

State College News

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS

ESTABLISHED BY THE CLASS OF 1918

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\$3.00 PER YEAR

DEAN HORNER ATTENDS THE INAUGURATION

Dean Harlan H. Horner attended the inauguration of President Harding in company with four Albany boys, who were sent to the inauguration by the Albany Rotary Club as the result of an essay and speaking contest in which more than 150 boys participated. The competition was open to junior and senior boys of the Albany High School, Albany Boys' Academy, Milne High School and Christian Brothers' Academy. The competition was not among the schools but the boys in each school, and subjects were assigned for the original essays as follows: Albany High School, "Washington's Foreign Policy;" Albany Boys' Academy, "Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation;" Milne High School, "Grant, the General;" Christian Brothers' Academy, "Roosevelt an Exponent of American Ideals." The essays were rated by committees of Rotarians headed by Mr. Arvie Eldred, Superintendent of Schools, Troy, N. Y.; Dr. Harry DeWitt Detroit, Principal Normal School, Cortland, N. Y.; Mr. D. J. Kelly, Superintendent of Schools, Binghamton, N. Y., and Mr. George F. Hall, Superintendent of Schools, Newburgh, N. Y. The first three essays in each group were selected, a prize of \$5 in gold being given to number 3 in each case and numbers 1 and 2 were invited to compete in the speaking contest in Chancellors' Hall, Education Building, on the evening of Washington's birthday. The winner in the speaking contest was given a free trip to Washington and the boy securing second place was given \$10 in gold. The winners of the grand prize were:

Albany High School, Ralph Northrop.

Albany Boys' Academy, Walter M. Brawdow.

Milne High School, Charles I. Sayles, son of Professor J. M. Sayles, principal of Milne High School.

Christian Brothers' Academy, Arthur Reilly.

The party spent five days on the trip witnessing the inauguration, visiting Mt. Vernon and Arlington Cemetery, seeing Washington thoroughly, and stopping on the way home to visit Independence Hall at Philadelphia.

The boys were invited to attend the Rotary meeting on Friday, March 11, at which they gave an account of their trip.

The contest attracted wide attention and more than 1,500 persons witnessed the speaking contest in Chancellors' Hall. The Rotary Club has been widely commended for its intelligent interest in the welfare of boys. The contest was planned by Dean Horner, at the request of the Rotary Club, and he was aided in its execution by the Boys' Work Committee of the Club, of which Mr. Edward M. Cameron of Albany is chairman.

DR. THOMPSON GIVES THIRD ORGAN RECITAL

Negro "Spiritual" Selections Played

The third organ recital of the series was played by Dr. Harold W. Thompson, Wednesday, at five o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church. An exceptionally fine program was given, as follows:

1. Choral Prelude on "St. Anne's"—Parry.

2. Spring Song, "From the South"—Lamare.

3. Three Negro Spirituals—Coleridge-Taylor.

a. I went to the hillside, I went to pray.

I knew the angels done changed my name,

Done changed my name for the coming day,

Thank God the angels done changed my name.

b. Sometime I feel like a motherless child,

A long ways from home.

c. Don't be weary, traveler, Come along home to Jesus.

4. "How Lovely are Thy Dwelling-places"—Brahms.

The old hymn tune "St. Anne's" is commonly sung to the words, "O God, Our Help in Ages Past." It has been used by the late Sir Hubert Parry as a subject for his noblest choral prelude.

"From the South" is by Mr. Lamare, a municipal organist in San Francisco.

The Negro Spirituals are by Coleridge-Taylor, a mulatto. "He has arranged for the piano twenty-four negro melodies, doing for the folk-music of his people what Brahms did for Hungarian folk-tunes, Greg for Norwegian, and Dvorak for Bohemian." These spirituals, especially aided by Dr. Thompson's rendition, possess a wistful charm as melodies, and in addition a religious fervor comparable to that of Jewish folk-music.

The final number was an arrangement of the best known chorus in Brahms' Requiem.

Dr. Thompson, in this recital, has once more given the community the pleasure of hearing the best of music played by one of the best of organists.

STATE COLLEGE FACULTY AND STUDENTS INVITED TO HEAR ROTARY SPEAKER

A lecture on "The Great Outdoors," by Mr. L. O. Armstrong, a representative of the Bureau of Commercial Economics, will be given in Chancellors' Hall, Friday night, March 18, at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the Albany Rotary Club. The lecture will be illustrated and promises to be of unusual interest. Mr. Armstrong was selected by the Canadian Government to put on the Indian Pageant of the Tercentenary of the foundation of the city of

Purple and Gold To Remain

College Traditions Decided Color and Ring Changes -- College Seal Accepted For Rings.

The Purple and Gold will stand by us as long as we stand by the Purple and Gold, and that is for aye. Friday morning the members of the student body voted practically unanimously to retain the former colors of New York State College, the Purple and Gold. Considerable discussion had been aroused during the week previous by the suggestion of the athletic council that the College colors be changed. Several reasons were given for the suggestion including the fact that several prep and high schools in the capital district have the same colors, resulting in confusion in athletic write-ups. The council also stated the difficulty of obtaining athletic equipment in these colors.

A strong tendency toward College tradition and some lively discussion by members of the assembly decided beyond a doubt that the Purple and Gold would remain. Directly after the motion was made for the abolition of the present colors, Katherine Wansboro, '21, presented her views in a most convincing manner against the motion.

The hearty applause following indicated clearly that Miss Wansboro had the support of the majority of the students. Other discussion ensued with a portion of the male assemblage staunchly standing by their issue.

When the vote was called for the student body stood practically so solid against the motion for the changing of the colors.

The matter of a change in standard rings was also considered by the assembly. The motion made the week before for black onyx rings was rescinded. On the grounds of retaining College tradition the motion was made to continue to accept the College ring as decided upon by the class of 1917. Minor changes as the addition of pillars on the seal or changes in workmanship of the ring are to be left to the discretion of each junior class. This motion was passed by a majority.

Harriet Holmes, '21, brought up the question of returning to the use of the former music of our Alma Mater. This matter was left for further consideration.

Quebec, and was chosen by the United States Government and the State governments of New York and Vermont to take entire charge of the Pageant celebrating the discovery of Lake Champlain, when with great success the first battle of Lake Champlain was enacted and beautifully depicted.

Dean Horner, who is vice-president of the Rotary Club and chairman of its entertainment committee, extends a cordial invitation to the faculty and students of State College to attend the lecture. Admission is free.

CLUBS PRESENT EXCELLENT PROGRAM

State College Chorus Sings Compositions by Mr. Candlyn

The most successful and entertaining concert of the season was given Friday evening, March 11, by the Hamilton College Musical Clubs in combination with the State College Chorus, in the State College auditorium, by the Sigma Nu Kappa Fraternity of State College, assisted by the Hamilton Alumni Association.

The Hamilton Musical Clubs have an excellent reputation in intercollegiate circles, and their evening's entertainment bore unquestionable proof of their right to this regard.

It is impossible to score any particular section of the clubs—for each number was greeted with keen appreciation by the audience.

A number of well received selections were sung by the State

College Chorus. This chorus has yet to make a name for itself outside of Albany, but in the college both the merit of the chorus and the fine work of Dr. Thompson in this line are fully appreciated.

The program was concluded with the singing of Carissima by the clubs. A number of Hamilton men left the audience to join in the final number.

STATE TO PLAY ST. STEPHEN'S

State College will journey to Annandale Friday night to play St. Stephen's College at that place. State won from St. Stephen's in Albany earlier in the season by a score of 35 to 14.

The following men will make the trip: Hathorn, Cassavant, Johnson, Polt, Baker, Dohris, Linck, Sherry, Sherlock, Coach Snively, and Manager Bliss.

State, to date, has won six games out of twelve and will exert every effort to bring in a win as this will give them a majority of games.

The team will leave about five o'clock Friday and will return about eleven o'clock that night. It is expected that a large number of rooters will accompany the team.

NEWMAN CLUB

The officers of Newman Club for 1921-1922 are: President, Elizabeth B. Carey; Vice-President, Alice O'Connor; Secretary, Caroline Berberick; Reporter, Elizabeth Gibbons.

State College News

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Articles, manuscripts, etc., must be in the hands of the Editor before Monday of the week of publication.

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PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The proposed change in the department of Physical Education reported in the last issue of the "News" is necessitated by a reaction in State policy. The war clearly showed the necessity of health education, and the public schools attacked their new problem with vigor and good hope of success. New York State was prompt in providing medical inspection of school children and systematic physical training from the kindergarten through the High School. The work in physical training was especially well organized and extended to the remotest school house in the State. City and country child shared equally in the benefits of the recreational and physical activities.

The present reaction undoubtedly arises from the fact that too much was attempted at once. The rural communities do not accept the doctrine of prescribed exercise kindly. Farm chores and the long walk to and from school appear to make physical training unnecessary. The large expenditure for supervision and administration of physical education in these rural communities has therefore caused much unfavorable criticism and the demand for retrenchment became insistent.

The State College course in Physical Education was enlarged in 1918 to provide for the training of special teachers and supervisors in response to the State demand for such training. President Brubacher says the work of the department has been exceptionally successful. "The staff of teachers has been notably efficient and their professional enthusiasm has been very high" in the president's opinion. "But," as he further says, "the technical work was given to satisfy a specific demand for specialists, and much as I regret it, it must be modified for the present, because that demand is withdrawn. I have great satisfaction, however, in the fact that the efficient gymnasium staff can be retained and used in the regular College work and that

the hygiene course can be maintained in unimpaired strength."

The "State College News" believes in physical education and has confidence that the modified course will prove thoroughly satisfactory.

WHO'S WHO

"Y" HOUSE

Charlotte Benedict, '21, spent Sunday at the home of her sister in this city.

Ethel Seymour, '23, was a guest at dinner at the "Y" House recently.

Marie Moriarity, '21, was the guest of Carrie Drees, '21, at the House, Friday night.

Δ Ω

We are glad to welcome Lillian Hopper, '21, and Catharine W. Peltz, '22, as pledge members.

Marie Becker spent the week-end as the guest of her sister, Almeda Becker, '21.

Florence Stubbs, '20, Alice Richmond, '20, Lovisa Vedder, '20, Marion Moore, '20, spent the week-end at the House.

Η Φ

Peggy Van Ness, '20, spent the week-end at the House.

Ethel Rusk, '23, spent a few days at her home in Marlboro during the past week.

Elizabeth Archibald, '20, and Ann Fortainier, '20, visited at the House during the week.

We congratulate Georgia Koehl, '22, on her election to Omicron Nu.

Beth Osborne, '20, visited at the House recently.

We regret that Edith Carr Coleson, '14, is ill.

Κ Δ

Kappa Delta welcomes Mabel White back to the House.

Α Ε Φ

Rose Yaguda, '23, entertained the girls at dinner Sunday evening.

Abe Garbose was the guest of his sister, Dora Garbose, '22.

Anna Nachman, '23, spent the week-end in Schenectady.

Helen Goldsmith, '21, attended the Y. M. H. A. dance at the Yacht Club, Sunday evening.

CHEMISTRY CLUB

Lantern slides will be shown in room 250 at 4:15 Friday, March 18. Reginald Bruce will explain and interpret them by an interesting talk on sugars.

GEORGE W. FRANKLIN, CAPITOL CORRESPONDENT OF LONG EXPERIENCE, GIVES STUDENTS AND FACULTY SOUND ADVICE ON "HOW TO MAKE GOOD"

Capability, courage and character must stand out as arc lamps to lead the way if we are to take a place among those who have made the newspaper a potent force in the big day's work. Enthusiasm, also, is imperative, and were the question, "What is a newspaper?" asked, we could truthfully answer, "It is the light of the whole world and the advance agent of progress."

Newspaper work is not far removed from other walks in which we may earn a living. It is a practical proposition. The few who paint beautiful word pictures are

not those who make the newspaper. They may help, but those who make it the foe to that which is wrong and the champion to that which is right are the men who keep their feet on the ground and never lose their sense of proportion.

Proof of what may be done by the student who wishes to become a good newspaper man or good newspaper woman is abundant. For instance, Will Irwin, Irvin Cobb, Sam Blythe, Mark Sullivan, David Lawrence and any number of others, and you have men of the highest standing at desks right here in Albany, and let us ask what they had at the beginning not within our grasp. They did not have one thing, and, if they did, it is simply the difference between their ambition and your ambition. Your training will be just as good, equally so, as they had, some of them, to advance into the higher, but no more far-reaching, field of literary prestige. These men forgot everything else but to make good on the stories to which they had been assigned. To occupy the niche they fill may be ascribed to one definite purpose: work.

The time will come when you will realize that a greater asset than knowing how to write is knowing what to write. It would not be easy to recall anything that will destroy a newspaper worker more quickly than a "fool story," and some who are able writers, unquestionably so, were ruined by bad judgment. We can picture, without any sweep of imagination, a man doing as much damage by an unwise story as he could by experimenting with nitro-glycerine.

Use your imagination, but do not abuse it. Some imagination is necessary, but there is a gulf between sensible, reasoning and rampant hysteria. When the San Francisco earthquake occurred, Will Irwin was in New York City. He knew the Golden Gate like a book—he had lived there—and from the meagre bulletins that clicked into the office in New York in which he was employed he wrote what was later declared a classic. He controlled his imagination.

Another instance of imagination is this: There was a versatile reporter assigned to cover a sermon by a well-known divine. It was on a current topic. The reported assumed that he could cover that assignment without attending the service. He did write a fine story and the clergyman the next day thanked the editor of the paper, saying that while the article was exceptionally good, he had not delivered the sermon, due to an attack of acute indigestion which had kept him in bed. Here are two instances of imagination.

Every story must be based on fact and it must interest or entertain. It is well known, and as your English teachers will probably admit, some of the works of standard authors now on book shelves are not there because of literary beauty, but rather because of the grip they have on us the minute we touch the first chapter.

It has been said that the best stories ever written have been thrown into a waste basket. Some which have been rejected by one editor or published have been accepted by another as masterpieces. Finding a market in this way is a matter of luck, for it is certain that other stories just as good have been thrown into the discard and lost forever. On a newspaper you will write something that will be read and you will see it thrown away. This will happen and you will feel hurt, but there is a sweet

consolation: no man or woman ever worked on a newspaper who failed to pass through such hours of discouragement. We should remember that little story of "Candor's Box," which tells us that after all else had flown, hope remained. Keep this in mind and you will be apt to go on, hoping that some day you will write something that will have greater value than waste paper.

While the editorial page may contain thoughts that will give human interest incidents in the local and telegraph columns will get the greater number of readers, in the ordinary course of events you must qualify as a reporter before you can expect to be an editorial writer. There was a reporter who, like many, had an idea that he was destined to be a newspaper man. He was, and he had distressing hours, as you will have before you write your last story, until the city editor, prompted by a generous impulse, said: "You have some ability and you might make a good blacksmith, carpenter or moulder, but there isn't a chance in the world for you on a newspaper, even though you have a college education."

On that morning he went to police headquarters and was just in time to hear of the suicide of a girl. At the same instant, word came that a child had been killed by an electric car. Instead of telephoning to his office that there were two stories, that he could cover one but would need help for the other, he said: "If one ruins me, the other may save me." He wrote the suicide so that the finer sensibilities of the reading public would not be disturbed. On the other he had a shining feature. One little shoe remained on the car track after the vehicle had passed over the body. He wrote from that text, that the foot that had been in that shoe had five minutes before romped with all the glee and hope of child life. It was what is known as a "sob yarn," and he wrote it, and, instead of being dismissed, his salary was increased, the city editor informing him that he had something in him if he could get it moving.

There is more to this than you will measure at first, for there will be times when you will not be able to write at the maximum of your capacity, or, in other words, it will be impossible for you to get things moving. Your stuff will be bad, and no one will know it before you do, because you will see it first. It may be due largely to overwork, or some other cause, for nobody can work six days in the week at the height of his or her excellence.

The way to write good things is to think good things, and you cannot do it if you are suspicious. There is a tendency for some newspaper workers to become cynical, but many of them are clever enough to let their humorous instincts dominate. This softens and makes them less cold and severe. The danger of cynicism is that it develops too close relation to suspicion, and suspicion is one of the traits we should always check. If you are suspicious you will look upon every man and woman as bad or as having an ulterior motive. This is the wrong viewpoint.

Newspaper workers are thrown in with public men, and for reasons difficult to determine, it seems to be the practice of some to look upon public officials as dishonest, all politicians as being corrupt. This reference is because the newspaper is, in the practical sense, a public record and the one medium the public has to become acquainted

with public officers. Experience may prove that it is rare that you find a dishonest official or politician. There will be one now and then, yet here is a fact: A man in private life steals and, as a rule, no spectacular story is made of it; but if a man in public life violates a law I think we too often use scare-heads.

One hundred school teachers, 100 lawyers, 100 doctors, 100 ministers or 100 newspaper men will show average intelligence and average integrity. We should not look upon every public man with doubt, for were we to base a conclusion on the law of averages the man in public life would not suffer by comparison. No high grade newspaper man will use suspicion as an incentive for that which he may write, no matter whether the article relates to the most prominent man or the most obscure man in a community.

The newspaper has its place in the world the same as the school and the church, and is just as potential. The church, the school and the newspaper are a trinity in our daily progress, which would be darkened by the loss of either. The absence of the church would mean a crumbling of our morals, the elimination of the school would injure our vision and the suspension of the paper would be like stopping the dynamo in a lighting plant. In the church we have inspiration, in the school education, and in the newspaper illumination.

The newspaper, if it is to be successful, must stand on a foundation of truth, and its watchword must be accuracy. Those who intend to take up the work must remember that its courage should not be influenced by the cash register, and that the personal should not smother principle. Some of you will become factors in the newspaper world, and it will be for you to establish policies and to stand firmly on fixed principles, which must guide any newspaper which expects to achieve and retain the confidence of the people. A newspaper is a human agency, and its standing in a community is determined by the men and women in the local and editorial rooms.

It may be said that the soul of a newspaper is the editorial page. It is in these columns that the integrity of a paper is proved and its policy defined. The editorial pages of newspapers have done more for good government than any other line of human endeavor. The soundest advice on questions of national and international affairs has been printed in editorial form, to be embodied later in public papers, many of which have gone down into history. The ablest men in the country are on the editorial desks of the newspapers. They may not all be prominent but they are capable, and when they express an opinion, it can be accepted as an honest, cold, careful analysis.

Every young man or young woman in newspaper work hopes some day to become an editor. This is laudable, and if you have it in you there is nothing that can stop you from reaching the highest point in the calling. It means work and the hardest of work. You must use your brains and proceed cautiously. Look before you leap and never be accused, if you can help it, of a brainstorm.

Former Governor Frank S. Black once said to a newspaper reporter to whom he was talking: "Never write a line about a man at night which will make you hesitate to say 'good morning' to him the next day."

Develop the faculty to concentrate and improve your memory.

This you can do now just as well as later. The reporter who has to depend upon his pad of paper and pencil for everything he sees or hears will have a rough road to travel. Learn to concentrate and to think consecutively, and if you should be stranded some time without pencil or paper you will be able to make the shore. Walk up to a person for an interview, or anything else, waving a pad and pencil, and in nine cases out of ten every answer you receive will be in monosyllables.

Do not feel that it is necessary to obtain a position on a big newspaper. It may be more profitable to go to work on one of the smaller publications. You will get more intimate knowledge of many details in the small office than you would in a larger establishment. Some of the best men in the work have started in a small town and some who started in a big town have been lost. On a small paper you learn something about type, make-up, and you acquire information that will come in very handy. Your associations for a while will be much more helpful, you will sell the ink, and if you improve you will be wanted some day on a bigger paper where the work may be more attractive. At any rate, you will start at a proper level. A majority of the men on the biggest papers wrote their first line of copy for a small daily or a small weekly.

There is no more responsible position than that of the news or city editor. The man who holds this desk has a task that will from time to time test his capacity and his courage. He must know news when he sees it, and he must know that which is fit and which is not fit to print. A news editor is always over dynamite, but he must retain his poise and never get excited. Here is an incident in poise: Some time since, when one of the biggest ocean-going vessels struck an iceberg and went down, it was one of the most startling news stories in the history of newspapers. The news editor of one of the prominent papers was at his desk when the first flash came that a thousand souls, or more, had been lost. When word was brought to him, in the most casual manner he said: "Is that so? Well, we will want something about that." He did not jump from his chair, nor did he show a sign of nervousness, and that paper the next morning carried what was accepted as the best story of the sinking of the Titanic.

It would be foolish to even try to tell you how to write a story. No two are ever alike. The incident which to-night is important may to-morrow night be of no worth whatever. This all depends upon the events of the day. There may be days when there is a dearth of news, when it is necessary to build up the material at hand. On other occasions there may be a deluge of big breaks, all of which have to be given consistent treatment.

It would be impossible to tell you precisely how to write a murder, a big fire or an accident of unusual proportions. A suggestion would be offered would be, get the essentials and then put them together in understandable English. If you have a substantial vocabulary, be cautious not to draw on it too often. Use the good old Anglo-Saxon words and omit the Latin derivatives.

Every paper has its own particular style. It would become monotonous if they were all alike. There are papers that insist upon the facts being summed up so that if the reader drops the paper after

the first paragraph he will not miss anything. There are other papers, which, in the use of some stories, permit what may be termed "suspended interest." In most instances, when allowed, a story of this character will be in the weekly supplements or in the columns where miscellany is found. It is good practice, perhaps, as it may help fluency and style. Being able to give a touch of color here and there is not a liability, but it is deadly to get a touch of what you think is color confused with daubs of yellow paint.

Our purpose has been to stick to fundamentals rather than to delve into intricacies. With the individuality of some papers as to use of capitals and lists of "don'ts," it would be wild to stray from that which perhaps is no more than a survey. For instance: A reporter went to work on a paper and his idea as to the use of capital letters was different from that laid down in the rules of the paper on which he had just been given employment. He wrote a story, capitalized it as he had been taught on another paper, when one of the printers called him and told him that while he might have the right idea as to the use of capitals, it was all wrong as to that particular paper. "On this sheet," said the printer, "we never use upper case except when we use the name of God or the owner of the paper."

I once heard a newspaper man say that he would rather be the managing editor of a good newspaper than President of the United States. If you go on a newspaper in an executive position you will realize that the editorial columns signify integrity, the local and telegraph columns accuracy, and the sports page veracity. Keeping these three thoughts in mind, the other departments of the paper will take care of themselves.

It has not been my purpose to tell you how to write, but it has been my object, in the only way I know, to tell you what to write. It has been said that nothing is real but the ideal, and I believe it, and I also believe that every good newspaper worker is an idealist.

Some say, "Stay out of newspaper work." I say, stay in and help in the big things. If there are professions which offer more money, remember that money, in the last analysis, is not everything. Newspaper workers may not all be 100 per cent., but when the time comes to pass out emoluments for good and faithful service the honest newspaper worker will not be overlooked.

GENERAL OBEROUTCHEFF

General Constantine Mikhailovitch Oberoutcheff, who is a professor in the Russian Collegiate Institute of New York City, spoke Monday afternoon on "Conditions in Russia." He, himself, has felt the injustice of the despotic government of his own country, but he still is confident of the ultimate restoration of order. He states that the students of Russia have unselfishly given their time for teaching the peasants in night schools and Sunday schools, but their educational work has been hampered by governmental regulations. He further believes that the Russian nation will be rescued from its revolutionary state through the efforts of its students. General Oberoutcheff assured his audience that the students would immediately resume their scientific studies on the restoration of law and order within Russia.

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R. P. I. RESERVES DEFEAT STATE COLLEGE

Last Saturday night at the Albany High School gymnasium, the State College Reserves met the R. P. I. Reserves for the second time this season. The game was full of exciting moments that kept the small crowd of fans keyed up to the greatest enthusiasm.

The Engineers' five was the first to score, but a field basket by Sherley soon put State in the lead. After this the score saw-sawed erratically, first in favor of R. P. I., then in favor of State College. The close guarding of both teams prevented the making of many field baskets in this half. It was in this half that Dobris, after a sensational dribble the entire length of the floor, scored two points on a field basket. Toward the end of the half the visiting team gained a small lead, and when the half ended they were on the long end of a 12 to 9 score.

The second half opened with some fast passwork by both teams. In the first few minutes of this period Johnson scored two points on a long shot from the center of the court. The R. P. I. quintet woke up to the fact that State was gaining and set a fast pace that kept up during the rest of the game. Regardless of their fine work the State players were unable to get ahead of their opponents.

In this period the sensational work of Secrest, playing center for R. P. I., attracted the attention of the spectators. He managed to score five times from the field and as many times from the foul line. The work of Johnson and Linc also attracted attention during the half.

The game came to an end with R. P. I. leading by a score of 26 to 15.

S. C. RESERVES

	fb	fp	tp
Sherley, lf.-c.	2	0	2
Linc, rf.	0	5	5
Baldwin, c.	0	0	0
Dobris, rg.	2	0	2
Johnson, lg.	3	0	6
Reilly, lf.	0	0	0
Donahue, c.	0	0	0
	7	5	15

R. P. I. RESERVES

	fb	fp	tp
Cheeger, lf.	0	0	0
Arnett, rf.	3	0	6
Secrest, c.	7	6	20
Kalgren, rg.	0	0	0
Henderson, rg.-rf.	0	0	0
Kedman, lf.	0	0	0
Jung, lg.	0	0	0
	10	6	26

One On the American

A native-born American, member of a party of four businessmen, who often lunched together, took great delight in joking the others on their foreign birth.

"It's all very well for you fellows to talk about what we need in this country," he said, "but when you come to think of it you're really only intruders. Not one of you was born here. You're welcome to this country, of course, but you really oughtn't to forget what you owe us natives who open our doors to you."

"Maybe," said an Irishman in the party, thoughtfully. "Maybe. But there's one thing you seem to forget: I came into this country wid me fare paid an' me clothes on me back. Can you say the same?"

Sufficient Unto the Day

One summer day a colored man and his family of eight, who depended entirely on the town for their support, started away from home all arrayed in their best, each carrying a bag of goodies. One of their benefactors met them on the road.

"We'l, Uncle Sam, where are you going with all your family so dressed up?" was the inquiry.

"Why, Boss," said Sam, "doan' you know the circus am come to town?"

"Yes, but I can't afford to go and take all my family."

"Well, Boss, I tell you, it is jes dis away wid us. We done sol' de heatin' stove 'cause de winter am fur off— but de circus am here!"

How She Sang

A maid was brushing her mistress's hair when she mentioned that she had heard Miss Evans sing in the parlor the night before.

"And how did you like it?" asked the mistress.

"Oh, mum!" answered the maid, "it wuz beautiful! She sung just as if she wuz gargling!"

A Great Success

"How is the new filing system? Success?" asked the agent of the merchant to whom he had sold a "system" a few days before.

"Great!" said the merchant.

"Good!" said the agent, rubbing his hands. "And how is business?"

"Business?" echoed the merchant. "Oh, we have stopped business to attend to the filing system."

Where the Lady Scored

Lady Randolph Churchill, on one occasion, asked Bernard Shaw, the author, to lunch with her. To her invitation she received this ungracious telegram from the author:

"Certainly not. What have I done to provoke such an attack on my well-known habit?"

To which Lady Randolph replied: "Know nothing of your habits. Hope they are not as bad as your manners."

He Was Practical, All Right

"I certainly had a shock this morning," said the merchant, one summer morning to his partner. "A young fellow telegraphed me he had married my youngest daughter at Pebble Beach."

"Heavens!" said the partner. "Well, the only thing you can hope for now is that he may be a practical business man—"

"Oh," said the father, "I guess he's practical enough. He sent his message 'collect.'"

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Might Do That for Him

A very competent suitor was on his knees to the girl. She had refused him, but still he remained. "Really, I cannot," she added. "And lest some one may come in won't you rise?" "That's just it," replied the man of avoirdupois. "I can't. Won't you at least help me up?"

A Surprise for the Cabman

As an enthusiastic philanthropist handed her fare to the cab-driver she saw that he was wet and cold

after the long drive in the pouring rain.

"Do you ever take anything when you get chilled and soaked through like this?" she asked.

"Yes, ma'am," said the cabman with humility. "I generally do."

"Well, wait here in the vestibule a moment," said the philanthropist as she opened the door of her house and vanished, to reappear a moment later.

"Here, my poor man," she said, putting a small envelope in the man's outstretched hand. "These are two-grain quinine pills; you take two of them now and two more in half an hour."