



Alfred's 78th Commencement

Fine Weather, Enjoyable Sessions and Many Guests==A Busy Week.

The Seventy-Eighth Commencement of Alfred University was one of the most enjoyable and successful in its history. The weather proved favorable, although hot; rain did not interfere with any of the exercises.

Besides many alumni and friends of the University, the parents and friends of the members of the Senior class were well represented.

The annual program, prepared this year by Prof. C. F. Binns, gave a complete account of the events of the week and of the principal points of interest to visitors.

ANNUAL SERMON

The annual sermon before the Christian Associations was delivered Saturday morning at the church by the Rev. W. C. Minifie of London, England, who received the honorary degree of Litt. D., Thursday.

Dr. Minifie, who is well-known here as a lecturer chose his text from Daniel 5: 27. "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting."

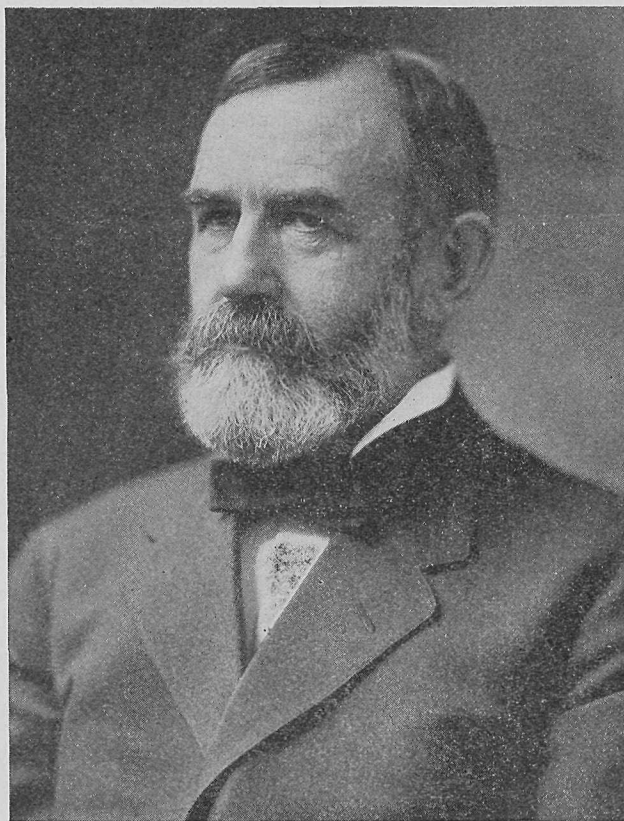
In his inimitable manner, he portrayed vivid word pictures—the luxurious life of ancient Babylon, the mysterious handwriting on the wall and the fall of the proud city, weighed and found wanting.

He then took up his theme "There is today a weighing time for kings, nations, churches and individuals." After discussing the first three, he showed how individuals are tested by public opinion, conscience, the Bible and adversity. His description of Job and his conduct in trial was most beautiful.

In a description of the final weighing he portrayed the Pharisee, lost through his love of form, the world, lost through the follies, and the Christian saved through the love of Christ.

Dr. Minifie gave his audience many thoughts of great value. The use of conscience educated and active and of the Bible as a scale, was well brought out.

Dr. Minifie has thoroughly endeared himself to the people of Alfred. Future visits from him are hoped for.



HON. ADELBERT MOOT, LL. D.

Who Delivered The Doctor's Oration On Commencement Day

BACCALAUREATE SERMON

Pres. B. C. Davis delivered the Annual Baccalaureate Sermon to the members of the Senior class at the church Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. The Faculty and Seniors in Academic costume attended in a body. Special music was prepared by the choir under direction of Prof. Wingate.

Dr. Davis' sermon on "God's Measure of Duty" was based on Luke 9: 13, "Give ye them to eat," and gave much deep worth to the class to whom it was addressed.

In part, he said:

This command of Jesus, the Master, to his disciples is a key to God's measure of duty. It is bigger with meaning than the feeding of five thousand men. If it meant that only to the disciples who heard it, it means the feeding of the hundreds of millions to the men who have the spiritual understanding to hear the spiritual message the Master gives today, through the larger interpretation of these words.

When Jesus was giving to Peter his most sacred commission to serve, it was in the words, "Feed my sheep." When God sends a college trained man

or woman forth from college halls in the twentieth century, with the new ideals of social redemption burning in his soul, there is no word that can better convey God's measure of duty, than this humanly impossible command of Jesus, "Give ye them to eat."

I wish to make very plain to you all, my friends, in this sermon tonight, and particularly to the members of this senior class, two things: first, that there are resources available for you of which you have never dreamed, and concerning which in the biggest moments of your lives you have never been aware; and second, that there is no worthy life that is not a life of ministry.

1. We will consider first. "The unknown resources." It is not a new thesis to declare that God has made provision for a sliding scale of ability in order that men may rise to occasions and meet emergencies. There is a method by which ability may come in upon a man as he goes forth to a given task. Even after an obligation has been incurred step by step as the exigencies arise, new and enlarged power and facility have crowned the efforts of men of vision and faith and courage.

It often happens that education is taken as a matter of course. It is thought to be simply a necessary incident, falling between the birth and death of a human being. But I would have you realize that education is a part of the program by which God makes available for you resources that are enlarging and enriching as life expands; resources that, though they are to become a part of conscious power, step by step as the power is needed. But, most of all, that moral power is that for which all else exists. It is the asset of life by which all else is measured and weighed and interpreted. The truly educated soul, the one that not only knows science and literature and history, but that knows God and feels His illumination of life, that soul has at his command, as they are needed, the infinite resources which eternal wisdom and love pour in and upon life as its best and most holy asset.

2. The second corollary of this text is in respect to service; namely, that is no worthy life that is not a life of ministry.

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Alfred's 78th Commencement

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"Give ye them to eat" implies both the need for service and the duty to able by any other means. The body that want.

God requires a service that is a ministry to men. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me" is Jesus' definition of service to Him.

Any calling, profession or occupation which does not take these facts of service into consideration is unwisely chosen. No man has a right to plan his life work or select his vocation regardless of his obligation to serve his fellows.

Much as it would rejoice my heart to see a goodly number of you choose the calling of the Gospel ministry or a mission field or Christian Association work or some other distinctively religious and social service activity, nevertheless I am profoundly convinced that you may make any other legitimate calling or activity a service activity, a labor of love, a ministry. It is the spirit which motivates the activity, that determines its measure of ministry.

Some of the greatest unsolved problems that now confront us as a civilization are in the realms of industry, economics and government. They are not in the field of charity, as we commonly use that term, but they are in the sphere of love and of brotherhood. They involve a widening of the equal opportunity of men of all classes and conditions, the elimination of artificial barriers to competence, intelligence and participation in the refinements and spiritual values of life.

Once grasp this truth and become fired with loftiness and the glory of it, and you may consecrate any vocation or profession, worthy of the name, to the holy ends of a ministry. Industry, trade or politics may be made as truly God's calling to service as the pastorate or medicine or teaching. Into whatever activity one's talents, tastes, opportunities or duties may bid him enter, there he may find a consecrated task, a mission field, a multitude to feed.

There is not one of you to whom God is not saying, "Give ye them to eat." "Feed my sheep." "Ye are your brother's keeper."

Your education, my young friends of the senior class, emphasizes and intensifies that call, while it multiplies a thousand-fold the resources with which you can obey the call. Your Alma Mater believes that you will give a good account of yourself in this great life mission to which you are called.

We congratulate you on the choices and achievements you have made. It is a brave and courageous attainment to put four of the best years of your lives into college training. But with all this and the further graduate training that we hope will come to many of you, you will need constantly to see the resources which come only from the God who calls you to the task.

Our love and our prayers will follow in all the walks of life to which you go. We trust that you will cherish, in affectionate regard, your Alma Mater, but most of all we pray that the Heavenly Father may give you richly His blessing, His joy, and His infinite resources; while, with consecrated service, you feed the multitude to whom we send you forth as ministers and benefactors.

SPRING FESTIVAL

On Monday afternoon occurred one of the most beautiful events of Commencement week. This was the

Spring Festival given by the class in Play Activities.

The course in Play Activities under direction of Miss Gambrill, aims to fit students for recreational work. One phase of the work is the festival. The text for this Spring Festival was written by the class, and was given with the co-operation of the Academy and Grammar School.

The four seasons woo the May Queen, who rejects the Prince of Summer with his safe and sane Fourth, as played by the children, firecrackers, elves and Columbia in their efforts to entertain; the Prince of Autumn with his offering of the winds, dance of the leaves, camp fire ceremonial, vineyard dance and song; the Prince of Winter with his snow flake song, snow ball drill, Christmas festivities, and holidays. The Prince of Spring, however, with his awakening of nature through the March winds, April showers and sunshine, who awake the sleeping flowers, and with the dancing of his fairy troops, stirs bees and butterflies, and the Maypole dances by beauteous maidens wins the hand of haughty Queen. Her acceptance is heralded by general rejoicing and song.

The costuming of the children as flowers, leaves, etc., was especially charming, as were their drills and choruses. The class in Play Activities is to be congratulated upon the success of their entertainment.

LYCEUM PLAY

Clyde Fitch's "Truth" was presented at Firemens Hall, Monday evening as the annual lyceum play. The success, which this play had when presented by the Footlight Club May 19, was repeated. It may be said that Monday night's performance was more artistic and well balanced than the first one. Visiting friends were loud in their praise of the work of the cast:

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Tom Warder	Aaron MacCoon
Stephen Roland	Ralph S. Austin
Fred Lindon	Donald Clark
Becky Warder	Arlotta Bass
Eve Lindon	Anna Wallace
Laura Fraser	Pauline Peterson
Mrs. Genevieve Crespigny	Vida Kerr
Servant	Ivan Fisk
Messenger Boy	Robert Green

Director—Miss Lucia Weed
Music by University Orchestra

CLASS DAY

The class day exercises of 1914 Tuesday afternoon were introduced by the presentation of the Modern morality play, "Everystudent" by the Senior class before a large audience of students and townspeople under the campus pines.

The play is an allegory representing the vicissitudes of Everystudent's college life and points a moral which many students fail to realize until too late.

Everystudent, who has failed through reliance on Bluff, meets Truth and Result, who is clothed as Failure, and is forced to call in Study, Mathematics and Latin. He finds Result revealed in her golden cloak as Success and attended by Ambition, Perseverance and Good Sense. Classmates, still relying on Bluff, rejects Truth, when the Herald summons both Everystudent and Classmate into the world, Everystudent has his good helpers. Classmate summons Success and she answers him as dark Failure. At last he learns that Truth is beautiful and fair and decides to fight for her and rejects Bluff. Alma Mater and Success then knight and send forth Everystudent and Classmate. Pleasure appears, attended by his train Jest, Love, Happiness and Sport who close the scene with rustic dance.

The play was made as much Alfredian in spirit as possible. College songs were introduced and college banners presented.

The Mantle Oration was given by Miss Lula Hill, who as Alma Mater, gave the following:

As Alma Mater, I give in spirit to the class of nineteen fourteen the banners of victory and bid them go out into the world and its struggles. And as Everystudent and Classmate have made wise Choices in their helpers may the class of nineteen fourteen go attended by Success and Truth and their train.

Alma Mater has watched over the class for the four years that she has had them within her Castle Walls. She has watched them in their conflicts of school life, in their choices for good or evil. She has cheered them on through athletic victories or softened their defeat. She has watched them grow in power and knowledge, (due to her fostering care and love) yield to the gentle influence of Perseverance, Good Sense and Ambition, lay Exam low, choose Truth as a guiding star and win Success.

To Alma Mater the class of nineteen fourteen owes a debt of gratitude and love to be met only by firm allegiance and faithfulness to her when they shall take their places in the world.

Now as many classes before them have done, they leave their Alma Mater equipped with knowledge and strengthened by the good council and noble example of those who have gone before.

To their places she welcomes the class of nineteen fifteen who in a short year will stand on the threshold of life. May they be fitted, not, to take the places of nineteen fourteen, but to take their own places as Seniors, ready to serve their Alma Mater.

To you, Nineteen-fifteen, Alma Mater entrusts the Senior Mantle, symbol of high attainment and success. To you may it always typify victory.

Miss Mildred Saunders made the response for 1915.

This was followed by the class song, written by Miss Anna M. Wallace and set to music by Leland A. Coon.

The ivy planting took place at Carnegie Library. The Ivy Oration was given by R. C. Burdick.

ANNUAL CONCERT

The Annual Concert of the Music Department was given Tuesday evening at Firemens Hall, when the sacred cantata "Esther" was presented by the University chorus assisted by the University orchestra. The solo work was well done and the performance reflects great credit upon Director R. W. Wingate.

ALUMNI PUBLIC SESSION

The Alumni Public Session held on Wednesday afternoon from 2:30 to 5:30 o'clock in the old Academy Chapel was one which took back the old graduates to the days when they looked out upon the world with eyes of confidence and youth and it showed to the undergraduates who were present that Alfred of the former days was what it still is, a place for work and a place for a good time, but above all else, a place which stands first of all for molding true men and women and for the building and maintaining high deals.

Invocation was pronounced by Dr. Davis and this was followed by a musical number, "We Shepherds Sing" given by a chorus of college girls.

Continued on page three



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Alfred's 78th Commencement

Continued from page two

In a short address, the president of the Association, Leonard W. H. Gibbs of Buffalo, spoke of the gradual widening of Alfred's influence, of the benefits from various branches of the Alumni Association, benefits both for the members of these associations and for the Alma Mater; and then introduced the first speaker of the afternoon, Hon. Horace B. Packer of Wellsboro, Pa., whose subject, "A Trip to the Hawaiian Islands" was very well handled. This was followed by a vocal solo by Mrs. William Wilson of Wellsville who very affectively rendered "The Shoozy Shu."

Next, Mr. John A. Lapp of Indianapolis, Ind., spoke upon the value and the most urgent need for training on the part of the rank and file, comparing the U. S. rather to its disadvantage with certain foreign countries and the work that they had accomplished along vocational lines. Mr. Lapp's talk had a hopeful ring and he spoke very commendably of the work which Alfred State School of Agriculture and its instructors are doing to promote this branch of education.

Then followed a series of speakers who drew word pictures of Old Alfred. Mr. A. Stewart Stillman of Rochester spoke on "Alfred in the Early Sixties," Alfred's battles of that historic period and ending up with a strong appeal for the young men of today to take part in the great issues that are being decided, especially the liquor question. Following this talk, Mrs. C. C. Taber and her daughter, Miss Mildred Taber, A. U., '17, gave a very much appreciated duet.

Hon. W. W. Brown of Bradford, Pa., in talking, as he said, on and around his subject, "Sentiment," gave us another view of early Alfred, this time with the setting that of the late 50's and the sentimental side in the world in general, Alfred in particular, was very interestingly presented by one who is a firm believer in sentiment as a principle, a further insight was given into that Alfred in the days when college graduation was superseded by that convenient back door, the army."

A number not on the program was then presented when the chairman called on Mrs. Mollie Setchell Haight, who represented Alfred of the 70's, and who took for her short extemporaneous talk, "Poetry" and who made an appeal for a general and a more appreciative reading of these best thoughts of the world's best men written during their best moods.

Prof. Wingate of the Music Department then presented "The Ringers," and this was followed by an address by Prof. Fred C. White of New York City, "Present Day Tendencies" which was a fitting climax to the presiding address and in which Prof. White reviewed briefly but forcefully, the tendencies of the present day along several lines—in business, in the professions, in education and in religion. Then, as if to take away any feeling of sorrow or regret which such a review of Alfred of the past 50 years could not fail to have brought up in the minds of the older boys and girls. Mrs. Sophie Reynolds Wakeman of Hornell gave a reading of several short selections, in all of which "optimism" was the sounding note and which spoke of a respect for its past, or joy in the present and a wonderful confidence in the future.

The Nominating Committee then reported the following officers for the Association for the coming year: Pres., Mark Clawson, Plainfield; Vice Pres., A. B. Kenyon; Secretary, W. C. Whitford; Treasurer, J. N. Norwood. The adopted, the report of the secretary was read and adopted and at his suggestion it was voted that the payment by any person of the sum of \$100 to the Association might thereby secure a permanent sustaining membership in the Alumni Association.

The exercises of the afternoon were brought to a very fitting close by the rendering of "An Old Alfred Song by Some Old Alfred Girls," in which the girls with Mrs. Jessie Main Gibbs at the piano called back again the old days when Lyceum and Latin, lessons, looks and sentiment were the order of their days.

ALUMNI BANQUET

At 7 o'clock, at the Brick, occurred the annual banquet of the Alumni Association of Alfred University. This has come to be an event eagerly anticipated by Alumni and friends and the banquet of Wednesday evening was the most successful yet.

Under the leadership of Prof. W. L. Greene and Prof. W. A. Titworth, much interest and enthusiasm had been aroused, as was shown in the 150 present. Among this number were many representatives of the older alumni as well as those of later years. There were present eight members of the class of 1911.

At 7:30, the way was led to the dining room where the following menu was served by Carl Hurlburt, girls of the College and Academy acted as waitresses:

Radishes	French Bouillon	Pickles	Olives
Lake Trout	Shredded Potatoes		
Spring Lamb	Creamed New Potatoes		
	French Peas		
Salad	Wafers		
Ice Cream	Cake		
Bonbons	Coffee	Salted Almonds	

This delightful meal was followed by toasts. Leonard W. H. Gibbs of Buffalo, president of the Alumni Association, introduced the various speakers on the list. The first was Dr. W. C. Minifie of London, England, who responded to "Some Alfred Impressions." Dr. Minifie, who has already endeared himself to the hearts of the Alfred people, gave a most favorable expression of his impressions of Alfred. He spoke of the advantages of the small college in work, moral tone and contact of teacher and student. To President Davis, he rendered a just mead of praise, characterizing him as a man in whom is combined ability of mind, nobility of character, humility of spirit and stability of purpose.

In his toast, Adelbert Moot of Buffalo outlined the history and policy of the Board of Regents of which he is a member. He made a strong appeal for, less examinations in the lower grades of our common schools.

Dean A. B. Kenyon responded to the toast, "A Forty Years Post Graduate Course." He emphasized the growth of Alfred in equipment and power.

In his toast, "The Advantages of the Small College" Judson Rosebush asserted that Alfred was not a small college, and that the future would see a still greater Alfred.

Dr. Heinrich Stern spoke of the solidarity of students and faculty here and of "pastoral institutions" to which he felt that Alfred peculiarly belonged.

The work of the Branch Alumni Associations was discussed by Dr. Daniel Lewis of New York, Dr. P. E. Titworth for Syracuse, Mrs. Corabelle Crandall Taber of Buffalo and Dr. Leon I. Shaw for the Twentieth Century Club.

Alfred's past was toasted by Hon. W. W. Brown and C. Loomis Allen. G. M. Willson, '14, emphasized the progress of now-a-days and Pres. Davis told of the Future Days of Alfred.

At 12:15, the banquet broke up, all the guests declaring the meeting most successful and pledging allegiance to the Alumni Association and its work for the upbuilding of Alfred.

COMMENCEMENT DAY

Thursday morning occurred the graduation exercises at the Academy Chapel, the large assembly hall of which was simply and tastefully decorated with masses of evergreens, ferns, flowers and banners. At ten fifteen the procession entered led by the Junior marshal, Percy W. Burdick. The processional march, the overture from Zampa by Rossini, was played by the Misses Place, Lyman, Stillman and Woodcock. The long procession, headed by the president, the speaker of the day and the faculty in academic robes, the Seniors, in cap and gown, coming next, followed by the Trustees, was most impressive.

The Invocation was given by the Rev. Wm. C. Minifie, Ph. D., D. D., after which Leland A. Coon rendered a piano solo, Beethoven's Sonata, Opus 31, No. 2. The Senior oration which followed, was delivered most creditably by Lucile Barton Stillman. Her topic was "A Question of Principle" and was a sane and common-sense defence of the feminist movement in its milder aspects. Following is the oration:

Continued on page five

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Post Office in Alfred, N. Y.

At the close of Commencement Week, we are impressed still more with the thought of what Alfred is to her alumni. Eagerly they return to her, rejoicing in her prosperity and proud of her success. A strong feeling of loyalty binds them to the college which has done so much for them. As the ranks of the alumni are increased by each new class, may they too be filled with this deep love and loyalty to old Alfred.

The President's annual report shows a surplus of \$500 over running expenses for the year. This means that careful and systematic management and tremendous efforts on the part of the President, have wiped out the old debts and placed the University on a paying basis.

We congratulate President, Treasurer and Trustees on this splendid showing. To us it spells the beginning of a new era for Alfred, when unharassed by financial needs, it shall go on from success to success, in her realm of service to humanity.

Alfred will welcome to her Faculty next year, Ford S. Clarke, '10, who will take charge of the work in Philosophy and Education. As a teacher and a student, Mr. Clarke has been most successful, and we are glad he is to be here next year.

With this issue, the Fiat Lux completes the first year of its existence. The Board of Editors heartily thank all those who have co-operated in the work and have been loyal supporters. To Faculty and students great praise is due.

To the new editor and board the old editor and board extend heartiest wishes for their work. Long live the Fiat Lux.

The Fiat Lux most heartily congratulate the three members of the class of 1914 who are to serve their Alma Mater as instructors next year. Fisk will be a capable physical instructor, Mix will keep up his old record in Modern Languages and Willson will be "some boy" in Logic and Sociology. All success to them.

MISS STILLMAN'S RECITAL

The graduation pianoforte recital given by Miss Marian Stillman in Academy Chapel, Wednesday evening, was attended by a large and appreciative audience. Among a number of well chosen selections, pleasingly rendered, the Chopin Ballad and the first two movements of the Beethoven Sonata showed Miss Stillman's work to the best advantage. Vocal trios and quartets gracefully rendered by the Misses Stillman, formed part of the program, which was as follows:

Troisiesne Ballade	Chopin
Novette No. 7	Schumann
Sleep, Ma Honey	J. B. Wilson
Misses Hazel, Lucile, Carol and Marian Stillman	
Moonlight Sonata	Beethoven
Hark, Hark! the Lark	Schubert
1. One Morning, Oh, So Early	C. B. Hawley
2. Mammy's Lullaby	Dvorak-Spross
Misses Hazel, Lucile and Carol Stillman	
Second Polonaise	Liszt

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB

The Twentieth Century Club is sending out 200 copies of the Commencement number of the Fiat Lux to members of the Club, not subscribers. We want you to know what a good time we had and what a good weekly paper we get out.

Out of 247 members of the Twentieth Century Club, 107 have paid up this year. This breaks last year's record of 65 by 42. 1913 appears to be the banner class, having 20 paid-up members out of a possible 34.

The newly elected officers of the Club are, Fred Rogers, '99, president; John Jacox, '11, vice president; Paul E. Tittsworth, '04, secretary-treasurer; and Claude Cartwright, '09, assistant secretary-treasurer.

PRESIDENT ENTERTAINS 1914

Pres. and Mrs. B. C. Davis entertained the members of the Senior class at breakfast last Thursday morning at 10:30. Twenty-eight members of the class were present.

On account of the rain, breakfast could not be served on the lawn, as was planned, but a most enjoyable time was had indoors.

FACULTY-SENIOR BASEBALL

In a hotly (?) contested game last Friday the Faculty walloped the Seniors with a score of fifteen to twelve. Colton and Pool made up the invincible battery that carried the Faculty on to victory, and Clark and Fisk put up a good fight for the Seniors. A feature of the game was Clark's marvelous wind-up.

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MR. LELAND COON'S RECITAL

Mr. Leland Coon's piano recital, which took place in Academy Chapel, Saturday evening was very successful. A graduate of the University Music Department as Piano Soloist and Teacher, Mr. Coon showed himself well qualified to enter upon a musical career. In tone and poetic interpretation, his performance was especially good, his rendition of the Faure "Barcarolle" and the Schumann "Warum" being particularly effective. The final number on the program was the number of the evening—a concerto—that is a piano solo with piano accompaniment. It takes real musicianship to unite such rhythms and render such exact ensemble as was thus rendered.

Exceptional technique was displayed by both Mr. Coon and Prof. Weed. The final octave progression of Mr. Coon's which was abnormal for so young a pianist, as it generally requires years of practice to attain so high a degree of proficiency, was very ably executed. The University Department of Music is to be congratulated for having the name of Leland Coon on its roll. The program was as follows:

Scherzo, Op. 31	Chopin
Valse, C sharp minor, Op. 64, No. 2	Chopin
Warum, Op. 12, No. 3	Schumann
Sonata, Op. 31, No. 2	Beethoven
Allegro	
Adagio	
Allegretto	
Barcarolle, Op. 26	G. Faure
Concerto, No. 1, E flat major	Liszt

SENIOR PICNIC

The class of 1914 held the annual Senior picnic at the Ledges last Tuesday. About twenty attended. A bountiful lunch was provided and much enjoyed by all present. O. H. Perry is to be congratulated on his successful management of the affair.

1915 CLASS BREAKFAST

The annual class breakfast of the class of 1915, was held at Pine Crest, Wednesday morning. About thirty members attended. Fruit, bacon and eggs, toast and coffee made up the menu.

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CAMPUS

Mrs. A. T. Bacon of Canaseraga was the guest of her daughter, Bess Bacon at the Cottage, Wednesday and Thursday.

At the Trustee meeting on Tuesday morning, B. S. Bassett and Curtis F. Randolph were elected trustees to succeed Earle Place and Charles Stillman.

The Class of 1917 celebrated their "moving up" last Saturday evening with a torch-light procession and appropriate ceremonies and a feed at Pine Crest.

Miss Myrta A. Little has asked for a year's leave of absence to accept a position as head of the English Department in the American College for Women at Constantinople.

Among the Commencement guests were Miss Elizabeth Johannes, Yonkers; Miss Grace Witter, Wellsville; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hill, Miss Hattie Lewis, Mrs. Charles Barker, Westerly, R. I.; Mrs. E. A. Barney, Mrs. W. W. Burdick, Belmont; Mr. and Mrs. Almeron Coon, Miss Eda Coon, Leonardsville. Mr. Luther L. Wallace, Mrs. John McCallian, Ocean City, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Crawford, Mrs. William Crawford, Cameron Mills; Mrs. W. E. Barron, Addison; Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Burdick, Little Genesee; Mrs. William Bass, Alden; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Hornell; Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Garwood, Miss Anna Garwood, Canaseraga; Mrs. Samuel Bates, Adams Center; Miss Florence Lyman, Roullette, Pa.; Mr. N. S. Whitford, West Edmeston; Mrs. Christie Skinner Krucon, Wellsville; Mr. A. J. Green, Mr. C. N. Green, Adams Center; Mr. and Mrs. L. F. French, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Lyon, Miss Fannie French, Cuba.

RECITAL BY MR. COON'S PUPILS

The piano recital given by the pupils of Leland Coon at the home of Mrs. G. A. Stillman, Friday afternoon, showed many evidences of talent on the part of the young performers and careful and efficient instruction on the part of their teacher. Miss Ruth Stillman's rendition of the Fourth Barcarolle by Godard, was particularly good.

The program was as follows:

Capriccio	Scharwenka
Frances Gardiner	
4th Barcarolle	Godard
Ruth Stillman	
Walse No. 1 in D flat	Chopin
Janette Randolph	
Blumensack	Schumann
Eloise Smith	
Duet—Polka	Behr
Frances Gardiner, Janette Randolph	
Two Part Invention	Bach
Ruth Stillman	
Three Themes from Schubert	
Frances Gardiner	Grieg
In der Heimath	
Janette Randolph	Sinding
Frühlingstrauchen	
Ruth Stillman	

FIAT LUX

FINANCIAL REPORT

June 12, 1914

RESOURCES

Ads to collect.....	\$65.00
Subscriptions to collect.....	40.00

\$105.00

LIABILITIES

Sun Publishing Association.....	\$95.75
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I. A. KRUSON, Mgr.

CLAN ALPINE

A report of the business manager of Clan Alpine shows that the cost of their co-operative board has averaged \$2.88 per week.

Alfred's 78th Commencement

Continued from page three

Progress, in its steady and untiring march forward has taken into careful account the problems of labor, relation of government to wealth, scientific agriculture, immigration, public schools and world-wide peace. And today the movement of women toward contribution to the world's ethical progress is just as resistless as the advance of general education or the movement of industries out of the home into the factories. The feminist movement has come to be a real question and vital problem and as such can no longer be ignored.

The "feminist movement" is, in its essentials, a movement to re-adjust the social position of women in an effort to secure adequate opportunities for free human development to the same extent that men possess such opportunities. This means that everyone, without regard to difference between sex and sex, must have liberty, justice, opportunity, knowledge and the right to develop and exercise his or her own capacities.

This general tendency of women toward emancipation is not an activity developed in this 20th Century. More than a hundred years ago, people of broad sympathies and capable intelligence looked for a reform which would enrich and enlarge the entire field of human life, especially for women. This mode of thought was based on conditions of industry in that age which differentiated from that mode built up under a regime of warfare, ignorance and constant turmoil. We first hear of beginnings of the idea of woman's rights during the Renaissance and Reformation. During the religious fervor of the previous dark ages, woman was thought to be a hindrance to man in his striving after religious sanctity. But when during the reformation the church praised and revered Mary, the mother of Jesus, so highly, the devotion to women in general began to lift her from degradation. The reflection of the ideas and ideals of woman in the literature, art, sculpture and other works of men during a later period had a great significance in the progress of development. When our own great nation was founded and established, the advice, noble efforts and services of our feminine ancestors were held in the highest esteem. Women had come to take the position of a wife, to be a helpmeet, a co-worker, a partner in her husband's care and trouble and in his prosperity.

And so the growth in the position of the woman has gradually come about. Where several hundred years ago the woman was considered by man as a slave, a gracious plaything, or a useful drudge, she is now demanding of him as a right the opportunity of self-expression and the chance for a life according to her ideals.

Many requirements of the early champions of the movement have been fulfilled during the century past. Unlimited "freedom" and future for her spiritual life; unrestricted common and higher education for women similar to that accorded to men have already been granted. The entry of women into professions and positions of responsibility hitherto largely controlled and monopolized by men is now allowed.

But these are only phases of the great movement, the purpose of which is to change the intellectual and moral standards of civilization.

As long as the economic conditions are driving from the shelter of the home the seven or eight millions of women for the very necessities of existence, as long as the law makes of woman one race, of man another, there must be a woman question.

To the indifferent individual the whole woman question centers around the suffrage idea. The terms "feminist" and "suffragist" seem entirely synonymous to them. But in reality, the desire for the vote no more expresses or sums up the idea of this whole reform than the desire for schools expresses the idea of equality, freedom and knowledge that education would bring out of ignorance and over-powering domination. The ballot is only one factor, one valuable and necessary part of the new influence that women are to use in changing the standards. The movement includes a demand for the vote but looks upon it merely as a reasonable condition for attaining far wider and more fundamental ends. Women are asking to vote that they may serve humanity more effectively.

The demand for wider opportunities is based on woman's appreciation of her underlying capacity for usefulness. Service, the keynote of a woman's life, is the keynote of the entire reform. The people who fancy that the vote is the entire purpose and who would go to any extreme to win this purpose are not feminists, but fanatics.

The aims and purposes of this propaganda of woman's rights are to fill out and supplement the life of a woman; to enable her to have a larger horizon, a broader sympathy, a deeper intellectual interest and a more lasting influence upon her home, her husband and her children.

The obstacles that are raised in the cry against allowing woman to live her own life, to work and act for herself have seemed almost insurmountable. But as the years pass many of these, once so fluently mentioned as obstacles, seem to the present generation obvious and almost ridiculously simple.

To us the arguments of "the charm of modest women," "welfare of the family," "the idea of society," and "the purpose of God" seem indubitably settled. We realize now that the cultivation of a woman's intellect and her entrance into public life does not tend to diminish her natural charm and attractiveness. To preserve her charm a woman must above all be allowed to live and act for herself. The girls of a century ago were beautiful, charming women who, however, with nothing for their minds to nourish from and with nothing but family cares to attend to, were narrow, home-centered, self important, with little education and with many petty humors. Society was full of class distinction, the girls of the first classes seeking fashionable marriages, beginning to lack interest in life at twenty and often becoming old by thirty, while the girls of the more common people were burdenbearers from the earliest time, becoming mothers of large families, old at thirty and grandmothers at forty. Today we know of women whose outside interests and intellectual lives have kept them young at fifty and even sixty.

If the place of a woman is in her home she must serve as efficiently as possible in that home. Can she properly secure its interests when the state is so much the over-parent, if she has not a vote? Should a woman not have a right to vote on liquor questions and problems arising from the attempted regulation of morals—things that vitally affect her home? Should she not be allowed to vote on ordinances that affect the control of her child, its school life, its play hours and grounds, its health and its punishment? Is not a woman in her home immediately concerned in the immigrant question, the labor laws, judiciary recalls and state wide civil service? There are certainly as many features dealing with the welfare of the home in municipal or state administration as business features.

The growth of the modern ideas has been of necessity slow and difficult. In the progress of improvement in the condition of women the ideas have had to contend not only with the opposition of the men, but with the indifference of many women. This shows merely that human nature is conservative and that it is fully as conservative in women as in men. The solving of certain problems, however important, could not bring about a perfect condition, but still the movement has grown. There are now no great movements whose path does not run parallel to or cut across the feminist movement. It has become a power with which even its most bitter adversaries must reckon. This criticism and opposition has attained prominence as a result of fanaticism.

Every great idea awakens some natures who burn to offer themselves as sacrifices for the adjustment of the wrongs of others, to distinguish themselves as martyrs to a cause and this movement has proved to be no exception. Some of the apostles of the emancipation of women have been such leaders. They have flung themselves into the struggle with inadequate weapons and with no plans of campaign. Certain

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Continued on page six

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Alfred's 78th Commencement

Continued from page five

leaders who consider the whole movement as justifying violence and robbery, a sort of sex war on mankind generally and the casting in the mud of all those things which it has been the gradual task of civilization to achieve not for men only, but for women—have brought reproach on its name. They may and undoubtedly do have a great measure of provocation and we who admittedly know little of the reasons back of all such radical feminism should not blame indiscriminately such individuals. Certainly because of this fanaticism, the new truth—the kernel of the situation—should not be despised. The formation of dogmas and the opinionated fanaticism of the reform are not effects of the peculiarity of the feminine mind. From every movement of the time these phenomena are peculiarly observed.

And whatever opposition the supporters of the movement may have aroused, they have brought wide spread change and expansion in the ideas of the people in regard to the lives women may enjoy. The ideas regarding spinsterhood have become so broadened as to be astonishing. Years ago the unmarried woman was an "old maid" either because of lack of chance for marriage or because of other similar circumstances—never from free choice. She was not the service-loving, service-giving, independent, refined, cultured, widely-read, unmarried woman of today. A great number of beautiful, rich, intellectual and of great-hearted women prefer to remain unmarried and to work for the greatest benefit of humanity if the feeling of love does not ideally come to them. The ideas of the family life have undergone tremendous changes. No longer does the father arrange the marriage for his child. Personal love instead of family interest has now become the decisive factor. No longer is the daughter constrained to sit idly at home awaiting the proposal of a suitor. Activity toward humanity among the women is being entirely emphasized. No longer does the mother live solely to bring children into the world, to rear and protect them. She, too, is entitled to a life of intellectual, social and industrial happiness. Just now in reaction to the thought that marriage was the only duty of woman, has come the emphasis of woman's universal humanity at the expense of the instinct life; and her social labor-duty at the expense of the domestic life.

Ellen Key, of Sweden, one of the greatest feminist leaders of the world, who sets forth the interpretation from a woman's viewpoint, more reasonably and temperately perhaps than any other woman says of this:

"The greatest danger to feminism and to humanity is that so many of the best women do not realize the duty of motherhood is the most valuable to the nation, the race and humanity, and that it is all important to reach again on a higher plane the union of self assertion and self-sacrifice which only motherhood can bring. Self-sacrifice has been a prominent factor for untold ages; self-assertion has brought with it a new insistent note for human betterment. This new order of life so desired, in which purity and responsibility shall mark the relationship of the sexes, and love and justice the life of the people, will not become facts even though all the women in the world were enfranchised, if the majority of men and women stand on a low plane physically, morally, intellectually because they have not been well born."

Because the feeling of personal independence and responsibility has been increased by the woman's movement it has had di-

rectly and indirectly, a distinct influence upon the postponement of the marriage age. This will unquestionably be a big factor in the evolution of a purer, stronger, more noble-minded race in the next generation. For with her new culture, her knowledge of conditions, each girl is going to choose more carefully the right father for her children, not only for her own sake, but for the sake of the children themselves.

The careful choice of a life partner must also have a decided influence upon society's double standard of morality for men and women. The so-called "sowing his wild oats" by a young man has been frowned upon formerly by multitudes of women who were helpless in creating a demand for purity. At present when a woman can demand purity and noble character, or failing to find either, can maintain her existence as an independent, free woman, the criterion of man's morality must be more severe and rigid.

No one who understands the feminist movement or who knows the soul of a real new woman would make the mistake of supposing that the modern woman is fighting for education, for the vote, or for economic freedom because she wants to be a man. Woman is fighting for freedom to be a woman. Woman will not only keep her standards of morality on the high plane of today, but will insist on the maintenance of an equal position by man.

Feminism does not wish to claim that equal rights means equal lines of work. Women must for their own sake, as well as for that of humanity, have free choice of work. Even if culture continues to efface the sharp lines of demarcation so that it becomes more and more impossible to generalize about "man" and "woman" and increasingly more necessary for each and every woman to solve the woman question individually, yet from the viewpoint of the race the labor must be divided much as it always has been. It will still be necessary for woman to fulfill what has always been her task—the calling forth into life of a new generation. No culture, no influence can annual a fundamental law of nature and the family is the highest type of social organization and will necessarily ever remain so.

Only when man and woman based on an equal footing, a part of one glorious race, working unitedly, will strive together for the uplift of humanity, can we evolve a generation strong and pure, physically, intellectually and morally.

This in summary is the position of woman's movement today.

Now the question arises, how are we as individuals, to meet this insistent problem. We, with college training, with advanced knowledge, are going to be leaders either for or against the advance of woman into a place of freedom. Our influence will count tremendously either on the side of progress or on the side of retrogression. The feminist movement needs the help of college-trained intelligence in socializing and unifying its efforts. And if we form a criterion of our own, a judgment which must be broad, thoughtful and true, we will feel that this reform—like other insistent causes for rebuilding of God's kingdom on earth—must have our co-operation and support.

A selection, "Comrades In Arms," by the University male quartet, followed Miss Stillman's oration, and then President Davis, in a few words, introduced the speaker of the day, the Hon. Adelbert Moot, of Buffalo, Regent of the University of the State of New York, who delivered the Doctor's oration. The oration took the form of a straight-from-the-shoulder, common-sense talk to the Seniors, and the

advice with which it fairly overflowed was of the soundest and best, and made it unique and noteworthy. Mr. Moot said:

Members of the graduating class, it is a pleasure to me to be with you today for, although I was born in this county, not much of my life has been spent in it and yet enough has been spent in it so that I have known of Alfred College and Alfred University from my boyhood to the present time. Never until yesterday did I leave the train to visit your beautiful village or your campus so alluring in this beautiful weather or your seats of learning and your faculty who have been so gracious and hospitable to me while I have been your guest. My experience and observation in the short time I have been with you, together with what I have known of you, makes me feel that so long as I shall be a member of the board of Regents there is great danger that you will have a friend there, possibly too partial a friend.

It is a pleasure to me to be able to say these things in a time when compliments are perhaps too free and effusive and when the limits of the truth do not always confine the tongue in paying compliments, but I trust I have not exceeded the facts in saying what I have. I trust my eyes and my judgment in what I have said and in the belief that this institution has been of incalculable value to the surrounding country and even farther away to distant cities and that the value it has possessed in the past is but a promise of the value it shall possess in the future.

First, let me congratulate you on what you have inherited and on what you possess, of which you may not as yet have taken inventory, in being the heirs of the ages. You are what you are and you learn what you learn. You know not the name of the first able and intelligent man of his time who mastered water and made it a servant of man. You know not the long, slow processes of time by which that mastery was carried a little further and a little further until even the storms came to obey the hand of man but you do know, even the youngest member of this class knows, that the mastery of water is still being perfected by man so that, although yesterday the poor fisher folk, for want of the means to care for themselves, because that mastery is incomplete, were drowned, yet tomorrow it may be that that mastery will be complete enough so that not only in the great steamships of the day, but even in the smaller boats, there will be appliances with which men shall make the mastery complete and such calamities shall disappear.

We know not the name of the man who mastered fire, a much more difficult element to master, but we do know that by slow processes that were even going on before your time and mine, the mastery of fire has been carried on little by little down to the point where fire is one of man's great servants in many of the arts and what fire shall do for man's future if he shall continue to perfect his mastery over it, is more than we can tell.

And you within your own time have entered into possession, so to speak, of another element that man has mastered for the first time, the air, and there in greater degree than elsewhere, in all probability, the mastery will be fruitful for mankind in every direction. When some of you are inclined to be discouraged because your plans do not work out as you expect and because long years of labor seem to produce no fruits, think of that man connected with the Smithsonian Institute, that scientist who worked on this problem in such a scientific, such a sensible but persistent way with all the aid that mathematics could give him, that physics could give him, that science generally could give him until he produced a machine heavier than air that would fly. He did not know it. The only times he undertook to fly, it went to the bottom of the Potomac River. He did not know that the great machine had been accomplished. He died convinced that his life in that sense was a failure. It was not a failure in the sense that he ever expected any money out of his enterprise for he had built this without any attempt to patent his invention or monopolize his discoveries. He was doing it from a purely altruistic sense that it was something to be done for men, but he died with the impression that he had failed. And one day at Hammondsport it was demonstrated that, in fact, he had succeeded. It will be often so. I am sure very many of you could give me many illustrations from the books to show that men and women alike, have often accomplished things for their race and yet have passed away, like the discoverer of the mastery of water and fire and air, the three great elements that man is subjecting to his dominion. Now, of course, compared to such things the ordinary efforts of man are small, but the observation of the mastery of these elements in the beginning was very crude and unsatisfactory and it was only when one after another studied, planned, and perfected and advanced, inch by inch, century by century, that we were finally brought where we are. So it is when you go to man's very person and nature. Slowly he learned the lesson that he was not an animal. Slowly he learned the lesson, many have not yet learned it.

Continued on page seven

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Alfred's 78th Commencement

Continued from page six

that his passions were to be his servants and not his masters. Slowly he learned the lesson that it was not necessary that others should rule over him, but that it was better that he should rule himself even though he made mistakes and costly ones, in doing it, that he might learn to carry responsibility, that he might learn to solve problems, that he might learn the secrets of government from which he could advance the interests of all without regard to station or inheritance or wealth or any external consideration whatever, and if it shall come to pass, as one of your members has eloquently urged it should, that ultimately the word "man" shall include woman in the sense of all the rights that have been obtained by him, shall be by him freely yielded to her and if she shall come to understand that it is to carry responsibility for others as well as for her family and herself, to solve problems for others as well as for her family and herself, to learn the lesson of self-control for others as well as herself, if it shall develop her as it has developed man, then perhaps this argument that we have heard this morning after all has a weighty reason under it and back of it and is very profitable of consideration. We all this time must learn to be fair. We must learn to be courageous, we must learn to be just, we must learn to be far seeing. We must learn to be broad-minded in the way we shall weigh the evidences, in the way we shall consider the arguments before we pronounce judgment on such weighty questions that will revolutionize society to a certain extent perhaps. And when we have weighed and considered, then we must have the courage of our convictions even though our convictions compel us to decide today with the minority for a cause that may be unpopular, because tomorrow the light may come and the cause may come into its own. We must learn, too, that in learning this self-control we are not to decide such weighty questions quickly. They are not to be decided in a moment. I fear it is one of the besetting sins of the people of this country that they are a little too quickly inclined to follow some suggestions, some trusted leader, without considering whether after all it is best that they do that and in this, as in all other cases, we have the right, nay, it is our duty, to weigh well and know before we pronounce judgment, but when we have a conviction, when we have a judgment to pronounce, then we are not weakly to deny our conviction and withhold our own judgment, but we are to come out like men and women and declare ourselves with courage and with decision and with no wobbling in our persons or our minds. You will have many such questions to wrestle with in your time and you should approach each and every one as you have approached questions in this your place of training. You should approach them with the idea of learning the truth about them, of getting to the bottom of them, with the idea of deciding them fairly according to the truth, with the idea of forgetting your own personality for the time being, remembering that the truth is no respecter of persons, and then if you can solve the problem, the world shall have the benefit of your solution.

You are fortunate. You have been trained here, free from the distracting cares and noise and turmoil of great cities. You have been trained here where your minds have been free to give themselves without reserve to the lessons before you. You have not led a cloistered life, but you have led a free life in that you have not been distracted into the channels into which people should not be attracted when they are studying such questions, but now you have reached the threshold, now you are trained to take your first plunge into life, now you are trained to meet the world at least on equal terms. It ought to be something more than equal terms in the case of most of you because you are better fitted than most people in the world are fitted for the struggle that is before you. What shall you do? Shall you only consider "Where and how can I make the most money? Where and how can I get the most personal happiness? Where and how can I obtain the greatest fame?" If you do, you will miss it. You will miss it entirely if you decide the question from such points of view. Those questions may be taken into consideration. They should be taken into consideration. They should be weighed. We have to live. We inherit marriage, a home, a family as a part of civilization, blessings that bring with them joy and happiness almost more than any others, and it is legitimate and right that every one should consider them as possessions that you mean to make your own as soon as proper knowledge of economy, good sense and good judgment will prompt you. But after all there is still the matter of the bread and butter, the living and what you can do and what you are best fitted to do. You may find as many a man or woman has found, that your ideas on these subjects, when you come to try them out, are not correct. You may find that the calling in which you thought you were prepared to shine, in which you could serve humanity, is not the one in which you can serve. You may

find that in that you are a misfit and it may not reflect in the least upon your ability.

Justice Miller was once a doctor in Kentucky, but he could not agree with the people in that state on the subject of slavery and he went to Iowa and began the study of law and practiced it and finally came to be one of the justices of the Supreme Court and was one of the greatest judges who ever sat on the bench in this country. It may have been he would have made a great doctor but it was not a mistake when he began to study the law. There was Bradley, who was a misfit in the profession he chose at first, but who became one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States where his learning, accuracy and candor made him one of the most successful judges ever in that court. And so I might give further the list of those in medicine, law and the ministry, and teachers, who have found on trial that there was something else that they could do better, some other service that they could render better.

Now do not think from what I have said that it follows that every man should be purely altruistic in determining what he shall do for life. Life is many sided and the scientific farmer who handles his farm so well that he makes money where others fail, that he raises crops where others fail and that he teaches his neighbors how to do the same thing until the price of living is brought down in that community and the quality of food is brought up, is serving just as truly and just as well as if he served as a teacher or doctor. Indeed it is quite an open question today whether there is any field of service greater than that open to those who are making use of scientific farming of the country, and who are teaching farmers how to feed us so that they will ultimately feed us both better and cheaper than we are now being fed, and yet they will make more money in doing it. Each one of the professions has its great highway of service open. If it be the profession of the law, if the lawyer simply tries to stir up litigation, tries to play upon the passions of men and women until families are broken up, and litigation entered into, he is a nuisance and an evil to society or if the lawyer is one of those who thinks everything true was done some centuries ago and that anything new must contain some fallacy, he does not truly belong to the first ranks of the profession. But if the lawyer be a wise man, who knows human nature is imperfect, if he knows how prone his fellow men are to become engaged in disputes, if he knows how to advise concession with truth and right so as to avoid litigation or so that it can be settled on the proper basis, if he knows how to study the laws of his country with a view to their improvement, if he is willing to give a fair amount of his time to public service and to private service along these lines, he may be one of the most useful members of the community, one of the most serviceable, one who is entitled to fair compensation for what he does and his service may be of such a character that only fair compensation for the responsibility he carries may, because of economy of time, be a large reward (although the majority of lawyers do not average the salary of the majority of teachers). If he is a doctor, what opportunities come to him at this time when science is opening door after door and window after window that never let in the light before, when it almost seems as if the modern physician could restore those on the very brink of the grave to health. Nay, more for the physician today not only restores the sick, but the good physician of today in public service, sanitation, etc., is teaching us how to keep well, the most valuable thing we can learn. The physician of today is teaching us that if we will only use pure water, simple food, take rest and recreation, there is no reason why we should not remain well and enjoy life almost without sickness, and believe me, young ladies and young gentlemen, no one thing I can speak of will have more to do with your success and failure in life than this lesson the physicians are teaching, this lesson of how we should keep well and strong and in condition to do our very best work. If in a case that may last for weeks, the lawyer who has not cared for himself, who has not learned to have a reserve when necessary, who has not learned that it may be the last day and the last hour that will tell the story fails and the success goes to another. He has not learned what is necessary to stand at the head of his profession and he may see therefore a better equipped man with that reserve do what he might have done had he had it.

Many of you, for I have inquired as to your occupations, many have chosen the teaching profession, the greatest profession, I think, of all, and why? Because you are to be sculptors, you are to take the young unformed material, to take the young minds and the young spirit in the plastic condition when it will take indelibly impressions if you have the strength and the character and the power and the training to give them. You are to stamp for life in material finer than any marble your own mind. You are to advance civilization by the manner in which you shall teach the rising generation and after all if there is one thing in this country more marvellous than another, it is the way in which the common schools are taking the millions of immigrants who come to us, taking their chil-

dren and in one or two or three generations are transforming them in ambition, in habit, in mind and in purpose.

Whenever I have a chance to learn of that wonderful work being done on the East Side in New York or anywhere else, I am not able to feel as many do about the immigration problem. I am unable to feel as long as these immigrants be healthy, even though they be ignorant, if they are honest, if they come with their families and their children, I am unable to feel that they have any terrors for us as long as the public school assimilates them and trains them for American citizenship and puts such patriotism in them as I have seen manifested from time to time by different nationalities until I have felt ashamed of our native Americans for their lack of patriotism, that is manifested by these foreign people; yes, that is the kind of work you will do some of you may go a step farther and join that teaching profession known as the preaching profession. This is a day when men no longer preach the pews empty but when it is a profession of teachers, in associations, in settlements, in teaching social betterment, that goes down to the slums and teaches the lessons the slums need to learn, that goes into politics and cleans politics up and drives corruption out of politics. In this day and age of the world, the preacher is truly a notable teacher of the mind and spirit of men.

You are fortunate in living in a day when as never before, the old order is passing away and all things are made new. You are to have much to do with cleaning away the things we have outlived, that had their usefulness, but have had their day, and you are to have much to do with substituting for them better things, better propositions that will be more serviceable to the men and women of your time. Be careful. Do not do as some housekeepers do and throw away and give away the most valuable possessions of the household until at least you know whether they have passed their usefulness. You had better carry along a little even at the expense of being encumbered a little until you know that it is unnecessary rather than to do, as some of our soldiers did in the Civil War, throw away their blankets the first warm day of spring, only to need them that very night. No, use good sense about parting with the old, condemning the old, entirely giving up the old. But use good sense in examining the new, every time to see that it is better than the old and when you have once made sure that the new thing is better fitted to its time and purpose than the thing that went before, possess it as soon as your powers and your means will allow you to possess it. Lead a human, sympathetic, helpful life, and lead a life that will do something to help banish that craze of men for all ages, that striving and struggling for selfish purposes. Be remembered as General Armstrong and Booker T. Washington are remembered, as benefactors of the race. They rendered a service to their country that has given them fame for all time to come.

So in what you have to do, do it understanding that it is not always possible to make the world over before breakfast. This old world is a tough old world and it has a way of sticking to things that you will find a valuable possession of your own. Remember that the big tasks often take centuries to evolve and be perfected but when I have said all that, remember that the task never tackled is the task never accomplished.

And then in conclusion, wherever you can in a sensible and proper way, put your foot down on the theory that it is necessary for a nation to build warships instead of universities. Remember that in the end the imperishable fame of any nation must be not that it has a few great men and women at the top, but that it has thousands and tens of thousands of them content to be independent as we are, men and women who have righteousness for their guide, who know justice and who insist that nations as well as men shall show this without wrong, without force, but with that equality for right and opportunity, that should characterize all democracies and most of all the democracy of brain produced by the sort of education you get here.

The Senior class is to be congratulated on its choice of a speaker, and on the splendid address with which he honored us.

After the Doctor's Oration, the ladies' chorus, the Misses Chipman, Langworthy, Sullivan, Place, Woodcock, Hood, Saunders, Place, Trinkle, Saunders and Taber, most charmingly rendered Spross' song, "Roll Down Laughing Streamlet."

President Davis spoke of the trustees who have died this year, Orson C. Green, E. E. Hamilton, Charles Stillman, A. B. Cottrell, and of Charles Reiman and Charles Lytle of N. Y. S. A. who died during the year.

The total registration in the University, 460, is the largest in the history of the school.

Continued on page eight

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Alfred's 78th Commencement

Continued from page seven

Miss M. A. Little of the English Department and Mr. F. J. Weel of the Music Department were advanced to full professorships. Prof. E. L. Gambrell of the Education Department was granted a year's leave of absence. Ford S. Clark, '10, will be associate professor next year.

Mr. Ivan Fisk, '14, has been appointed physical director. Mr. Morton E. Mix, '14, instructor in Modern Languages, Mr. G. M. Willson, '14, instructor in philosophy and education and Miss Madelia Tuttle instructor in public speaking.

Gifts were announced as follows: \$10,000 endowment from Orson Green, two \$1000 scholarships from Mrs. Mary E. Rich, two \$1000 scholarships from Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Brown, a \$1000 scholarship from Mrs. F. S. Smith, \$1000 income gift scholarship from Mrs. E. G. Tuttle. Mrs. M. S. Haight is to give two \$1000 scholarships. A chemistry medal has been offered by an alumnus. \$2000 has been raised on the Peter B. McLennan Fund.

The treasurer's report shows a surplus of \$500 above current expenses.

Diplomas in music have been granted as follows: Leland A. Coon, piano, soloist and teacher, Marian P. Stillman, piano, teacher, and Miriam Chipman, voice, teacher. Senior honors were announced as follows: first honor, Leland A. Coon, second honor, Lewis W. Crawford, third honor, Glentworth M. Willson. The Departmental honors were: Philosophy and Education and Music, Leland A. Coon; Modern Languages and English, Lewis W. Crawford; and Philosophy and Education and Modern Languages, Glentworth M. Willson; Lucy H. Whitford won Sophomore honors, Robert M. Coon and Elieen C. Holmes, Freshmen honors. The Sophomore class won the Twentieth Century Club Scholarship Cup.

Dean Kenyon was then presented with a silver loving cup by the Faculty on this, the 40th anniversary of his work as teacher.

Then followed the conferring of degrees:

Bachelors

Austin, Ralph S., Pierrepont Manor, Phil.
Barker, Charles Starr, Westerly, R. I., Phil.
Burdick, Edna Lucile, Alfred, Phil.
Burdick, Raymond C., Little Genesee, Clas.
Clarke, Donald Craig, Alfred, Phil.
Coon, Leland Avery, Leonardsville, Clas.

cum laude

Crawford, Lewis W., Cameron Mills, Clas.

cum laude

Ersley, Minnie, Greenwood, Sci.

Fisk, Ivan Lester, Richburg, Sci.

French, Clara Belle, Cuba, Clas.

Garwood, Robert Daniel, Canaseraga, Phil.

Garwood, William Henry, Canaseraga, Sci.

Greene, Eva Emma, Adams Center, Phil.

Hill, Frank Maxson, Ashaway, R. I., Phil.

Hill, Lula Mae, Portville, Sci.

Keim, Agatha Christeen, Olean, Phil.

Krason, Isaac Andrew, Wellsville, Sci.

LaMonte, Margaret Evelina, Hornell, Clas.

Lawrence, Norman James, Hornell, Clas.

Mix, Morton Earl, Shinglehouse, Pa., Phil.

Perry, Orlo Hibbard, Leonardsville, Sci.

Randolph, Fucia Fitz, Alfred, Clas.

Saunders, Paul Canfield, Boulder, Col., Sci.

Stillman, Lucile Barton, Alfred, Clas.

Tefft, Charles Forrest, Alfred, Sci.

Tefft, Thomas Dwight, Alfred, Sci.

Vossler, Mathilde Julia, Wellsville, Phil.

Wallace, Anna Mary, Ocean City, N. J., Phil.

Wells, Forest Arlington, Ashaway, R. I., Sci.

Whitford, Geo. Arthur, West Edmeston, Sci.

Willson, Glentworth Marion, Portville, Phil.

cum laude

Masters

Watson, Lloyd Raymond, A. B., Alfred, Clas.

§Ceramics

Rev. William C. Minifie of London, England was given the degree of Doctor of Literature.

N. Y. S. A. NEWS

N. Y. S. A. CAMPUS

School re-opens on October 5th.

Professor DuBois has purchased a Ford touring car.

Roxy Halstead, '13, is another Aggie who has been in Alfred this week.

Lochary A. VanKirk, a student here last year, was in town for a few days this week.

Several applications have already been received from prospective students for next year.

Miss Nellie Barkhouse of Boston has succeeded Miss M. E. Horton as secretary to Director Wright.

Elrene Crandall, '13, has been a visitor in town for the past few days. She has lately returned from southern Arkansas.

This is the last issue of the Fiat Lux for this school year, so here's wishing every Aggie a pleasant and prosperous summer.

Miss A. Wood and Director Wright spoke before the Pomona Grange at Cuba on Wednesday and Prof. DuBois spoke on Thursday.

The State Highway Department has requested this school to assist them in finding a means of keeping the sand on Cemetery Hill cut, near Hornell, from washing into the road bed.

GARDENING CONTEST AT AG SCHOOL

An interested friend of the young ladies' class in gardening, has kindly offered to award prizes to the best gardeners of the class. The motive, as expressed, is to encourage the young ladies in the work on their individual garden plots, near the school. The prizes will consist of a number of boxes of candy, varying in bulk.

The persons, who have kindly consented to act as judges, are: Mr. W. H. Bassett, Miss Lillian Sherman and

Alexander Miller, '92, of Mahanaye City, Pa., was given the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy.

Dr. Heinrich Stern of New York was made Doctor of Laws.

Hon Adelbert Moot of Buffalo was given the degree of Doctor of Laws.

After the singing of the Alma Mater Pres. Davis pronounced the benediction.

PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION

The annual reception, given by President and Mrs. Davis at Carnegie Library, Thursday evening, was a fitting climax to the events of Commencement week.

In the line with Pres. and Mrs. Davis were, Mr. and Mrs. C. Loomis Allen, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. H. Gibbs, Prof. and Mrs. W. A. Titsworth, Hon. Adelbert Moot, Rev. W. C. Minifie, Dr. Heinrich Stern, Dr. Alexander Miller and the members of the class of 1914.

Townpeople, students, alumni and visiting guests thronged the library, renewing old friendships and making new ones.

COMMENCEMENT DANCE

The Commencement dance given in Firemens Hall, Thursday night, was well attended and most enjoyable.

Thus closed the 78th Commencement Week of Alfred University, affirmed by all, to be the most successful in the history of the college among the pines.

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Mr. F. W. Howard. The decisions will be made at the last laboratory period, at which the class convenes. The contest will be decided by points, as follows:

Vigorousness of plants, 35 points
Variety of vegetables, 10 points
Freedom of garden from weeds, 15 points

Proper labeling, 5 points
Conformation, 10 points
Originality of plant, etc., 10 points
Appropriateness of gardening costume including shoes, washable dress, inexpensive hats, etc., 15 points
Application of interplanting methods, 10 points.

COUNTRY LIFE CLUB

Because of the unfavorable weather on last Thursday evening, June 4th, Country Life Club did not have its outing on Pine Hill, as planned. The Club, however, held a meeting in Ag Hall, as usual and the following program was rendered:

Song—Swanee River
Reading Miss A. Wood
Song—My Old Kentucky Home
Gleanings Mark Sanford
Stunt Robert Griffiths
Geographical contest

The program was much enjoyed and was very creditable, considering the short notice given. The geographical contest aroused a great amount of thought, yet it also brought forth considerable humor.

At the business meeting following the program, the club decided not to have a meeting last night because of the numerous outside activities occurring during the week.

N. Y. S. A. ALUMNI

Members of the 1914 class should bear in mind that the class reunion will occur in the year 1916.

Foster Cady, '12, has been visiting his Alma Mater this week. For the past year, he has had charge of the Agronomy work on the Wisconsin Demonstration Farm in the Jack Pine sandy soil section of the northern part of the state.

Ruth Williams, '14, is confined at home with appendicitis and will probably be operated upon in the near future.

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