Emmanuel Baptist Church, Brooklyn, occurred the marriage of L. Meredith Maxson of New York City and Miss Judith Burger of Brooklyn. Mr. Maxson graduated from Alfred in 1918, and his friends here extend congratulations.

ALFRED GRADUATES LARGEST CLASS

Eighty-seventh Commencement One of Best

FIFTY-TWO RECEIVE DEGREES

With the president's reception at the Carnegie library last Wednesday night, Alfred University closed its eighty-seventh annual commencement week, graduating fifty-two students, the largest class in the history of the institution. Except for excessive heat, ideal weather conditions prevailed, bringing many alumni to Alfred for the annual event.

The regular commencement program began with the sermon before the Christian Associations, delivered by Rev. Elmer J. Stuart of Corning. This was one of the most masterful and learned sermons ever delivered before a like audience in Alfred.

On Sunday evening the senior class gathered at the church for the annual Baccalaureate sermon which was given by Pres. Davis. The theme of the sermon was "The Highways of Culture" and the text taken from Joshua 3:4 "Ye have not passed this way heretofore."

On Monday morning Pres. and Mrs. Davis entertained the seniors at a buffet luncheon at their home. Tuesday morning at 9:00 the class held its annual class breakfast and picnic in the grove just below the athletic field, and in the afternoon occurred the usual class day exercises, the Mantle oration being very capably given by Miss Fredericka Vossler, and the Ivy oration by John McMahon. In the evening occurred the alumni banquet and commencement dance.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT CONCERT ENTHUSIASTICALLY ENJOYED

Volk Assists Artist

The most appreciative audience in many years assembled in the Agricultural Hall for the annual concert presented by Florence Cross Boughton, pianist, and Benjamin Maurice Volk, violinist.

It was a most trying evening for the artists and audience on account of the excessive heat but the performers received the enthusiasm from the small group of music lovers and presented a varied program with skill and much feeling.

Mrs. Boughton, a Moszkowski pupil, lived up his tradition and skilfully displayed a marvelous technique entwined with a clear, clean cut tone. She is a musician of the most fascinating order and we hope to have the pleasure of hearing her again. Mrs. Boughton was recalled after each group and responded each time with an encore.

Benjamin Maurice Volk, who has given to the Alfred public and student body so much of his talent at musicals and public gatherings, played four numbers and two encores with a sympathetic touch. Of all the graduating class at Alfred this year Mr. Volk will be the one who will be sadly missed in the future. Hardly a gathering of any sort in the past four years has not had his able assistance until he really has become a fixture at the University. We all wish you the best of luck "Benny" and will remember your active co-operation and willingness to assist at all times.

Wednesday at 10:00 faculty, alumni, trustees, seniors and student body gathered at the library, where the academic procession was formed and marched to Alumni Hall. Hon. John J. Merrill, one of Alfred's most noted alumna, delivered the Doctor's oration. He chose for his subject, "The Mutual Relations of the Taxpayer and the Government," one of the most scholarly speeches ever given here on such an occasion. Chester Feig, senior orator, spoke on "The Eternal Conflict." Mr. Feig's delivery as well as the subject matter of the oration, easily won for him the admiration of the audience.

In the President's annual address he outlined the progress of the college, told of new achievements and disappointments, and explained various changes brought about during the year. After this address the following people were recommended for and received the bachelor's degrees:

Theodore J. Ahern	Highland, N. J.
Isaiah D. Atz	Ithaca
Henry C. Baldwin	Lakemont
Marjorie H. Beebe	Alfred
Burton T. Bliss	Bolivar
Frances L. Burdick	Westerly, R. I.
Robert M. Campbell	Passaic, N. J.
Gertrude E. Canfield	Friendship
Edith A. Childs	Alfred
Elzora Claire	Alfred Station
Sandford S. Cole	Hornell
JMax D. Compton	Los Angeles, Cal.
Irwin A. Conroe	Elizaville
Helena M. Crandall	Alfred Station
Marcus A. Crandall	Ashaway, R. I.
Leon A. Dougherty	Long Island City
Jacob E. Eagle	Friendship
Margaret V. Emerson	Alfred
Chester A. Feig	Canaseraga
Hazel V. Gamble	Cleveland, Ohio
Vera L. Gorton	Alma
Gladys Greene	Alfred
Florentine A. Hamilton	Oradell, N. J.
Ethel H. Hayward	Bolivar
Henry Hinchcliff	Cohoes
Kenneth E. Holley	Elmira
Mary E. Irish	Alfred
Charlotte L. Kershaw	Silver Springs
Charles C. Lake	Hornell
Dorothy Langworthy	Westerly, R. I.
Lloyd N. Lanphere	Ceres
Martin M. Larrabee	Wellsville
Robert H. Lyman	Fillmore
John F. McMahon	Cohoes
Anna A. Merrill	Albany
Julia G. O'Brien	Hillsdale, N. J.
Elmer H. Ockerman	Buffalo
Frances E. Otis	Cornwall-on-Hudson
Janette F. Randolph	Alfred
Virginia F. Randolph	Great Kills
George D. Sanders	Arcade
Helen Smalley	Friendship
Leon B. Smith	Alfred
George Frye Stearns	Portland, Me.
Henry C. Stryker	Bernardsville, N. J.
Villette Talmage	Maplewood, N. J.
Edward J. Teal	Orchard Park
Benjamin M. Volk	Cohoes
Fredericka L. Vossler	Farmingdale, N. J.
Mary L. Vossler	Farmingdale, N. J.
Alfred W. Whitford	Alfred
Marion F. Woodward	Millbury, Mass.

Also, the degree of Master of Science was received by Clifford M. Potter of Alfred.

In addition to the foregoing degrees in course, honorary degrees were conferred as follows:

Hon. John J. Merrill—Doctor of Laws
Walter Bond Davis—Doctor of Pedagogy
Elmer J. Stuart—Doctor of Divinity
Isabel Seeley Goodhue—Master of Literature.

This year commencement was held before the close of college in order to give all students the privilege of being present at the exercises. Thus Alfred's eighty-seventh annual commencement week was on the whole, one of the largest and best in history.

THE WEE PLAYHOUSE
PERFORMANCE

The presentation on Monday afternoon of three original one-act plays at the Wee Playhouse was much enjoyed by a small but appreciative audience.

The program consisted of a Chinese fantasy, "The Hawthorn Vase," written by Prof. Charles F. Binns. The play was built around the story of a Chinese boy, who being guilty of the faults of sloth and self-indulgence, is reprimanded by the viceroy and commanded to expiate his offense by producing something of lasting beauty and perfection. Through the inspiration of the head potter's daughter, he constructs a vase, decorated with a design suggested by a hawthorn spray. This, the boy brings to the viceroy, who, impressed with the beauty of his achievement, pardons his past offenses.

The lighting and stage effects were carefully worked out, and the whole play was highly artistic.

The second play, "Greater Love" was a tragedy, translated by Dean Paul E. Titsworth from the German of Karl Shonherr. It dealt with peasant life in Tyrol, the scene being laid in a wood-carver's mountain home.

The Dean is to be commended on the selection of this play, for, though brief, it contains all the elements necessary to good drama: namely—youth, old age, character poets, and the eternal triangle. While it was the tragedy of one man sacrificing his life for the happiness of his friend, the somberness of the story is relieved by deft touches of humor skillfully interwoven with the plot.

The play was coached by Miss Elsie Binns, and all the characters were very ably presented.

The third play, "Fiat Lux," written by Dr. Morton E. Mix, was a clever comedy which nicely balanced the program. It dealt with the financial difficulties of two young people, recently married, and living in an apartment with a wealthy szmiden aunt. Through their numerous misunderstandings many humorous situations arose. The clever lines and repartee written by Dr. Mix were admirably handled by the cast.

The costuming of the plays, directed by Miss Fosdick, should receive special commendation.

It is hoped that this successful performance will encourage many others in the community toward the art of play writing.

COACH WESBECHER WILL NOT
RETURN

Continued from page one

Knute K. Rockne, Physical Director, at the University of Notre Dame, says:

"He knows athletics and has the power to teach them. He is a hard worker, enthusiastic, and knows how to handle men."

R. Palmer Moore, Superintendent of Schools, Faribault, Minn., says:

"Last fall, in spite of the fact that our football team was the lightest in years, we succeeded in winning the district title and in making 161 points to our opponents 39." The same type of statement might be made regarding basketball and track. He makes a good showing with ordinary material."

Mr. Kasper will be at Alfred on September 1st, to begin the fall practices, and hopes, with the full co-operation of the team, to show Colgate some surprises when we play our first game—soon after college opens.

Although Coach Wesbecher has always held the greatest possible respect, not only as a coach but as a

ALUMNI BANQUET AT
LADIES DINING HALL

160 Persons Present

Last Tuesday night the annual alumni banquet was held at the ladies dining hall and was declared to be one of the most enjoyable held in many years. There were 160 alumni and friends in attendance.

The account of the dance which followed the dinner was begun early and toasts cut short, nevertheless the program was a full one and termed a thorough success.

The menu which was provided by Mrs. Sheppard and Mrs. Post, was one of the best in several years.

MENU

Iced Watermelon Cubes	Olives
Radishes	Mint Jelly
Roast Spring Lamb	Maitre d'Hotel Potatoes
Peas in Timbales	
Rolls	
Perfection Salad	Saltines
Neapolitan Ice Cream	Assorted Cakes
Nuts	Mints
Coffee	
TOASTS	
Toastmaster—William M. Dunn '07	
Class of '23	Burton T. Bliss '23
What They Do	Norah Binns '12
What They Say	Frank C. Shaw '07
Fraternities	Frank L. Greene '63
The Alumni Pres.	Boothe C. Davis '90

man of sterling character, it is believed that the new coach will be equal in both ability and character.

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PO A T K A I T OF I

SIR ISAAC NEWTON

James II is Dead— NEWTON Lives

It has always been known that free bodies fall. The earth has a strange attraction. How far does it extend? No one knew before Newton, sitting in his garden, one day in 1665, began to speculate.

"Why should not the attraction of gravitation reach as far as the moon?" he asked himself. "And if so, perhaps she is retained in her orbit thereby," He began the calculation, but overwhelmed by the stupendous result that he foresaw, he had to beg a friend to complete it.

In Newton's *Principia* were laid down his famous laws of motion—the basis of all modern engineering. The universe was proved to be a huge mechanism, the parts of which are held together in accordance with the great law of gravitation.

James II was reigning when

the *Principia* appeared in 1687. He is remembered for the Bloody Assizes of Jeffreys, for his complete disregard of constitutional liberties, for his secret compacts with Louis XIV and the huge bribes that he took from that monarch, and for the revolution that cost him his crown; Newton is remembered because he created a new world of thought, because he enabled scientists and engineers who came after him to grapple more effectively with the forces of nature.

When, for instance, the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company determine the stresses set up in a steam turbine by the enormous centrifugal forces generated as the rotor spins, they practically apply Newton's laws in reaching conclusions that are of the utmost value to the designing engineer.

General Electric

general Office Company Schenectady, N. Y.

THE DOCTOR'S ORATION

By Hon. J. J. Merrill

It may seem to you who are about to assume a position in the ranks of the taxpayers and the governed, as it evidently has to most others, that this subject is one of only minor importance; that the winning of bread, the making of a home, the assembling of a competency for the years ahead are the vitally important matters for immediate consideration. These, it is true, are the points of every well laid plan to be gained or at least striven for. But what are the instrumentalities by which progress is to be accomplished and what the conditions under which you will be permitted to apply them? Not least of such instrumentalities is orderly and just government, and just government and equitable taxation go hand in hand. Human nature, without the refinements of education and culture, is inherently selfish, and taxation as it now exists, is largely of the essence of human nature. Taxes are at once the just or the unjust consideration which each of you will be called upon to give—the payment which each of us will make—for the privilege of life, the acquisition of a home and, if possible, the garnering of something more than our merely daily comforts.

Unfortunately the old adage that "familiarity breeds contempt" has had as much force in the consideration of government and taxation as it has had in connection with other subjects of lesser importance.

There may be unjust government without unjust taxation, but never will there be a just government co-existing with unjust taxation.

Shakespeare says:
"We are such things as dreams are made of
And our little lives are rounded with a sleep"

and he might have added that all human life is an endless round of reprisals and rewards. These latter, in so far as they affect the lives and happiness of the individual and the mass may, in our form of government, be modified by the action of the individual.

It would seem that your selfhood is ultimately to be largely resultant from your surroundings and that, in turn, your surroundings, outside of the acts of Divine Providence, are constituted of the agglomeration of the acts of all the individuals with whom you are brought in direct contact. Individually you may assume that you are a bud of great promise; that, indeed, you are an individual of parts. But society, government which embodies organized society, may appraise you far differently. You may have some rights which society has been kind enough to bestow upon you, but be sure that they are what you assume them to be, because you may be penalized for the infraction of a rule of right which runs tangent, rather than parallel, to your conception.

With these thoughts in mind let us at once seek the philosophy and history of the present relations of the individual to the government and the reasons for our constitutional form of government. Nor need we go far to find them, because they are clearly expressed in the Declaration of Independence, and more particularly in that portion of the pronouncement which deals with what it assumes to be "self-evident truths." Among such truths it declares that "men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." He-e, then, we find the boundaries of our establishment; but he who accepts them must measure them with care nor seek to change them for his own aggrandizement, lest he feel the weight of punishment.

"Life," as used in the Declaration, means more than the mere right to breathe. In addition to mere existence it holds for the protection of all those things essential to its best being. And this right of existence and protection extends not only to the stronger or the "weaker individual, but, as stated, is an inalienable right of all men, whether of the majority or the minority.

"Liberty," in its just sense, does not mean freedom to do, without let or hindrance, such thing or things as an individual desires. In its genuine and normal import it expresses the reasonable limits within which certain natural privileges or rights may be enjoyed. Natural rights are those which are at all times subservient only to the equal rights of others. Subject only to such restrictions, liberty permits the individual to work out an existence along lines of his own selection. It must, however, be kept in mind at all times that there is a sharp and well-drawn line of demarcation between liberty and license.

"The pursuit of happiness" always ceases to run its course when it arrives at the boundaries of civil liberties, or liberty itself is destroyed.

These, in a general way, are the fundamentals upon which our representative form of government is founded. They comprehend the theory that the general welfare of the mass of the body politic is greater and more entitled to consideration

than that of any of its individual members, or even of all its individual members, constituting the minority, when they or any of them ask for privileges beyond normal. The privileges of the units must conform to the wishes and the welfare of the mass.

All government exists and, from its very nature, can exist only through the exercise of force, or the latent ability to exercise it. To state this axiom is not to differ with the hopes and aspirations of those who would banish wars and their attendant retinue of horrors and evils. No greater blessing could come to the world than the abolition of the rule of force, if such a thing were possible. But while the circumstances and environments of man have been constantly changing, it must be acknowledged that from Genesis to this present instant of time human nature has never shown any inclination to reach such a conclusion. So long as there is strife among men—and when will it cease? there will be discord among the nations, and so long as there is discord there will be always the ultimate arbitrament of war.

If we have reasoned along right lines then we may fairly assume, as more than a mere statement of belief, that government and force are in fact coexistent. To my mind, any government without force would be as idle is a river bed without water or a windmill without the wind.

This force of government has not always been well directed nor used, not even in our own organization; but for the most part ours has been consistently beneficent.

Burke defines government as "the science of circumstances." If we do not all concur in this definition or do not feel it all inclusive we will, I assume, agree that the premises of all rational government at least have their bases in the history of past experiences. If this be accepted, we may then further assume that we must know whence comes any theory of government, its causes and its experiences, before it can be accepted and intelligently applied] to those needs of today and tomorrow as they have been deduced.

Considering in a cursory way the course of human history, we find that not all governments, nor even many of them, have been of a beneficent character; all exactions have not been and are not just; that the force which is founded on the exaction has often been misdirected and maladministered. The history of patriarchial and imperial governments is replete with illustrations of the enforcement of laws and theories diametrically opposed to justice and beneficence. In such governments the practice prevailed of diverting the advantages in such a manner as to benefit the governors rather than the governed. Under such administrations foreign lands were reduced to provinces that they might be plundered, and that the course of plunder might be greater, the people were held under bondage and subjected to most burdensome assessments. Such exactions were not made that the taxes might be spent in and for the improvement of the provinces, but spent at Rome, or elsewhere, for the benefit of a rich, luxurious and imperial organization of rulers and their satellites.

In this hemisphere, and even within the confines of our own country, from the time of the discovery by Columbus down to the very dawning of this century, Spain pursued the same policy with her colonial possessions; and down to the time of the American Revolution even England, with all her Tdvancement in government, pursued in a measure the same shortsighted policy.

It was upon such experiences of the oast, written large and in letters of blood upon the pages of the world's history, that the founders of this nation based their assertion that government should exist for the benefit and with the consent of the governed; and having made the assertion they proceeded to establish such a government and wisely to provide such force of arms as would insure its continuance. They believed, and they asserted by acts, that such a government demanded the most extreme sacrifice. It was due notice that any government competent to serve a people must levy and collect taxes, because taxes themselves constitute the actual powers of performance.

Doubtless before the days of written history, probably before language, as we know it, had its uses, some pre-historic man, unable otherwise to express his right to rule, but able to swing a longer and heavier club than could another, usurped by force the power to rule; and then government, though incipient, nevertheless began its course.

Among the exhibits in the British Museum there is a burned tile, brought by some archeologist from Babylonia, bearing upon the face the record of some tithes paid, or to be paid. This, is evidence that in the long dead past there were taxes; because, even though the government may have been far different from modern governments, tithes going to their support were in effect what we today term taxes, and merely "roses by another name."

As an evidence of the existence of unjust taxation in Biblical times is the statement of St. Luke, which

reads: "And it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed." Of course those taxes were not for the benefit of the world, but only for the rulers of Imperial Rome. Coming down to the days when the feudal lords, who were self-selected rulers, since they too assumed direction largely because of their physical powers,—we find that they allotted lands and other property to their vassals on condition of military service. Such rulers not only received the support of arms but also a portion of the produce from the allotted property. In those days trade or business was a matter of barter and exchange, and hence the produce was as money or tax would be today.

Whether the force of government is exercised for good or bad, it seems obvious from experience that no government of any value can long obtain without it.

Our national government should, in the exercise of proper functions, consider and care only for those things which are impossible of reasonable accomplishment by the separate States, such as protection from invasion by foreign enemies, the suppression of insurrection, revolution or secession, the adjustment of differences between sovereign states, and the control of foreign and interstate commerce. These are all of such a nature that manifestly they cannot be successfully dealt with by the states as separate entities, and must be subjected to the authority of the federal government. On the other hand, there should be left to the consideration of the several states every activity not demanding national control or protection.

Upon this subject of the control of certain taxing functions as regards the relation of the state and central governments, there has been no more prophetic utterance during the life of the nation than that made during the February term of the United States Supreme Court, held in 1819, wherein Chief Justice John Marshall, one of the greatest jurists we have produced, said in the case of McCulloch vs. Maryland, in which case was involved the constitutional question of the right of a state to tax the operations of a national agency: "That the power to tax involves the power to destroy; that the power to destroy may defeat and render useless the power to create." And upon this hypothesis the court of last resort decided that any burden laid by any state upon a national agency or instrument was unconstitutional and void. To show how this power, on the other hand, has been used to destroy dependent states, we have only to turn to the pages of history on which are recorded the fate of Babylonian, Grecian, Carthaginian and Roman provinces. Always and ever the fruit that has grown upon the noxious weed of destructive taxation has ripened into disaster for those who have fed upon it. Kingdoms and empires have fattened and grown lazy upon the plunder of their provinces; ease has followed affluence with rapid stride, and the sleeping sickness of national inertia has seized the Offending governments and sundered them from power. If "Westward the course of empire takes its way," as has been so aptly and poetically said of the march of civilization, then it requires no great perspicacity to trace the impetus of its departure to the imposition of unjust taxations consumed in the debauchery of the exactors.

If this conclusion is correct, there would seem to be no greater duty devolving upon our citizens than to so construct and administer a system of taxation that as nearly as possible it would place upon every individual his fair measure of the burden. This is the foundation upon which any free government must be based. No matter how fine a super-structure may be reared, unless the foundation is laid deep below the frost line of inequality there will be neither strength nor durability, and ultimately the structure will disintegrate.

It may be said by some thoughtless individual that no such danger is impending here. There is no real security in smug satisfaction. In recent years a wide, extensive and unjustified encroachment has been made upon the normal prerogatives of the state by the national government, under the guise of gratuities. Taxes taken by the federal government from the citizens of the several states have been used, not for national protection, not for any of the legitimate activities of the general government, but for redistribution in the form of subsidies and for breaking down the demarcations of our local governments. The Hughes and Lever acts for vocational training and agricultural development are among the instant examples of this national encroachment. The proponents of the Towner act disclaim any endeavor looking toward control or even supervision. They announce that the monies are to be given to the several states to disperse according to their own desires and judgment. But the disclaimer is not founded upon fact. The terms of the bill itself refute these claims. No state may benefit from its provisions until and unless it in fact conforms to certain established school terms and even language of instruction. If we may assume for this instant that

every intendment is beneficent, the next moment's consideration presents the fact that there is not, nor could there be, any assurance that these states which most need the money and are competent to use it to the greatest advantage would ever receive enough to accomplish any good purpose, or that some states would not be given large amounts that they did not need and that such sums would not be wasted. This system of garnering and distributing has now taken on the form of subsidies for good roads, welfare work and other activities, which it would seem, in good judgment, should be left to the support and control of the states in their several individual capacities.

The collection of income taxes by the national government on the basis of earning capacity, and in distribution on the basis of population or miles of poor roads, is unjust, inequitable and indefensible. On the other hand, coast and other defenses, harbor improvements and such other things as represent benefits to our common commerce and our general prosperity are indeed fit subjects for federal care.

For the proper purposes indicated and for the purpose of paying any and all expenses incurred in connection therewith, just and equitable taxes should be levied upon and paid by all the people, and right there they should also cease. The thoughtful man can but view with alarm the encroachments of the past decade upon the rights belonging to the sovereign states, resulting from ill-considered national enactments.

Whenever the welfare of the many is sacrificed, or even injured, in the interests of the few, it may be insisted, and without the faintest fear of successful contradiction, that it has been accomplished by the potentiality of plunder, rather than by any rule of reason, and that the necessities of an orderly government are in no way advanced, nor even served, thereby.

It is only within the past fifteen years that the national government, except in times of war, has assumed to obtain its general support other than from fees and duties; but in 1909 the supreme Court of the United States finally decided that federal taxes could be based upon the income of those dwelling or earning within our own borders, whether such income was earned or unearned.

Under our form of state government the sources of revenue are various and almost unlimited. Outside of the application of the tax law to real property the test generally applied to a subject of taxation is what is known as "the ability to pay." The question of the measure of taxation is of the greatest moment in determining the course to be pursued—the system to be established.

So far we have tried to trace historically the courses of taxation,—of the relations of taxation to government. Let us now consider the character of properties and the duties which such properties should bear.

Real property is generally construed to mean only land and buildings, but it is now, by legislative enactment, held to embrace in addition, all such structures and fixtures as have been erected on or connected with the soil in a more or less permanent manner, such as boilers and engines on fixed or substantial foundations, piping for the distribution of heat, light or power, and all such other things as would generally remain with the property if the character of its uses were to be changed.

Real property has now been accepted by all students of government as the least probable of change in character and value of all properties, and hence has been termed "the elastic base of taxation." It is termed "elastic" also because it cannot cross the imaginary lines of boundaries of municipalities or governments, because when all other sources of assessment have been subjected to what seems at least a reasonable exaction, or all that the legislatures will require from others, the deficit in the cost of government is spread upon, or elasticity stretched over, the real property.

In the earlier history of state government in this country we find that substantially the entire cost of government maintenance was a charge upon real property. True, there were certain rentals which were of the nature of taxes, but they were of very limited extent and mostly existed where the early settlers were Dutch.

There was no great injustice at that time in collecting support from land values, because land constituted about all there was of real value, and all other income was intimately connected with the land.

This relation continued to a marked degree until shortly before the Civil War. We had a scheme for the taxation of personal property, but it was indeed crude and seldom enforced, except where such property existed in enormous bulk or where it was held by widows, orphans, trustees or those who were so honest or so unsophisticated that they either submitted to the inequalities of the enforcement rather than commit perjury, or silently acquiesced in the sin of commission.

This class of personal property, consisting of machinery, objects of art, stocks, bonds, evidences of indebtedness generally; merchandise and other

investments which are income producing, began to assume enormous proportions about 1870, and today constitute several times the value of our real property. A careful study of its growth and corpus leads to the belief that largely it represents the accumulated fruits of the labors through the years of our millions of population and the exploitation of our natural resources. While we may agree that perhaps these vast accumulations have not redounded to the benefit of the entire mass in so great a degree as could be desired, there seems no ready-at-hand formula by which the flow of accumulation can be diverted to its courses and, indeed, it seems doubtful if any such formula can ever be developed, because it is impossible to escape the two most important factors in the establishment of this condition, namely (1) the extravagance of the great majority of the individuals, and (2) the wise consideration given by the few to the acquisition and accumulation of and conservation of wealth.

And right here steps in an interesting and instructive fact. This conservation of wealth, when well directed, is the greatest factor in the real fundamentals of civilization, because without it the progress of charity, education and science, in other words, the betterment of our whole mass, would be greatly retarded.

Personal property is generally divided into two characters or classes, namely tangible and intangible. Goods, wares and merchandise, live stock, furniture, fixtures, machinery of a movable character, objects of art and such things generally as have a physical entity are classed as tangible. Intangible property consists generally of stocks, bonds, mortgages, notes, other evidences of debt, bills and accounts receivable, good will, trademarks, patents, copyrights and such others as have in fact no physical corpus.

"Good will" is property, and has so been held by the courts of our several states, of the federal government and of most other nations; and since it has no contact with or origin in government, cannot be classed as exempt property except by legislative enactment. It has been held in modern times to be all of that value which attaches to an established name in, or conduct of, a successful business. It may also have its locus and generally does where such business has been conducted, and may in a considerable measure have little value apart from the place of its origin and upbuilding. Since good will is property, it must have value; and having value it may be made the subject of taxation, is now the settled determination of the courts. To determine what the value of the good will may be is another, an interesting and a difficult, problem requiring the application of skill to many facts in most cases, but quite easy of determination in others. In some cases it is extremely valuable. The valuing of leases is perhaps equally difficult, and may throw some light on the valuation of good will. For example, the lease of a right to enter upon and sublet property belonging to another, or others, may be evidenced only by a written instrument, and physically has neither center nor circumference nor any other property. But suppose the case (and there are many of like character) where by subleasing the use of property, a lease running for a term of five years at an annual lease rental of \$20,000 produces for its owners \$52,000 per annum gross. It is evident that, capitalizing the net income, \$32,000, at 8 per cent produces a value over the whole term of \$400,000. Since also the value of occupancy reduces as the term of the lease nears expiration, its value at expiration being nil, unless the terms of lerse and sublease are coincident, the value must be much greater in the first than in the fifth year. The value of good will and all similar intangible personality can only be found by a determination of its earning capacity. There are, however, other kinds of intangible personality, which cannot be reached by any property tax, because they are either grants made by or instrumentalities of the federal government. In this class we find what are generally termed "government bonds, f ltrade-marks, copyrights, patents, et cetera. These cannot be reached by the state or the locality when held by an individual, and therefore do not appear upon any local assessing roll.

About sixty years ago several of the states realized that the privileges which they had granted under charters to corporations were far more useful and valuable than had been contemplated, and since they were valuable, could be taxed if the proper means were resorted to. Among the earlier tests of the power of levying local taxes based upon the value of stocks in which federal securities formed a part of the value, was one in which the shares of a bank had been taxed, and the bank contented that since the bonds themselves were exempt they could not be reached by indirection. In other words, the claim was made that having found the value of the shares there should be deducted therefrom the value of the federal bonds, which were exempt property. But the courts held otherwise, and established the principle that a cor-

Continued on next page

DOCTOR'S ORATION

Continued from page three

porate body was not a natural person or citizen within the meaning of the federal constitution; that while the property consisting of federal securities was beyond the reach of the local law, the privilege to exist and conduct business in an organized form was subject to such regulations as the state might impose, provided only that it did not interfere with the rights reserved to congress under the constitution. And of course the same rule that was applicable to federal securities controlled with relation to other governmental grants.

In the year 1878 New York found itself face to face with the fact that the burden of taxation following upon the owners of real property was rapidly approaching the point where such a condition would be unbearable. It was not, however, until 1880 that the state legislature found, under the vising tide of protest from realty owners, the courage and the power to tax the privileges which it had granted by legislation to the corporate creatures of its own creation—and even then it proceeded with undue caution and granted to manufacturers under corporate charters exemption from such taxes, and imposed upon those whom it reached an inequitably light assessment when compared with other property.

No sooner was this act carried into enforcement than those who were called upon to help support the government attacked its constitutionality in the courts, and did not cease until the Supreme Court of the United States clearly laid down in the Home Insurance case, 134 U. S. 594, the limits and limitations of the power of the state. This great decision so clearly establishes the distinction between property and privileges as the subject of taxation that it is well briefly to consider the conclusions, which were to the effect that the validity of a franchise or privilege tax can in no way be dependent upon the mode which the state may deem fit to adopt in fixing the amount which it will exact for the franchise which it has bestowed.

In *Institution vs. Mass.*, 6 Wallace, 631, the court said: "Such a tax has no reference to the character of the property in which the capital of the corporation is invested or used, and its legality is not affected by the nature of the property upon which it operates."

And yet again the court of last resort, in *Society for Savings vs. Coit*, 6 Wallace, 594, shows how far afield a state may go in privilege taxes when it declares: "Nothing can be more certain in legal decision than that the privileges and franchises of a private corporation, and all trades and vocations by which the citizens acquire a livelihood, may be taxed by a state for the support of the state government. Authority to that effect resides in the state, independent of the federal government, and is wholly unaffected by the fact that the corporation or individual has, or has not, made investments in federal securities."

In a still later case the Court of Appeals, in *People ex rel Aluminum Plate Co.*, 174 N. Y., 475, held that for the purpose of arriving at the valuation of a privilege for taxation the value of patents, copyrights, trademarks and all other governmental grants may be included.

There are various other forms of taxation, such as motor vehicle, mortgages, stock, transfer, inheritance, gross and net earnings and others, all of which are applied subject only to the limitations imposed by the federal constitution and the legislature.

At the present time the assessed value of the real property of this state stands at approximately \$16,500,000,000, and is assessed at about the rate of 3 per cent for state and local purposes combined. This produces about \$500,000,000 in taxes. There is collected from all other sources combined about one-third of that amount for similar purposes. With at least six times the value of personality that there is of realty, and only about one-third as much collected from personality as from realty, it at once becomes manifest that the burden upon realty is grossly excessive upon the minor mass of earning capacity and not in any measured way by the so-called rule of "ability to pay."

From this statement it requires neither a sage nor a philosopher to reach the conclusion that under our present schemes of taxation, which do not constitute a system, there must be a tremendous overload not only upon owners of real property but also upon rent payers. At just this point let it be impressed upon those of you who do not own real property that taxes upon the property wherein you dwell are sure to be reflected in the bill of rent, and so your interest, in measure, is the same as that of your landlord.

In this situation we may also discern one of the primary causes of the decline of farm life and the overcrowding of our cities, because at most the laborer who owns no real property and is married, is called upon to pay a paltry one per cent upon the excess in income of \$2,000, if any, while the average tiller of the soil, making generally a bare existence and saving, if he does at all, but a meager

margin from his toil, must carry the overload imposed upon his property, whether it earns or loses for him. With him, taxes are as sure as death itself. And everywhere real property, in every form, staggers under an unjust and oppressive load.

For nearly thirty years it has been my privilege to have a somewhat intimate connection with the taxing power of this state and the means and measures of collection and distribution. During these years the cost of government has risen from \$17,000,000 to nine times that amount, and your population increased from about 6,000,000 to nearly 11,000,000. This means that your cost of government has been multiplied by nine in the same period in which your population has been multiplied by two. The first impression is that the body of taxation has been needlessly and extravagantly expounded. But let me warn you not to be led astray by these larger figures. The thing to determine is not so much the amount spent as it is the value received and the equitable adjustment of the expenses among those who should carry the burden. During the period under consideration many experiments in government have been made, some of which have resulted in great benefits, some in distinct loss of ground. At the beginning there was not a mile of good roads, as we now know them. We were just beginning to assume state care for the insane—a very expensive procedure when considered only from the point of money, but, to my mind, one of the greatest achievements in the history of New York state. Last year there was returned to the localities toward the increased cost of teachers' salaries \$31,000,000, a help which was not extended thirty years ago, and one which, under the circumstances, must meet with approval. The extension of the work of the department of health and the establishment of a state constabulary, and a multitude of other activities, which have redounded to our welfare, both individually and collectively, have called for expenditures, but results have demonstrated that mostly they have been wisely made.

Right here a far reaching and important fact confronts us. Last year real property paid into the state treasury about \$21,000,000 in taxes as its contribution toward the cost of the state government. And in one form or another there was paid back to the localities from four to ten times the amount contributed by the counties from taxes on real property.

Five-sixths of the cost of state government in New York was collected from other than real property, and exclusive of inheritance and certain franchise and stock transfer taxes, from one-fourth to one-half of the taxes levied upon (other than real property by the state was distributed to the various municipalities for the support of local government. From this it will be seen that an advance has been made in the equalization of taxes as regards the affairs of our state as an entity—but there is still room for improvement. However, the problem which really demands attention most is that of the support of local governments and equalization of the application of assessments. In many of our cities the constitutional debt limit has been reached, and in most of the others the approach is rapid. So, too, the cost of government in villages, towns and school districts, due to advanced costs of living, unwarranted undertakings, and, to my mind, to an overloaded curriculum in our public schools, requiring an excessive teaching force, has been and is demanding too much toll from property and labor.

This is neither the time nor the place to attempt to articulate the skeleton of a proper tax system. The excursion which we have made into the history and state of taxation has been made mostly for the purpose of showing the great importance of the subject to you who are about, I hope and anticipate, to become leaders in the thought which must be given to this great subject in the decades just ahead of you. No subject with which I am in the least acquainted has a greater bearing than has this upon the future welfare of our people. Probably no subject of so vast and widespread importance is given so little thought or consideration by those who are vitally interested. From one-fourth to one-half of the earnings of our citizens is consumed in governmental expenditures of the locality, state and nation. If the cost of rent or coal advances, the average man gives it attention, because he knows that in a measure he can, by moving or changing the character of fuel, modify the increase in cost. Generally he gives little or no heed to his cost of local government and does not seem to realize that his own interest and money and those of his neighbor are in their united keeping. That man or woman who lives only for ease and self-interest loses the best in life; and so, while I am aware that to earn a respectable living is of prime importance in material things, I also know that there is great satisfaction in service to others, and a remuneration that is beyond any price of purchase measured in money. The fields of this domain are wide and inviting, and you are urged to enter in and help to improve them. Perhaps you make the in-

THE HIGHWAYS OF CULTURE

Baccalaureate Sermon Delivered By President Davis Sunday Evening

Text: Joshua 3:4. "Ye have not passed this way heretofore."

Joshua was speaking to the Children of Israel. They had just emerged from the forty years of journeyings in the wilderness. They were encamped for three days along the low hills that skirt the Jordan on the east. Now they are about to cross the Jordan into the Promised Land. It is to be a memorable crossing. The waters of the river are to be parted and they are to go over "dry shod." The ark of the covenant of Jehovah is to precede them a little distance and the people are to follow the ark that they may know the way they must go, for they have not passed this way heretofore.

The long journey in the wilderness was over. They could now look back on its forty years of toilsome wandering. But there is a new land just ahead of them; a new journey into it must be made and a new highway discovered.

A baccalaureate occasion is not altogether unlike the temporary encampment between the wilderness journey and the entrance into the "Promised Land." Four years of varied experience in training is now ended. We may not call it a wilderness or a desert, but it has had its wanderings, its encampments, its uncertainties, its questionings. Sometimes it has seemed to have its treadmill grind, and its windings which lead nowhere. But today we pause and look back over the journey. It begins to take on perspective. It looks organized. It proceeds toward a goal. Instead of leading no-whither, it has brought us to the Jordan crossing. We stand today overlooking the "Promised Land."

Pausing here, both in retrospect and prospect, we can survey the past and contemplate the future. From this vantage point the highways of culture emerge and summon us to evaluate them.

College life has its own new highway. No one has been this way before. No one of you will journey this way again. Yesterday you were on this new highway; now it is closed. As in the journey through college, we pass this way but once, so it is also after graduation. New and untried paths lie before each one who today passes out from the familiar scenes of college halls. Student activities, class room instruction and laboratory work give place to other tasks. It is fitting, therefore, that we pause to comprehend and analyze the elements in our journey that have meaning and significance for us.

I. The Years in College

The years which we have now passed demand the least time and consideration from us. Men and women who live in the past seem aged and senile. It is what is before us that stirs the red blood of young manhood and womanhood. But the past can never be indifferent to us, or be overlooked by us; for the past, particularly in training, is the foundation upon which we build for the future. These happy and swift-flying college years are our "capital in trade." They are the investment of the four most plastic years of life. They contain the elements which are to determine the direction of our future and the efficiency of our lives in these directions.

The trend of thinking and action has been determined when we gradu-

ate from college. If we have trained ourselves to industry, to careful, critical, analytical work; these characteristics will remain with us and will be the measure of our success. If here, however, work has been accomplished on the minimum basis, if we have worked on the theory of just "getting by," we are likely to be hunting throughout life for the short cuts that will help us to just "get by."

College years, too, accustom men and women to the adjustments of thinking and action necessary in the processes of growth. Childhood's limitations are exchanged for something deeper and broader. But the clarity of the new view-point, the breadth of its understanding, and the elasticity with which the adjustment is made, are in proportion to the individual's scope and thoroughness of training while in college. The ever-changing and enlarging intellectual horizon of college culture is the best possible equipment for the shifting and turning highways of life.

College training seeks to give men and women facility in meeting new problems, new responsibilities, and new tasks, that can be gained as adequately in no other way. Those who have most broadly touched college life, both in scholarship and in student activities, will find most facility in meeting broadly and successfully the problems of society which will now come to them.

The college course in these days differs from that of previous generations as the present day of the industries and the new social problems differs from the former world of individualism. No generation of students has ever before gone over the same highways with which you are familiar. Each new and succeeding college generation has its own fresh, new, experience. No passing generation absorbs the newness from that which is to follow it. The subject matter in science is in constant flux. New discoveries, new applications, new methods, are all constantly presenting themselves. So likewise, the goals before us in the changing social order modify the emphasis and mark "New" on every college man's experience. Each one must make his own interpretations and expansions for himself. There is no monotony in living. It is a solemn joy for every man to realize the certainty each morning that he has "not passed this way heretofore."

II. The Years After Graduation

It is chiefly to direct your attention to the highways that you will follow after graduation that I have chosen to speak to you on this theme. You are looking out tonight on the prospects of life tasks. I want you to realize the newness of the tasks which you take up, and the sense in which you alone can do these tasks. You must leave them finally either well or poorly done. No one who succeeds you can take up your tasks, and correct the mistakes which you make. They too will have their own new road to travel.

These are some of the outstanding points in the years after graduation.

1. The man's job.

The first newness that strikes one, when he stops to analyze the transitions after college, is the newness of maturity. It is the newness of being old or older. It is the newness of life responsibilities, the newness of life tasks, the newness of the "man's job."

In youth life is full of novelty. "We have not passed this way before." There is a light-hearted expectation of the varieties of tomorrow. Novelty is the fascination of the pathway down which the youth walks. He is free to learn. He asks questions. He investigates. Life is only a research bureau for the young man. The very freedom of it is novelty.

Suddenly he crosses a dividing stream. His skiff glides over it in an ecstasy of poetry and dreams. It has its undulating tide, its verdant banks, its distant low hills and its faraway mist-concealed peaks. What is this wide rolling stream that separates one period of life from the other? It is Commencement day. Here a new existence is entered. New and perplexing tasks absorb strength and thought. Seriousness and courage are born of years of training. College comradeships, adjustments to a new intellectual horizon, poetry and dreams, all steady and nerve a man for a man's task. He is no longer a child. He is not even a callow youth. He is a man and has grappled a man's job. It is the biggest new thing in his experience.

2. The newness or an old world.

Nature is ever new. Much in it never grows old, white haired, or wrinkled. It seems to be freshened every day and -started anew every time the sun rises, newer today than yesterday. The sunshine that came into your window this morning was warm with new birth. The earth has been peopled for some thousands of years, but ages on ages of sunshine only made that day of habitation possible. That ray which warmed you this morning, no matter through how many millions of miles it had made a beamy track before it reached you, was so clean and new, so unspent and unworn that it seems to have been born for your own eye, and to have just flowered out, of the instant. A sunbeam is never dated. It keeps no diary. It has no relation

to months or years. It is new to every morning, new to every minute of a man's life.

It is something like this for every man to have a new world all his own, a world which nobody else has consumed or used or seen, exactly as he sees it. So that every day and every hour he knows he has not passed that way before. Nature has prepared itself for you as new and fresh as the flowing river is to every loiterer on its banks. The river is a liquid picture of a youth that never ends. There is an onrush that tells of movement, a constant going and a constant coming. The coming is from some far-distant, hidden, and never failing sources. The going is out to fill other valleys and to make verdant other fields. There is no break in the constancy, in freshness^ or in vitalizing power. There is no vacancy. The channel is always full. The trickling rills from the mountain-side, the laughing streams from the upland valleys, all tell us that perpetual youth is pouring itself into perpetual power. The river's life is a young life. It is renewed day by day because it is fed by renewing springs. It keeps young because it goes on to touch other shores and give verdure to other fields. No particle of it ever came that way before. None of it will ever go that way again.

The stream of humanity is like the streams of the river, and the stream of life is the stream of humanity in miniature.

3. The newness of truth.

New as the sunshine or the dew-drop, new as the bubbling spring or the flowing river, is the touch of truth upon the human mind. Stand in the presence of a living, palpitating, saving truth and tell me what meaning has age to it. Motion, heat, and light and their action on matter are telling new stories to science and industry every day. Crime, disease, dirt and degeneracy are writing new chapters daily in medicine, sanitation, and penology. Love, virtue, and brotherhood are finding new expressions hourly in mercy, ministry and service.

Truth is young in the heart of God. It is as fresh and new to him who seeks it as it was when its first intimation entered the struggling minds of ages long past. Truth is the sunshine of the Infinite upon the soul. It is the motive power by which man ever climbs upward through its applications to his present problems and his future hopes. The new man, with the new truth, builds a new world toward God.

4. The newness of religious experience and adjustments.

Religion is an experience, and experience wakes up new in us every day. Yesterday's daily paper has day. Yesterday's daily paper has lost its interest by today. The methods and attainments of last year are superseded by methods and achievements of the present. Keeping fresh, keeping new, keeping young, are dependent on keeping abreast of the times. In business, in politics, in citizenship, in science, in literature, and no less in religion, daily renewal is the price of progress. A religious experience may die of old age before the body does. A church, a creed, or a soul, must drink continually from renewing fountains or it stiffens with age and totters with infirmity. It is nothing new that there are conservatives and radicals in religion, that there are fundamentalists and liberals. There have always been such and there will continue to be. It is because religion and experience are not static but mobile that religious interpretations and adaptations change from generation to generation and from year to year. Localities and environments influence them, the North and the South, or the East and the West.

Every generation has its Bryans and its Fosdicks, with infinite varieties and modifications of species. It is because religion is an experience and every man must interpret experience for himself. The vital thing is that each should be tolerant of his brother's interpretation and respect his brother's right to have that interpretation. If the Church should lose its tolerance, as the interpreter of religion, it would become static. It would then cease to be true that each man's religion is a new experience. No longer could religion be a highway of culture for every man.

No man is fitted to begin life, no man is educated, who has not traveled for himself the highways of religious experience. Every man must deal seriously, honestly, fearlessly, lovingly, with the faith of his fathers. It was implicitly his childhood's faith. He must make his adjustments as a man and as a scholar to that faith. It is a new journey which he must make for himself.

Life tasks and problems which follow swift upon graduation, will find an illumination and guide in religious experience and adjustment that is to be found in no other way. Fortunate is the individual who enters upon this new and untried pathway with that experience and adjustment well begun while in college. The confusion and controversies of the new world upon which he enters will be powerless to

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FIAT LUX

Published weekly by the students of
Alfred University

Alfred, N. Y., June 8, 1923

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Subscriptions. \$2.25 a year. Single copies
10c. Advertising rates on application to
the Business Manager.

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

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

JORDAN NEXT YEAR'S EDITOR

At the final meeting of the Fiat
board held last Tuesday afternoon,
Max C. Jordan '24, was elected to
head the staff in the capacity of edi-
tor-in-chief for the following year of
1923-24.

Jordan has for the past three years
been one of the most dependable
members of the Fiat staff, and with
the proper co-operation of both stu-
dent body and faculty, it is believed
that next year's Fiat will be the best
ever. As yet no other members have
been elected to the board. It is
therefore impossible to give the names
of those who will assist Mr. Jordan.
It is likely however, that many of
those who have been on the paper
year will be re-elected for next, and
senior vacancies filled from the jour-
nalism class of this year, and from
those who have tried for positions on
the staff during this last term.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. DAVIS ENTERTAIN SENIORS

On Monday, June 4th, Pres. and
Mrs. Davis entertained the Senior
class at a buffet luncheon. The
occasion had been long looked for-
ward to, and in every way fulfilled
and even exceeded the anticipations
of the class. Even the weather was
favorable to the class, for the rain
held off just long enough to let the
guests gather and though it did drive
a few inside, it did not dampen the
spirits of the party any.

At shortly after one o'clock, the
Seniors regretfully bade farewell to
Pres. and Mrs. Davis, who had proved
such a charming host and hostess.

The luncheon will stand out in the
minds of the class as one of the most
delightful occasions of all the com-
mencement festivities:

MARGARET PRENTICE WINS POETRY PRIZE

The following poem has been chosen
by the judges as the prize winner for
this year. The poem was written by
Miss Margaret Prentice and wins a
prize of \$10 offered jointly by Dean
Titsworth and the Fiat Lux:

WHY
When I lie and watch the sun
Sink below the rim
Of the distant edge of earth,
Where the cloudlets swim,
Across the streaks of orange sky;
And the star-points, dim
At first, are startled into vae above,
As though sent by Him
To take the place of fading light.
Then I wonder why He made
All the glare of day,
To burn us, blind us, make us faint,
And stumble on our way;
Why He made the strife and noise
To fill us with dismay—
Perchance 'twas only this He wished
To teach us how to pray.

MANTLE ORATION

"There is a tide in the affairs of
men which taken at the flood leads
on to fortune." To such a tide in our
affairs have we, the class of 1923,
come after four of the most mean-
ful years of our lives. We have
just passed through an experience
which is not only a preparation for
life, but a slice of life itself. Each
one has had an equal opportunity
either to utilize the advantages offer-
ed by college life, gaining a priceless
jewel thereby, or to disregard the
benefits it so willingly offers, there-
by losing what can never be regained.
This college life of ours has been an
era of preparation and growth of
character-building and of establishing
aims and ideals. Here we have re-
ceived the inspiration for tackling our
job in life with increased vigor and
self-confidence.

And so we have come to the tide of
our affairs. Nineteen hundred and
twenty-three. It is the threshold
across which we pass from a some-
what sheltered and dependent life,
into one of independence, where
everything rests on our own decisions
and solutions. It is a life in which
dreams are turning to realities for
us Seniors. The world is ours to
conquer or be conquered by. Are we
going to be buffeted about by Chance,
or are we going to take the initiative,
vigorously meeting the challenge of
life with a clear vision of service
to guide us

To our Alma Mater who has been
the source of our inspiration, power,
and wisdom, the class of 1923 ren-
ders deepest gratitude. To our faith-
ful faculty who have cheered us on,
imbuing us with a dauntless resolu-
tion and fortitude, to meet and solve
the world's problems as well as our
own, and to our President *who sym-
bolizes achievement and service—we
fain would express how much they
mean to us. Our friendships made
in college — they are by no means
without their powerful stimulus on
our lives. Books we love, favorite
courses, all of the beauty and majesty
of our college campus, the dark green
shadow of the pine trees, the Kan-
akadea gurgling beneath the over-
hanging willows, and the dear old
college buildings so closely associat-
ed with all our memories,—all of
these assume vivid form and signifi-
cance for us as we reincarnate the
past four years. We are impressed
by the inevitable march of time and
by the indissoluble bond which joins
us with those who have gone before
and those who are to follow. We
are all united by a common link, our
Alma Mater.

And so the class of 1923 has gone
through college—contributing in its
share of bearing responsibilities, help-
ing their Alma Mater in her forward
progress, making many blunders
withal gaining much inspiration for
the consummation of their 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. For "a man's reach should ex-
ceed his grasp or what's a heaven
for."

The time has come for us to put
aside the tangible possessions of our
collegiate life. Among those most
cherished is the mantle, which is
valuable only for that which it sym-
bolizes. The cap and gown has al-
ways been the symbol of intellectual
achievement. Yet it signifies more
than that. To Seniors, it is the out-
ward sign of all we have endeavored
and achieved in the past, all our am-
bitions and ideals now so firmly es-
tablished. And further than that it
inspires us with the highest ideals
and noblest ambitions toward a
broader, more tolerant, and sympa-
thetic life of service in the future.

It is with the deepest realization of
its significance that we, the class of
1923, proudly bequeath this cap and
gown to you, the class of 1924. We
feel confident that it is passing into
worthy hands. Accept this, your
most cherished possession, with our
congratulations. May it bring to you
all the happiness and inspiration it
has to us.

THE HIGHWAYS OF CULTURE

Continued from page four

rob him of his faith. He is "anchored
to the Rock of Ages."

I can not carry further these illus-
trations of the new highways of cul-
ture upon which you have entered,
fascinating as is the study of them.
It has been possible only briefly to
summarize their applications. I leave
you to the joy of the adventure upon
which you are entering. New things
in science, in industry, in government,
in philosophy, and in religion, will be
continually opening up to your vision
and calling for you to deal with them
as men and women of large vision
and culture. You will find people who
are pessimists. People who say that
the world is growing worse, that the
Reds and Revolution are gaining the
supremacy. Some will say that faith
and religion will disappear amidst
the controversies between funda-
mentalists and liberalists. Some men
will "care for none of these things,"
but will struggle only for material
wealth, for the sordid dollar. Some
people will sell their souls for pleas-
ure. But college training gives larger
vision.

Men and women in the highways
of culture may go on unperturbed by
the pessimist, the revolutionist, the
materialist, or the libertine, and may
work out a better world day by day.
Like the Israelites of old, the Ark
of the Lord goes before you. "Ye
may know the way by which ye must
go."

God grant you the fullness of joy
and of usefulness in the journey, and
bring you to the end of it in the glad
consciousness of achievement for
yourselves and for the world in which
you live and work.

The College of Liberal Arts
To fill the vacancy on the college
faculty caused by the death of Dr. A.
L. Ide, Professor Edward J. Colgan, A.
M., who has been serving the past
year as substitute professor, has been
elected major Professor of Philosophy
and Education and head of the de-
partment.

Prof. Morton E. Mix, Ph. D., for
three years Professor of Modern Lan-
guages, has been promoted to the
rank of major professor. Prof. Joseph
Seidlin, S. M., for three years Bab-
cock Professor of Physics, has been
promoted to the rank of major pro-
fessor.

Assistant Professor Charles J. Ada-
mec, Ph. D., for two years Assistant
Professor of Ancient Languages, has
been promoted to a full professorship
and has been elected William C. and
Ida F. Kenyon Professor of Latin and
William B. Maxson Professor of
Greek.

FOOTLIGHT PLAY

Continued from page one

the actors, but to the directing by
Prof. Morton E. Mix.

The cast was as follows:

Robert Bennett	Irwin Conroe
E. M. Ralston	Theodore Ahern
Dick Donnelly	Harry Hoehn
Clarence VanDusen	Benjamin Volk
Bishop Doran	Robert Spicer
Gwendolyn Ralston	

Catherine Neuweisinger
Mrs. E. M. Ralston Charlotte Rose
Ethel Clark Alma Wise
Mable Jackson Helen Pease
Sable Jackson Maybel Holmes
Martha Irene-Mackay

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SENIOR ORATION
THE ETERNAL CONFLICT

There has been, there is, and there always will be in the world a force which is vitally important to the welfare of nations and individuals. For as we study History we find some nations relegated to the scrap heap of the past, while others have risen to the zenith of power, individuals have "been left petrified in their sarcophagi covered with the consequential ruin and decay of their folly, while others have been immortalized. Education, lives gravitational force, which attracts and crystalizes our experiences into concrete actions, has been threatened. In order to maintain its position it must shake off its slothfulness and respond to the summons of newborn conditions. The Church has been rudely jarred into a realization that Institutionalized religion must be abrogated or at least very much modified. Conditions indicate that if the church would hold its position as the center of life's solar system it must meet the demands of the world not for an ancient and past shackled creed, but for a new interpretation of that truth, the knowledge of which shall make us free. It must respond to the clarion call of the advancing forces of civilization and so mingle with them not so to lose its identify but that by its begniant, softening, and spiritual influence it may hold life in its true course through the elliptic path of the ages.

What is this force which possesses the power either for lifting to the heights of achievement, or for hurling to the depths of failure? It is the Eternal Conflict which has been ragged bitterly between the shackling forces of the past and the liberating and magnetic influence of the progressive future. It is the conflict waged in choosing whether or not we will follow the old ways of our fathers or explore the hidden paths of the tractless forests of the newborn future.

From the beginning of creation there has been evidenced the fact that we possess an inherent and latent germane tendency to grow, expand, and ascend. But often in the hi'stroy of a nation or an individual this tendency has been thwarted by worship of the past. In the House of Seven Gables, Hawthorne puts these words into the mouth of Holgravel:

"Shall we never get rid of this past? It lies upon the present like a giant's dead body! In fact the case is as if a young giant were compelled to waste his strength in carrying about the corpse of the old giant, his grandfather, who died a long while ago, and only needs to be buried. Just think a moment, and will startle you to see what slaves we are to bygone times,—to death, if we give the matter the right word—"

I am not decrying the past. I am not disparaging its influence and lessons taught us. I thoroughly appreciate the fact that some of our richest possessions have had their roots in the ppst. But I do declare that it tloes not logically and truthfully follow that we must live in the tomb of the past, bow to the gods of antiquity, or feast at the tables of the obsolete.

Despite the emphatic protestations and sincere entreaties of those who could see only doom and disaster in the expansion of this latent tendency, venturesome nations have dared to defy the forces representing temporal power in an endeavor to give expressions to this inherent desire for progress, and have risen to power of the Nth degree. Witness t,he United State.," of America. While other nations clinging tenaciously to the past, subjugating new ideals to the old; and where the antiquated policies of "Might Makes Right," the Mailed Fist, and legalized national hate and retribution have refused to yield to the newer ideals given the world by a recently born civilization, there has been disaster and decline. Witness the German Emp. History then shows to us that without a doubt, "the old order yieldeth giving place to the new."

It matters not whether it is a conflict between a Master Mind and refractory matter; between a Moses and a Pharaoh; a Socrates and an

Athenian tribunal; a Christ and a Sanhedren; a Paul and a Nero; a Charles Martel and a Mohammed; a Luther and Ecclesiastical abuses; a Lincoln and Established Slavery; a Militarism and International Brotherhood; in short it matters not what the forces of conflict are, those ideals which are representative of the new day, harbingers of that progress fore-ordained at creation must and will have ascendancy. If they do not, instead of witnessing the vistas of world expansion and growth as the Acme of triumph, we shall view the ashes of a past-shackled civilization as the Nadir or defeat and despair.

The world is in a state of transition. We as a part of the world are involved in the change. What shall be our attitude? Shall we be satisfied with a mess of pottage of the past, when the birthright of the future is imminent? Shall we blindly follow antiquated customs? Shall the chauvinism of the disinherited masses control and fashion the destiny of future civilization? Let us not be content with the past. But may we see and proclaim that behind this chauvinism is an evil influence working to thwart our faculties, intensify the sense of inferiority, and to aid the world in retrogression.

When we stop to consider that the present is but the dream of great men long since dead; and that for those to come in the future the present will be but the conjectured past; do we not feel stirring within us, and urging us on to newer fields, the spirit of progress and truth? Truth has always been constant, but for the different ages of life it has been clothed in different garments, and we must see as it is clothed for our age, for "New occasions teach new duties,

Time makes ancient good uncouth. We must upward be and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth. Lo before us gleams her campfire, we ourselves must Pilgrims be Launch out Mayflower and stear boldly thru the desperate winter sea Nor attempt the future's portals with the past blood-rusted key."

The world of International affairs is a melting pot of petty jealousies, the political life of our own nation is seething with discontent and malcontentions; the Church is struggling with two alternatives, whether she shall withdraw into the microscopic circle of her own existence, or lose herself in the universal sphere of these inevitable changes. Education is rapidly changing, bringing in new ideas and methods for coping with mental development, and thus engendering strife between schools which differ in their interpretation of what education really is and what means will produce the best results. Unrest, radicalism, and international strife are only a few of the most virile members of a coterie of world evils. But all these are the results of the transitory period thru which we are passing, and out of this foreboding cataclysmic chaos shall emerge a new world and a new civilization.

We as individuals are not outside the pael of this seemingly inextricable labyrinth. We cannot evade the responsibility, especially we who are college trained. The world expects much from us. How much are we going to give? We dare not falter, though the forces of opposition turn the guns of doubt, ridicule, and skepticism upon us. Ours is a divine call to go forward. Shall we break the fetters that bind us to the past, and respond to the forward call, or shall we permit ourselves to be lulled to sleep on that pessimistic tide which sees nothing but ruin for the daring progressive, but is itself bearing us peacefully towards the falls and the rocks of destruction. We must choose whether we shall be prisoners of the dead past or leaders of the live future!

They tell us that we have made mistakes in our efforts to advance, that we have progressed at the cost of sentiment and valuable age-long influence; that we have groped blindly at times and incurred disaster and woe; that in our efforts to educate, to legislate, and to fraternalize internationally we haveled some astray and transformed good into evil; in other words the devotees of the past declare that progress has been, and

will be attained but at what fearful cost. But is it not infinitely better to be among those who have made mistakes in an effort to promulgate the advancement and expansion of all our God-given privileges and duties, than to be among those blameless ones who, attempting nothing and frustrating nothing, would allow civilization to falter, totter, and plunge headlong into the Stygian abyss of universal emptiness; sacrificed on the altar of chauvinism! For the Great Book tells us "that where there is no vision the people perish."

"Look not mournfully into the past, it comes not back again; Wisely improve the present—it is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future Without fear and with a manly heart."

— (Longfellow-Hyperian).

We of this year's graduating class will soon be numbered among Alfred's alumni. Our voices shall no more be heard within her halls. We go out to fill our niches in life; some of us in the world of international affairs, some in the political arena, some in the Church, and still others in the educational field. Shall we be prisoners of the dead past or leaders of the live future? We say farewell with a note of sadness but not one iota of regret. The years spent here have been helpful, inspirational, and preparatory. To our Alma Mater and those who have guided us we say "Farewell!" Then as youthful optimism and hope, stir within us, we turn our faces toward the rising sun of life's new day and exultingly shout "Hail!" as we go forth into life's eternal conflict.

College Jewelry

Just received a new lot of College Emblem goods, showing many new pieces and new patterns.

College Seals in all forms, Pins, Cuff Links, Charms, Pendants, Fobs, Bud Vases, Letter Openers, Napkin Rings, Ladies Rings, Mens Rings, Eversharp with Seal.

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PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION

Last Wednesday night was held in the Carnegie Library the President's Reception to alumni and friends of the University, which was the final function of the eighty-seventh commencement.

President and Mrs. Davis were assisted in receiving by Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Merrill, Miss Isabel S. Goodhue, Prof, and Mrs. Seidlin and members of the senior class. Members of the class of 1924 acted as ushers and the class of 1925 served refreshments.

—Dr. Bernard C. Clausen, Syracuse's highest paid preacher, will receive a raise of \$500 if he remains pastor of the First Baptist Church ofr another year. He is now drawing \$7,000 a year, in addition to the use of a fine automobile and a fine home on Ostrom Ave.

The Improvement Fund
The total payments during the past year on the Improvement Fund aggregate \$34,250.79. There has now been paid in toward the \$200,000 of endowment required by the General Education Board \$241,433.9S.

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